
ODYNN Documentation

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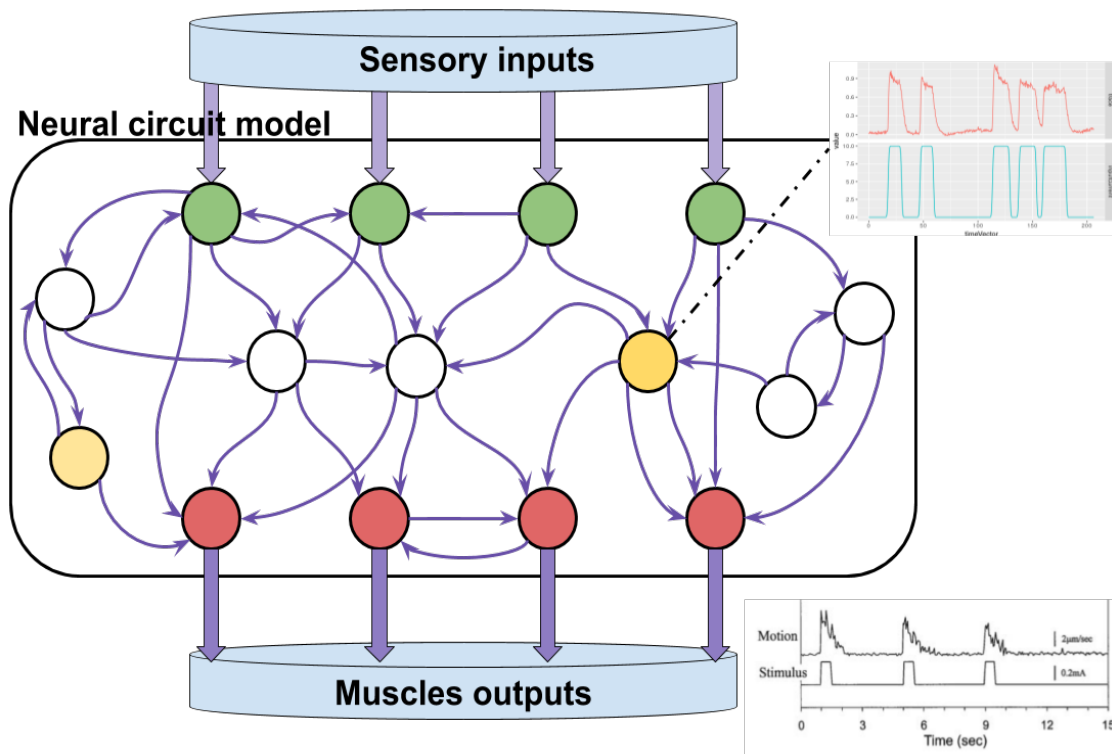
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CHAPTER 1

Objective

ODYNN stands for Optimization for DYnamic Neural Network. ODYNN is designed for simulating and optimizing biological neural circuits to model multi-scale behaviors exhibited by the neural dynamics, and to test neuroscience related hypotheses. It is enhanced with features such as performing experiments with different biophysically realistic neuronal models as well as artificial recurrent neural networks (in particular long short term memory), incorporating calcium imaging data, to design arbitrarily structured neural circuits and optimizing them to govern specific behaviors.



CHAPTER 2

Getting started

Clone a local copy of this repository from Github using:

```
git clone https://github.com/MarcusJP/ODYNN
```

Go to the root directory and run:

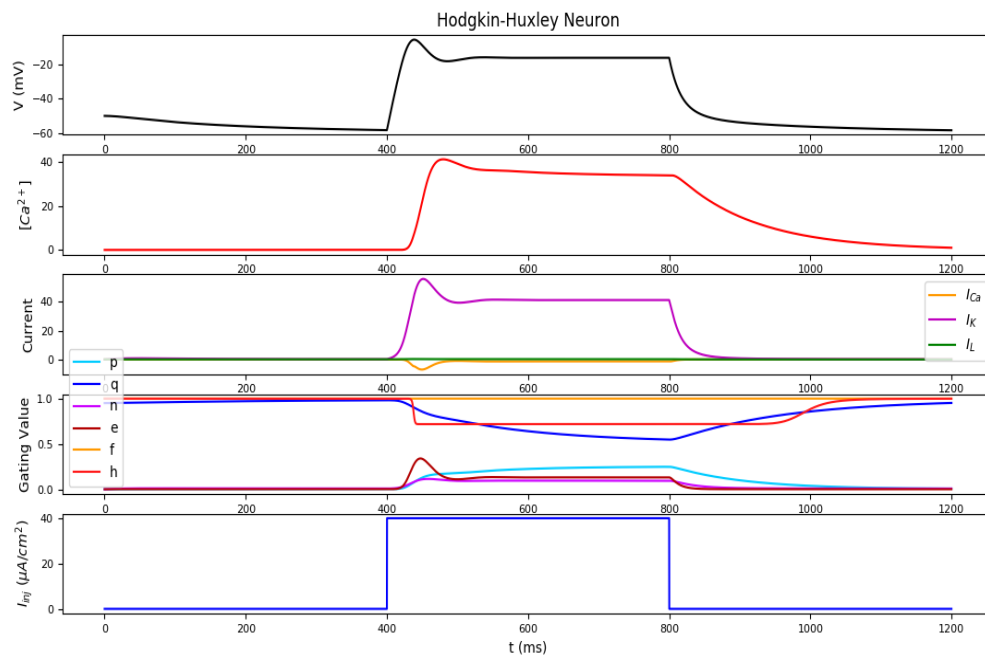
```
make init  
make install
```


CHAPTER 3

Some examples

- Neuron simulation :

```
from odyann.nsimul import simul
import scipy as sp
t = sp.arange(0., 1200., 0.1)
i = 20. * ((t>400) & (t<800))
simul(t=t, i_inj=i, show=True)
```



- Neuron optimization :

```
import numpy as np
from odynn import utils, nsimul, neuron, noptim
#This file defines the model we will use
from odynn.models import cfg_model

dt = 1.
folder = 'Example'

# Function to call to set the target directories for plots and saved files
dir = utils.set_dir(folder)

#Definition of time and 2 input currents
t = np.arange(0., 1200., dt)
i_inj1 = 10. * ((t>200) & (t<600)) + 20. * ((t>800) & (t<1000))
i_inj2 = 5. * ((t>200) & (t<300)) + 30. * ((t>500) & (t<1000))
i_injs = np.stack([i_inj1, i_inj2], axis=-1)

#10 random initial parameters
params = [cfg_model.NEURON_MODEL.get_random() for _ in range(10)]
neuron = neuron.BioNeuronTf(params, dt=dt)

#This function will take the default parameters of the used model if none is given
train = nsimul.simul(t=t, i_inj=i_injs, show=True)

#Optimization
optimizer = noptim.NeuronOpt(neuron)
optimizer.optimize(dir=dir, train=train)
```

