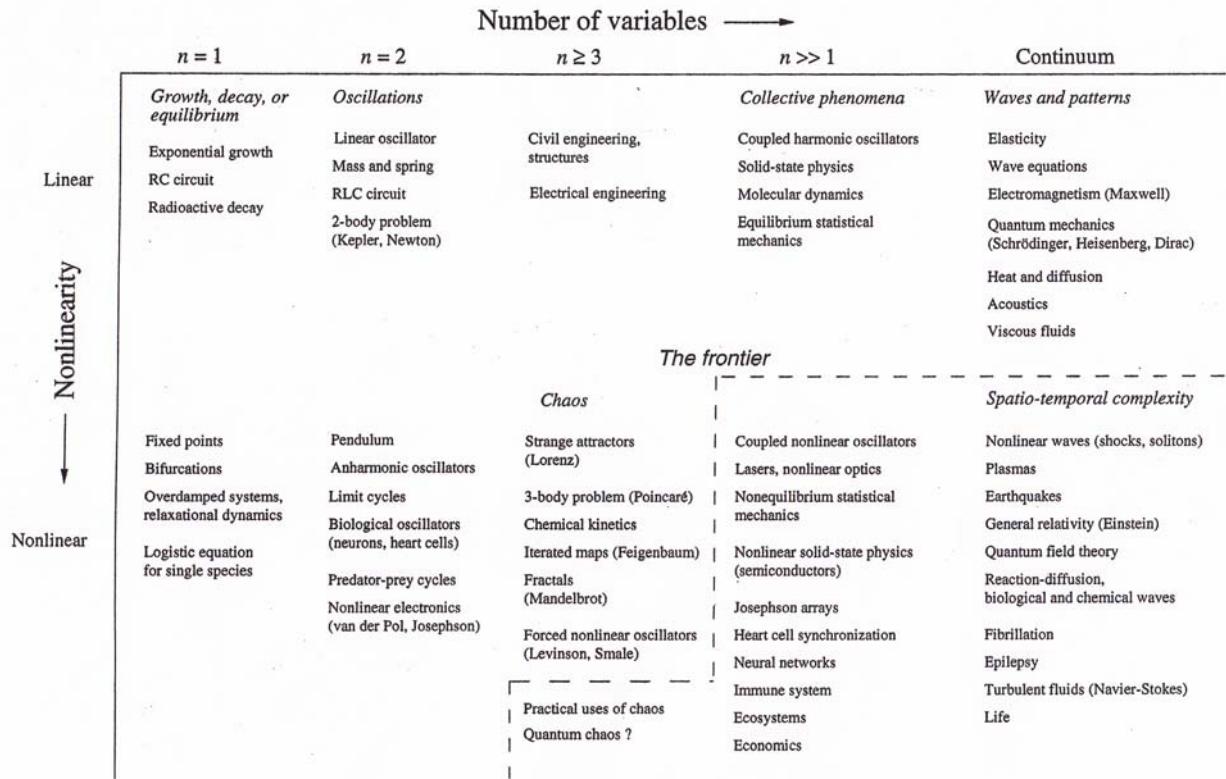
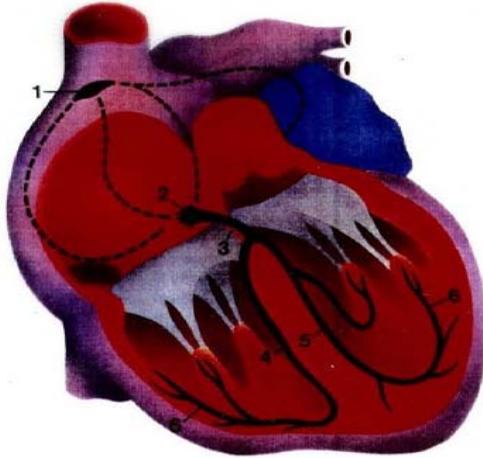


