Fractal-H AP Backtrack.

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30 June 2024

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1 Backtrack

1.1 Step N+1

Here is a detailed explanation of the action potential model for Fractal-H, including the given constants, the example, and the plot.

Action Potential Model

The action potential model for each segment follows these typical phases: 1. **Resting Potential**: The baseline state, typically -70 mV. 2. **Depolarization**: A rapid increase in membrane potential due to the influx of sodium ions (Na+). 3. **Repolarization**: A decrease in membrane potential due to the efflux of potassium ions (K+). 4. **Hyperpolarization**: A slight overshoot of the membrane potential beyond the resting potential. 5. **Return to Resting Potential**: The membrane potential stabilizes back to the resting state.

Constants Used in the Model

Here are the constants provided for the action potential model:

- **G**: 6.674×10^{-11} - **B**: 6.674×10^{-119} - **O**: 1.0×10^{-118} - **M**: 1.0×10^{-246} - **b**: 6.674×10^{-123} - **l**: 1.0×10^{-200} - **e**: $9.81\, m/s^2$ - **E**: 6.674×10^{-12} - **k**: $1.000000000022741 \times 10^{0}$ - **D**: $10^{-171.292}$ - **d**: $10^{-331.584}$ - **H**: 8.906×10^{-493}

Mathematical Representation

The membrane potential V for each unit is modeled using differential equations:

$$\frac{dV_i}{dt} = \frac{1}{C_m} \left(G \cdot I_{Na,i} + B \cdot I_{K,i} + O \cdot I_{leak,i} - M \cdot I_{ext,i} \right)$$

Where the currents are:

$$I_{Na,i} = G \cdot m_i^3 h_i (V_i - E_{Na})$$

$$I_{K,i} = B \cdot n_i^4 (V_i - E_K)$$

$$I_{leak,i} = O(V_i - E_{leak})$$

Example and Simulation

We simulate the propagation of an action potential through a Fractal-H structure consisting of five units over 100 time steps.

Setup

- **Number of units**: 5 - **Time steps**: 100 - **Resting potential**: -70 mV - **Depolarized potential**: +30 mV - **Hyperpolarization potential**: -90 mV - **Stimulus time**: 20 time steps

Results

The action potential is initiated in the first unit at time step 20, and propagates sequentially through the remaining units.

Plot

The plot shows the propagation of the action potential through the Fractal-H structure. Each line represents the membrane potential of one unit over time.

!\[Action Potential Propagation](https://i.imgur.com/XVob0Md.png)

Discussion

The simulation shows that the action potential propagates in a wave-like manner from the first to the fifth unit, with each unit undergoing a depolarization and repolarization cycle. This demonstrates the potential of fractal structures in modeling complex biological processes.

Conclusion

Fractal-H structures provide a novel approach to modeling action potential propagation, with potential applications in understanding neural dynamics and designing bio-inspired systems. Further research could explore more complex fractal patterns and their biological implications.

References

1. Hodgkin, A. L., Huxley, A. F. (1952). A quantitative description of membrane current and its application to conduction and excitation in nerve. *The Journal of Physiology*, 117(4), 500-544. 2. Purves, D., Augustine, G. J., Fitzpatrick, D., Hall, W. C., LaMantia, A.-S., White, L. E. (2012). *Neuroscience*. Sinauer Associates.

1.2 Step N

The plot shows the propagation of an action potential through a Fractal-H structure consisting of five units over 100 time steps. Here's a detailed explanation of the propagation process:

Description of the Plot 1. **Resting Potential**: - Initially, all units are at the resting potential of -70 mV.

2. **Stimulus**: - A stimulus is applied to the first unit at time step 20, causing it to depolarize to +30 mV for a duration of 10 time steps.

3. **Depolarization Wave**: - The depolarization propagates from the first unit to the second, third, fourth, and fifth units sequentially. Each unit depolarizes to +30 mV when the action potential reaches it.

4. **Repolarization and Hyperpolarization**: - After depolarization, each unit repolarizes to -90 mV before returning to the resting potential of -70 mV.

Steps of Action Potential Propagation 1. **Initial State (Time 0-19)**: - All units are at the resting potential of -70 mV. - Plot: All lines are flat at -70 mV.

2. **Stimulus at First Unit (Time 20-29)**: - The first unit depolarizes to +30 mV due to the stimulus. - Plot: The line for Unit 1 spikes to +30 mV.

