CNS*2026 Halifax

TYPE - WORKSHOP • JULY 14 • TUESDAY

W Workshop

JULY 14 • TUESDAY

9:00am – 12:30pm	W	**Building clinically impactful models in computational psychiatry: A worked example using induced pluripotent stem-cell derived neuronal data** *Speakers: Selena Singh, Abraham Nunes*	Room 506

9:00am – 12:30pm W **Constraining large-scale models of brain dynamics with local biological properties: Methods and applications** Room 504

Speakers: James Pang

A central challenge in neuroscience is understanding how brain structure gives rise to complex, large-scale brain dynamics when local biological properties vary systematically across brain regions rather than being spatially uniform. Converging evidence from connectomics, transcriptomics, myeloarchitecture, chemoarchitecture, and other tissue-level measurements demonstrates that such regional variation is a fundamental feature of brains across species and a key driver of neural dynamics. Constraining large-scale models of brain dynamics with these local biological properties is therefore essential for increasing biological realism and for developing more accurate mechanistic accounts of brain function. Recent advances in multimodal brain mapping and computational modeling now make it possible to integrate spatially heterogeneous biological information across the whole brain into dynamical models, enabling stronger links across multiple scales of brain organization.

This workshop brings together leading experts with complementary expertise in incorporating biologically grounded, spatially varying constraints into whole-brain field and network models of dynamics. Through six engaging talks, the speakers will demonstrate how these constraints fundamentally alter predictions of brain criticality, large-scale wave dynamics, functional connectivity, synchronization, and the spreading of activity and pathology in brain disease, in both humans and non-human species. Together, these contributions will equip the workshop participants with the necessary knowledge for incorporating local biological constraints into their own models and interrogating their influence on the organization of brain activity, advancing a more unified and biologically grounded understanding of the mechanisms of brain function and dynamics.

Schedule of talks:

09:00 - 09:30 **James Pang (Monash University, Australia)** - Geometric influences on mammalian brain organization, connectivity, and dynamics

09:30 - 10:00 **Changsong Zhou (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)** - Optimal Griffiths phase in heterogeneous human brain networks: Brain criticality embracing stability and flexibility across individuals (virtual presentation)

10:00 - 10:30 **Adrian Ponce Alvarez (Polytechnic University of Catalonia, Spain)** - Nonlinear network mechanisms driving brain activity hierarchies

10:30 - 11:00 BREAK

11:00 - 11:30 **Vincent Bazinet (McGill University, Canada)** - Network architecture and regional heterogeneity shape patterns of neurodegeneration

11:30 - 12:00 **Joana Cabral (University of Lisbon, Portugal)** - From tissue mechanics to brain dynamics (virtual presentation)

12:00 - 12:30 **John Griffiths (Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Canada)** - What's the missing secret sauce in whole-brain models of fMRI functional connectivity?

9:00am – 12:30pm W **Controlling Neural Network Stability** Room 507

Speakers: Brian Lundstrom

Summary:

Neural systems are highly recurrent, nonlinear networks that must balance stability and flexibility to support robust information processing. A growing body of theory suggests that the brain operates near critical regimes, often described as the edge of chaos, where dynamics are both stable enough to be controllable and rich enough to enable valuable computation. Maintaining this balance is challenging: biologically realistic networks are sparse, structured, and low dimensional, properties that complicate traditional notions of synaptic balance and make static stability constraints difficult to enforce. Moreover, ongoing sensory input and behavioral demands continuously perturb network dynamics, requiring regulation on multiple timescales.

This workshop brings together diverse perspectives on how neural networks achieve, lose, and regain dynamical stability. Topics may include adaptive and plastic mechanisms that modulate effective connectivity, the role of nonlinear and history-dependent dynamics, and data-driven approaches for inferring time-varying stability from electrophysiological recordings. The workshop will also explore implications for neurological states characterized by altered excitability, such as epilepsy or anesthesia, and discuss how stimulation, control-theoretic frameworks, and modern system-identification methods can be used to probe and influence network stability. By integrating theory, modeling, and experimental insights, the workshop aims to foster cross-disciplinary dialogue on principled strategies for understanding and controlling complex brain dynamics.