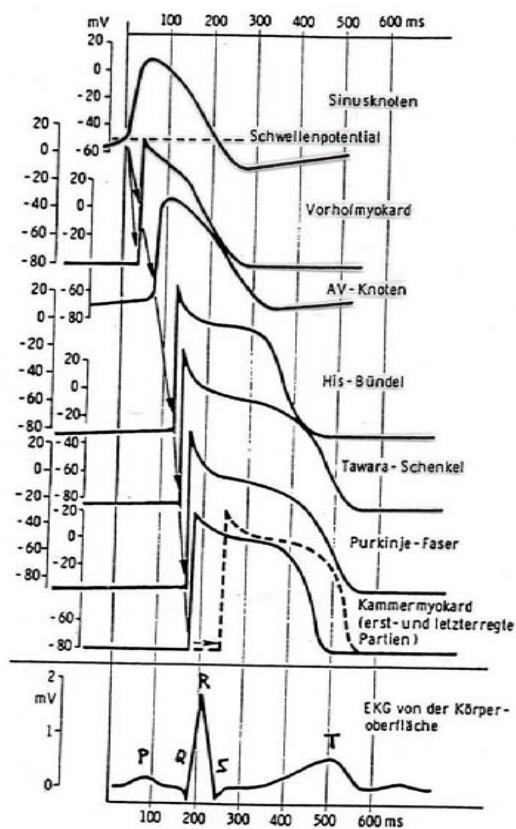
## **9. RAKENDUSED**

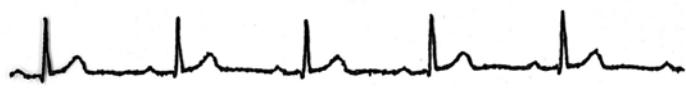


## Südame erutussüsteem

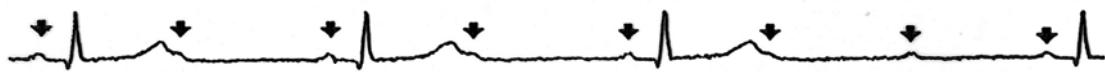


1. SA-node
2. AV-node
3. His bundle
- 4.-5. Bundle branches
6. Purkinje fibres





1. Normally beating heart

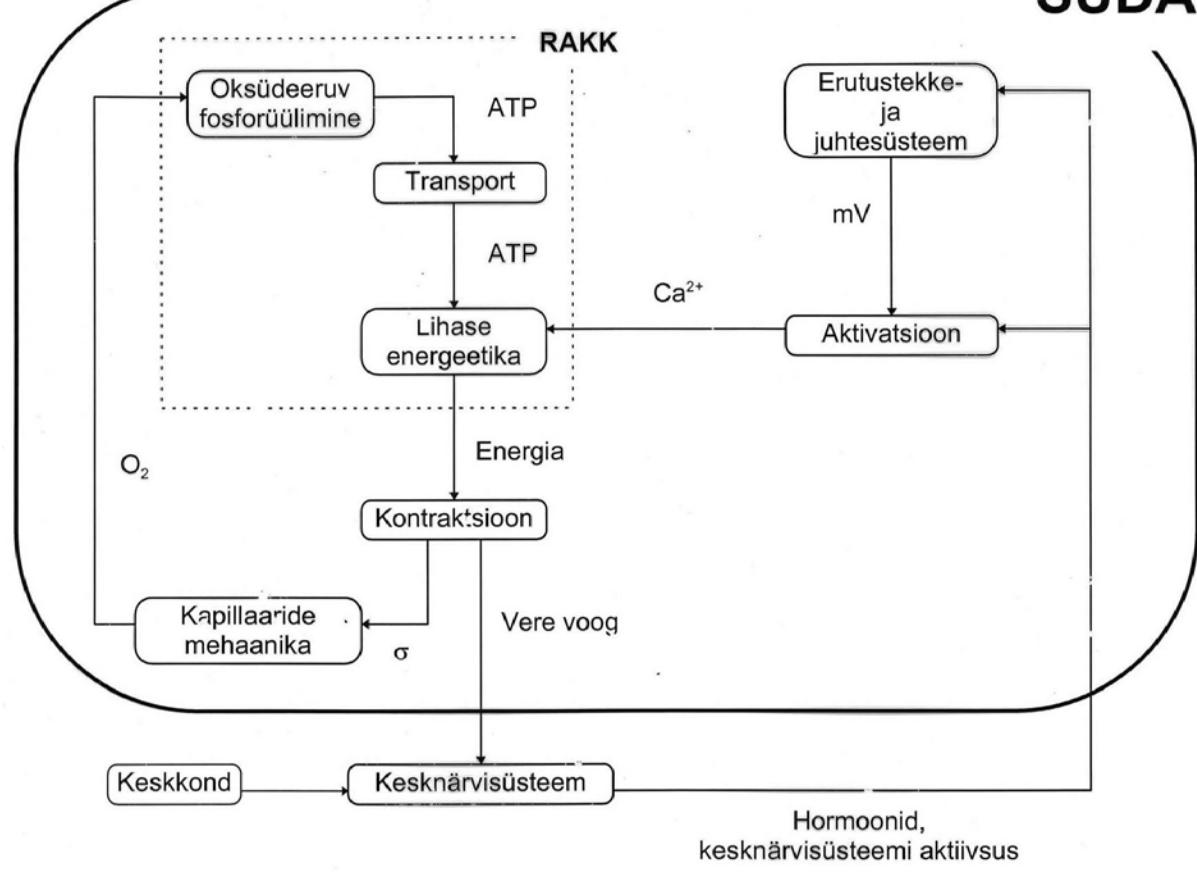


2. Mobitz2 — second order A-V block with constant *PQ*-time



3. Wenckebach — second order AV block with progressively increasing *PQ*-time

## SÜDA

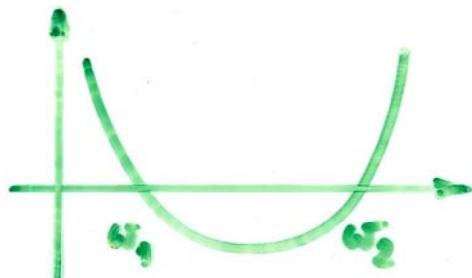


Derivation of the NPE:

Engelbrecht J. *An Introduction to Asymmetric Solitary Waves*. Longman. London & Harlow, 1991.

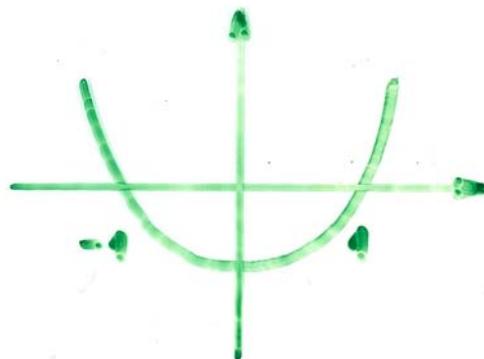
Nerve pulse equation:

$$\ddot{w} + \varepsilon_w(w - w_1)(w - w_2)\dot{w} + w = 0, \quad w_1 w_2 > 0.$$



Van der Pol equation:

$$\ddot{u} + \varepsilon_u(u^2 - 1)u + u = 0.$$



Our case:

$$\ddot{w} + \varepsilon(w - w_1)(w - w_2)\dot{w} + w = I \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - kT),$$

where

$$\varepsilon = 3.265, \quad w_1 = 0.5, \quad w_2 = 1.9, \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}.$$

NPE driven by Dirac delta spikes:

$$\ddot{w} + \varepsilon(w - w_1)(w - w_2)\dot{w} + w = I \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta\left(t - \frac{2k\pi}{\omega}\right)$$

R.h.s. given as a Fourier series:

$$I \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta\left(t - \frac{2k\pi}{\omega}\right) = I_0 + 2I_0 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos n\omega t,$$

where

$$I_0 = \frac{I\omega}{2\pi}$$

The NPE after a transformation and truncation of r.h.s.

$$\ddot{v} + \varepsilon(v - v_1)(v - v_2)\dot{v} + v = 2I_0 \cos \omega t,$$

where

$$v = w - I_0, \quad v_1 = w_1 - I_0, \quad v_2 = w_2 - I_0.$$

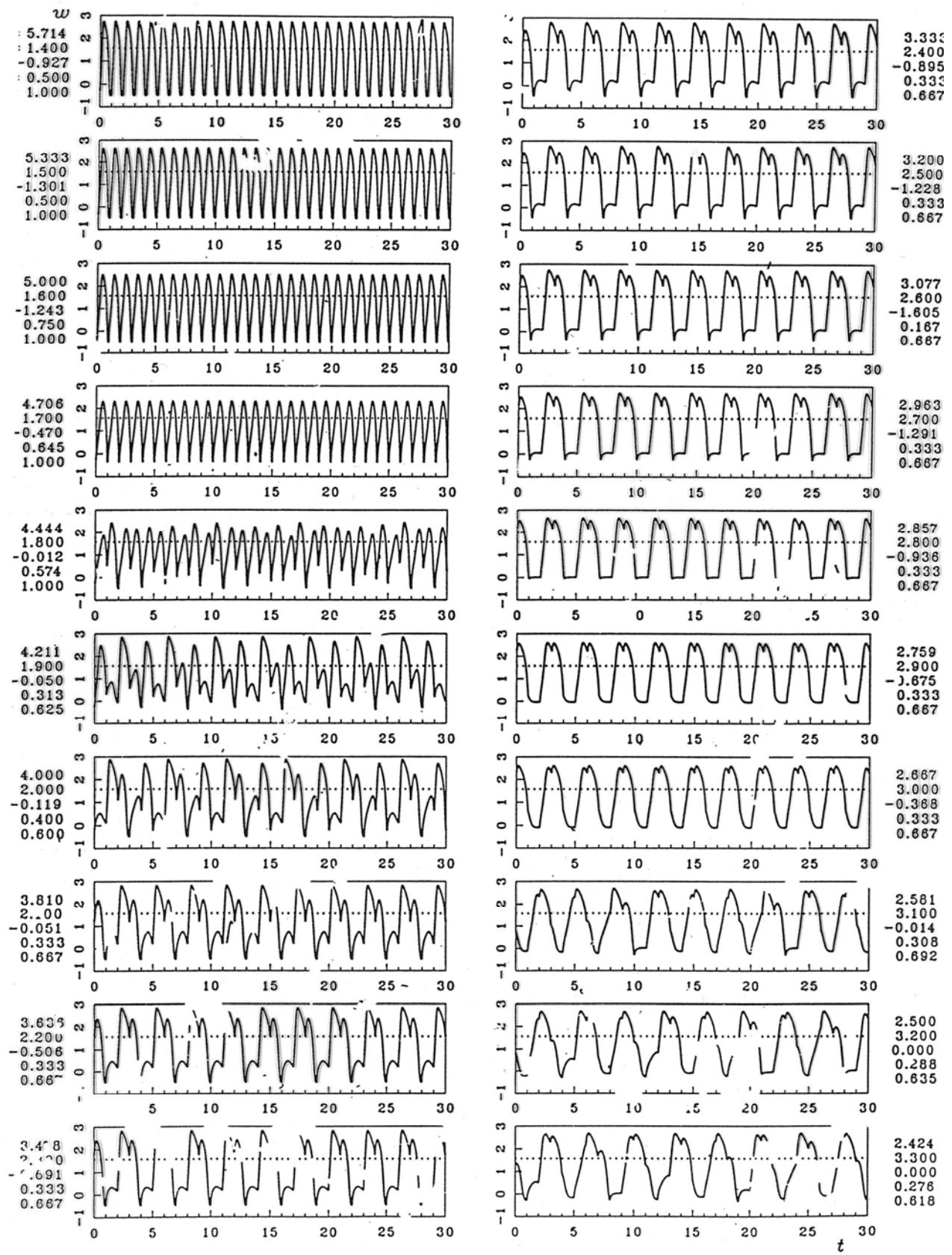
For constant  $\omega$  and increasing  $I$  we expect

