

**Massimiliano Tamborrino**

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN, UNIVERSITETSPARKEN 5, DK 2100, COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.

e-mail: [mt@math.ku.dk](mailto:mt@math.ku.dk)

**Susanne Ditlevsen**

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN, UNIVERSITETSPARKEN 5, DK 2100, COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.

e-mail: [susanne@math.ku.dk](mailto:susanne@math.ku.dk)

**Petr Lansky**

INSTITUTE OF PHYSIOLOGY, ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC, 142 20 PRAGUE 4, CZECH REPUBLIC

e-mail: [lansky@biomed.cas.cz](mailto:lansky@biomed.cas.cz)

### Detection of the first-spike latency

Response latency is the duration between the delivery of a stimulus and the response. In neurosciences, it is of interest to study the first-spike latency, i.e. the intertime between the onset of a stimulus and the first-response spike. However, when spontaneous activity is observed, this task becomes more complicated. To deal with this problem, we apply the statistical method introduced recently by Lansky et al. [1]. Some preliminary analysis on real data as well as some theoretical results on Wiener processes are here presented.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] P. Lansky et al. (2010), *First-spike latency in the presence of spontaneous activity*, *Neural Computation* **22**, 1675–1697.