CHAPTER 4

Tutorials

Jupyter notebook tutorials are available. After cloning the repository, go to the *tutorial/* folder and run:

```
jupyter notebook
```


5.1 Structure

5.2 Subpackages

5.2.1 odynn.models package

Submodules

odynn.models.celeg module

class odynn.models.celeg.**CElegansNeuron** (*init_p=None, tensors=False, dt=0.1*)

Bases: *odynn.models.model.BioNeuron*

Full Hodgkin-Huxley Model implemented for C. elegans

Attributes

init_state ndarray, Initial state vector

num int, Number of neurons being modeled in this object

parameter_names

Methods

<code>calculate(i_inj)</code>	Simulate the neuron with input current <i>i_inj</i> and return the state vectors
<code>get_random()</code>	Returns a dictionary of random parameters

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Table 1 – continued from previous page

<code>parallelize(n)</code>	Add a dimension of size <code>n</code> in the initial parameters and initial state
<code>plot_output(ts, i_inj, states[, y_states, ...])</code>	Plot voltage and ion concentrations, potentially compared to a target model
<code>plot_results(ts, i_inj_values, results[, ...])</code>	plot all dynamics
<code>plot_vars(var_dic[, suffix, show, save, func])</code>	plot variation/comparison/boxplots of all variables organized by categories
<code>plot_vars_gate(name, mdp, scale, tau, fig, ...)</code>	plot the gates variables
<code>step(X, i_inj)</code>	Integrate and update state variable (voltage and possibly others) after one time step

boxplot_vars	
study_vars	

REST_CA = 0.0

static boxplot_vars (*var_dic*, *suffix*=" ", *show*=False, *save*=True)

default_init_state = **array**([-6.0e+01, 0.0e+00, 9.5e-01, 0.0e+00, 0.0e+00, 1.0e+00, 1.0e+00])
initial state for neurons – voltage, rates and $[Ca^{2+}]$

default_params = {'C_m': 20.0, 'E_Ca': 20.0, 'E_K': -60.0, 'E_L': -60.0, 'decay_ca': 1.0e+00}
default parameters as a dictionary

static get_random()

Returns a dictionary of random parameters

plot_results (*ts*, *i_inj_values*, *results*, *ca_true*=None, *suffix*=" ", *show*=True, *save*=False)

plot all dynamics

Parameters

- **ts** –
- **i_inj_values** –
- **results** –
- **ca_true** – (Default value = None)
- **suffix** – (Default value = "")
- **show** (*bool*) – If True, show the figure (Default value = True)
- **save** (*bool*) – If True, save the figure (Default value = False)

Returns:

classmethod plot_vars (*var_dic*, *suffix*='evolution', *show*=False, *save*=True, *func*=<function plot>)

plot variation/comparison/boxplots of all variables organized by categories

Parameters

- **var_dic** –
- **suffix** – (Default value = "")
- **show** (*bool*) – If True, show the figure (Default value = True)
- **save** (*bool*) – If True, save the figure (Default value = False)

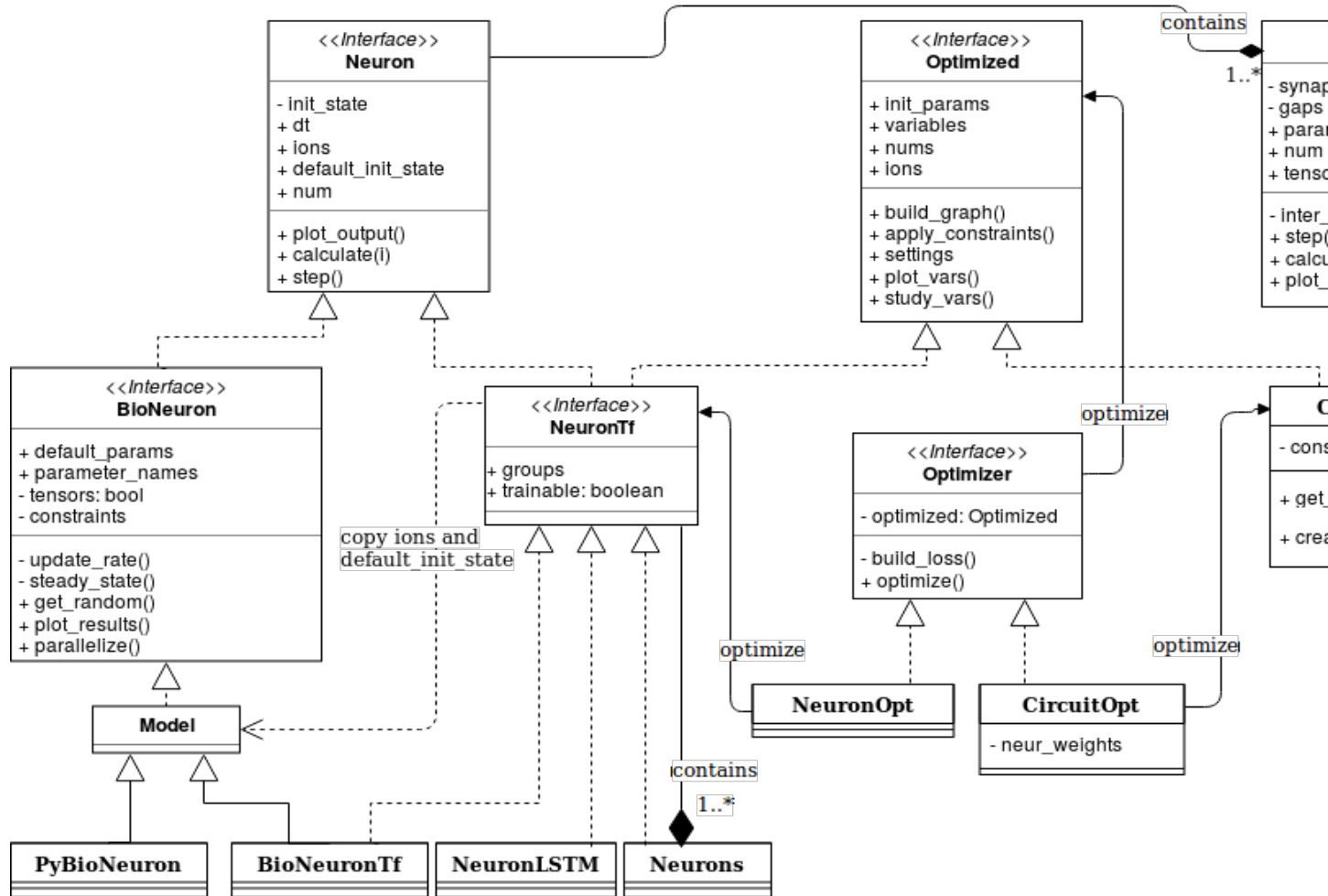


Fig. 1: ODYNN's class diagram

- **func** – (Default value = plot)

