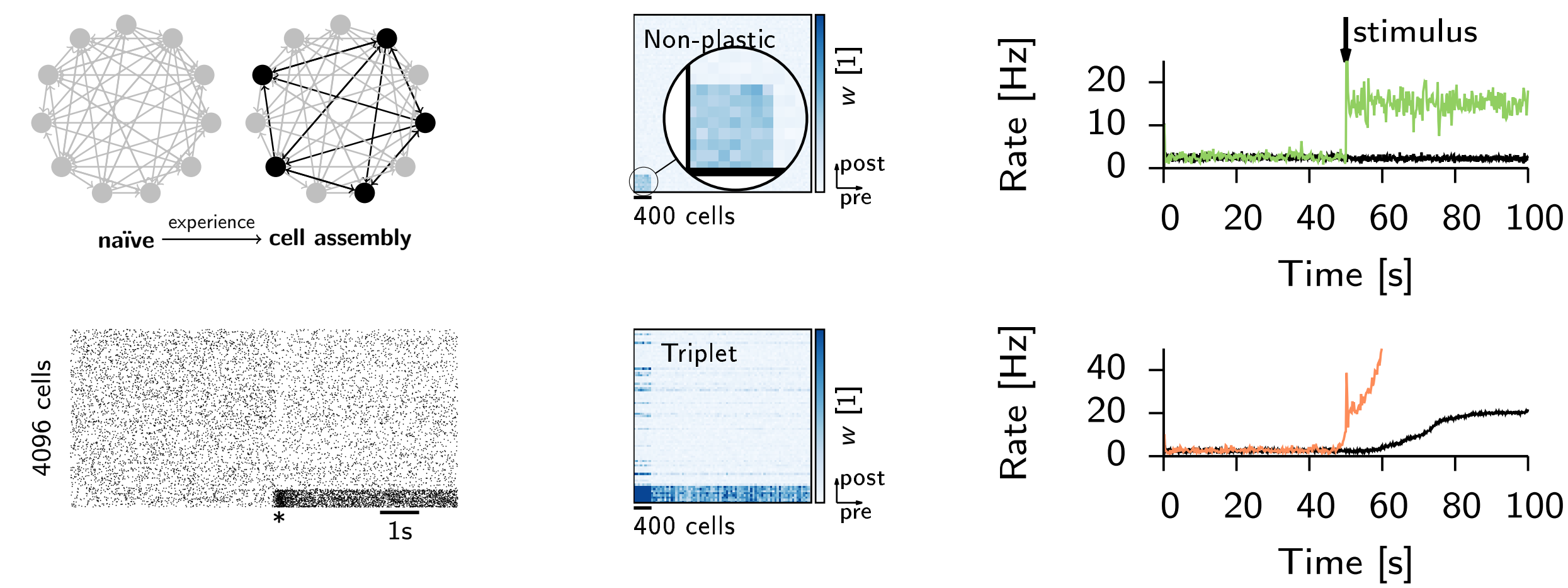
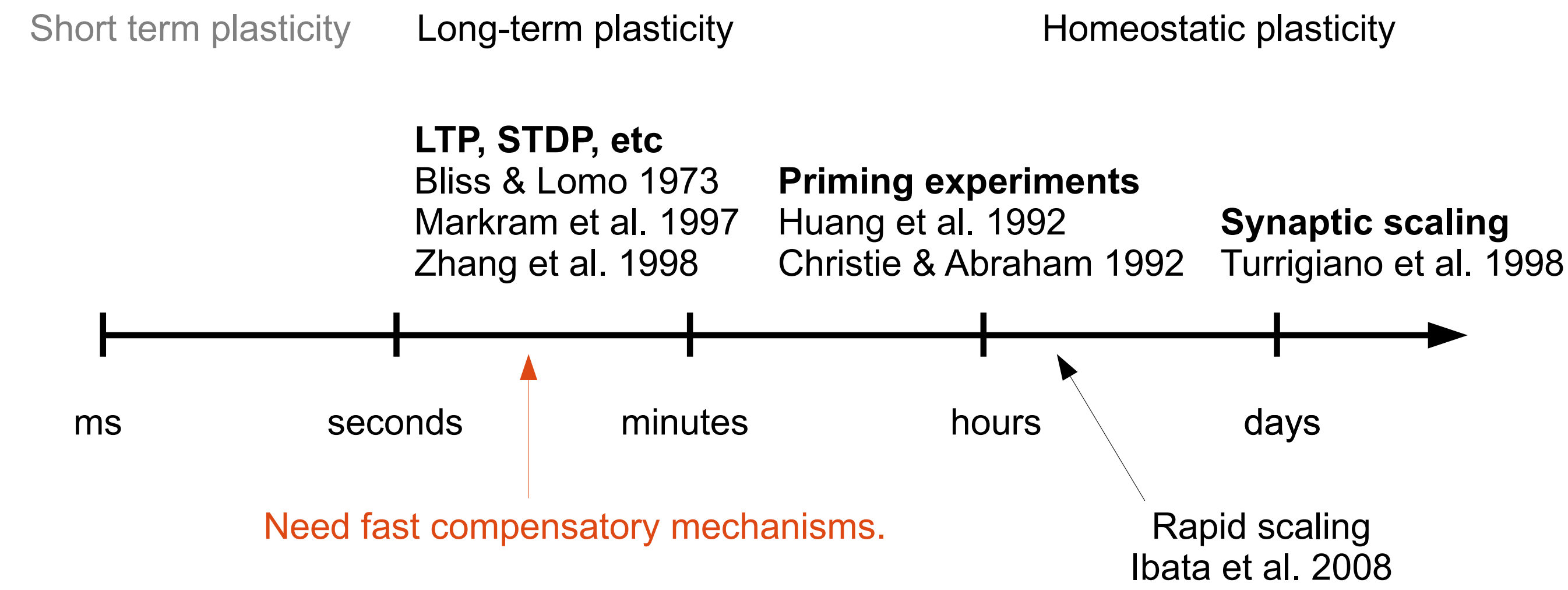


