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Microelectrode recordings (MER) signals with subthalami nucleus (STN) deep brain stimulation (DBS) local field potentials (LFP) in basal ganglion circuitry in Parkinsonians

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ABSTRACT

Since last 10 years, the authors have established what seems designate a extremely effective phenomenological model-prototype for evaluating the D B S in alleviating symptoms of Parkinson disease (PD). In this study, we broaden the scope of the model applying it to predict the computation and then generating more frequencies as of net-works (NW) tuned to a particular frequency, in fact not an self oscillatory in any way. Two main issues discussed, 1. basic and fundamental systems are connected (or coupled) in an excitatory vogue, that is designated by '+ / +', 2. Where the basic/constituent systems are connected in excitatory-inhibitory way, designated by '+ / -'. It expects that as of a 'basic-system' tuned-to tremor-frequency such that we can compute/ generate infinite (limitless) range-of-frequencies. Our example specifically, start as of systems that are primarily non oscillatory, which while the connecting coefficient surpasses a certain/threshold-value, the system starts to oscillate by the signal-amplitude that enhances through he connecting/'coupling-strength'. One more feature-manifestation, that shown to rise by connecting complex net-works based on physiology of basal-ganglia(BG) be exemplified through "rootlocus" strategy method that displays enhancing plus reducing oscillatory frequencies, present concurrently, has the theory which their symmetrical average-mean leftovers/remnants significantly continuous as the connecting-strength(amplitude) is speckled. Through this method, we are offering a new utility-tool to comprehend reality also interface of "pathological-oscillations" that trigger, PD plus more ailments ex. Memory, cognition, cognitive-impairment (CI), cognitive dementia (CD), depression, epileptic-seizures, Tourette's syndrome, Huntington's disease, and axial symptoms like speech, hallucinations, and gait.

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1. Introduction

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Since last five years, our research on external/peripheral "assistive-technologies and personalized" has been described in this neuroscience journal. Mainly deep brain stimulators (DBS) designed for the meant for the patients respite as of from the feature-manifestations, i.e., signs and symptoms of Parkinson disease, have also been published here, ¹ as well as elsewhere.^{2,3}

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A computational prototype model simulator of PD (Parkinsonian) pathological 'oscillatory-activity' as well as its control through the application-of high-frequency-stimuli is given.^{2–4} Its a type of "macroscopic neural-mass model" whose objective was to acquire the "prime-features" of a synchronized "group-of-neurons" by mathematical-frameworks. It's proved to generate hypothetical findings which offer a fit in near accord through clinical/and or diagnostic information/data issued within,^{5,6}

In this study, the prototype-model produced within the² is employed "as the basis" through which to detect

"oscillatory-activity" within oscillating (self) as well as non "self-oscillating" connected-loops. Which is kindled through the reflection that BG (pathological) oscillatoryfluctuations within the range-of 3Hz - 300Hz have had been logged in PD subjects (patients). So, we indicate that the contact among "different-loops" both tuned to the 'specific-frequency' and/or fundamentally and intrinsically non-oscillatory might yield to this "range-of oscillatory-frequencies". So, we investigate this scientificrationale/hypothesis by employing two 'inter-connectedloops' customary to established to (compute) generate oscillatory-fluctuations within the shaking hand-tremor with a frequency-ranges as well as, though even though which can be effortlessly stretched to include, incorporate a widespread frequencies varied for instance seem within the PD BG local field potential recording's.⁷⁻¹⁰ Systems "control-theory concepts", especially application of "rootlocus" a geometrical mathematical frameworks study evaluation, are employed to investigate, to infer the prototype-model simulator.

2. Materials and Methods

In this study we demonstrate our findings achieved through our experiment's till now through the computation, we have generated the different range of frequencies which are detected within the basal-ganglion-circuitry as of the inter-connecting of our fundamental basic-building modelsimulated prototype depicted in Figure 1. Aimed at the $g_1=g_2>0$ we have + / + coupling and for $g_1=-g_2 < 0$ we have +/- connecting.



Fig. 1: Basic building blocks of the fundamental system deemed. '+ / +' combinational connection has had $g_1=g_2 >0$, and also '+ / -'connection has $g_1 = -g_2 < 0$.