Returns:

static plot_vars_gate (*name, mdp, scale, tau, fig, pos, labs, func=<function plot>*)
plot the gates variables

Parameters

- **name** –
- **mdp** –
- **scale** –
- **tau** –
- **fig** –
- **pos** –
- **labs** –
- **func** – (Default value = plot)

Returns:

step (*X, i_inj*)
Integrate and update state variable (voltage and possibly others) after one time step

Parameters

- **X** (*ndarray*) – State variables
- **i** (*float*) – Input current

Returns updated state vector

Return type ndarray

classmethod study_vars (*p, suffix="", target=None, show=False, save=True*)

`odynn.models.celeg.give_rand()`

odynn.models.cfg_model module

`odynn.models.cfg_model.NEURON_MODEL`
alias of `odynn.models.celeg.CElegansNeuron`

odynn.models.hhsimple module

class `odynn.models.hhsimple.HodgHuxSimple` (*init_p, tensors=False, dt=0.1*)
Bases: `odynn.models.model.BioNeuron`

Attributes

init_state ndarray, Initial state vector
num int, Number of neurons being modeled in this object
parameter_names

Methods

<code>calculate(i_inj)</code>	Simulate the neuron with input current i_{inj} and return the state vectors
<code>get_random()</code>	Return a dictionary with the same keys as <code>default_params</code> and random values
<code>parallelize(n)</code>	Add a dimension of size n in the initial parameters and initial state
<code>plot_output(ts, i_inj, states[, y_states, ...])</code>	Plot voltage and ion concentrations, potentially compared to a target model
<code>plot_results(ts, i_inj_values, results[, ...])</code>	Function for plotting detailed results of some experiment
<code>step(X, i_inj)</code>	Integrate and update state variable (voltage and possibly others) after one time step

```
default_init_state = array([-60., 0., 1.])
```

```
default_params = {'C_m': 1.0, 'E_K': 30.0, 'E_L': -60.0, 'a_mdp': -30.0, 'a_scale'
```

```
static get_random()
```

Return a dictionary with the same keys as `default_params` and random values

```
plot_results(ts, i_inj_values, results, ca_true=None, suffix="", show=True, save=False)
```

Function for plotting detailed results of some experiment

```
step(X, i_inj)
```

Integrate and update state variable (voltage and possibly others) after one time step

Parameters

- **X** (*ndarray*) – State variables
- **i** (*float*) – Input current

Returns updated state vector

Return type *ndarray*

odynn.models.leakint module

```
class odynn.models.leakint.LeakyIntegrate(init_p, tensors=False, dt=0.1)
```

Bases: *odynn.models.model.BioNeuron*

Attributes

init_state *ndarray*, Initial state vector

num *int*, Number of neurons being modeled in this object

parameter_names

Methods

<code>calculate(i_inj)</code>	Simulate the neuron with input current i_{inj} and return the state vectors
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Table 3 – continued from previous page

<code>get_random()</code>	Return a dictionary with the same keys as <code>default_params</code> and random values
<code>parallelize(n)</code>	Add a dimension of size <code>n</code> in the initial parameters and initial state
<code>plot_output(ts, i_inj, states[, y_states, ...])</code>	Plot voltage and ion concentrations, potentially compared to a target model
<code>plot_results(ts, i_inj_values, X[, ca_true, ...])</code>	Function for plotting detailed results of some experiment
<code>step(X, i_inj)</code>	Integrate and update state variable (voltage and possibly others) after one time step

```

default_init_state = array([-60.])
default_params = {'C_m': 1.0, 'E_L': -60.0, 'g_L': 0.1}
static get_random()
    Return a dictionary with the same keys as default_params and random values
plot_results(ts, i_inj_values, X, ca_true=None, suffix="", show=True, save=False)
    Function for plotting detailed results of some experiment
step(X, i_inj)
    Integrate and update state variable (voltage and possibly others) after one time step

```

Parameters

- **X** (*ndarray*) – State variables
- **i** (*float*) – Input current

Returns updated state vector

Return type *ndarray*

odynn.models.model module

class `odynn.models.model.BioNeuron` (*init_p=None, tensors=False, dt=0.1*)

Bases: `odynn.models.model.Neuron`

Abstract class to implement for using a new biological model All methods and class variables have to be implemented in order to have the expected behavior

Attributes

default_init_state

default_params

init_state *ndarray*, Initial state vector

num *int*, Number of neurons being modeled in this object

parameter_names

Methods

<code>calculate(i_inj)</code>	Simulate the neuron with input current <i>i_inj</i> and return the state vectors
<code>get_random()</code>	Return a dictionary with the same keys as <code>default_params</code> and random values
<code>parallelize(n)</code>	Add a dimension of size <i>n</i> in the initial parameters and initial state
<code>plot_output(ts, i_inj, states[, y_states, ...])</code>	Plot voltage and ion concentrations, potentially compared to a target model
<code>plot_results(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Function for plotting detailed results of some experiment
<code>step(X, i)</code>	Integrate and update state variable (voltage and possibly others) after one time step

`__init__(init_p=None, tensors=False, dt=0.1)`

Reshape the initial state and parameters for parallelization in case `init_p` is a list

Parameters

- **init_p** (*dict or list of dict*) – initial parameters of the neuron(s). If `init_p` is a list, then this object will model `n = len(init_p)` neurons
- **tensors** (*bool*) – used in the step function in order to use tensorflow or numpy
- **dt** (*float*) – time step

calculate (*i_inj*)

Simulate the neuron with input current *i_inj* and return the state vectors

Parameters *i_inj* – input currents of shape [time, batch]

Returns series of state vectors of shape [time, state, batch]

Return type ndarray

default_params = None

dict, Default set of parameters for the model, of the form {<param_name> – value}

static get_random()

Return a dictionary with the same keys as `default_params` and random values

parallelize (*n*)

Add a dimension of size *n* in the initial parameters and initial state

Parameters *n* (*int*) – size of the new dimension

parameter_names = None

names of parameters from the model

static plot_results (**args, **kwargs*)

Function for plotting detailed results of some experiment

class `odynn.models.model.Neuron` (*dt=0.1*)

Bases: `abc.ABC`

Attributes

default_init_state

init_state ndarray, Initial state vector

num int, Number of neurons being modeled in this object

Methods

<code>calculate(i)</code>	Iterate over <i>i</i> (current) and return the state variables obtained after each step
<code>plot_output(ts, i_inj, states[, y_states, ...])</code>	Plot voltage and ion concentrations, potentially compared to a target model
<code>step(X, i)</code>	Integrate and update state variable (voltage and possibly others) after one time step