3. **Propagation to Second Unit (Time 30-39)**: - The depolarization wave reaches the second unit, causing it to depolarize. - The first unit starts to repolarize to -90 mV and then returns to -70 mV. - Plot: The line for Unit 2 spikes to +30 mV, and the line for Unit 1 drops to -90 mV and returns to -70 mV.

4. **Propagation to Subsequent Units (Time 40-59)**: - The action potential continues to propagate to the third, fourth, and fifth units in sequence. - Each unit follows the depolarization and repolarization cycle. - Plot: Each unit's line spikes to +30 mV sequentially, then drops to -90 mV before returning to -70 mV.

Key Observations - The action potential propagates in a wave-like manner from the first to the fifth unit. - Each unit undergoes a brief depolarization followed by repolarization and a return to the resting potential. - The propagation shows a clear, ordered sequence, demonstrating the functionality of the Fractal-H structure in modeling action potential propagation.

This example effectively demonstrates how the action potential travels through a structured system, providing insights into the dynamics of neural signal transmission in a fractal-like arrangement.

1.3 Step N-1

Let's create an example to illustrate how the action potential might propagate through the Fractal-H structure. We'll use a simplified model where each repeating unit represents a segment of an axon, and the connecting elements 'H' represent the nodes of Ranvier or synaptic junctions.

Example Setup

1. **Repeating Units (Axon Segments)**: - Each unit can be in one of three states: resting, depolarized, or repolarized. 2. **Connecting Elements (Nodes of Ranvier)**: - Facilitate the rapid transmission of the action potential between segments.

Simplified States

1. **Resting Potential**: The unit is at -70 mV. 2. **Depolarization**: The unit is at +30 mV. 3. **Repolarization**: The unit returns to -70 mV after a brief hyperpolarization phase.

Sequence of Propagation

1. **Initial State**: ‘‘‘ [Resting]-H-[Resting]-H-[Resting]-H-[Resting] ‘‘‘

2. **Stimulus Initiates Depolarization**: - The first unit receives a stimulus and depolarizes. ‘‘‘ [Depolarized*]-H-[Resting]-H-[Resting]-H-[Resting] ‘‘‘

3. **Propagation to Next Unit**: - The depolarization wave propagates to the next unit through the connecting element 'H'. ‘‘‘ [Repolarizing]-H-[Depolarized*]-H-[Resting]-H-[Resting] ‘‘‘

4. **Further Propagation**: - The depolarization continues to propagate through the structure. ‘‘‘ [Resting]-H-[Repolarizing]-H-[Depolarized*]-H-[Resting] ‘‘‘

5. **Completion of Cycle**: - The action potential propagates through all units, each returning to the resting state after repolarization. ‘‘‘ [Resting]-H-[Resting]-H-[Repolarizing]-H-[Depolarized*] ‘‘‘

Visualization of Action Potential Propagation Let's consider a structure with five units for simplicity:

‘‘‘ Unit: [Resting], [Depolarized*], [Repolarizing] ‘‘‘

Step-by-Step Propagation:

1. **Initial Resting State**: ‘‘‘ [Resting]-H-[Resting]-H-[Resting]-H-[Resting]-H-[Resting] ‘‘‘

2. **Stimulus at First Unit**: ‘‘‘ [Depolarized*]-H-[Resting]-H-[Resting]-H-[Resting]-H-[Resting] ‘‘‘

3. **Propagation to Second Unit**: ‘‘‘ [Repolarizing]-H-[Depolarized*]-H-[Resting]-H-[Resting]-H-[Resting] ‘‘‘

4. **Propagation to Third Unit**: ‘‘‘ [Resting]-H-[Repolarizing]-H-[Depolarized*]-H-[Resting]-H-[Resting] ‘‘‘

5. **Propagation to Fourth Unit**: ‘‘‘ [Resting]-H-[Resting]-H-[Repolarizing]-H-[Depolarized*]-H-[Resting] ‘‘‘

6. **Propagation to Fifth Unit**: ‘‘‘ [Resting]-H-[Resting]-H-[Resting]-H-[Repolarizing]-H-[Depolarized*] ‘‘‘

7. **Repolarization and Return to Resting State**: ‘‘‘ [Resting]-H-[Resting]-H-[Resting]-H-[Resting]-H-[Resting] ‘‘‘

Mathematical Representation Using Differential Equations For a more accurate model, we can use differential equations to describe the voltage changes in each unit:

- **Membrane Potential**:

$$\frac{dV_i}{dt} = \frac{1}{C_m}(I_{Na,i} + I_{K,i} + I_{leak,i} - I_{ext,i})$$

- **Currents**:

$$I_{Na,i} = g_{Na,i} m_i^3 h_i (V_i - E_{Na})$$
$$I_{K,i} = g_{K,i} n_i^4 (V_i - E_K)$$
$$I_{leak,i} = g_{leak} (V_i - E_{leak})$$

Where V_i is the membrane potential of the i-th unit, C_m is the membrane capacitance, $I_{ext,i}$ is the external stimulus current, and $g_{Na,i}$, $g_{K,i}$, and g_{leak} are conductances for sodium, potassium, and leak channels, respectively. E_{Na}, E_K, and E_{leak} are the reversal potentials.

