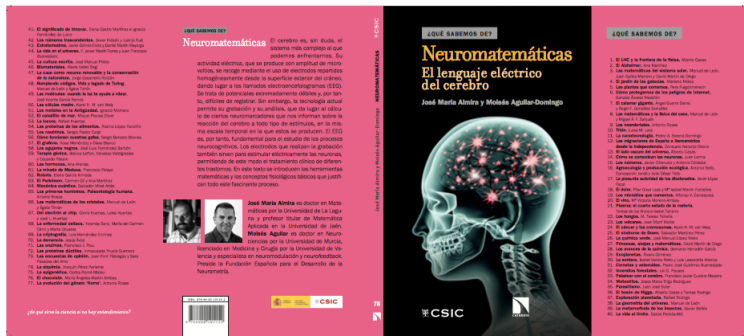


J. M. ALMIRA, M. AGUILAR,

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[https://www.amazon.co.uk/gp/product/8490972192/ref=dbs\\_a\\_def\\_rwt\\_bibl\\_vppi\\_i5](https://www.amazon.co.uk/gp/product/8490972192/ref=dbs_a_def_rwt_bibl_vppi_i5)

Dr Moises Aguilar-Domingo

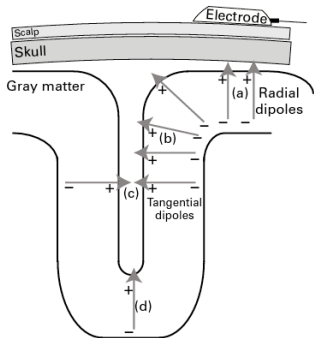
# Neurons, electrochemical cells

$$\begin{aligned}C_m \frac{dV}{dt} &= -g_K(V - V_K) - g_{Na}(V - V_{Na}) - g_L(V - V_L) + I(t) \\g_K &= G_K n^4 \\g_{Na} &= G_{Na} m^3 h \\\frac{dn}{dt} &= \alpha_n(1 - n) - \beta_n n \\\frac{dm}{dt} &= \alpha_m(1 - m) - \beta_m m \\\frac{dh}{dt} &= \alpha_h(1 - h) - \beta_h h\end{aligned}$$

Figure: Hodgkin-Huxley model (1952; Nobel Prize in Physiology 1963)

This is the first mathematical model, using Newton's classical mechanics (that is, based on differential equations) that faithfully reflected a purely biological phenomenon.

# EEG Electrode



**Figure 5.1**

Illustration of dipoles in different orientations with respect to the skull. The dipoles illustrated in (a) will contribute the strongest signal to EEG, whereas the dipoles illustrated in (b) will contribute the strongest signal to MEG. The dipoles illustrated in (c) are unlikely to be measured because the dipoles on opposing sides of the sulcus produce electrical fields that are likely to cancel each other. The dipole illustrated in (d) will make a smaller contribution to EEG than dipole (a) because it is further away from the electrode. (This figure is inspired by figure 1 of Scherg 1990.)

# Brain Rhythms

A sine wave, shown in Figure 2, is an example of an oscillation.

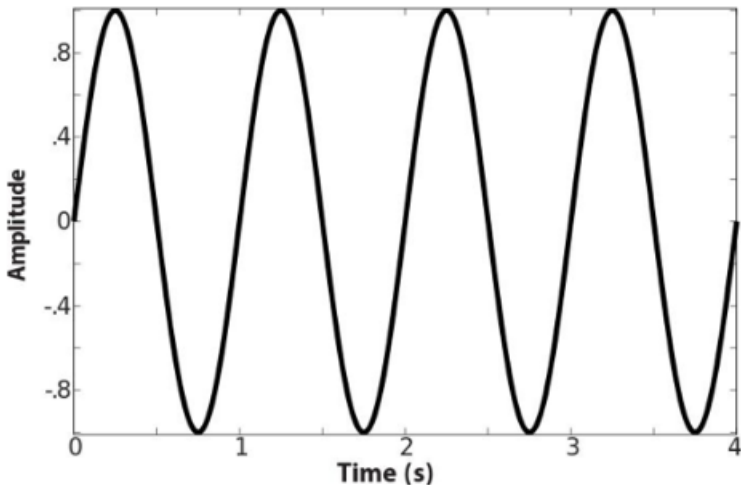


Figure 2. A sine wave, one of the clearest examples of an oscillation.

## Brain rhythms (2)

This book will focus on oscillations in the timescale range of milliseconds to minutes. Figure 4 illustrates a few sine waves with different frequencies.