V_pos = 0

int, Default position of the voltage in state vectors

calculate(*i*)

Iterate over *i* (current) and return the state variables obtained after each step

Parameters *i* (*ndarray*) – input current, dimension [time, (batch, (self.num))]

Returns state vectors concatenated [*i*.shape[0], len(self.init_state)(, *i*.shape[1], (*i*.shape[2]))]

Return type *ndarray*

default_init_state = None

array, Initial values for the vector of state variables

init_state

ndarray, Initial state vector

ions = {}

num

int, Number of neurons being modeled in this object

classmethod plot_output (*ts, i_inj, states, y_states=None, suffix="", show=True, save=False, l=1, lt=1, targstyle='-'*)

Plot voltage and ion concentrations, potentially compared to a target model

Parameters

- **ts** (*ndarray of dimension [time]*) – time steps of the measurements
- **i_inj** (*ndarray of dimension [time]*) – input current
- **states** (*ndarray of dimension [time, state_var, nb_neuron]*) –
- **y_states** (*list of ndarray [time, nb_neuron], optional*) – list of values for the target model, each element is an *ndarray* containing the recordings of one state variable (Default value = None)
- **suffix** (*str*) – suffix for the name of the saved file (Default value = "")
- **show** (*bool*) – If True, show the figure (Default value = True)
- **save** (*bool*) – If True, save the figure (Default value = False)
- **l** (*float*) – width of the main lines (Default value = 1)
- **lt** (*float*) – width of the target lines (Default value = 1)
- **targstyle** (*str*) – style of the target lines (Default value = '-')

step (*X, i*)

Integrate and update state variable (voltage and possibly others) after one time step

Parameters

- **x** (*ndarray*) – State variables
- **i** (*float*) – Input current

Returns updated state vector

Return type ndarray

Module contents

5.3 Submodules

5.3.1 odynn.circuit module

class odynn.circuit.**Circuit** (*neurons, synapses={}, gaps={}, tensors=False, labels=None, sensors=set(), commands=set()*)

Bases: object

Attributes

init_state (ndarray) Initial states of neurons

neurons Neurons contained in the circuit

num Number of circuits contained in the object, used to train in parallel

Methods

<code>calculate(i_inj)</code>	Simulate the circuit with a given input current.
<code>plot([show, save])</code>	Plot the circuit using networkx :param show: If True, show the figure :type show: bool :param save: If True, save the figure :type save: bool
<code>plots_output_mult(ts, i_inj, states[, ...])</code>	plot multiple voltages and Ca2+ concentration
<code>step(hprev, curs)</code>	run one time step

plot_output	
-------------	--

calculate (*i_inj*)

Simulate the circuit with a given input current.

Parameters **i_inj** (*ndarray*) – input current

Returns state vector and synaptical currents

Return type ndarray, ndarray

init_state

(ndarray) Initial states of neurons

neurons

Neurons contained in the circuit

num

Number of circuits contained in the object, used to train in parallel

parameter_names = ['E', 'G', 'mdp', 'scale', 'G_gap']

Circuit of neurons with synapses and gap junctions

plot (*show=True, save=False*)

Plot the circuit using networkx :param show: If True, show the figure :type show: bool :param save: If True, save the figure :type save: bool

plot_output (**args, **kwargs*)

plots_output_mult (*ts, i_inj, states, i_syn=None, suffix="", show=True, save=False, l=1, trace=True*)

plot multiple voltages and Ca2+ concentration

Parameters

- **ts** (*ndarray*) – time sequence
- **i_inj** (*ndarray*) – input currents
- **states** (*ndarray*) – series of neural states
- **i_syn** (*ndarray, optional*) – synaptic currents (Default value = None)
- **suffix** (*str, optional*) – Suffix for the file name (Default value = "")
- **show** (*bool, optional*) – If True, show the figure (Default value = True)
- **save** (*bool, optional*) – If True, save the figure (Default value = False)

step (*hprev, curs*)

run one time step

For tensor :

Parameters

- **hprev** (*ndarray or tf.Tensor*) – previous state vector
- **curs** (*ndarray or tf.Tensor*) – input currents

Returns updated state vector

Return type ndarray or tf.Tensor

class `odynn.circuit.CircuitTf` (*neurons, synapses={}, gaps={}, labels=None, sensors=set(), commands=set()*)

Bases: `odynn.circuit.Circuit`, `odynn.optim.Optimized`

Circuit using tensorflow

Attributes

- init_params** (dict), initial model parameters
- init_state** (ndarray) Initial states of neurons
- neurons** Neurons contained in the circuit
- num** Number of circuits contained in the object, used to train in parallel
- variables** dict, current Tf variables

Methods

<code>apply_constraints(session)</code>	Apply the constraints and call the <code>apply_constraints</code> function of the neurons
<code>build_graph([batch])</code>	Build the tensorflow graph.
<code>calculate(i)</code>	Iterate over <i>i</i> (current) and return the state variables obtained after each step
<code>plot([show, save])</code>	Plot the circuit using networkx :param show: If True, show the figure :type show: bool :param save: If True, save the figure :type save: bool
<code>plot_vars(var_dic[, suffix, show, save, func])</code>	plot variation/comparison/boxplots of synaptic variables
<code>plots_output_mult(ts, i_inj, states[, ...])</code>	plot multiple voltages and Ca2+ concentration
<code>reset()</code>	prepare the variables as tensors, prepare the constraints, call reset for self._neurons
<code>settings()</code>	Returns(str): string describing the object
<code>step(hprev, curs)</code>	run one time step

apply_init	
create_random	
plot_output	
predump	
study_vars	

`__init__` (*neurons*, *synapses*={}, *gaps*={}, *labels*=None, *sensors*=set(), *commands*=set())

Parameters

- **labels** –
- **synapses** (*dict*) – initial parameters for the synapses
- **neurons** (*NeuronModel*) – if not None, all other parameters except conns are ignores

apply_constraints (*session*)

Apply the constraints and call the `apply_constraints` function of the neurons

Parameters **session** – tensorflow session

apply_init (*session*)

build_graph (*batch*=1)

Build the tensorflow graph. Take care of the loop and the initial state.

calculate (*i*)

Iterate over *i* (current) and return the state variables obtained after each step

Parameters **i** (*ndarray*) – input current, [time, batch, neuron, model]

Returns state vectors concatenated [i.shape[0], len(self.init_state)(, i.shape[1]), self.num]

Return type ndarray

classmethod create_random (*n_neuron*, *syn_keys*={}, *gap_keys*={}, *n_rand*=10, *dt*=0.1, *labels*=None, *sensors*=set(), *commands*=set(), *fixed*=(), *groups*=None, *neurons*=None)

init_params

(dict), initial model parameters

plot_vars (*var_dic*, *suffix=""*, *show=True*, *save=False*, *func=<function plot>*)
 plot variation/comparison/boxplots of synaptic variables