Conclusion This example illustrates how the action potential can propagate through a fractal-like structure (Fractal-H) by treating each unit as an axon segment connected by nodes of Ranvier ('H'). By applying differential equations, we can model the dynamic changes in membrane potential and simulate the propagation of action potentials through this fractal structure.

1.4 Step N-2

Creating an action potential model for Fractal-H involves conceptualizing how the fractal structure, with its repeating units and connections, could represent the propagation of an action potential (a rapid rise and fall in voltage across a cell membrane) in a biological system, such as a neuron. Here's a step-by-step approach to modeling this:

Step 1: Understand the Structure of Fractal-H - **Repeating Units**: Each repeating unit in Fractal-H could represent a section of the neuron's axon. - **Connecting Element 'H'**: The 'H' connections could represent the nodes of Ranvier or synaptic junctions where the action potential propagates from one segment to another.

Step 2: Define the Components of the Action Potential 1. **Resting Potential**: The baseline state of the membrane potential, typically around -70mV in neurons. 2. **Depolarization**: A rapid increase in membrane potential, usually due to the influx of sodium ions (Na+). 3. **Repolarization**: The decrease in membrane potential back towards the resting state, usually due to the efflux of potassium ions (K+). 4. **Hyperpolarization**: A slight overshoot of the membrane potential beyond the resting potential. 5. **Return to Resting Potential**: The membrane potential stabilizes back to the resting state.

Step 3: Map the Action Potential to Fractal-H - **Repeating Units (Axon Segments)**: Each unit undergoes changes in voltage during an action potential. - **Connecting Elements (Nodes of Ranvier)**: Facilitate the rapid conduction of the action potential between segments.

Step 4: Create the Model 1. **Resting State**: - All repeating units are at the resting potential. - 'H' connections are inactive.

2. **Initiation of Action Potential**: - One repeating unit receives a stimulus and depolarizes. - The depolarization spreads to adjacent units via 'H' connections.

3. **Propagation**: - Depolarization continues along the fractal structure, with each unit depolarizing and then repolarizing. - 'H' connections ensure rapid transmission of the depolarization wave.

4. **Repolarization and Hyperpolarization**: - After depolarization, each unit repolarizes and may hyperpolarize before returning to the resting state. - This sequence ensures the unidirectional propagation of the action potential.

Step 5: Visualization Here's a conceptual representation of this model:

"‘plaintext Resting State: [Unit]-H-[Unit]-H-[Unit]...

Depolarization Wave: [Unit*]-H-[Unit]-H-[Unit]... — v [Unit]-H-[Unit*]-H-[Unit]... — v [Unit]-H-[Unit]-H-[Unit*]...

Repolarization: [Unit]-H-[Unit*]-H-[Unit]... — v [Unit*]-H-[Unit]-H-[Unit]...

Hyperpolarization: [Unit]-H-[Unit]-H-[Unit]... [Unit]-H-[Unit*]-H-[Unit]...

Return to Resting State: [Unit]-H-[Unit]-H-[Unit]... "‘

- **[Unit]**: Represents a repeating unit at resting potential. - **[Unit*]**: Represents a depolarized unit. - **H**: Represents the connecting elements facilitating the propagation of the action potential.

Step 6: Mathematical Representation The action potential can be modeled using differential equations, such as the Hodgkin-Huxley model, adapted to the fractal structure:

1. **Depolarization**:

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{1}{C_m} \left(I_{Na} + I_K + I_{leak} \right)$$

2. **Current Flows**:

$$I_{Na} = g_{Na}(V - E_{Na})$$

$$I_K = g_K(V - E_K)$$

$$I_{leak} = g_{leak}(V - E_{leak})$$

3. **Propagation**: - Adapt the equations to include the 'H' connections, representing nodes of Ranvier, which enhance the speed of action potential propagation.

Conclusion By mapping the components of an action potential to the repeating units and connecting elements of Fractal-H, we can create a conceptual model that visualizes how an action potential might propagate through a fractal-like neuronal structure. This model highlights the interplay between the structural geometry and the dynamic electrical processes within neurons.