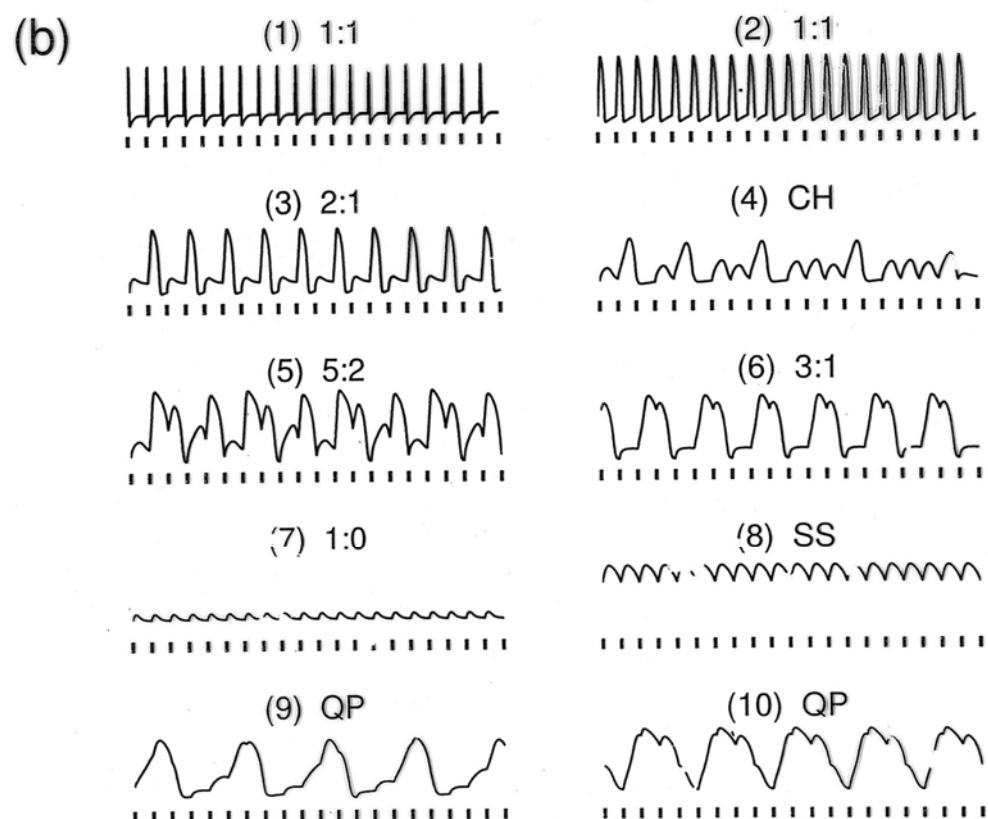
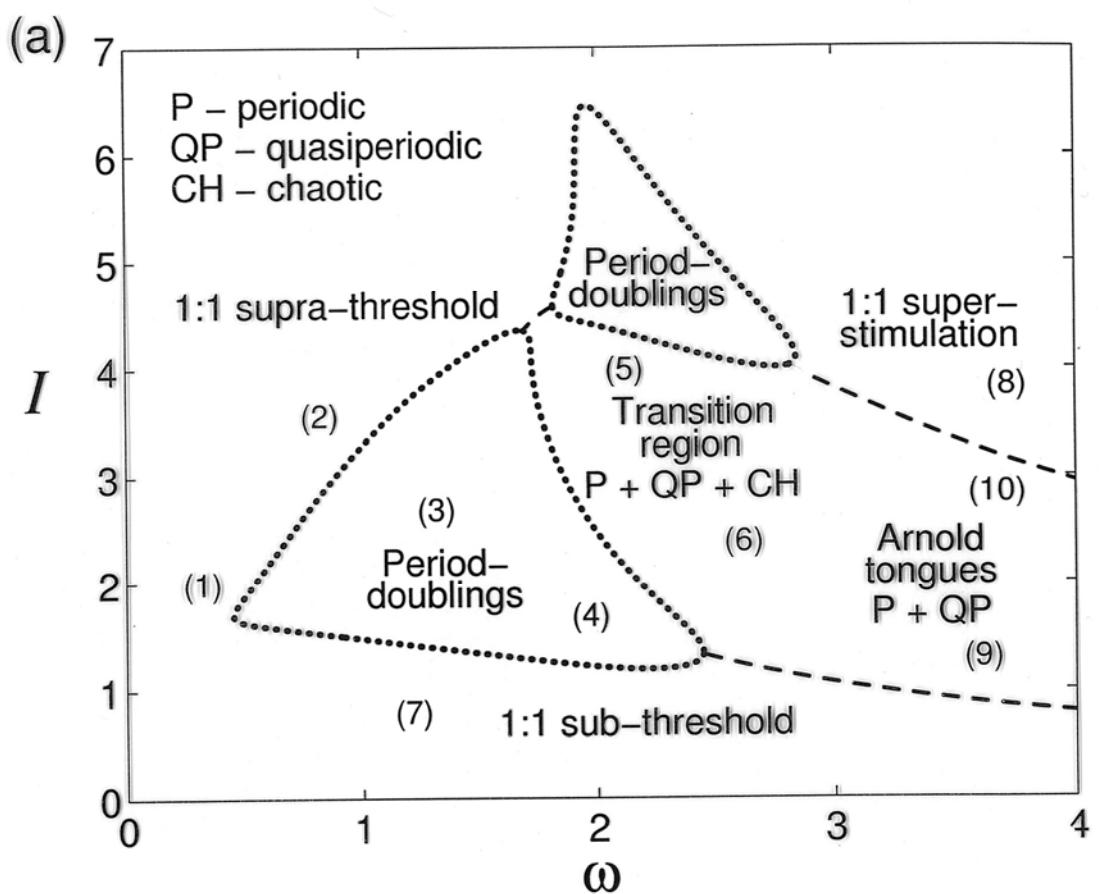
(a)  $I_0 = w_1$ , Neimark-Sacker;