Tentative program:

9:00-9:10: Introduction – Brian Lundstrom, MD, PhD, Mayo Clinic
9:10-9:30: Paul Bogdan, PhD, University of Southern California - Theoretical Foundations of NeuroAI: A Modeling Framework Motivated by Living Neuronal Network Dynamics
9:30-9:50: Leandro Fosque, PhD, Washington University in St. Louis - Criticality and Adaptation in Neural Systems
9:50-10:10: Srishty Aggarwal, Indian Institute of Science - Adaptation, Ageing, and Stability in Recurrent Brain Networks
10:10-10:30: Discussion

10:30-11:00: Break

11:00-11:20: Emily Pereira, PhD, Texas Tech University - Stabilizing Fractional Dynamical Networks Suppresses Epileptic Seizures
11:20-11:40: Tom Richner, PhD, Mayo Clinic - Adaptation Modulates Effective Connectivity and Network Stability
11:40-12:00: Audrey Sederberg, PhD, Georgia Institute of Technology - Critical Dynamics, Effective Dimensionality, and Flexible Learning in Neural Systems
12:00-12:30: Discussion

9:00am – 12:30pm W **Mapping extracellular waveforms produced by the three neuronal compartments** Room 505

Speakers: Paula Kuokkanen, Jérémie Sibille

Detecting and sorting available extracellular neuronal action potentials remains challenging in neuroscience. This bottleneck stems from uncertainty about the origin of a substantial fraction of the signals present in electrophysiological recordings, leading to systematic removal of a fraction of the recordings. Aiming for generalizable solutions, this workshop will approach the bottleneck by separating the extracellular contributions from dendrites, soma, and axons. Biophysics predicts that each of these compartments generates distinct extracellular waveforms that collectively, yet in varying proportions, contribute to extracellularly recorded spikes. The central aim is to disentangle the contribution from these three compartments to enable more inclusive, and more precise interpretations of in vivo electrophysiological data.

There is a strong push to create more reliable, more automated approaches that bypass the need for manual curation. Machine learning methods show promise to replace manual curation, yet they will require reliable ground-truth. We hypothesize here that the origin of exotic waveforms can be reframed as putative combination(s) from different neuronal compartments with the known sequential activation. A systematic reorganization of existing datasets, conditioned to libraries of waveform based on the three ubiquitous neural compartments, might already be sufficient to lay the foundation for tomorrow's automated tools.

The speakers will showcase recent advances in both biophysical modeling and in vivo measurements identifying neuronal compartments in extracellular potentials, with the objective of better cataloguing the waveforms that are currently attributed to each of the three neuronal compartments. Thus, we assess the diversity of these waveforms across existing recordings. We target a broad audience, including computational modelers, spikes sorting experts, and users of high-density silicon probes, each offering complementary perspectives on the complexity of the problem.

Speakers:

09:00 – 09:15 Jérémie Sibille (Charité University Hospital, Berlin, Germany)
Introduction

09:15 – 09:40 Rishikesh Narayanan (Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India)
Local field potentials: Active dendritic and gap junctional contributions

09:40 – 10:05 Alexandra Tzilivaki (Charité University Hospital, Berlin, Germany)
Mapping Waveforms from the Inside Out: Dendritic and Topological Control by PV+ Interneurons

10:05 – 10:30 Paula Kuokkanen (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany)
Axonal field contributions – a rule or an exception?