Parameters

- **var_dic** (*dict*) – synaptic parameters, each value of size [time, n_synapse, parallelization]
- **suffix** – (Default value = "")
- **show** (*bool*) – If True, show the figure (Default value = True)
- **save** (*bool*) – If True, save the figure (Default value = False)
- **func** – (Default value = plot)

reset ()

prepare the variables as tensors, prepare the constraints, call reset for self._neurons

settings ()

Returns(str): string describing the object

study_vars (*p*, *loss=None*, *show=False*, *save=True*)

variables

dict, current Tf variables

`odynn.circuit.const_E` (*exc=True*)

`odynn.circuit.get_gap_rand` ()

Give random parameters dictionnary for a gap junction

Returns random parameters for a gap junction

Return type dict

`odynn.circuit.get_syn_rand` (*exc=True*)

Give random parameters dictionnary for a chemical synapse

Parameters **exc** (*bool*) – If True, give an excitatory synapse (Default value = True)

Returns random parameters for a chemical synapse

Return type dict

`odynn.circuit.give_constraints` (*conns*)

Give constraints for synaptic parameters

Parameters **conns** (*dict*) – dictionnary of chemical synapse parameters

Returns constraints

Return type dict

`odynn.circuit.give_constraints_gap` ()

Give constraints for gap junction parameters

Returns constraints

Return type dict

`odynn.circuit.give_constraints_syn` (*conns*)

Give constraints for chemical synapse parameters

Parameters **conns** (*dict*) – dictionnary of synapse parameters

Returns constraints

Return type dict

5.3.2 odynn.coptim module

class `odynn.coptim.CircuitOpt` (*circuit*)

Bases: `odynn.optim.Optimizer`

Class for optimization of a neuronal circuit

Methods

<code>optimize</code> (<i>subdir</i> [, <i>train</i> , <i>test</i> , <i>w</i> , <i>w_n</i> , ...])	Optimize the neuron parameters
<code>settings</code> (<i>w</i> , <i>train</i>)	Give the settings of the optimization

<code>plot_out</code>	
-----------------------	--

`__init__` (*circuit*)

Parameters **circuit** (`CircuitTf`) – Circuit to be optimized

optimize (*subdir*, *train*=None, *test*=None, *w*=(1, 0), *w_n*=None, *epochs*=700, *l_rate*=(0.9, 9, 0.95), *suffix*=", *n_out*=[1], *evol_var*=True, *plot*=True)
Optimize the neuron parameters

Parameters

- **dir** (*str*) – path to the directory for the saved files
- **train** (*list of ndarray*) – list containing [time, input, voltage, ion_concentration] that will be used fitted dimensions : - time : [time]
– input, voltage and concentration : [time, batch, neuron]
- **test** (*list of ndarray*) – same as train for the dimensions These arrays will be used fo testing the model (Default value = None)
- **w** (*list*) – list of weights for the loss, the first value is for the voltage and the following ones for the ion concentrations defined in the model. (Default value = [1, 0]:
- **epochs** (*int*) – Number of training steps (Default value = 700)
- **l_rate** (*tuple*) – Parameters for an exponential decreasing learning rate : (start, number of constant steps, exponent) (Default value = [0.1, 9, 0.92]:
- **suffix** (*str*) – suffix for the saved files (Default value = "")
- **n_out** (*list of int*) – list of neurons corresponding to the data in train and test

Returns neuron attribute after optimization

Return type `NeuronTf`

plot_out (*X*, *results*, *res_targ*, *suffix*, *step*, *name*, *i*)

settings (*w*, *train*)

Give the settings of the optimization

Parameters **w** (*tuple*) – weights for the loss of voltage and ions concentrations

Returns settings

Return type str

`odynn.coptim.plot_heatmap(m, name, suffix, labels, n_out=None)`

5.3.3 odynn.csimul module

`odynn.csimul.simul(t, i_injs, pars=None, synapses={}, gaps={}, circuit=None, n_out=[0], suffix="", show=False, save=True, labels=None)`

Simulate a circuit with input current *i_injs* and return the outputs of neurons contained in *n_out*

Parameters

- **t** (*ndarray*) – time
- **i_injs** (*ndarray*) – input currents of shape [time, batch, neuron]
- **pars** (*dict or list*) – parameters for the neurons
- **synapses** (*dict or list*) – parameters of the chemical synapses
- **gaps** (*dict or list*) – parameters of the gap junctions
- **circuit** (– obj: Circuit): if not None, ignore the 3 previous arguments
- **n_out** (*list*) – neurons which output have to be saved
- **suffix** (*str*) – suffix for the plots
- **show** (*bool*) – If True, show the plot
- **save** (*bool*) – If True, save the plot
- **labels** – labels for the circuit's neurons

Returns measurements as a list [time, input currents, [voltage(, calcium)]]

Return type list

5.3.4 odynn.datas module

`odynn.datas.check_alpha(show=True)`
study the hill equation

`odynn.datas.full14(dt=0.1, nb_neuron_zero=None, max_t=1200.0)`

`odynn.datas.full14_test(dt=0.1, nb_neuron_zero=None, max_t=1200.0)`

`odynn.datas.get_real_data(delta=500, final_time=4000.0, dt=0.2, show=False)`
dump real data into our format

Parameters

- **delta** – (Default value = 500)
- **final_time** – (Default value = 4000.)
- **dt** (*float*) – time step (Default value = 0.2)

Returns:

`odynn.datas.get_real_data_norm(file='data/AVAL{}.csv')`

`odynn.datas.give_periodic(t, max_i, size, freq)`

`odynn.datas.give_test(dt=0.1, max_t=1200.0)`
time and currents for optimization

Parameters `dt` (*float*) – time step (Default value = DT)

Returns:

`odynn.datas.give_train(dt=0.1, nb_neuron_zero=None, max_t=1200.0)`
time and currents for optimization

Parameters

- `dt` (*float*) – time step (Default value = DT)
- `nb_neuron_zero` – (Default value = None)
- `max_t` – (Default value = 1200.)

Returns:

`odynn.datas.give_train2(dt=0.1)`

`odynn.datas.rd()`
random() -> x in the interval [0, 1).

`odynn.datas.test()`

5.3.5 odynn.neuron module

class `odynn.neuron.BioNeuronTf` (*init_p=None, dt=0.1, fixed=(), constraints=None, groups=None, n_rand=None*)

Bases: `odynn.models.celeg.CElegansNeuron`, `odynn.neuron.NeuronTf`

Class representing a neuron, implemented using Tensorflow. This class allows simulation and optimization, alone and in a Circuit. It can contain several neurons at the same time. Which in turn can be optimized in parallel, or be used to represent the entire neurons in a Circuit.