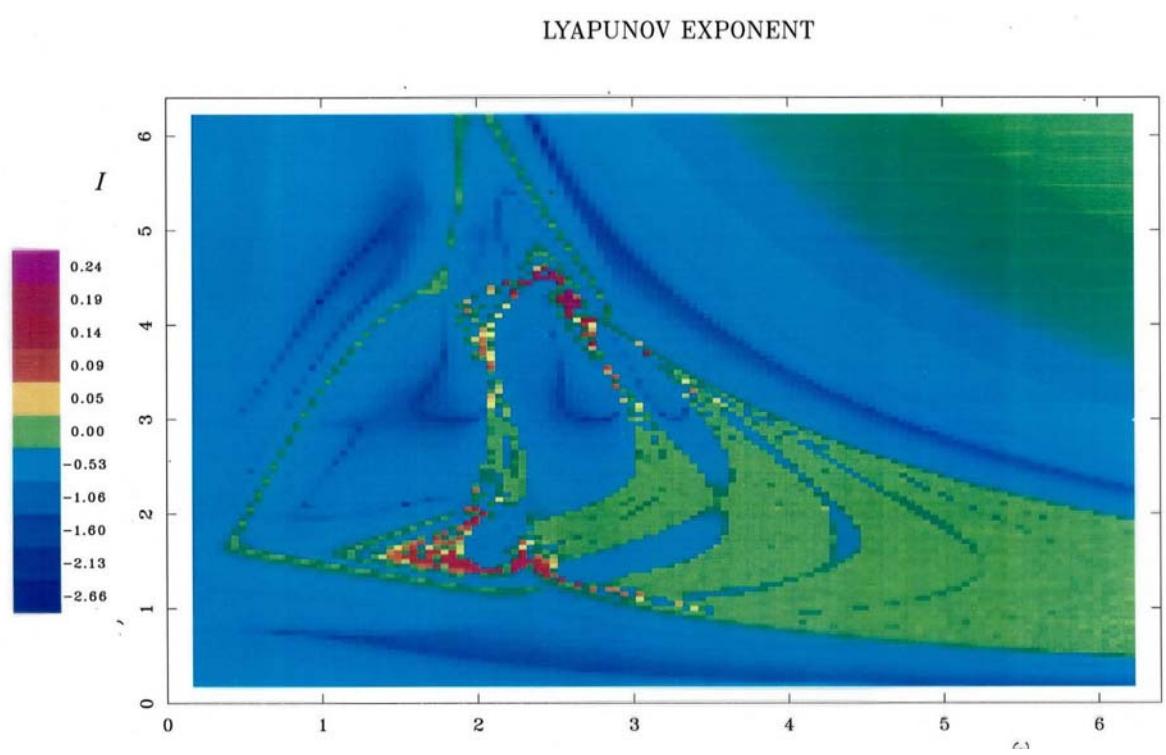
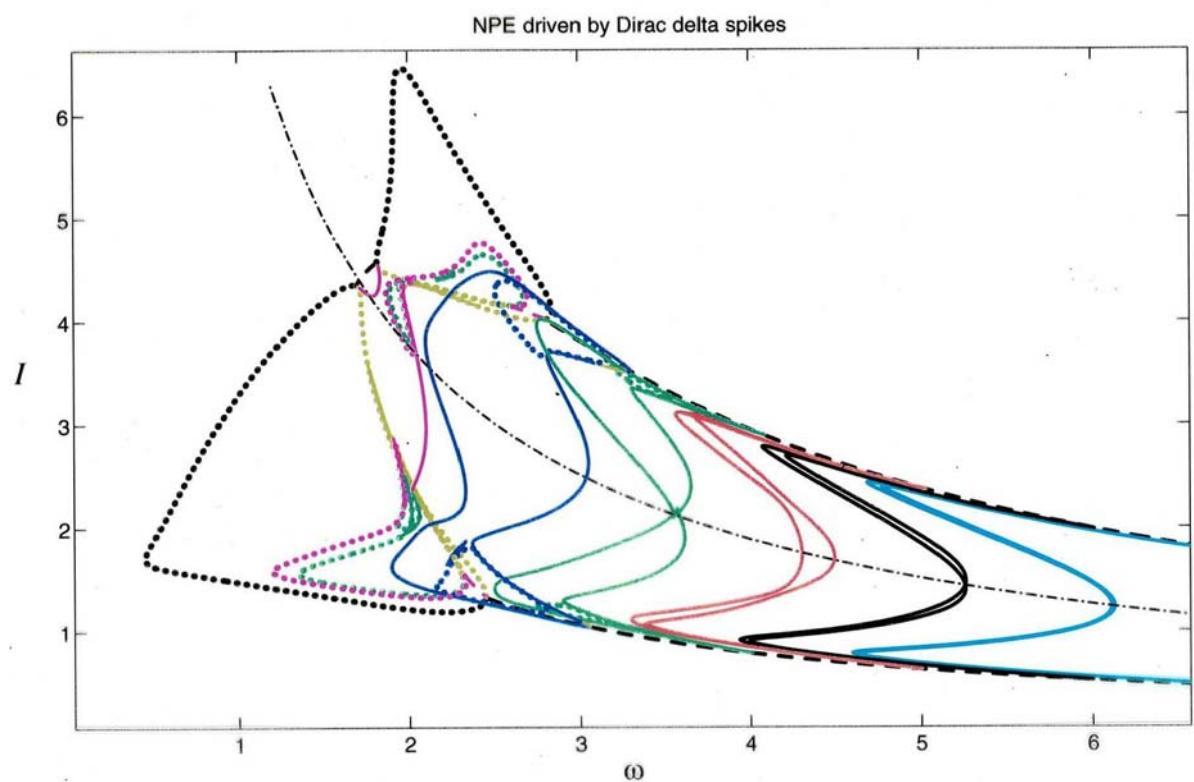
(b)  $I_0 = \frac{w_1 + w_2}{2}$ , symmetric van der Pol equation — no inversion-symmetric solutions of even period (inversion-symmetry:  $F(\ddot{v}, \dot{v}, v, t) = -F(-\ddot{v}, -\dot{v}, -v, t + T/2)$ );

