

RateML: A Code Generation Tool for Brain Network Models

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Motivation

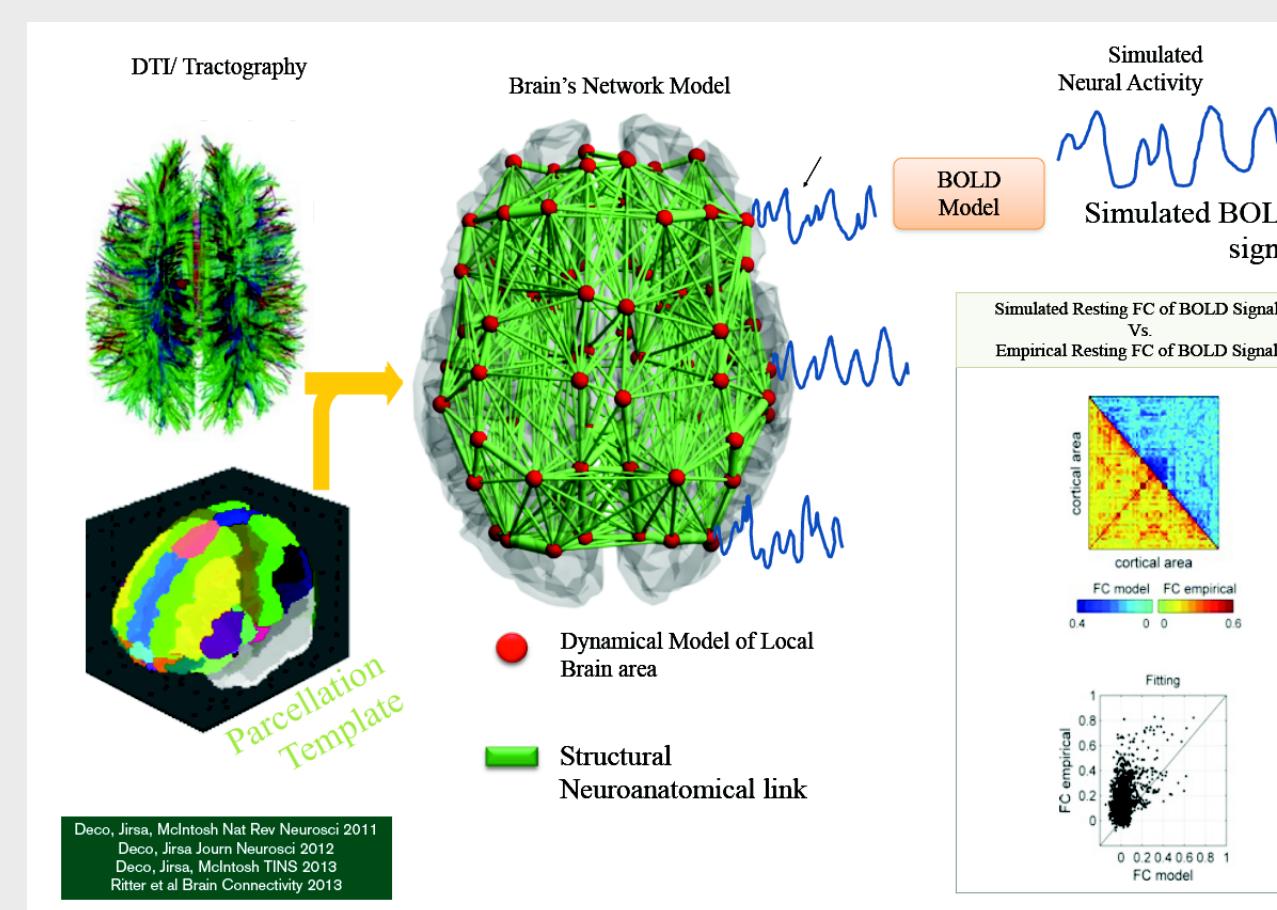
Challenges:

- Relieve neuroscientific modeling from engineering expertise
- Hardware agnostic implementation of models
- Standard for Neural Field/Mass models

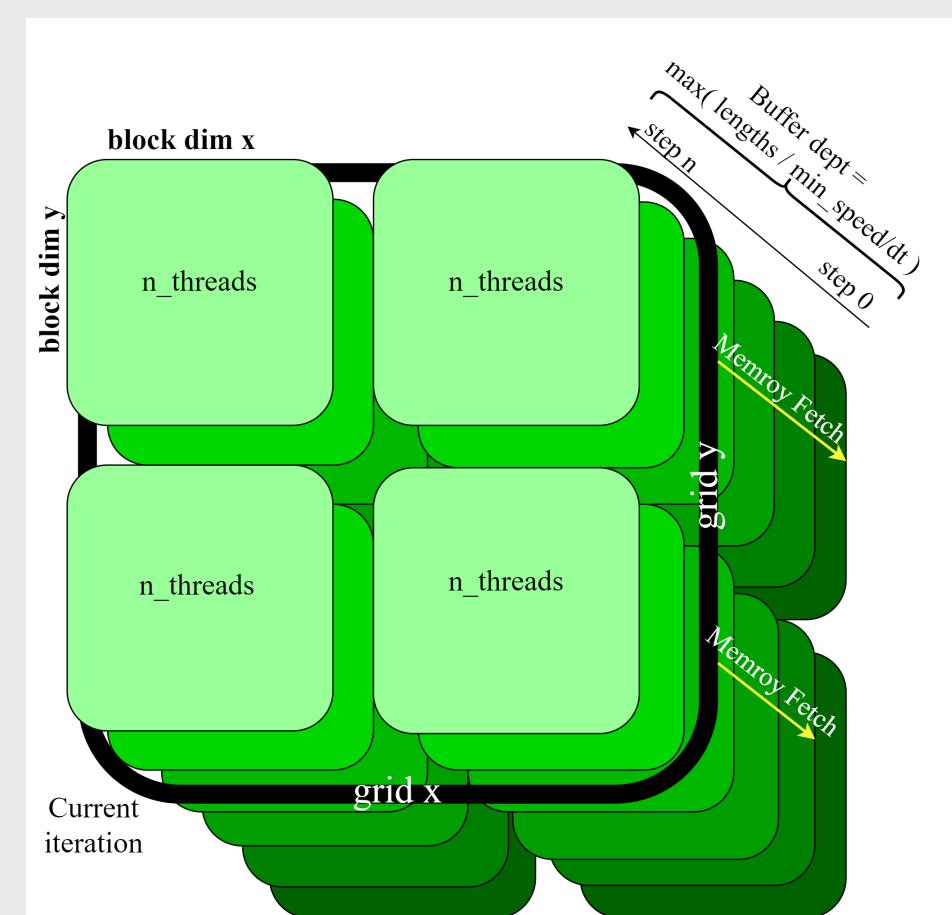
Achievements:

- 1 Automatic code generation for TVB models
- 2 GPU simulator tuned to model for parameter exploration
- 3 Linked to L2L [1] for Hyper Parameters optimization
- 4 Using LEMS [2] for neuroscientific standard

Target: The Virtual Brain (TVB) [3]