## Classic learning rules fail to maintain memories

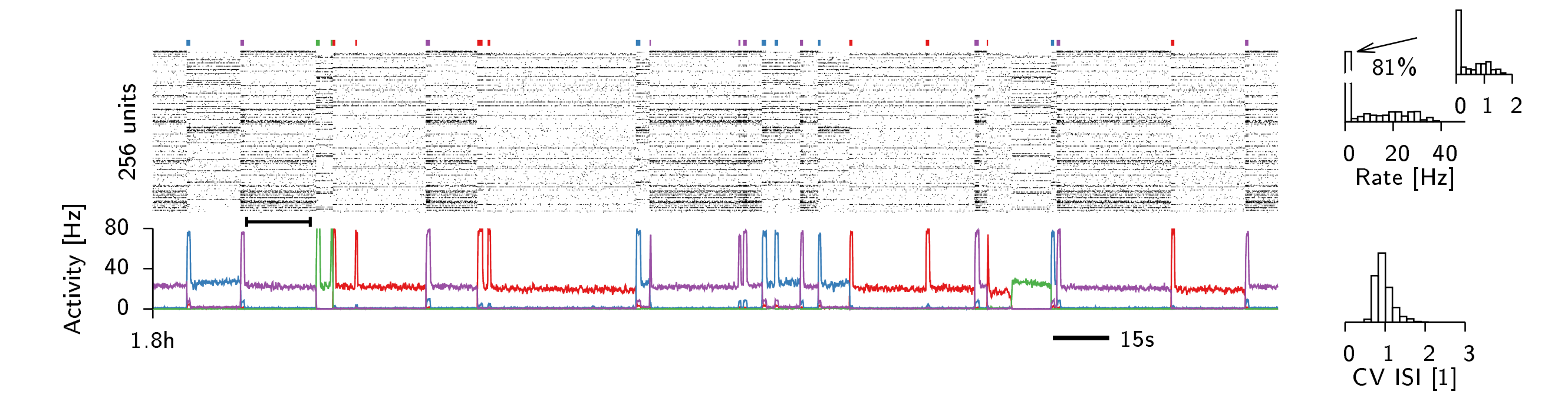


## Induction timescales of plasticity

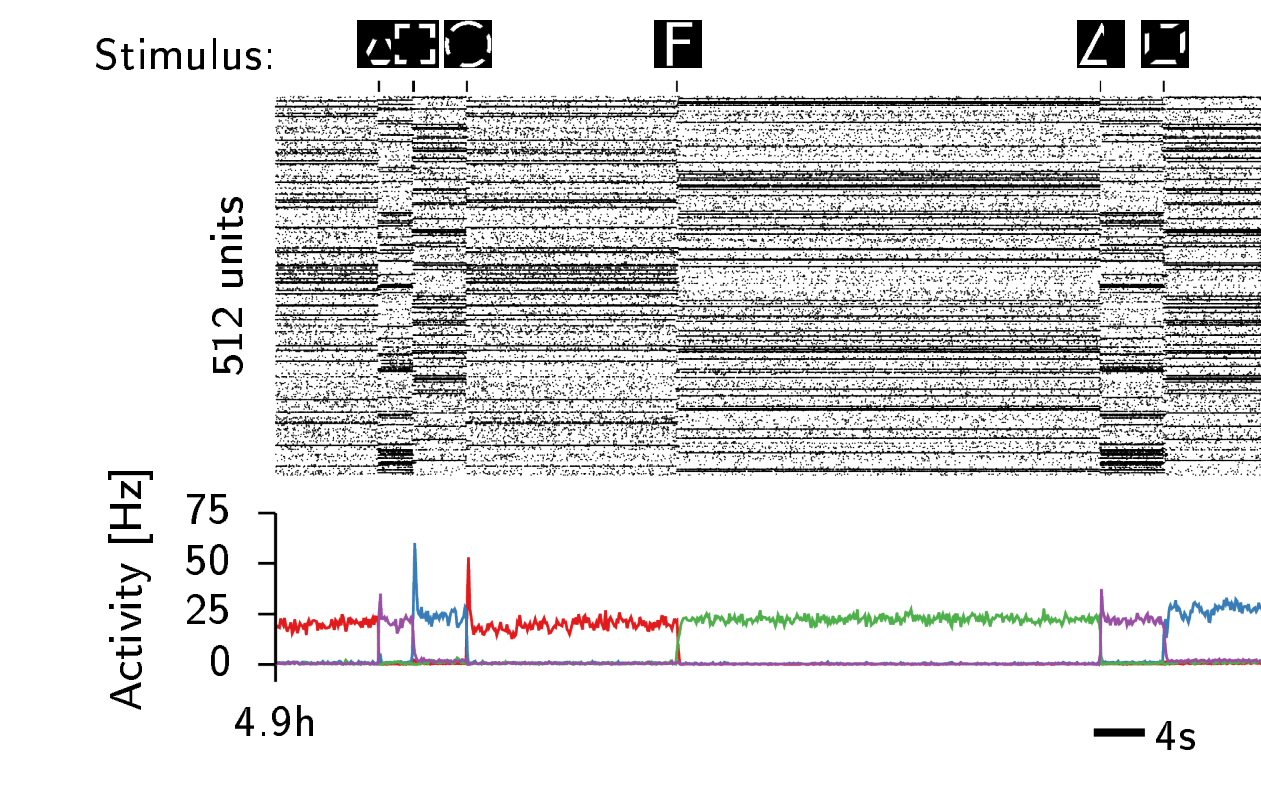