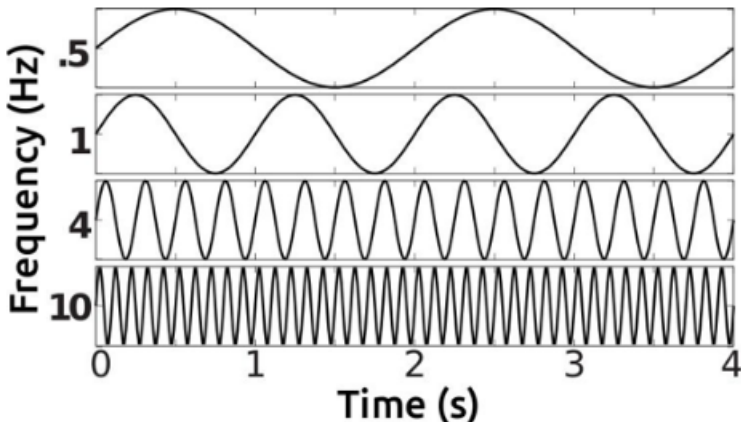


Figure 4. Four oscillations with different frequencies, listed in units of Hz (number of cycles per second).

## Brain rhythms (3)

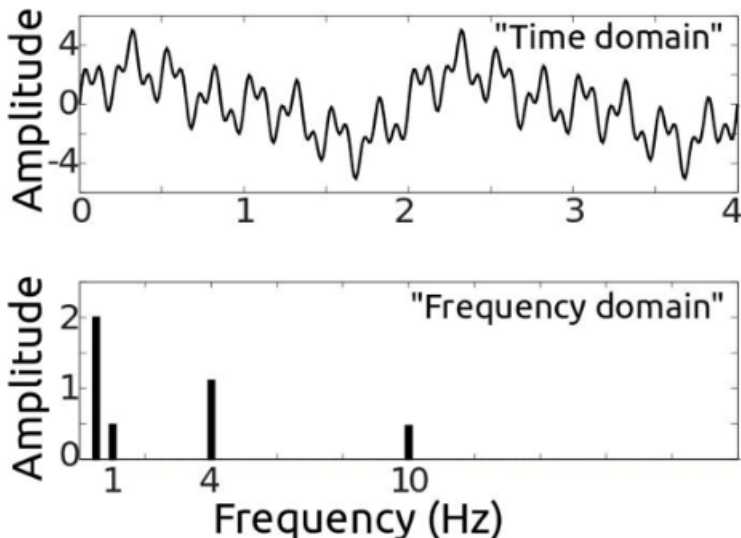
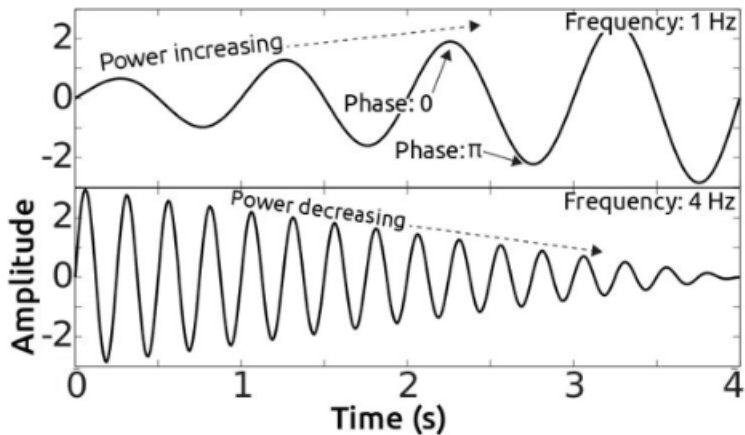
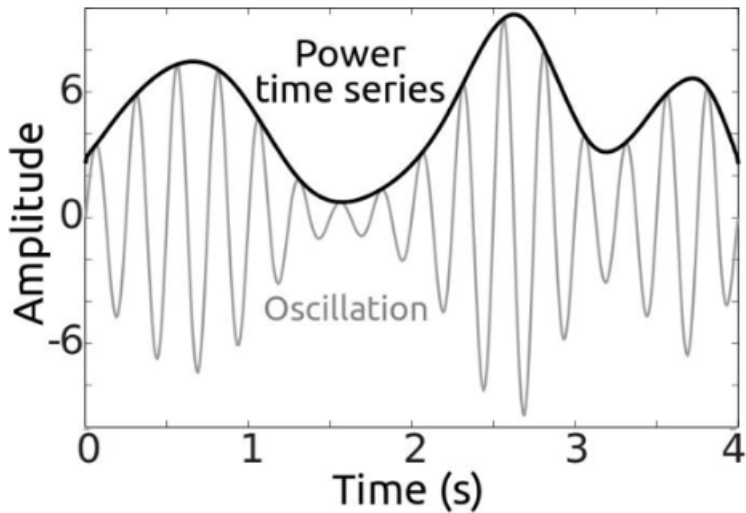


Figure 7. Several sine waves can be summed to create a more interesting-looking pattern. The Fourier transform (bottom panel) can be used to understand how the time-domain signal is made up of the individual sine wave components. You can see that the signal contains four sine waves with different frequencies. Can you see each individual sine wave component in the top plot?