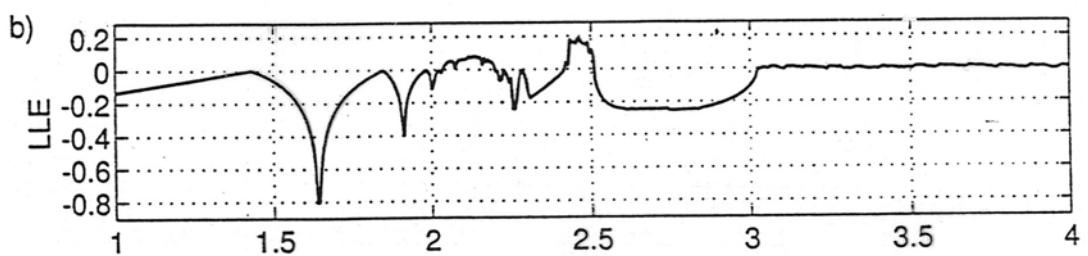
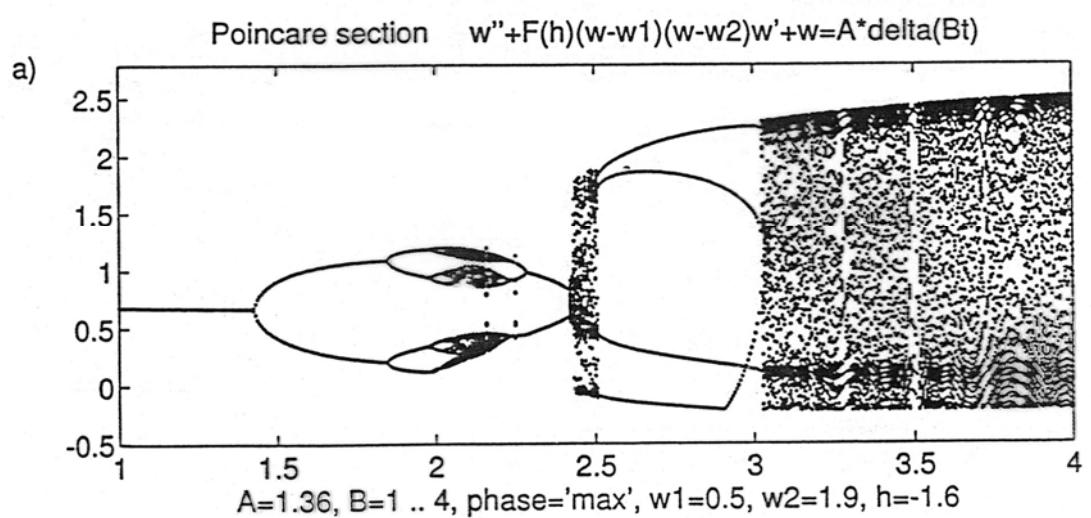
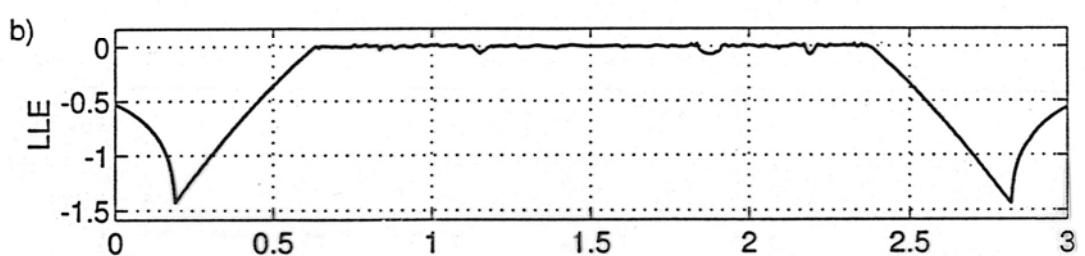
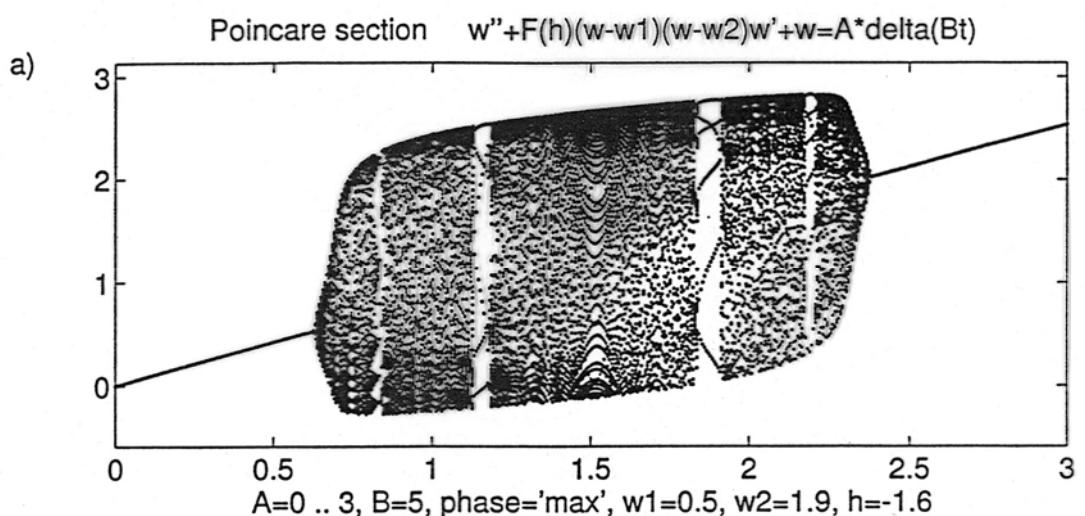
(c)  $I_0 = w_2$ , inverse Neimark-Sacker.