## Memory recall and working memory

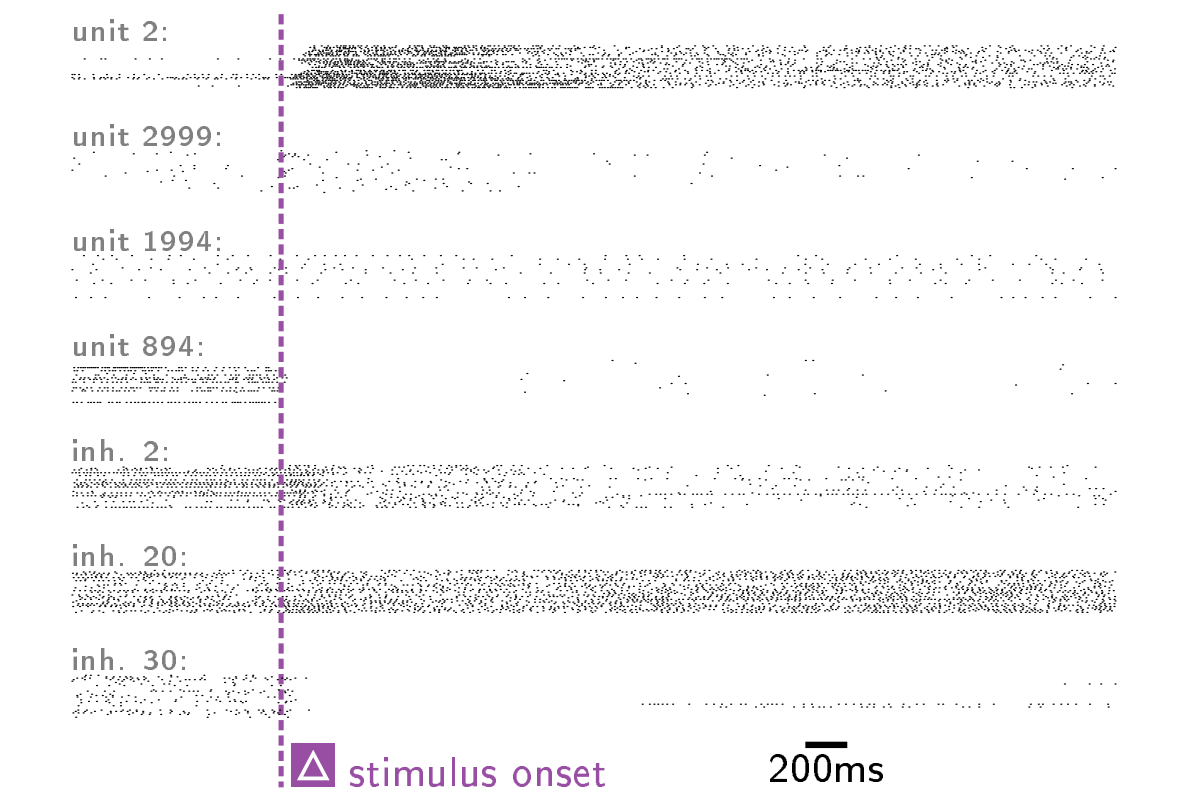
Stable selective delay activity despite ongoing plasticity