Intended for tiny small-scale signal-analysis methods, the arc tangent nonlinearities are swapped through their tiny signals/waveforms gain's (voltage gains)

The tiny signals comparable and corresponding circuitry is depicted in the Figure 2, in which we established the "closed-loop" and 'transfer-functions' of the two "feedbackloops" that are connected.



Fig. 2: iny signals which are "linearized" to equivalent of the Figure 1 depicted above.

The fundamental basic-characteristic multinominal (polynomials) of the tiny-signals signal system is

$$P(s) = \left[(s+b)^2 - \frac{2b}{\pi h} s \right]^2 - \left(\frac{2b}{\pi h} \right]^2 g_1 g_2 . s^2(2)$$

Our utility—tools for P(s) which is a locus-of-root (i.e., root-locus") technique¹¹, ¹², is based on the examination that the P(s) is the form of the equation (3)

 $P(s) = N^2(s) - K M^2(s)$(3) Through

$$N(s) = (s+b)^2 - \frac{2b}{\pi h}s$$
$$M(s) = s \qquad (4)$$
$$K = \left[\frac{2b}{\pi h}\right]^2 g_1 g_2$$

Now substituting this equation (4) in to the equation (5) yields

In the equation (3) which is indicating as

$$N(s) = A + jB \dots(6)$$

$$M(s) = C + jD$$

The roots and values of s for that P(s) = 0, is regulated through the following equation (7)

Associating the real-parts as well as imaginary—parts of the equation (7) individually to 0 (stating that "K" is the real and true-parameter) yields the following equation (8) which is the equation of root-locus,

[AD-BC]. [AC + BD](8)

As of the equation (4), we have, depending on the equation (5)

 $A = \sigma^{2} - \omega^{2} + 2b \left[1 - \frac{1}{\pi h} \right] \sigma + b^{2}$ $B = 2\sigma\omega + 2b\omega \left[1 - \frac{1}{\mu h} \right] \dots (9)$ $C = \sigma \text{ and } D = \omega$ Decomposing in to two sections (equations 10, and 11) $\omega = 0 \dots (10)$ Plus $\sigma^{2} + \omega^{2} = b^{2} \dots (11)$ Theorem is a (10) second in the distance formula (11).

The expression (10) merely implies that portion of "rootlocus" rests on real-axis coordinates(x and y). The "Evans root-locus" drawing laws is used, which shows that a pure "real-axis", so the "root-locus" expression is as follows

$$AD - BC = 0$$
(12)

is depicted in figure 3, meant for b=10 π , and h=0.3 yields dual poles, i.e., roots-of N ²(s)=0 at

 $s = 1.9174 \pm j31.3574$ (13)



Fig. 3: a: Demonstrates the 'root-motion' meant for used for "non oscillatory-system", i.e., $\pi h > 1$.

Uncertainty we have had if " π h>1", then the poles (polarcoordinates) can be within the second and third quadrants, i.e.,"left-half-plane", nonetheless the circle can be observed towards left-plane as well as to the right-plane as "K is approaching incrementally, plus system can be over the "point-of-oscillation" at the s=jb, as well as fluctuatoryoscillations ahead of, further than, and beyond that, away from it. Therefore, ' + / ' the locus of root, i.e., the 'root-locus' is defined through the root-locus characteristic equation

The 2-two drawings of the analogous 'root-locus' is depicted in the Figure'4. It may be worth here that the for the for $\frac{1}{2h}$ <1, for instance, h =0.4, the l o c u s is restricted

and limited entirely to the left-half-plane' which proves that the 'fluctuatory-oscillations' can't be stimulated/induced' with g_1 or g_2 snowballing within the + / state: the discrete separate-loops' should be in "self oscillations", as showed by "right-half-plane" divisions/branched' depicted within the Figure 4.



Fig. 4: The root-locus drawingscomputed for different-loops 'self-oscillatings' ("right-half-plane")plus unself-oscillating" ("left-half-plane"). The " σ " coordinate of t "right-half-plane" poles/zeros is " ζ b".

3. Findings

Initially in the beginning, we underwent on set of fluctuatory-oscillations within the + / + status quo/scenario through " π h>1", getting "h=0.4" (different loops "un self oscillatory"). The areas/branches immediately begin as of the poles showed within the "left-half-plane" inside the Figure 3, and also understand the "circle" to that of right-half as 'g' is approached increasing. The easy and straightforward presentation/function of the "root-locus" 'calibration-expression'

by the side of one or the other traversing (intersection) point-of "imaginary-part coordinate-axis", s=jb, yields significant value-of " $g_1=g_{2''}$

 $g_{1,2} = [\pi h - 1]$ (17)

Which is depicted in Figure 5.