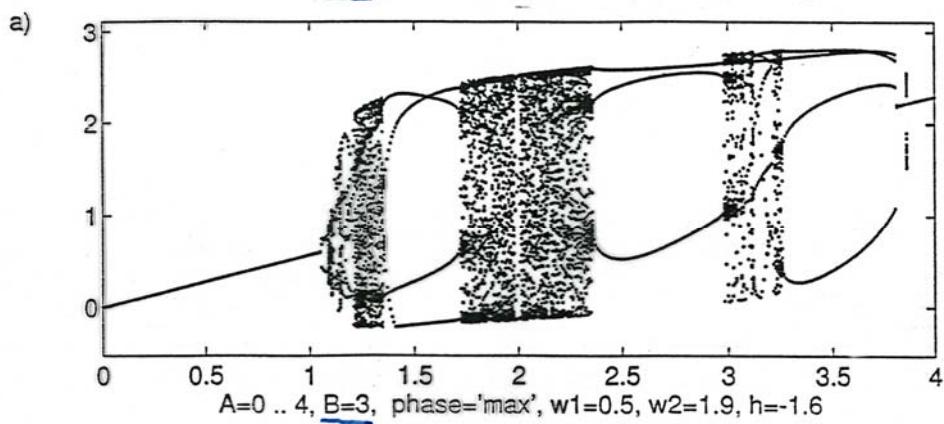
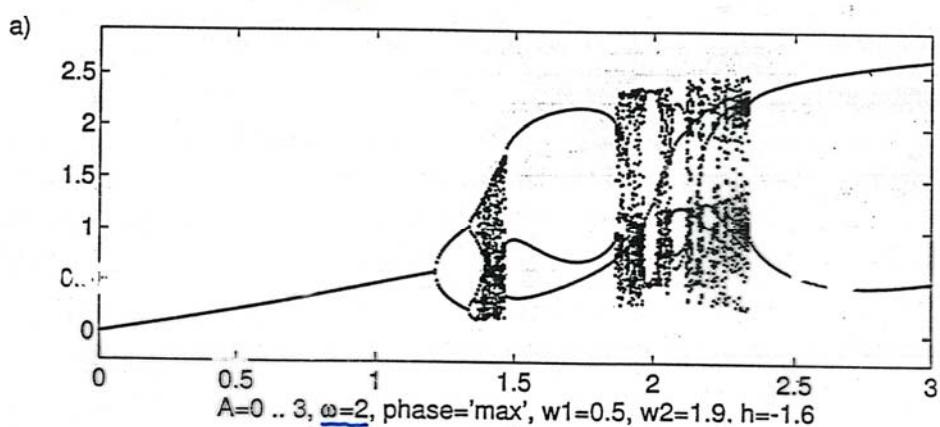
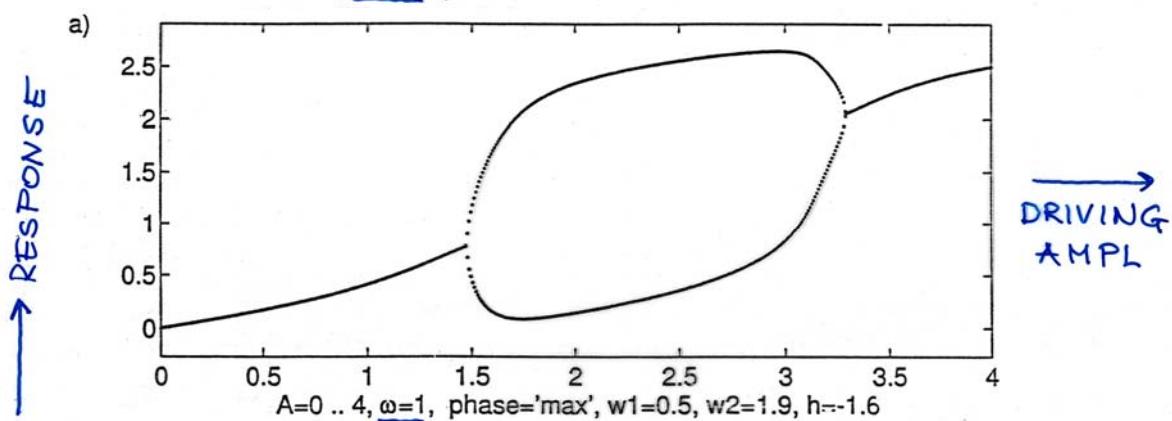
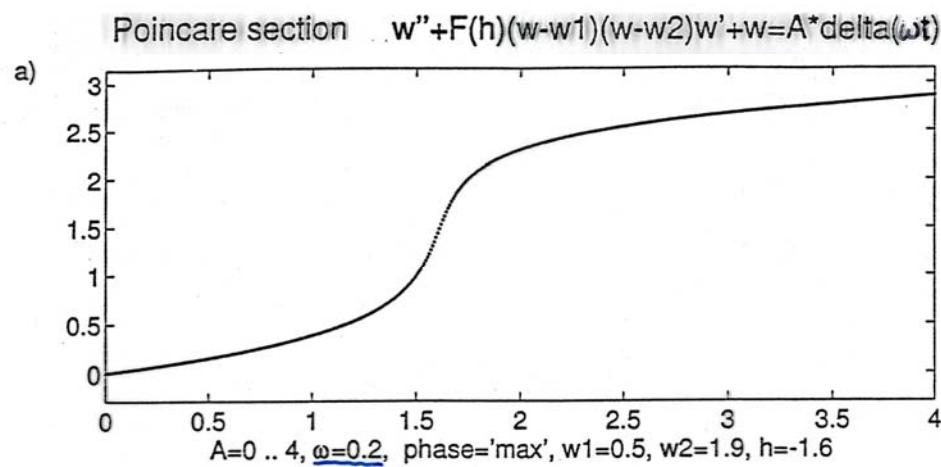
$$I \omega = 8.00$$