Attributes

- `groups` list indicating the group of each neuron
- `hidden_init_state` For behavioral models eg LSTM
- `init_params` initial model parameters
- `init_state` ndarray, Initial state vector
- `num` int, Number of neurons being modeled in this object
- `parameter_names`
- `trainable` True if the object can be optimized
- `variables` Current variables of the models

Methods

<code>apply_constraints(session)</code>	Apply the constraints to the object variables
<code>build_graph([batch])</code>	Build a tensorflow graph for running the neuron(s) on a series of input :param batch: dimension of the batch :type batch: int

Continued on next page

Table 9 – continued from previous page

<code>calculate(i)</code>	Iterate over <i>i</i> (current) and return the state variables obtained after each step
<code>get_random()</code>	Returns a dictionary of random parameters
<code>init(batch)</code>	Method to implement whe initialization is needed, will be called before reset
<code>parallelize(n)</code>	Add a dimension of size <i>n</i> in the initial parameters and initial state
<code>plot_output(ts, i_inj, states[, y_states, ...])</code>	Plot voltage and ion concentrations, potentially compared to a target model
<code>plot_results(ts, i_inj_values, results[, ...])</code>	plot all dynamics
<code>plot_vars(var_dic[, suffix, show, save, func])</code>	plot variation/comparison/boxplots of all variables organized by categories
<code>plot_vars_gate(name, mdp, scale, tau, fig, ...)</code>	plot the gates variables
<code>reset()</code>	rebuild tf variable graph
<code>settings()</code>	Returns(str): string describing the object
<code>step(X, i_inj)</code>	Integrate and update state variable (voltage and possibly others) after one time step

apply_init	
boxplot_vars	
predump	
set_init_param	
study_vars	

`__init__` (*init_p=None, dt=0.1, fixed=(), constraints=None, groups=None, n_rand=None*)

Initializer :param *init_p*: initial parameters of the neuron(s). If *init_p* is a list, then this object

will model *n* = len(*init_p*) neurons

Parameters

- **dt** (*float*) – time step
- **fixed** (*set*) – parameters that are fixed and will stay constant in case of optimization. if *fixed* == ‘all’, all parameters will be constant
- **constraints** (*dict of ndarray*) – keys as parameters name, and values as [lower_bound, upper_bound]

apply_constraints (*session*)

Apply the constraints to the object variables

Parameters *session* – tensorflow session

build_graph (*batch=None*)

Build a tensorflow graph for running the neuron(s) on a series of input :param *batch*: dimension of the batch :type *batch*: int

Returns input placeholder and results of the run

Return type tf.placeholder, tf.Tensor

calculate (*i*)

Iterate over *i* (current) and return the state variables obtained after each step

Parameters *i* (*ndarray*) – input current

Returns state vectors concatenated [i.shape[0], len(self.init_state)(, i.shape[1]), self.num]

Return type ndarray

groups

list indicating the group of each neuron Neurons with the same group share the same parameters

init_params

initial model parameters

parallelize (*n*)

Add a dimension of size *n* in the initial parameters and initial state

Parameters *n* (*int*) – size of the new dimension

reset ()

rebuild tf variable graph

set_init_param (*name*, *value=None*)

settings ()

Returns(str): string describing the object

trainable

True if the object can be optimized

variables

Current variables of the models

class `odynn.neuron.NeuronLSTM` (*nb_layer=1*, *layer_size=50*, *extra_ca=0*, *dt=0.1*,
vars_init=None)

Bases: `odynn.neuron.NeuronTf`

Behavior model of a neuron using an LSTM network

Attributes

groups list indicating the group of each neuron

hidden_init_state Give the initial state needed for the LSTM network

init_params Initial model parameters

init_state ndarray, Initial state vector

num Number of neurons contained in the object, always 1 here

trainable boolean stating if the neuron can be optimized

variables dict, current Tf variables

Methods

<code>apply_constraints(session)</code>	Apply necessary constraints to the optimized variables
<code>apply_init(sess)</code>	Initialize the variables if loaded object
<code>build_graph([batch])</code>	Build the tensorflow graph.
<code>calculate(i)</code>	Iterate over <i>i</i> (current) and return the state variables obtained after each step
<code>init(batch)</code>	Method to implement whe initialization is needed, will be called before reset

Continued on next page

Table 10 – continued from previous page

<code>plot_output(ts, i_inj, states[, y_states, ...])</code>	Plot voltage and ion concentrations, potentially compared to a target model
<code>plot_vars(var_dic, suffix, show, save)</code>	A function to plot the variables of the optimized object
<code>settings()</code>	Returns(str): string describing the object
<code>step(X, hprev, i_inj)</code>	Update function

predump	
reset	
study_vars	

apply_init (*sess*)

Initialize the variables if loaded object

Parameters *sess* – tf.Session

build_graph (*batch=1*)

Build the tensorflow graph. Take care of the loop and the initial state.

calculate (*i*)

Iterate over *i* (current) and return the state variables obtained after each step

Parameters *i* (*ndarray*) – input current

Returns state vectors concatenated [*i.shape[0]*, *len(self.init_state)*(, *i.shape[1]*), *self.num*]

Return type *ndarray*

hidden_init_state

Give the initial state needed for the LSTM network

init (*batch*)

Method to implement whe initialization is needed, will be called before reset

Parameters *batch* (*int*) – number of batches

init_params

Initial model parameters

num

Number of neurons contained in the object, always 1 here

predump (*sess*)

reset ()

settings ()

Returns(str): string describing the object

step (*X, hprev, i_inj*)

Update function

Parameters

- **X** (*Tensor*) – not used here, classical state
- **hprev** (*tuple of LSTMStateTuple*) – previous LSTM state
- **i_inj** (*Tensor*) – array of input currents, dimension [batch]

Returns Tensor containing the voltages in the first position

Return type Tensor

class `odynn.neuron.NeuronTf` (*dt=0.1*)

Bases: `odynn.models.model.Neuron`, `odynn.optim.Optimized`

Abstract class whose implementation allow single optimization as well as in a Circuit