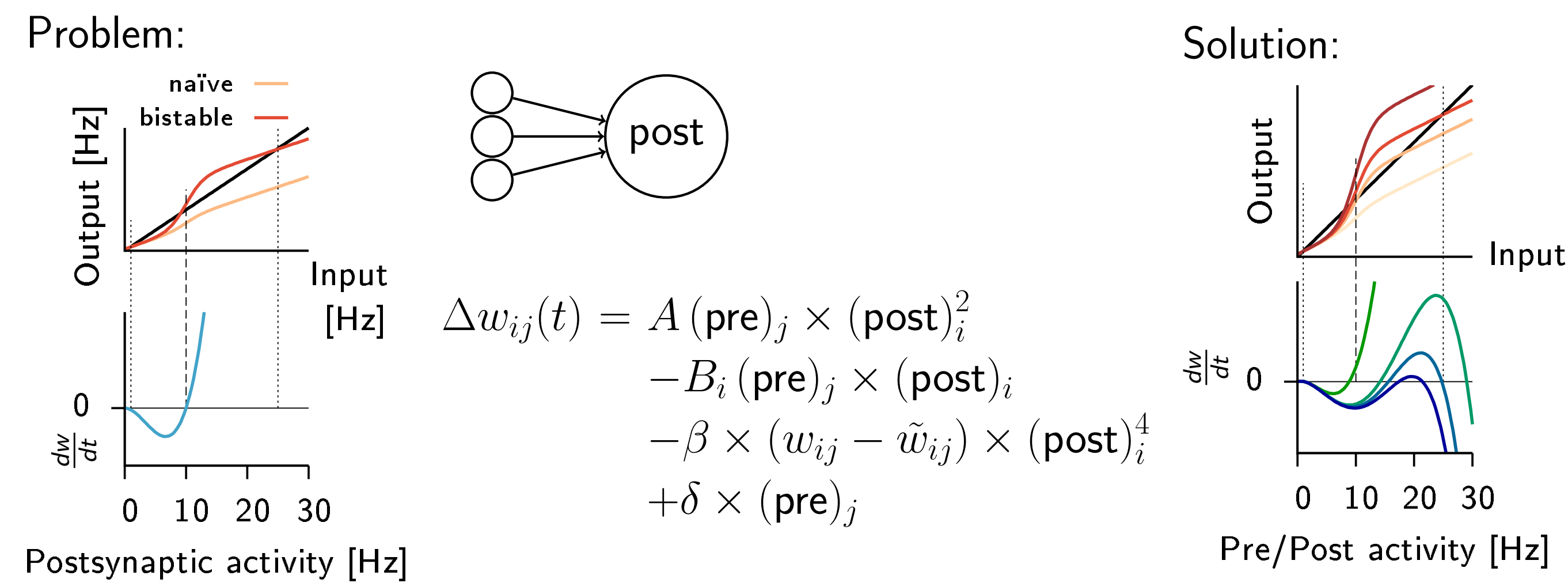
Associative memory recall



High trial-by-trial variability

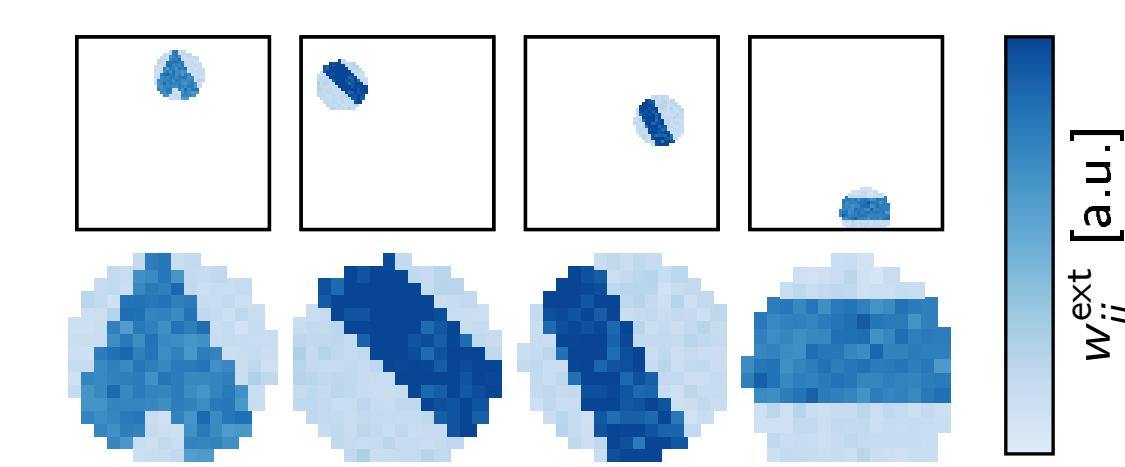
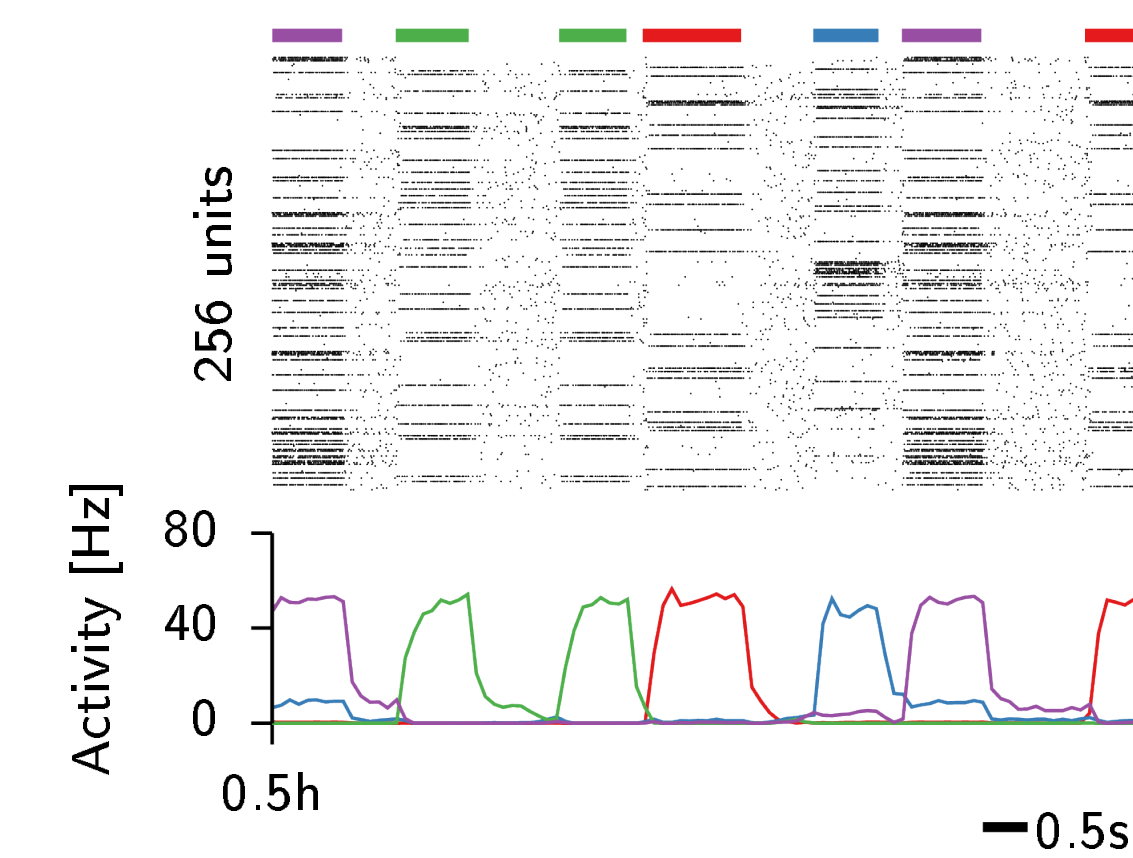