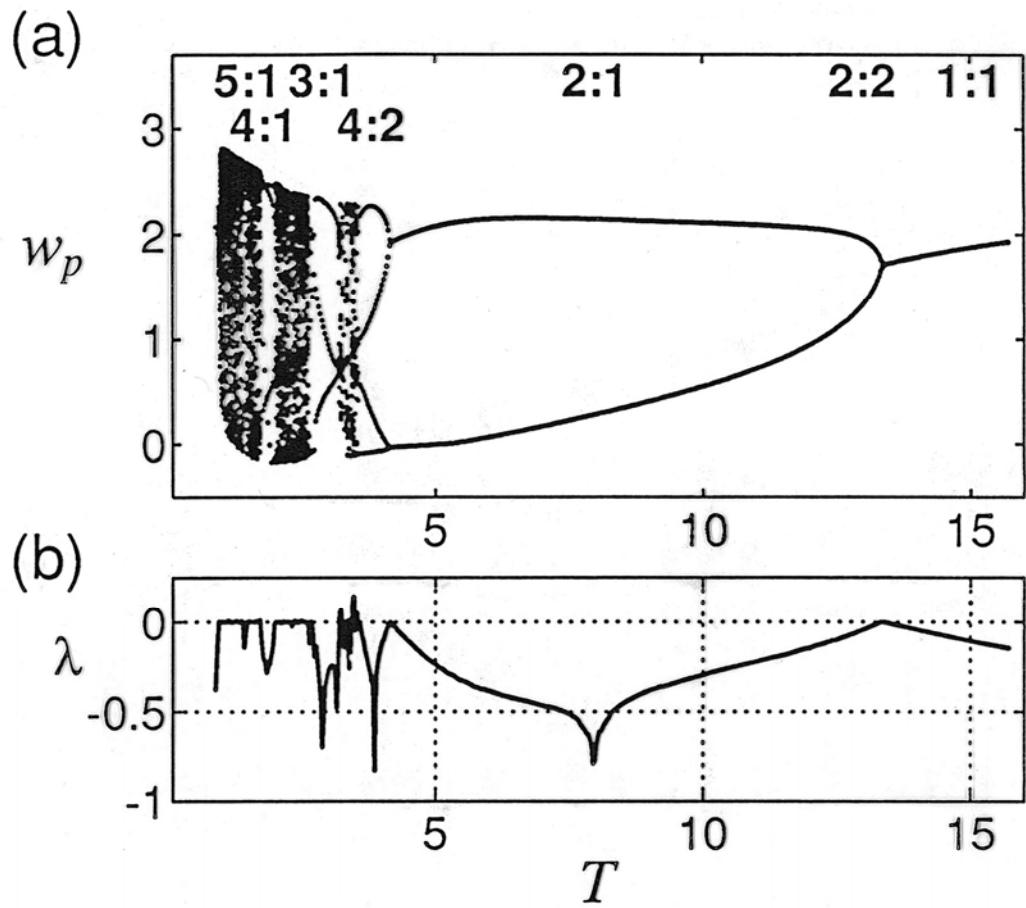






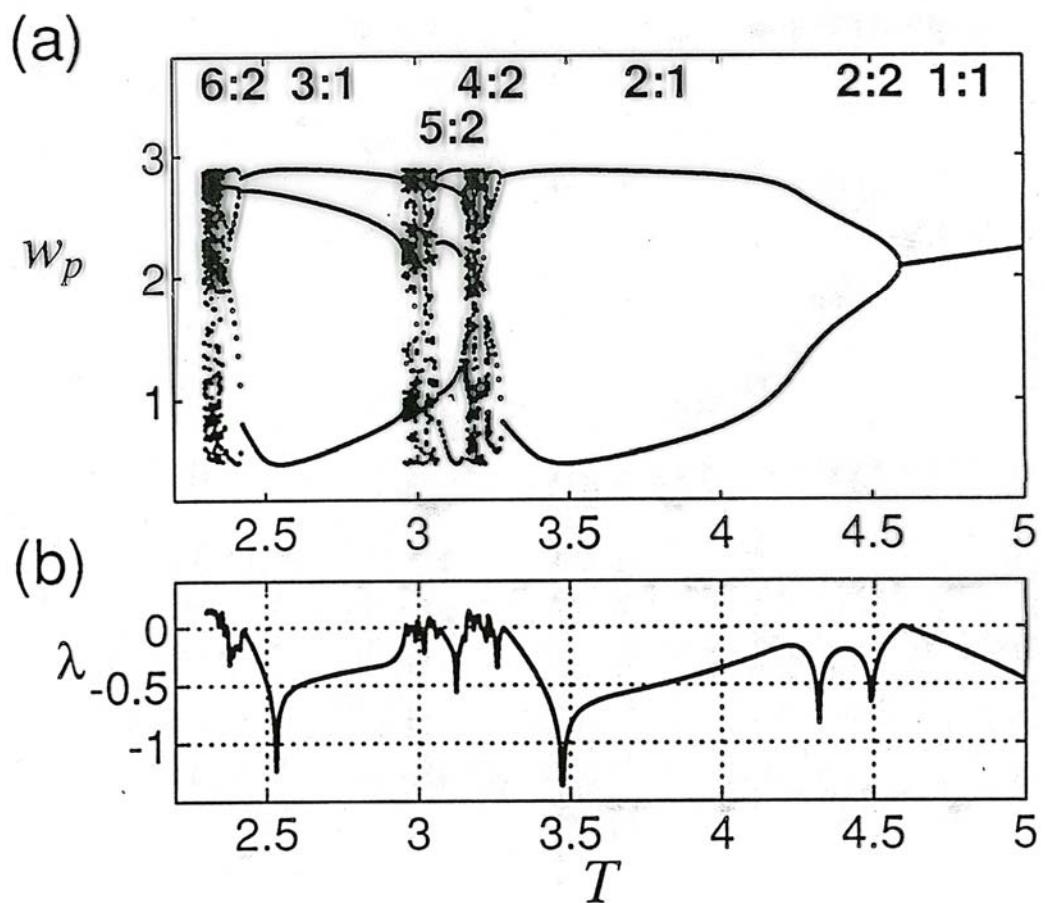




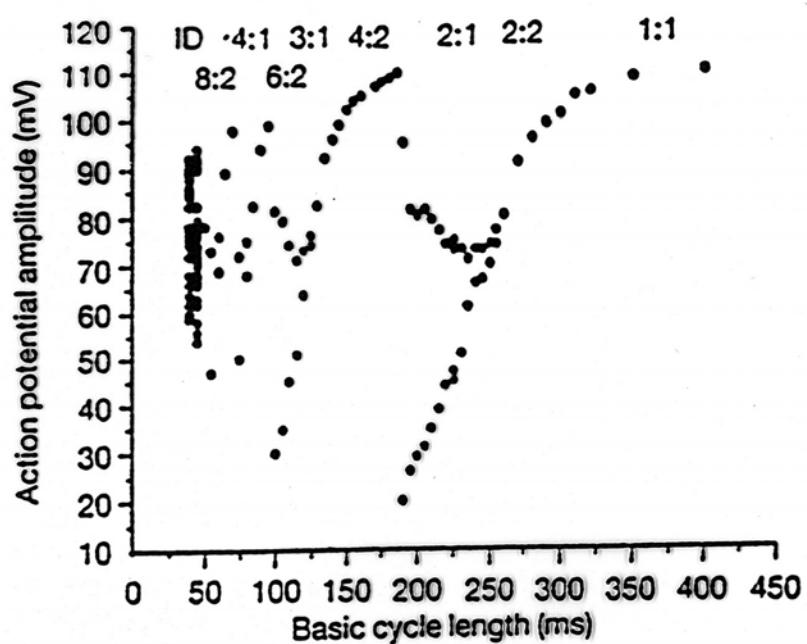


$1 : 1 \rightarrow 2 : 2, 2 : 1 \rightarrow 4 : 2 \rightarrow \text{chaos} \rightarrow 3 : 1 \rightarrow$   
 $6 : 2, \text{quasiperiodic}, 4 : 1, \text{quasiperiodic} \rightarrow \text{etc}$

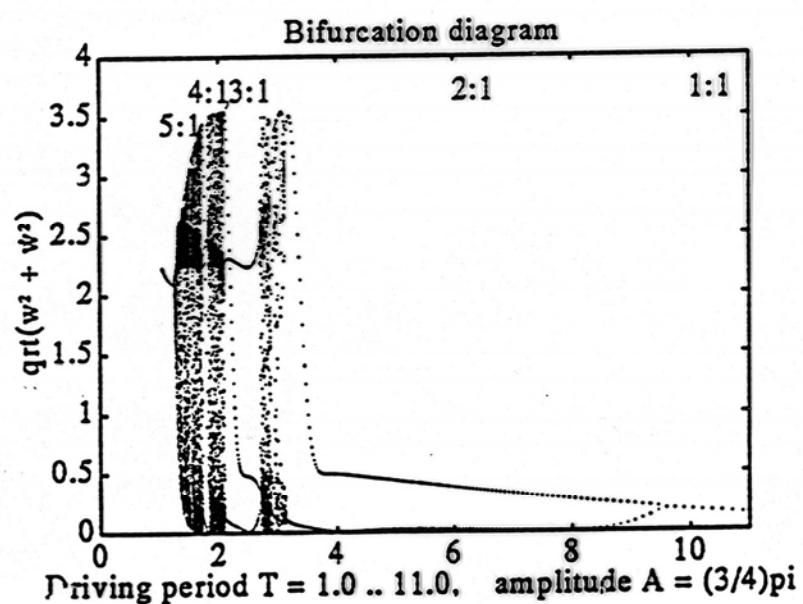
Difference:     $4 : 1$  becomes quasiperiodic  
                     via saddle-node bifurcation  
                     Chialvo et al.: period doubling  
                     Here, NPE describes earlier development



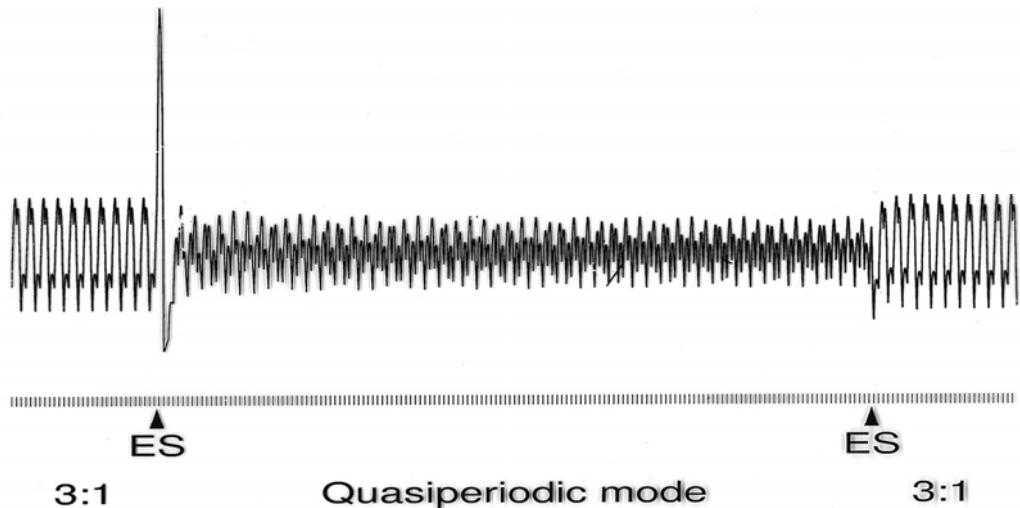
$$A \sum \delta(t - nT), \quad A = 4.0 \quad (2.5 \times \text{threshold})$$