10:30 – 11:00 Pause

11:00 – 11:25 Sharon Crook (Arizona State University, AZ, US)
Discovering features for neuron-type identification from extracellular recordings

11:25 – 11:45 Costas Anastassiou (Cedars-Sinai and Caltech, Los Angeles, CA, US)
In vivo identification of human cortical cell types in human electrophysiological recordings

11:45 – 12:15 Nick Steinmetz (University of Washington in Seattle, WA, US)
Insights and puzzles about high density extracellular waveforms from Neuropixels Ultra

12:15 – 12:30 Discussion

The final schedule is yet to be confirmed

9:00am – 12:30pm W **Modeling Ion Dynamics in the Brain: From Cells to Networks and Global (Dys)-Functional States**
Speakers: Helmut Schmidt, Jaroslav Hlinka, Guillaume Girier, Isa Dallmer-Zerbe Room 502
The schedule and abstracts are available at: https://brady.cs.cas.cz/events/ocns-2026-workshop

Ion balance is a fundamental determinant of brain physiology, and its dysregulation contributes to a wide range of neurological disorders. Understanding how ion equilibria are established, maintained, and disrupted across spatial and temporal scales remains a central challenge in neuroscience. Computational neuroscience provides a robust framework to address this challenge by enabling systematic investigations of ion dynamics under physiological and pathological conditions. Existing modeling approaches span a broad spectrum, from biophysically grounded models of ion concentrations, osmolarity, and cell volume regulation at the single-neuron level, to population and network models capturing ion exchange mechanisms, energy-dependent transport, and their impact on large-scale brain dynamics. Each modeling strategy offers complementary insights depending on the scientific question being addressed. This workshop will highlight recent advances in ion modeling and discuss emerging frameworks, their underlying assumptions, and their relevance for understanding ion mechanisms in the brain.

The workshop is structured to reflect a progression from fundamental cellular principles to network-level dynamics and global brain states, including resting state, seizures, and sleep. One focus is on detailed models addressing the physical and cellular foundations of ion homeostasis and its breakdown at the single-neuron level under pathological conditions like ischemia. Subsequent contributions bridge detailed cellular ion dynamics with population-level descriptions, highlighting how ion exchange mechanisms and energy-dependent active transport shape collective neuronal behavior. Further talks explore how chronic ion perturbations can drive pathological network dynamics and how intrinsic ion dynamics influence large-scale functional connectivity observed in resting-state brain activity. The workshop concludes with models illustrating how neuromodulatory processes interact with ion dynamics to generate and control global brain states.

9:00am – 12:30pm W **Neuronal heterogeneity's role in network dynamics and computation** Room 501

Speakers: Scott Rich, Richard Gast

The detailed agenda for this workshop, along with abstracts for each talk, can be found here.

As high-throughput single-cell experimental workflows become standard in the field of neuroscience, the immense heterogeneity of neurons in the human brain has become increasingly apparent. While this heterogeneity is in part reflected in the historical pursuit of canonical "cell types," contemporary data highlights variability in key intrinsic cellular properties, even within classical cell types. Whether this heterogeneity serves a functional purpose in the human brain, or is merely a byproduct of biological noise, remains an open question. Computational and mathematical techniques are particularly well suited to address this question considering the experimental challenges involved in varying heterogeneity *in vitro* or *in vivo*—indeed, most common experimental manipulations inherently reduce heterogeneity by grossly up or down-regulating a particular neuronal characteristic.

In this workshop, we will highlight the growing interest within the field of computational neuroscience to leverage *in silico* tools to study the functional role of neuronal heterogeneity. This research addresses a wide variety of neuroscientific questions of interest to OCNS attendees, ranging from mechanisms underlying neuronal synchronization (e.g. epileptic seizures) to memory formation in neural networks. Talks will cover a diverse set of approaches, ranging from foundational mathematical theory to biophysically detailed models reflecting experimentally observed neuronal heterogeneities.

