

Particle system with random interaction

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 - Large scale limit
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 - Multi-population system

Particle systems

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- each particle has a state
- each state follows a dynamic
(ex : differential equation, ODE, PDE, SDE, SPDE...)

Discrete time interaction

Frame modelization :

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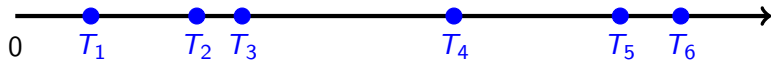
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The activity of each particle is modeled by a point process

Point process : definitions

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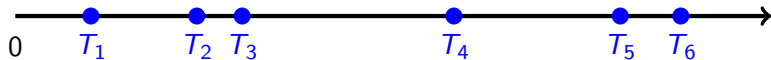
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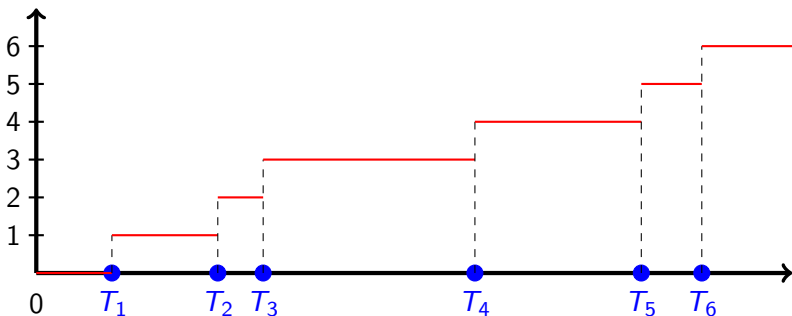
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- a stair function on \mathbb{R}_+ : $Z_t = Z([0, t])$



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Context : consider Z point process with rate λ

Problem : define T_1 the 1st atom of Z

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Why : Let Z point process with constant rate $\lambda > 0$, and $t \geq 0, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$
Conditionally to $\{Z_t = n\}$, the T_k ($1 \leq k \leq n$) are iid uniform on $[0, t]$

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- if **particle j creates event at time t** , $X_t^{N,i} = X_{t-}^{N,i} + u(j, i, t)$

Neural network model

- particle = neuron

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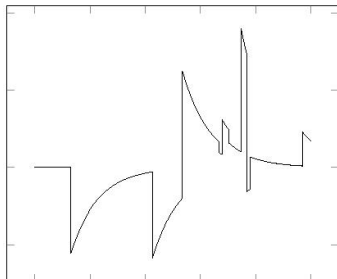
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Why making $N \rightarrow \infty$:

- it is natural $N \approx 86.10^9$
- the limit system can be easier to simulate and study

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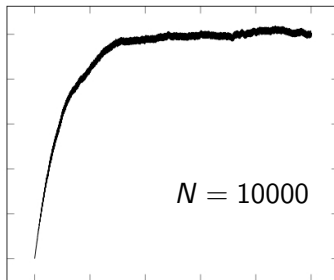
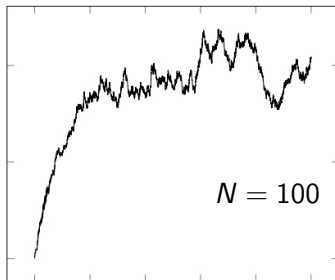
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Result

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \left| X_s^{N,i} - \bar{x}_s^i \right| \right] \leq C_t \cdot N^{-1/2}$$

Sketch of proof

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McKean-Vlasov linear limit

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Result [Andreis et al. (2018)] (and [E. (2021)])

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \left| X_s^{N,i} - \bar{X}_s^i \right| \right] \leq C_t \cdot N^{-1/2}$$

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Previously : all the particles within a system are similar

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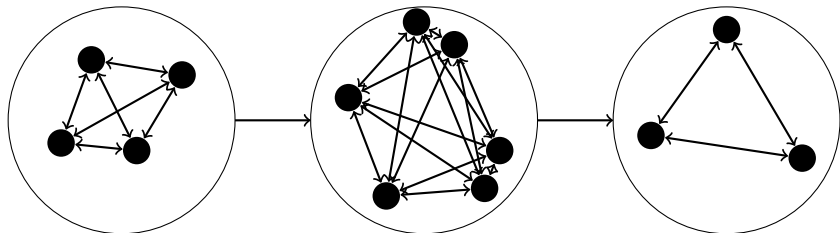
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Example : neural retina



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Thank you for your attention !

Questions ?