The "angular-frequency" of the 'oscillations' of coordinate ' $y_{1'}$ as a function of " g_1 ", defined and then derived through the model-simulator (model-simulating) the system within the Figure 1, as well as through 'h=0.4", is shown/marked inside the Figure 6.

Now let us go to the + / connecting-coupling, instead of that the "root-loci", within the unequivocal self oscillatory and non/un "self-oscillatory" methods and modes, that are depicted within the Figure 4. So, all "these root-loci" are



Fig. 5: Stimulus-amplitudes of oscillations as a "function-of-gain" ("g1g2") meant for the "value-of h=0.4" (in which the system is not/non un-self-oscillatory"). The curvature is obtained through model-simulation of system depicted in the Figure 1.



Fig. 6: "Angular-frequency" of oscillations of "y₁" as a "function of the gain" (g1g2) defined and then d e r I v e d by the 'modelsimulating" the system shown inside the Figure 1.

defined through the following expression

AC+BD= 0(18)
And approaching and then leadingto

$$\sigma^{2} + \omega^{2} = \frac{b^{2}\sigma}{(2b\zeta - \sigma)} \dots (19)$$
In which,

$$\zeta = \frac{1}{\pi h} - 1 \dots (20)$$

$$K = \frac{B^{2}}{C^{2}} \dots (21)$$
and then

$$K = \frac{4\omega^{2}}{\sigma^{2}} [\sigma - \zeta b]^{2} \dots (22)$$

(10)

replacing designed for " ω " as of the equation/expression-19, establishing.

In which " δ " gives the variation from the pole σ coordinates of Zb

The Figure 7, analogous to the "right-half of the 'plane' the 'root-locus' branch-offs within the Figure 4, depicts the advancing approach as well as the reducing the 'frequencie's that should be computed/generated with changing/ v_a ried g1=g2 within the + / position. The "geometric-mean" of the those 2-frequencies, observes relatively and easily as

$$\sqrt{\omega_1 \omega_2} = \sqrt{b^2 (1 - \zeta^2 + \delta^2 \dots (25))}$$

Normal images/figures developing as of connecting shaking palsy-tremor frequency-band-oscillations" are b=10 π , $\zeta = -1 \approx 0.0610$ plus the ' δ ' is getting as of '0' to + / - '1.1970'. and therefore, the GM(geometric-mean) of " $\omega_{1"}$ plus " $\omega_{2''}$ is nearly continuous, at a rate 'very-close' to the feature-variable 'b' which has been observed through the researchers within a further complicated simulator(modelbased) on the real design of BG model-circuitry.¹³ It is interesting to visualize it appear at this point as well, within our considerably easier phenomenological modelsimulator prototype of generation of L F Ps, examined within the vicinity of fluctuating-neurons", not including specific note to their functional anatomical-structuralcomposition/scenario.



Fig. 7: "Angular-frequencies" of beta-oscillation of $y_{1'}$ as a 'function-of-gain' ('g1g2') defined and thenderived through model- simulating-system showed within the in Figure 1, meant for + / event, by 'h=0.3' ('the system of 'self oscillatory'). GM of 2two-/frequencies, that remained chronic or continuous, and is added.

4. Conclusions

This study showed the neurons demonstrating oscillatory fluctuations behavioural-activity at the shaking palsytremor-frequency usually 4Hz-6Hz are situated within the abaxial-region/area of nucleus/the sub thalamic nuclei, in which the neuron's through *β*ac tivity usually 15Hz-30 Hz were examined which advised that the examination of connections of our-"basic-oscillator" which has verified of countless worth in corresponding deep brain stimulation findings may show some knowledge on the diversity-of-frequencies detected within the BG-circuitry of Parkinsonian subjects who are p/t's-patients. It appears likely that the + / connecting-couplingg of "neurons" set to shaking-palsy/tremor or else other-frequencies" may compute/generate entire range-of-frequencies" observed in/during "disease-states" associated through "pathologicaloscillations" within BG plus other tertiary care hospital research centres.

5. Source of Funding

None.

6. Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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