## Orchestrated plasticity

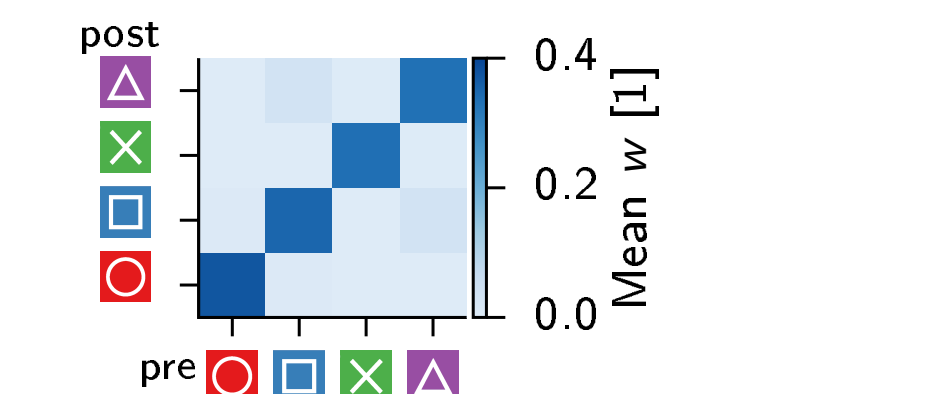


## Online learning of repeating stimuli

### Receptive field formation

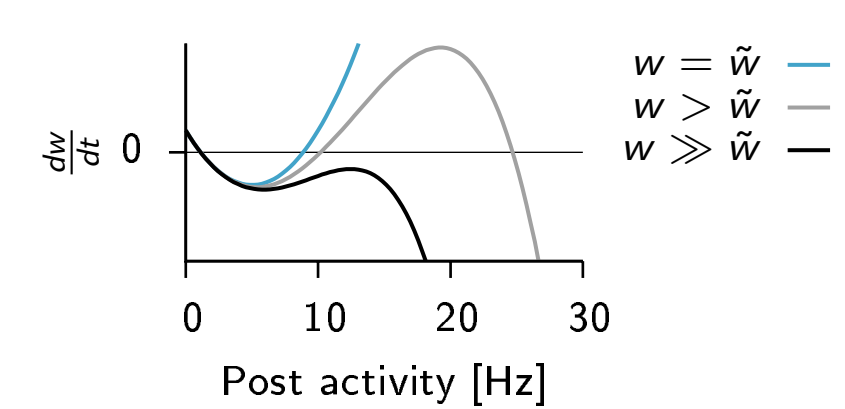


### Assembly formation

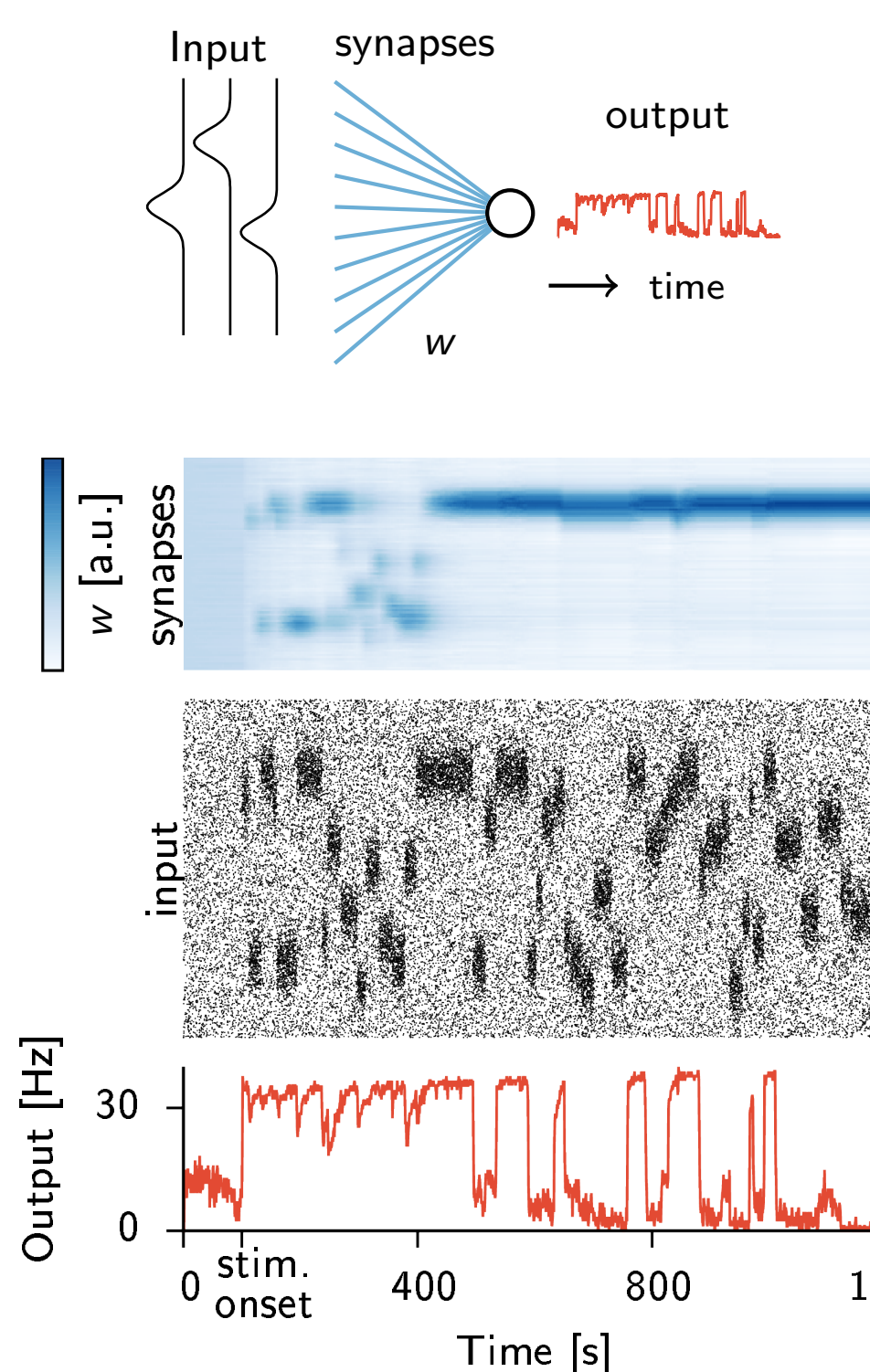


## Interplay of firing rate and weight dynamics

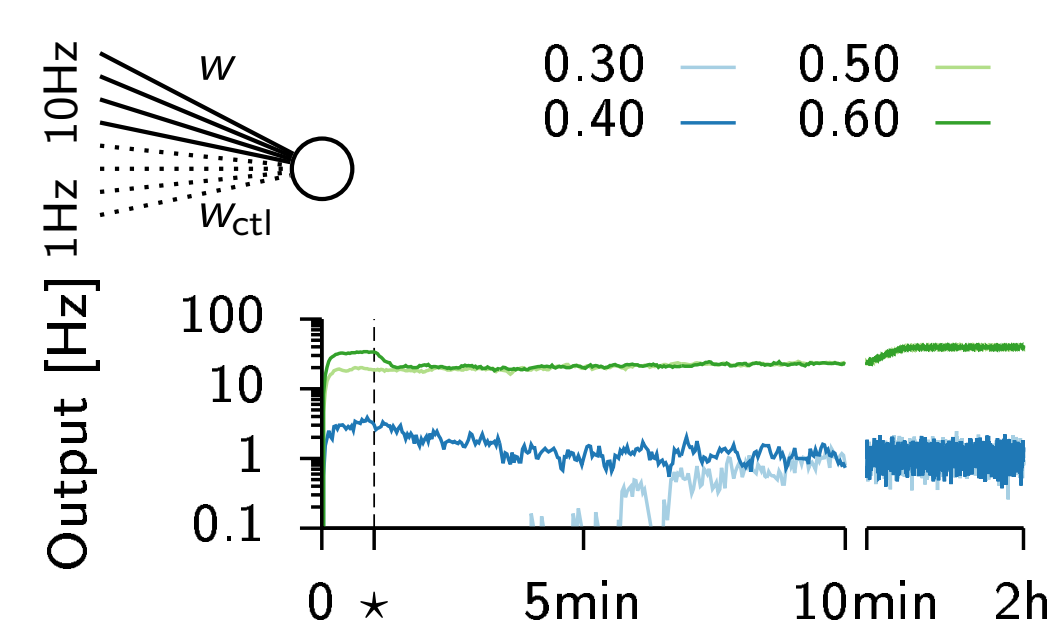