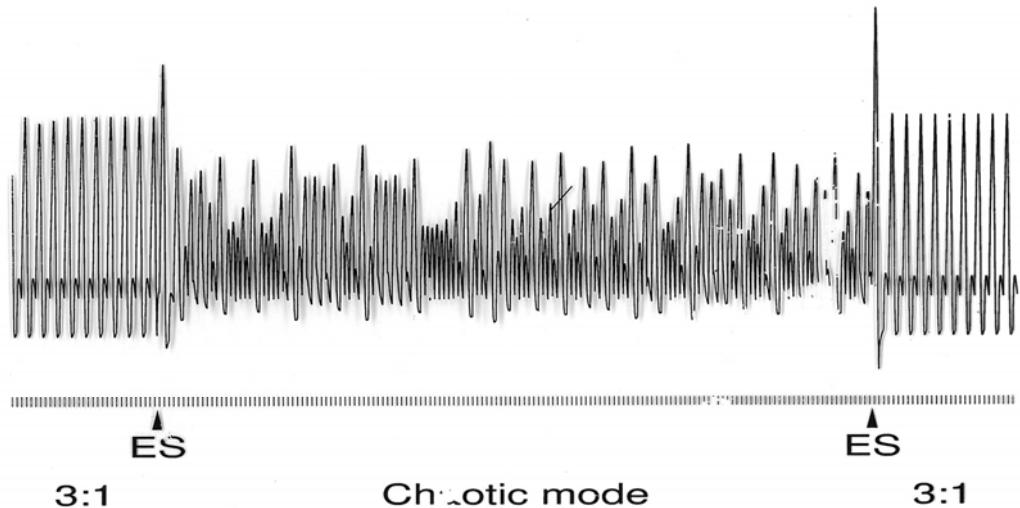
Experimental action potential from a driven sheep cardiac Purkinje fibre.



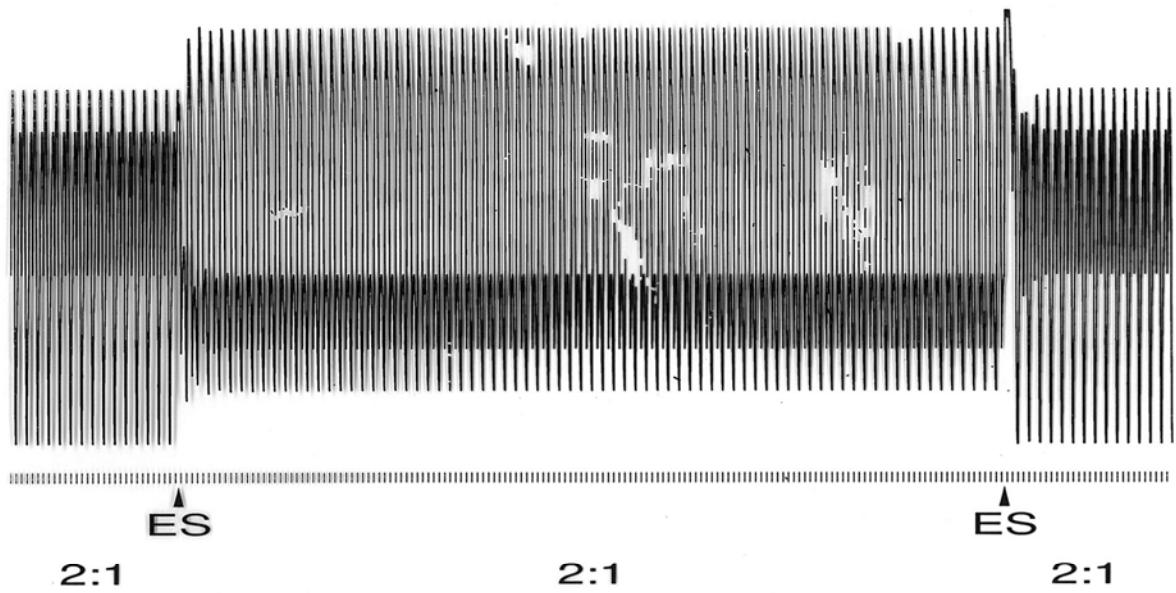
Action potential calculated from the driven nerve pulse equation.



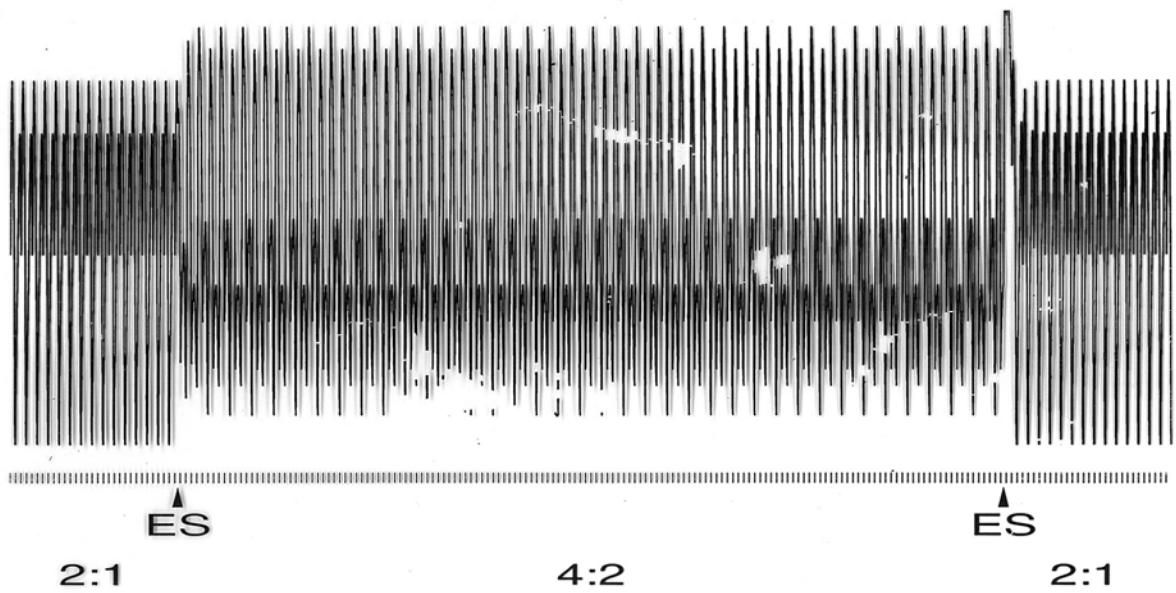
Saddle-node  $\leftarrow$  Bistability  $\rightarrow$  Quasiperiodic blue sky catastrophe



Saddle-node  $\leftarrow$  Bistability  $\rightarrow$  Chaotic blue sky catastrophe



Saddle-node  $\longleftrightarrow$ , Bistability  $\longrightarrow$  Saddle-node



Saddle-node  $\longleftrightarrow$ , Bistability  $\longrightarrow$  Saddle-node