Attributes

groups list indicating the group of each neuron

hidden_init_state For behavioral models eg LSTM

init_params dict, initial parameters

init_state ndarray, Initial state vector

num int, Number of neurons being modeled in this object

trainable boolean stating if the neuron can be optimized

variables dict, current Tf variables

Methods

<code>apply_constraints(session)</code>	Apply necessary constraints to the optimized variables
<code>build_graph([batch])</code>	Build the tensorflow graph.
<code>calculate(i)</code>	Iterate over i (current) and return the state variables obtained after each step
<code>init(batch)</code>	Method to implement whe initialization is needed, will be called before reset
<code>plot_output(ts, i_inj, states[, y_states, ...])</code>	Plot voltage and ion concentrations, potentially compared to a target model
<code>plot_vars(var_dic, suffix, show, save)</code>	A function to plot the variables of the optimized object
<code>settings()</code>	Give a string describing the settings Returns(str): description
<code>step(X, i)</code>	Integrate and update state variable (voltage and possibly others) after one time step

apply_init	
predump	
study_vars	

default_init_state = `array([-6.0e+01, 0.0e+00, 9.5e-01, 0.0e+00, 0.0e+00, 1.0e+00, 1.0e+00])`

groups

list indicating the group of each neuron Neurons with the same group share the same parameters

hidden_init_state

For behavioral models eg LSTM

init (*batch*)

Method to implement whe initialization is needed, will be called before reset

Parameters **batch** (*int*) – number of batches

nb = 0

trainable

boolean stating if the neuron can be optimized

class `odynn.neuron.Neurons` (*neurons*)

Bases: `odynn.neuron.NeuronTf`

This class allow to use neurons from different classes inheriting NeuronTf in a same Circuit

Attributes

groups list indicating the group of each neuron

hidden_init_state For behavioral models eg LSTM

init_params dict, initial parameters

init_state ndarray, Initial state vector

num int, Number of neurons being modeled in this object

trainable boolean stating if the neuron can be optimized

variables dict, current Tf variables

Methods

<code>apply_constraints(session)</code>	Apply the constraints to the object variables
<code>build_graph()</code>	Build the tensorflow graph.
<code>calculate(i)</code>	Iterate over i (current) and return the state variables obtained after each step
<code>init(batch)</code>	call <i>init</i> method for all contained neuron objects
<code>plot_output(ts, i_inj, states[, y_states, ...])</code>	Plot voltage and ion concentrations, potentially compared to a target model
<code>plot_vars(var_dic, suffix, show, save)</code>	A function to plot the variables of the optimized object
<code>settings()</code>	Returns(str): string describing the object
<code>step(X, hidden, i)</code>	Share the state and the input current into its embedded neurons

apply_init	
predump	
reset	
study_vars	

__init__ (*neurons*)

Parameters **neurons** (*list*) – list of NeuronTf objects

Raises `AttributeError` – If all neurons don't share the same dt

apply_constraints (*session*)

Apply the constraints to the object variables

Parameters **session** – tensorflow session

apply_init (*session*)

build_graph()

Build the tensorflow graph. Take care of the loop and the initial state.

calculate(i)

Iterate over *i* (current) and return the state variables obtained after each step

Parameters *i* (*ndarray*) – input current

Returns state vectors concatenated [*i*.shape[0], len(self.init_state)(, *i*.shape[1]), self.num]

Return type *ndarray*

hidden_init_state

For behavioral models eg LSTM

init(batch)

call *init* method for all contained neuron objects

predump(sess)**reset()****settings()**

Returns(str): string describing the object

step(X, hidden, i)

Share the state and the input current into its embedded neurons

Parameters

- *X* (*tf.Tensor*) – precedent state vector
- *i* (*tf.Tensor*) – input current

Returns next state vector

Return type *ndarray*

class `odynn.neuron.PyBioNeuron` (*init_p=None, dt=0.1*)

Bases: `odynn.models.celeg.CElegansNeuron`

Class representing a neuron, implemented only in Python This class allows simulation but not optimization

Attributes

init_state *ndarray*, Initial state vector

num *int*, Number of neurons being modeled in this object

parameter_names

Methods

<code>calculate(i_inj)</code>	Simulate the neuron with input current <i>i_inj</i> and return the state vectors
<code>get_random()</code>	Returns a dictionary of random parameters
<code>parallelize(n)</code>	Add a dimension of size <i>n</i> in the initial parameters and initial state
<code>plot_output(ts, i_inj, states[, y_states, ...])</code>	Plot voltage and ion concentrations, potentially compared to a target model
<code>plot_results(ts, i_inj_values, results[, ...])</code>	plot all dynamics

Continued on next page

Table 13 – continued from previous page

<code>plot_vars(var_dic[, suffix, show, save, func])</code>	plot variation/comparison/boxplots of all variables organized by categories
<code>plot_vars_gate(name, mdp, scale, tau, fig, ...)</code>	plot the gates variables
<code>step(X, i_inj)</code>	Integrate and update state variable (voltage and possibly others) after one time step

boxplot_vars	
study_vars	

5.3.6 odynn.noitim module

class `odynn.noitim.NeuronOpt` (*neuron*)

Bases: `odynn.optim.Optimizer`

Class for optimization of a neuron

Methods

<code>optimize(dir, train[, test, w, epochs, ...])</code>	Optimize the neuron parameters
<code>settings(w, train)</code>	Give the settings of the optimization

plot_out	
-----------------	--

`__init__` (*neuron*)

Initializer, takes a NeuronTf object as argument

Parameters **neuron** (NeuronTf) – Neuron to be optimized

optimize (*dir, train, test=None, w=(1, 0), epochs=700, l_rate=(0.1, 9, 0.92), suffix="", step=None, reload=False, reload_dir=None, evol_var=True, plot=True*)

Optimize the neuron parameters

Parameters

- **dir** (*str*) – path to the directory for the saved files
- **train** (*list of ndarray*) – list containing [time, input, voltage, ion_concentration] that will be used fitted dimensions : - time : [time]
– input, voltage and concentration : [time, batch]
- **test** (*list of ndarray*) – same as train for the dimensions These arrays will be used fo testing the model (Default value = None)
- **w** (*list*) – list of weights for the loss, the first value is for the voltage and the following ones for the ion concentrations defined in the model. (Default value = [1, 0]:
- **epochs** (*int*) – Number of training steps (Default value = 700)
- **l_rate** (*tuple*) – Parameters for an exponential decreasing learning rate : (start, number of constant steps, exponent) (Default value = [0.1, 9, 0.92]:
- **suffix** (*str*) – suffix for the saved files (Default value = “)

- **step** – (Default value = None)
- **reload** (*bool*) – If True, will reload the graph saved in reload_dir (Default value = False)
- **reload_dir** (*str*) – The path to the directory of the experience to reload (Default value = None)

Returns neuron attribute after optimization

Return type NeuronTf

plot_out (*X, results, res_targ, suffix, step, name, i*)

5.3.7 odyenn.nsimul module

`odyenn.nsimul.comp_neuron_trace` (*neuron, trace, i_inj=array([0., 0., 0., ..., 0., 0., 0.]), scale=False, suffix="", show=True, save=False*)

Compare a neuron with a given measured trace after scaling

Parameters

- **neuron** (*NeuronModel object*) – neuron to compare
- **trace** – recordings to plot
- **dt** (*float*) – time step
- **i_inj** (*ndarray*) – input currents
- **scale** – (Default value = False)
- **show** (*bool*) – If True, show the figure (Default value = True)
- **save** (*bool*) – If True, save the figure (Default value = False)