Confirmed speakers include:

Dr. Richard Gast
Postdoc; Dorris Center for Neuroscience, Scripps Research

Sanjna Kumari
Graduate Student; Indian Institute of Science

Dr. Andre Longtin
Professor; University of Ottawa; Department of Physics

Dr. Laura Medlock
Postdoc; Krembil Research Institute, University Health Network

Dr. Scott Rich
Assistant Professor; University of Connecticut; Departments of Physiology and Neurobiology, Biomedical Engineering, Mathematics, and Institute for Brain and Cognitive Sciences

Dr. Daniel Trotter (filling in for Dr. Jeremie Lefebvre)
Postdoc; University of Ottawa

Marco Zenari (filling in for Dr. Luca Mazzucato)
Padova Neuroscience Center, University of Padova, Italy

9:00am – 12:30pm W **Social Neuro-AI** Room 602

Speakers: Guillaume Dumas, Trang-Anh Nghiem, Anne-Marie Wolff, Xiaojun Zhou

9:00am – 12:30pm W **Evolution, Computation and the Origins of Nervous Systems: from Animal Models to Neuromorphic Engineering** Room 603

Speakers: Hermann Kohlstedt, Jan Steinkuehler, Wilhelm Braun

Workshop description

Even putatively simple nervous systems exhibit a high degree of complexity that is not fully understood. The recent discovery of associative learning in box jellyfish, for example, highlights the surprisingly rich behavioural repertoire of such networks and invites a more in-depth study of the underlying neural mechanisms. These insights serve as a promising inspiration to develop technical systems that fully exploit the underlying principles of the unmatched efficiency and resilience of natural systems.
The aim of this one-day workshop is to bring together biologists working on biological model systems with theoreticians developing approaches to understand these systems and engineers working to implement novel, non-conventional neuromorphic computing schemes and applications. Relatively simple - but resilient and efficient - nervous systems might be an excellent inspiration for edge AI, synthetic cells, sensing or miniature robotics. Therefore this workshop aims to distill principles from the evolution of the nervous system to inform theoretical insight and ultimately to design novel neuro-inspired computing hardware.

Speakers

Jan Bielecki: Seeing, Avoiding, Learning: Visual Cognition Without a Centralized Brain
P. Robin Hiesinger: Neuromorphic Growth in a Biological Brain
Vikram Chandra: Distributed neural computation and the evolution of the first brains
Celina Juliano: *Hydra* as a model for understanding nervous system design, function, and regeneration
Christian Klos: Smooth exact gradient descent training of spiking neural networks
Ekaterina Gribkova: Evolution of Memory: From Basic Foraging Decisions to Cognitive Map Construction
André Longtin: Online extraction of novelty: noise-cancellation the hard, biological way
Thomas Novotny: Training SNNs with exact gradients: Progress and Challenges
Sebastian Risi: From Self-Assembling Networks to Self-Adapting Machines
Marc Miskin: Learning Diffusion Models on Physical Electrical Networks.
Elisabetta Chicca: Event-Based Vision for Obstacle Avoidance and Egomotion Estimation

Here is the link to the workshop homepage.

We are very much looking to welcoming you in our workshop.

Best wishes from Kiel

Jan Steinkühler and Wilhelm Braun

9:00am – 5:30pm W **Workshop on Methods of Information Theory in Computational Neuroscience** Room 604

Speakers: Joseph T. Lizier, Marilyn Gatica

Workshop website (including **up to date** schedule): https://jlizier.github.io/CNS2026-InfoTheoryWorkshop/

Methods originally developed in Information Theory have found wide applicability in computational neuroscience. Beyond these original methods there is a need to develop novel tools and approaches that are driven by problems arising in neuroscience. A number of researchers in computational/systems neuroscience and in information/communication theory are investigating problems of information representation and processing. While the goals are often the same, these researchers bring different perspectives and points of view to a common set of neuroscience problems. Often they participate in different fora and their interaction is limited. The goal of the workshop is to bring some of these researchers together to discuss challenges posed by neuroscience and to exchange ideas and present their latest work. The workshop is targeted towards computational and systems neuroscientists with interest in methods of information theory as well as information/communication theorists with interest in neuroscience.