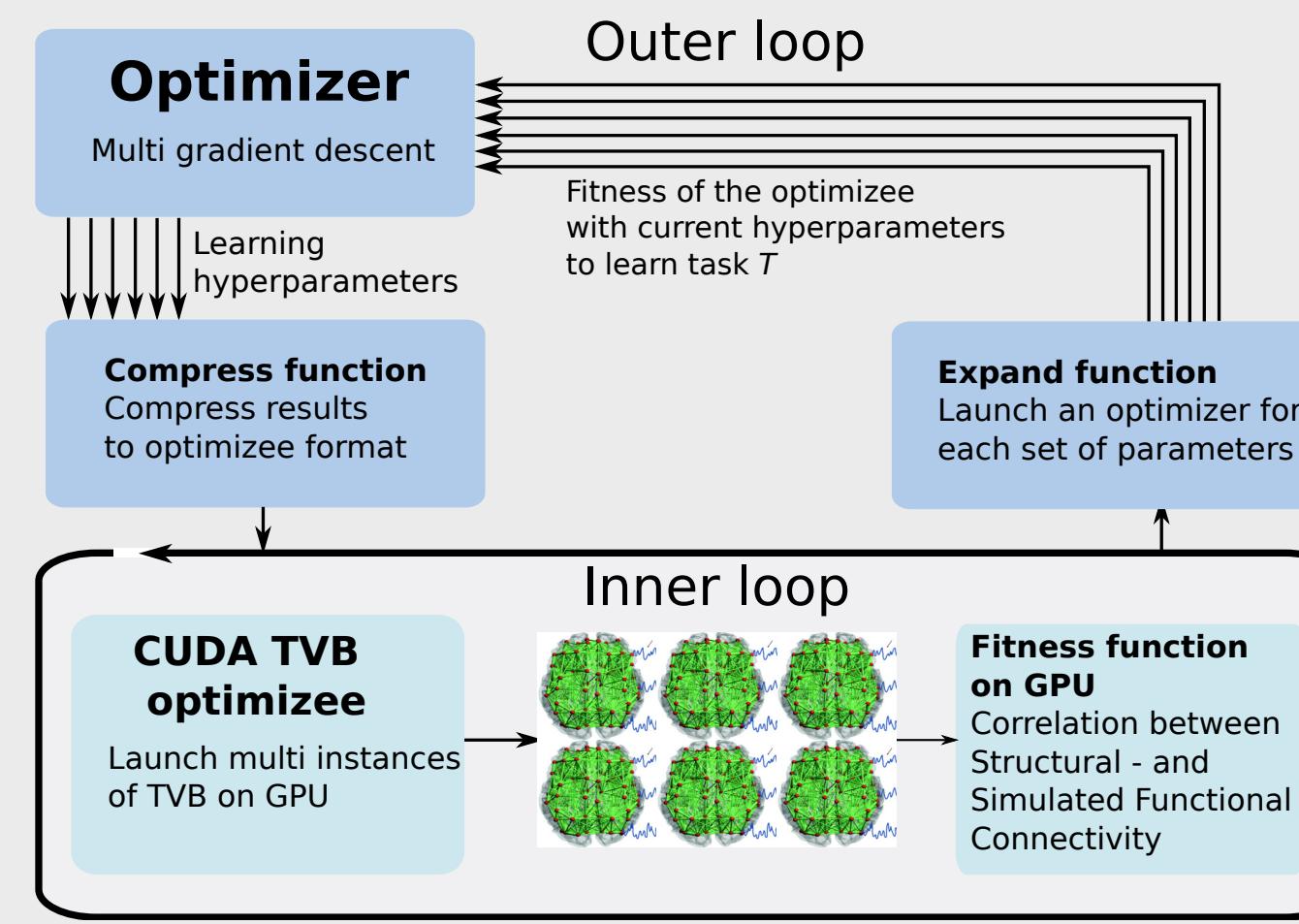
CUDA state space specification



Properties

- Each RateML conversion produces model specific GPU simulator
- Each thread is a TVB simulation with different parameters
- States are stored corresponding to buffer depth
- Parameter ranges are set in XML
- Parameter resolution is set from command line

Learning to Learn [5] (L2L)



Properties

- Hyper-parameters optimization framework with RateML interface
- Parameter fitting to match patient EEG/fMRI
- TVB Python optimizee
- TVB CUDA multi-instance optimization (left figure)

RateML [4]: Code generation for TVB

Features:

- Whole brain simulation using neural mass models and detailed connectomes
- Connectome has spatial and temporal aspects
- Simulation core in Python, JIT backends in development
- Scripting and GUI interface
- Platform includes data management

```

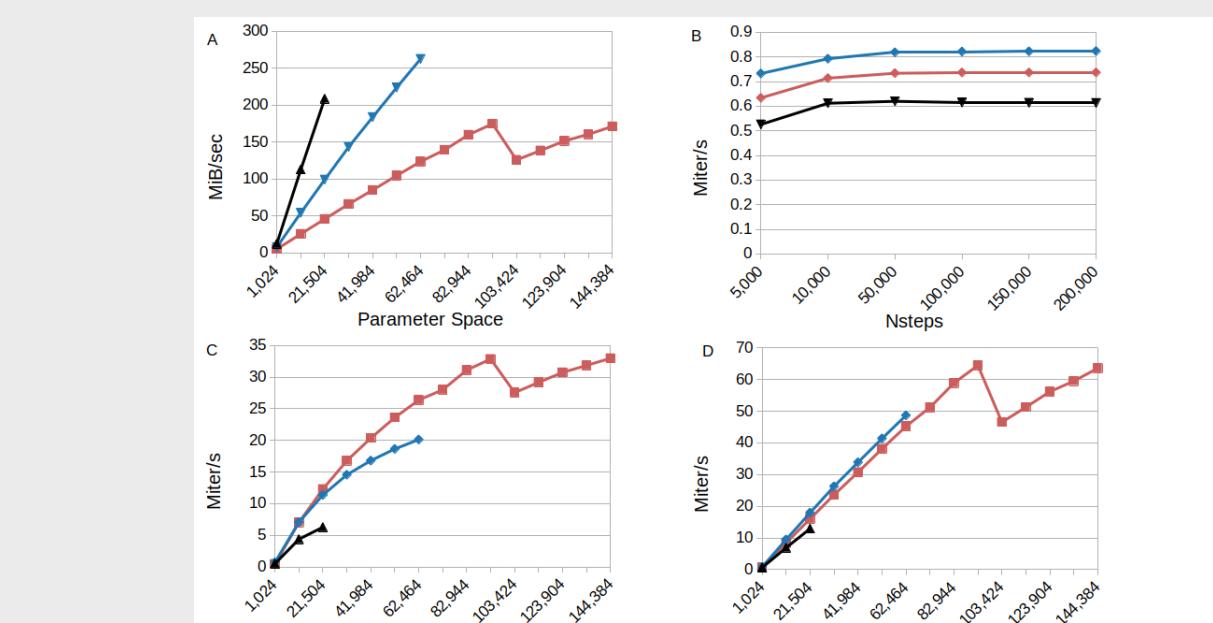
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3   <Parameter name="global_Ac_coupling" dimension="1,0, 2.0"/>
4   <DerivedParameter name="global_dt" value="1.0 / global_speed / (2.0)"/>
5   <DerivedParameter name="msig" value="sqrt(dt) * sqrt(2.0 * 1e-5)"/>
6   <Constant name="omega" value="60.0 + 2.0 + 3.1415927 / 1e3" dimension="1,0, 1.0"/>
7   <Exposure name="theta" dimension="1,0, 1.0"/>
8   <Dynamics>
9     <StateVariable name="theta" dimension="0,0, 1.0" exposure="0.0, numpy.pi + 2.0"/>
10    <Derivative variable="dV" value="omega + c_pop0"/>
11  </Dynamics>
12  </ComponentType>

```

Features:

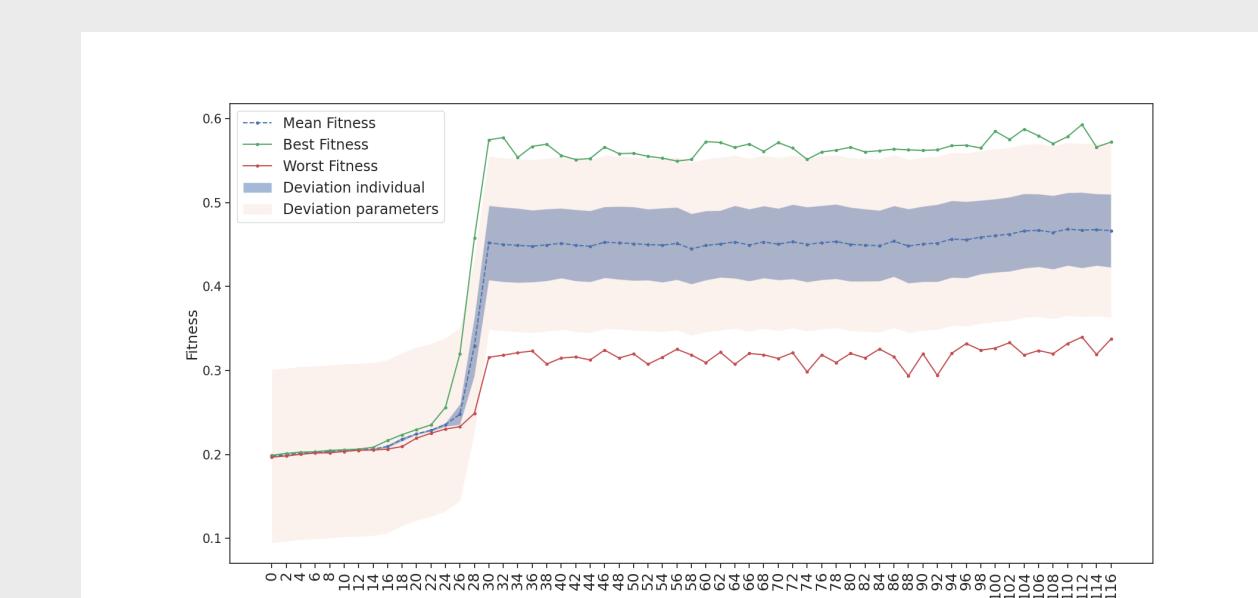
- Domain specific language LEMS
- Uses Mako templating
- Human readable eXtensible Markup Language (XML)
- Python (Numba) regular TVB model
- CUDA Parameters space exploration on GPU

Performance



Kuramoto (r), Montbrió (bu) and Epileptor (bl):

- A Memory bandwidth consumption
- B Iterations/s fixed parameter space size of 1,024
- C Iterations/s 4,000 integration steps (0.4 s sim time)
- D Iterations/s 100,000 integration steps (10 s sim time)



L2L TVB results for function to structure comparison

- 1 Best fitness after 30 generations
- 2 Parameter size of 1,024 explored in a single generation
- 3 4,000 TVB integration steps (0.4 s sim time)

References

- [1] Alper Yegenoglu et al. "Exploring hyper-parameter spaces of neuroscience models on high performance computers with Learning to Learn (in preparation)". In: (2022).
- [2] Robert C. Cannon et al. "LEMS: a language for expressing complex biological models in concise and hierarchical form and its use in underpinning NeuroML 2". In: *Frontiers in Neuroinformatics* 8 (2014), p. 79. ISSN: 1662-5196. DOI: 10.3389/fninf.2014.00079. URL: <https://www.frontiersin.org/article/10.3389/fninf.2014.00079>.
- [3] Paula Sanz Leon et al. "The virtual brain: A simulator of primate brain network dynamics". In: *Frontiers in Neuroinformatics* 7.MAY (2013). ISSN: 16625196. DOI: 10.3389/fninf.2013.00010.
- [4] Michiel van der Vlag et al. "RateML: A Code Generation Tool for Brain Network Models (accepted)". In: *Frontiers in Network Physiology* (2022).
- [5] Sebastian Thrun and Lorien Pratt. *Learning to learn*. Springer Science & Business Media, 2012.

Acknowledgements

This research was supported by the EBRAINS research infrastructure, funded from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Framework Programme for Research and Innovation under the Specific Grant Agreement No. 785907 (Human Brain Project SGA2) and No. 945539 (Human Brain Project SGA3). Special thanks to Simon Eickhoff, Thanos Manos, Alexander Peyser, Petra Ritter and Alper Yegenoglu.



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Co-funded by
the European Union