`odyenn.nsimul.comp_neurons` (*neurons, i_inj=array([0., 0., 0., ..., 0., 0., 0.]), suffix="", show=True, save=False*)

Compare different neurons on the same experiment

Parameters

- **neurons** (*list of object NeuronModel*) – neurons to compare
- **dt** (*float*) – time step
- **i_inj** (*ndarray*) – input currents
- **show** (*bool*) – If True, show the figure (Default value = True)
- **save** (*bool*) – If True, save the figure (Default value = False)

`odyenn.nsimul.comp_pars` (*ps, t=None, dt=0.1, i_inj=array([0., 0., 0., ..., 0., 0., 0.]), suffix="", show=True, save=False*)

Compare different parameter sets on the same experiment

Parameters

- **ps** (*list of dict*) – list of parameters to compare
- **dt** (*float*) – time step
- **i_inj** (*ndarray*) – input currents
- **show** (*bool*) – If True, show the figure (Default value = True)
- **save** (*bool*) – If True, save the figure (Default value = False)

```
odynn.nsimul.comp_pars_targ(p, p_targ, t=None, dt=0.1, i_inj=array([0., 0., 0., ..., 0., 0., 0.]), suffix="", save=False, show=True)
```

Compare parameter sets with a target

Parameters

- **p** (*dict or list of dict*) – parameter(s) to compare with the target
- **p_targ** (*dict*) – target parameters
- **dt** (*float*) – time step
- **i_inj** (*ndarray*) – input currents
- **suffix** (*str*) – suffix for the saved figure (Default value = “”)
- **save** (*bool*) – If True, save the figure (Default value = False)
- **show** (*bool*) – If True, show the figure (Default value = True)

```
odynn.nsimul.simul(p=None, neuron=None, t=None, dt=0.1, i_inj=array([0., 0., 0., ..., 0., 0., 0.]), suffix="", show=False, save=True, ca_true=None)
```

Main demo for the Hodgkin Huxley neuron model

Parameters

- **p** (*dict*) – parameters of the neuron to simulate
- **neuron** (*NeuronModel object*) – neuron to simulate
- **dt** – time step

Returns records

Return type list

5.3.8 odyinn.optim module

```
class odyinn.optim.Optimized(dt)
```

Bases: `abc.ABC`

Abstract class for object to be optimized. It could represent on or a set of neurons, or a circuit.

Attributes

init_params dict, initial parameters

num int, number of models

variables dict, current Tf variables

Methods

<code>apply_constraints(session)</code>	Apply necessary constraints to the optimized variables
<code>build_graph([batch])</code>	Build the tensorflow graph.
<code>plot_vars(var_dic, suffix, show, save)</code>	A function to plot the variables of the optimized object
<code>settings()</code>	Give a string describing the settings Returns(str): description

apply_init	
predump	
study_vars	

apply_constraints (*session*)

Apply necessary constraints to the optimized variables

Parameters *session* (*tf.Session*) –

apply_init (*session*)

build_graph (*batch=1*)

Build the tensorflow graph. Take care of the loop and the initial state.

init_params

dict, initial parameters

ions = {}

num

int, number of models

static plot_vars (*var_dic, suffix, show, save*)

A function to plot the variables of the optimized object

Parameters

- **var_dic** –
- **suffix** –
- **show** –
- **save** –

predump (*sess*)

settings ()

Give a string describing the settings Returns(str): description

study_vars (*p, *args, **kwargs*)

variables

dict, current Tf variables

class `odynn.optim.Optimizer` (*optimized, frequency=30*)

Bases: `abc.ABC`

Methods

<i>settings</i> (w, train)	Give the settings of the optimization
----------------------------	---------------------------------------

optimize	
plot_out	

__init__ (*optimized, frequency=30*)

Parameters

- **optimized** (*Optimized*) –
- **epochs** –
- **frequency** –

optimize (*dir, train_=None, test_=None, w=None, epochs=700, l_rate=(0.1, 9, 0.92), suffix="", step="", reload=False, reload_dir=None, yshape=None, evol_var=True, plot=True*)

plot_out (**args, **kwargs*)

settings (*w, train*)

Give the settings of the optimization

Parameters *w* (*tuple*) – weights for the loss of voltage and ions concentrations

Returns settings

Return type str

`odynn.optim.get_best_result` (*dir, i=-1, loss=False*)

Parameters *dir* (*str*) – path to the directory i: (Default value = -1)

Returns:

`odynn.optim.get_data` (*dir*)

`odynn.optim.get_model` (*dir*)

`odynn.optim.get_vars` (*dir, i=-1, loss=False*)

get dic of vars from dumped file

Parameters *dir* (*str*) – path to the directory i: (Default value = -1)

Returns:

`odynn.optim.get_vars_all` (*dir, i=-1, losses=False*)

get dic of vars from dumped file

Parameters *dir* (*str*) – path to the directory i: (Default value = -1)

Returns:

`odynn.optim.plot_loss_rate` (*losses, rates, losses_test=None, parallel=1, suffix="", show=False, save=True*)

plot loss (log10) and learning rate

Parameters

- **losses** –
- **rates** –
- **losses_test** – (Default value = None)
- **parallel** – (Default value = 1)
- **suffix** – (Default value = "")
- **show** (*bool*) – If True, show the figure (Default value = False)
- **save** – (Default value = True)

Returns:

5.3.9 odyinn.utils module

`odynn.utils.bar(ax, var, good_val=None)`

`odynn.utils.box(df, cols, labels)`

`odynn.utils.boxplot(ax, var)`

`odynn.utils.clamp(val, minimum=0, maximum=255)`

Clamp *val* between *minimum* and *maximum*

Parameters

- **val** (*float*) – value to clamp
- **minimum** (*int*) – minimum
- **maximum** (*int*) – maximum

Returns clamped value

Return type int

class `odynn.utils.classproperty` (*fget*)

Bases: object

`odynn.utils.colorscales(hexstr, scalefactor)`

Scales a hex string by *scalefactor*. Returns scaled hex string.

`odynn.utils.plot(ax, var, good_val=None)`

`odynn.utils.save_show(show, save, name="", dpi=500)`

Show and/or save the current plot in *utils.current_dir/name* :param show: If True, show the plot :type show: bool :param save: If True, save the plot :type save: bool :param name: Name for the saved file :type name: str :param dpi: quality :type dpi: int

`odynn.utils.set_dir(subdir)`

Set directory for saving files to *utils.RES_DIR* + '*subdir*' and create subfolders

Parameters **subdir** (*str*) – name of the directory

Returns complete path to the new directory

Return type str

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