### Self-tuning of learning rule



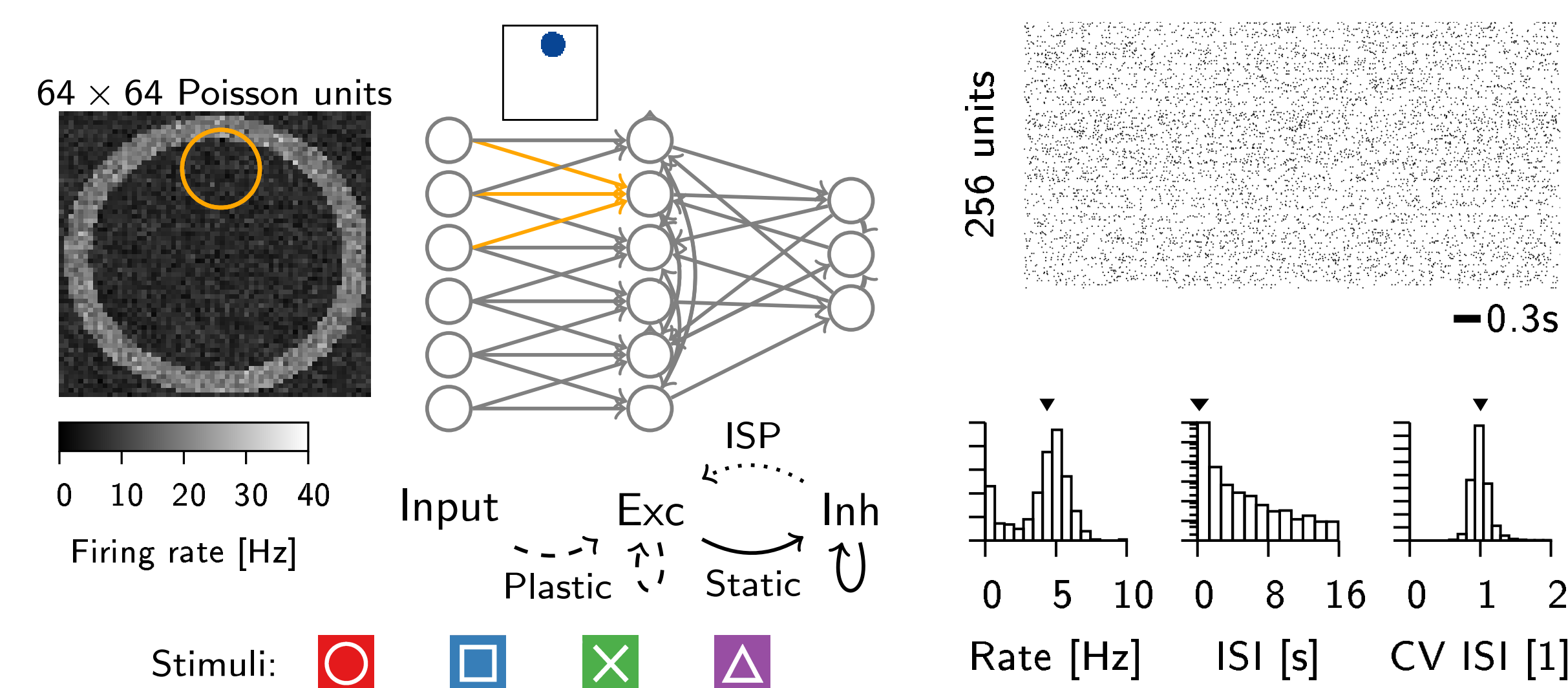
### Emergence of selectivity



### Bistability of firing rates



## Spiking network model

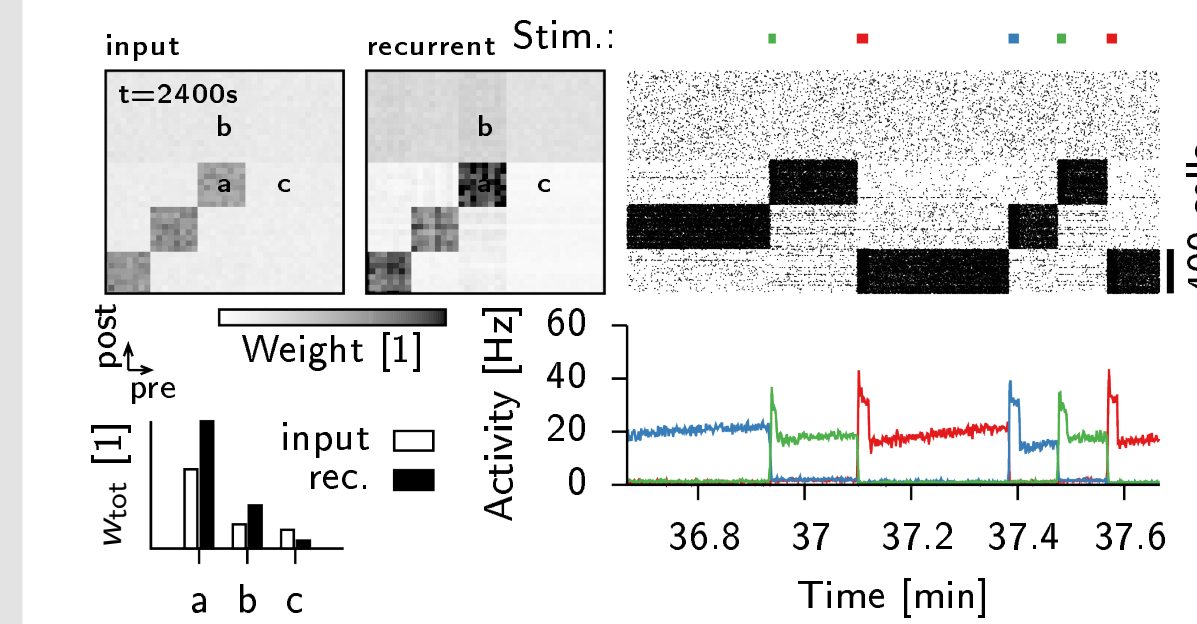


**Network details:** 4096 excitatory adapting integrate and fire neurons, 1024 inhibitory integrate and fire neurons, conductance based synapses with short-term plasticity, random sparse recurrent connections, pre-structured input connections (yellow circle above), spiking input from 4096 Poisson neurons, asynchronous irregular activity **Plasticity:** Triplet STDP Pfister & Gerstner (2006) with heterosynaptic and transmitter induced non-Hebbian plasticity.