Schedule, correct as at Mon 10:30am is:

Tuesday 14th:
09:00 - 09:45 **Marilyn Gatica** "Towards an integrated computational approach for diversity-sensitive personalized medicine"
09:45 - 10:30 **Raphaël Lafond-Mercier** "Parallel gradient computations of mutual information between stimulus sequences and adaptive responses"
10:30 - 11:00 Coffee Break
11:00 - 11:45 **Bratislav Misic** "Structure and computation in brain networks"
11:45 - 12:30 **Patricio Orio** "Emergence of High-order interactions in dynamical systems"

Wednesday 15th:
09:00 - 09:45 **Thomas Varley** "Why should we care about synergistic information?"
09:45 - 10:30 **Jaroslav Hlinka** "Information Dynamics in Complex Brain Networks: From Causal Inference to Higher-Order Structure"
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11:45 - 12:30 **Leyla Roksan Caglar** "Same Compression Principle, Different Geometry: Rate-Distortion Signatures Dissociate Biological and Artificial Visual Systems"
12:30 - 14:00 Lunch Break
14:00 - 14:45 **Joseph Lizier** "Constraints on information decomposition from a target chain rule"
14:45 - 15:30 **Nicolás Hinrichs** "Information Geometry for Inter-Brain Network Analysis in Hyperscanning"
15:30 - 16:00 Coffee Break
16:00 - 16:45 **Demian Battaglia** TBA
16:45 - 17:30 Discussion -- TBA

W Workshop

JULY 15 • WEDNESDAY

9:00am – 12:30pm W **Computational modeling of neuromodulation technologies** Room 502

Speakers: Thomas Tarnaud, Emmeric Tanghe

Various neuromodulation modalities have been developed to gain understanding of brain function and to treat a wide range of neurological disorders. Examples of brain stimulation technologies that use electric or magnetic fields are deep brain stimulation, vagus nerve stimulation, transcranial direct or alternating current stimulation, transcranial magnetic stimulation and temporal interference neuromodulation. Furthermore, transcranial focused ultrasound neuromodulation targets brain or peripheral nervous system regions with ultrasonic pressure waves. Finally, optogenetics relies on light to control neuronal activity, after expressing light-sensitive ion channels or pumps in the targetted neuronal cells. Each of these neuromodulation modalities has its advantages and drawbacks, e.g., in terms of spatial and temporal resolution, energy efficiency, invasiveness, efficacy, penetration depth, cell type selectivity, etc.

Computational models have been developed for each of these techniques, **to improve our understanding of the underlying mechanisms** of the various neuromodulation technologies and to **enable simulation-based optimization and exploration of the parameter space** in neural engineering studies (e.g., temporal protocols, optimal opsin properties, transducer and electrode designs, etc.). In this workshop the similarities and differences in computational methodology to investigate the various neuromodulation modalities is discussed.

CNS 2026 Workshop - July 15th - Halifax
Computational modeling of neuromodulation technologies

- **9:00 – 9:20 Jan Antolik (Charles University, Czech Republic)**
  Modelling spatio-temporal optogenetic stimulation of primary visual cortex
- **9:20 – 9:40 Laila Weyn (Ghent University, Belgium)**
  Modelling potassium based optogenetic approaches for seizure suppression
- **9:40 – 10:00 Joaquín Gázquez (Ghent University, Belgium)**
  Modeling of Ultrasound-Induced Intramembrane Cavitation in Realistic Neuronal Morphologies
- **10:00 – 10:20 Thomas Knösche (Max Planck Institute for Human Cognitive and Brain Sciences, Germany)**
  The effective electric field of TMS - the gap between microscopic and macroscopic models
- **10:20 – 10:40 Break**
- **10:40 – 11:00 Thomas Knösche (Max Planck Institute for Human Cognitive and Brain Sciences, Germany)**
  Mapping Cortical Function Using TMS Regression
- **11:00 – 11:20 Bettina Schwab (University of Twente, the Netherlands)**
  Computational evidence for direct entrainment of cortical neurons by weak E-fields of deep brain stimulation
- **11:20 – 11:40 Eleonora Bernasconi (Institute of Computer Science, The Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic)**
  TMS targeting the cerebellum: a multi-scale modelling approach
- **11:40 – 12:00 Alberto Mazzoni (Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, Italy)**
  Network models for adaptive deep brain stimulation design
- **12:00 – 12:20 Esra Neufeld (IT'IS foundation, Switzerland)**
  New Perspectives on Neural Mass Modeling and Sleep