# Brain rhythms (4)



## Brain rhythms (5)





# Brain rhythms (6)

Figure 8 illustrates how the amplitude and frequency of an oscillation can change over time.

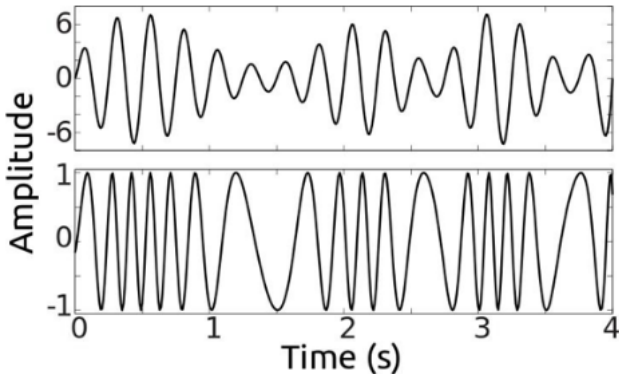


Figure 8. Features of oscillations can change over time, and it is these changes that allow oscillations to transmit information. This figure illustrates two ways that oscillations can change: The amplitude

## Brain rhythms (7)

EEG data reveal that the large-scale electrical activity of the brain is strongly oscillatory. Figure 10 illustrates two examples of EEG oscillatory activity, one recorded in a human and one recorded in a rat.

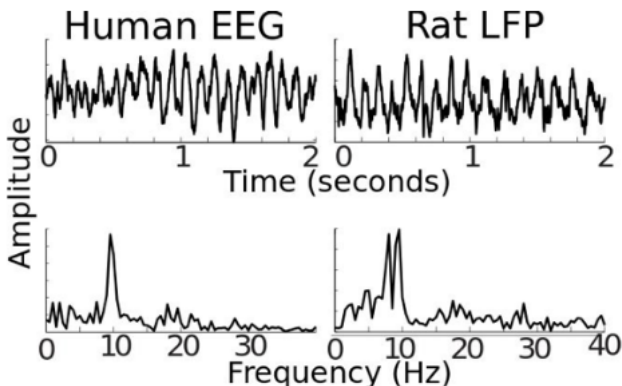
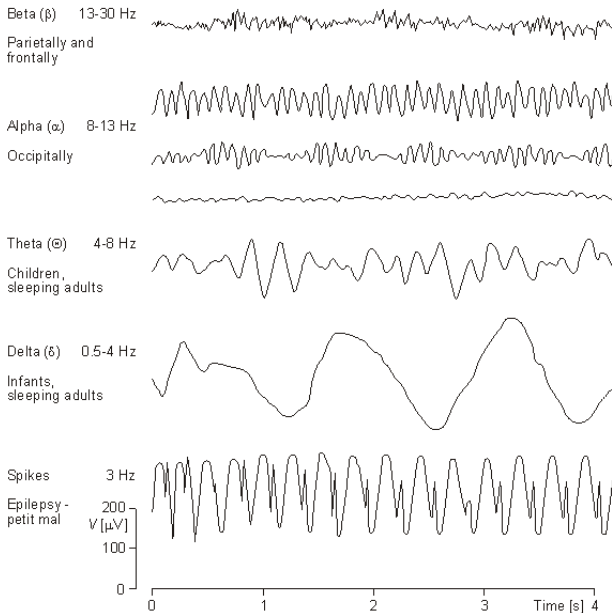


Figure 10. Two examples of EEG activity showing prominent oscillations. The left side shows data from the human brain, measured from outside the head. The right side shows data from the rat hippocampus, a structure located deep in the brain that is involved in rodent memory and spatial navigation. The oscillations are clearly visible, and the frequency plots on the bottom show the strong rhythmic peaks at around 10 Hz, or 10 waves each second. LFP stands for local field potential, and refers to EEG recorded from a small electrode placed inside the brain. **It is remarkable that brain oscillations show such similar characteristics, despite the huge differences in size and capabilities of the human brain compared to the rat brain.**

# Brain rhythms (8)



# Frequency and time-frequency analysis