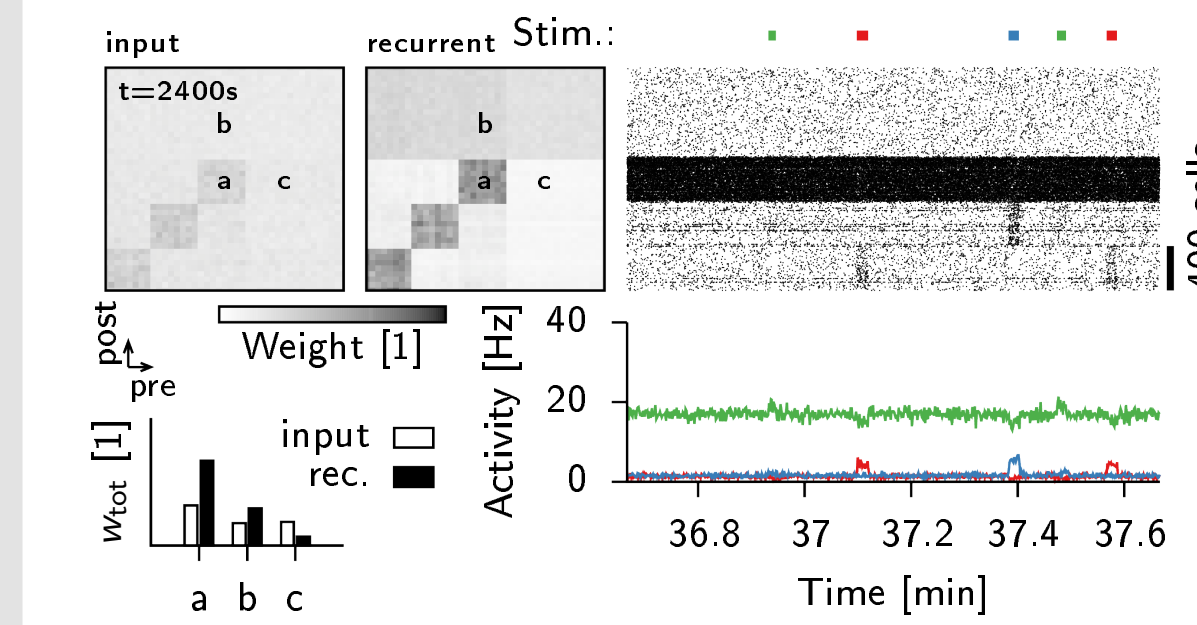
**Funding:** This project has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement no 237955 (FACETS-ITN), no 269921 (BrainScales) and the European Research Council under grant agreement no. 268689 (MultiRules).

## Synaptic consolidation

With consolidation



No consolidation

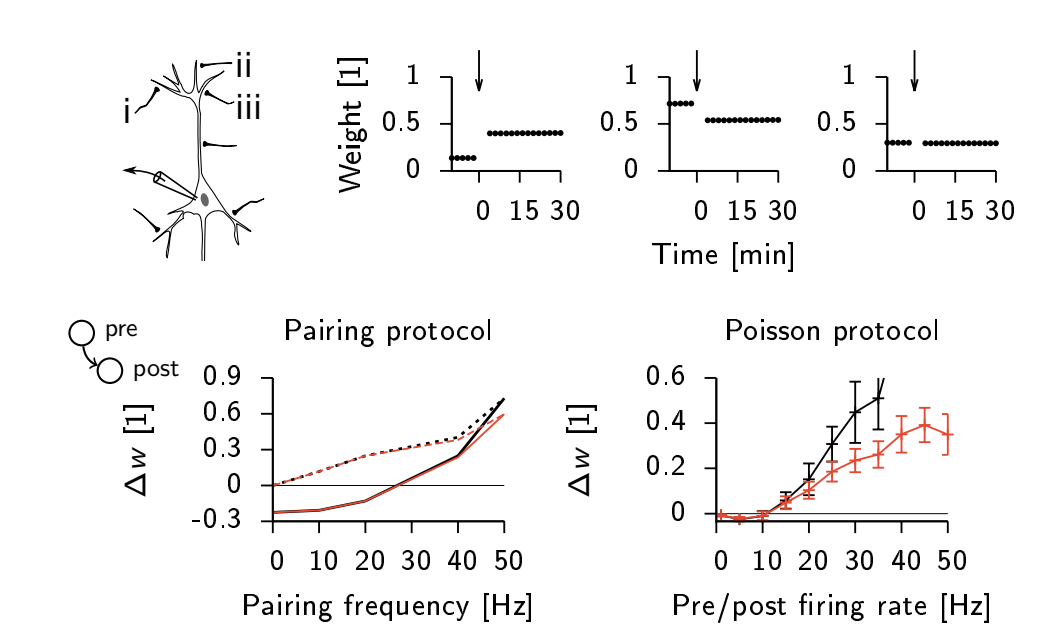


Consolidation model

$$\tau^{\text{cons}} \frac{d}{dt} \tilde{w}_{ij}(t) = w_{ij}(t) - \tilde{w}_{ij}(t) + f(\tilde{w}_{ij})$$

Reference weight  $\tilde{w}$  follows  $w$  on long timescale  $\tau^{\text{cons}}$  under the influence of the gradient  $f$ . Here we used a shallow double well potential for shown simulations, but other (and more complex) forms are possible.

## Plasticity induction



Model qualitatively reproduces results from postsynaptic tetanization protocols in Chen *et al.* (2013). Effect on pairing protocols is small.

## Summary

- Local Hebbian and non-Hebbian learning rules interact on a short timescale to stabilize plasticity
- Multiple stable equilibrium points stabilize background and recall states respectively
- Consolidation key to heterosynaptic plasticity without overwriting of memories
- Homeostasis acts on much longer timescales and establishes fine-tuning