9:00am – 12:30pm W **Detailed models of brain microcircuit activity and signals in clinical applications** Room 501

Speakers: Kant (Heng Kang) Yao, Etay Hay, Alexandre Guet-McCreight

Brain function is mediated by neuronal microcircuits with specific connectivity between neuron types, and it is increasingly evident that altered microcircuitry underlies deficits in brain disorders such as depression and schizophrenia, and in aging and Alzheimer's. However, our ability to monitor the microcircuitry in living humans is limited, meriting the use of detailed computational simulations to overcome experimental limitations in linking the microcircuit mechanisms with altered cortical activity, functional deficits and biomarkers in clinically-relevant brain signals.

This workshop will showcase the latest efforts from leading groups in large-scale neuronal microcircuit modeling of spiking activity and signals such as EEG and MEG. The workshop will present diverse data-driven microcircuit modeling approaches that integrate neuronal, synaptic and functional data, and the different simulation tools used to generate activity and brain signals from the models. The workshop will highlight clinical applications of the models in establishing target mechanisms for treatment, and estimating microcircuit mechanisms from clinical signals in patient data with machine learning to improve diagnosis. This workshop aims to foster the exchange of methods and ideas, and offer new insights on clinical applications of simulated large-scale cortical microcircuits.

Schedule:

9:00 - 9:30: Applications of detailed human cortical microcircuit models in mental health
Etay Hay
Assistant Professor, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, University of Toronto

9:30 - 10:00 : Depression EEG biomarkers of reduced inhibition in detailed multilayer human microcircuit models
Heng Kan Yao
Postdoc, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, University of Toronto

10:00 - 10:30: Large-scale biophysical models of cortical circuits to better understand and treat Alzheimer's disease and Schizophrenia
Salvador Dura-Bernal
Associate Professor, State University of New York (SUNY) Downstate

10:30 - 11:00: Break and free discussion

11:00 - 11:30: The next-generation Human Neocortical Neurosolver modeling software reveals a prominent contribution of dendritic calcium to E/MEG biomarkers of mental health
Katharina Duecker
Postdoc, Brown University

11:30 - 12:00: Estimating microcircuit age changes from subject EEG and linking with cognitive decline
Alexandre Guet-McCreight
Postdoc, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, University of Toronto

12:00 - 12:30: Concluding discussion

9:00am – 12:30pm W **Evolution, Computation and the Origins of Nervous Systems: from Animal Models to Neuromorphic Engineering** Room 505

Speakers: Hermann Kohlstedt, Jan Steinkuehler, Wilhelm Braun

9:00am – 5:30pm W **Workshop on Methods of Information Theory in Computational Neuroscience** Room 506/7

Speakers: Joseph T. Lizier, Marilyn Gatica

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16:45 - 17:30 Discussion -- TBA

9:00am – 6:00pm W **The 4D Connectome: Development, Structure, Function and Dynamics** Room 503

Speakers: Katharina Duecker, Alberto Mazzoni, Alex Bird, Hermann Cuntz, Maurizio De Pitta, Jeremie Lefebvre, Gabriel Benigno

Please consult the Workshop Website for the detailed program.

https://sites.google.com/view/cns2026workshop/home

Morning Session: 9 AM -- 1230 PM

0900 -- Jeremie Lefebvre

0945 -- Lida Kanari

Coffee Break

1100 -- Tatyana Sharpee

1145 -- Hermann Cuntz

Afternoon Session: 2 PM -- 6 PM

1400 -- Sven Dorkenvald

1445 -- Alex Bird

1530 -- Paolo Bonifazi

1615 -- Gabriel Benigno

1645 -- Katharina Duecker

1715 -- Alberto Mazzoni