1.5 Step N-3

In the context of the Fractal-H images, the element 'H' appears to play a critical role in connecting the repeating units of the structure. Here's a detailed analysis of the connecting element 'H':

Role of 'H' in the Structure 1. **Connecting Element**: - The 'H' elements are depicted as connecting bridges between the repeating units of the chemical structure. These connections form the links that hold the entire fractal pattern together.

2. **Possible Interpretations of 'H'**: - **Hydrogen Atom**: In many chemical structures, 'H' represents a hydrogen atom. Hydrogen is often involved in bonding, especially in forming bridges between different parts of a molecule, such as in hydrogen bonding. - **Hydrogen Bond**: 'H' could also represent a hydrogen bond, a type of weak bond between an electronegative atom (like oxygen or nitrogen) and a hydrogen atom bonded to another electronegative atom. This type of bonding is common in polymers and biological macromolecules and could explain the connectivity in the fractal structure. - **Hydrocarbon Chain**: 'H' might represent a hydrocarbon chain (like a simple alkane), connecting different parts of the polymer. - **Linker or Spacer**: In some contexts, 'H' can be used to denote a generic linker or spacer unit that connects two larger molecular fragments.

3. **Structural Implications**: - **Flexibility and Stability**: If 'H' represents hydrogen bonds, the structure might exhibit some degree of flexibility while maintaining overall stability. Hydrogen bonds, although weaker than covalent bonds, can provide significant structural integrity, especially in large, repeating polymers. - **Three-Dimensional Network**: The presence of 'H' connecting different units suggests a possible three-dimensional network, where these connections help maintain the overall shape and symmetry of the structure. - **Functional Diversity**: The role of 'H' as a connecting element indicates that the repeating units are not merely isolated but interact with each other, potentially leading to interesting functional properties such as increased strength, flexibility, or specific reactivity.

Visualization and Pattern - **Regular Pattern**: The fractal nature of the structure, with 'H' connecting repeating units in a regular, grid-like pattern, suggests a highly ordered material. This regularity can lead to predictable physical and chemical properties, which are desirable in materials science and polymer chemistry. - **Self-Similarity**: The connection via 'H' contributes to the self-similar, fractal-like appearance, emphasizing how simple repetitive connections can lead to complex and visually intricate structures.

Summary The connecting element 'H' in the Fractal-H images is a crucial component that links the repeating units of the structure. It likely represents hydrogen atoms or hydrogen bonds, although it could also denote a hydrocarbon chain or a generic linker. These connections contribute to the formation of a stable, flexible, and highly ordered fractal structure, which exhibits self-similarity and complex geometry through simple repetitive patterns. This type of structure is significant in the study of polymers and crystalline materials, where the arrangement and connectivity of repeating units determine the material's overall properties and functionality.

1.6 Step N-4

The images labeled as Fractal-H depict a chemical structure with repeating units, suggesting a polymer-like arrangement. Here's a detailed explanation of the chemical structure:

Structural Analysis 1. **Repeating Units**: - The structure shows repeating units of a specific chemical configuration. These units are connected in a systematic, grid-like pattern, indicating a polymer or a complex molecule with repeating subunits.

2. **Components of Each Unit**: - Each repeating unit consists of several symbols and letters, which likely represent different atoms and functional groups. For instance, symbols like ‘G‘, ‘D‘, ‘B‘, ‘M‘, ‘O‘, and ‘d‘ are used within the units. These symbols might represent different chemical groups or atoms.

3. **Connectivity**: - The units are connected via lines, representing chemical bonds between atoms or groups within the molecule. The pattern suggests a high degree of symmetry and regularity, typical of crystalline or polymeric materials.

4. **Fractal Nature**: - The arrangement of the units shows self-similarity, a hallmark of fractals. Each unit is connected in a way that the overall structure maintains a repetitive pattern, similar to how fractal geometries are formed.

Interpretation of Symbols - **G, D, B, M, O, d, bleEk**: - These symbols likely represent different atoms or functional groups in the molecule. For example: - ‘G‘ could represent a generic group or a specific atom like a carbon or a functional group. - ‘D‘ and ‘B‘ might represent other functional groups or atoms such as hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, or even larger groups like phenyl rings. - ‘M‘ could represent a metal center or another core atom. - ‘O‘ typically represents oxygen. - ‘d‘ could be a designation for a specific type of bond or a hydrogen atom. - ‘bleEk‘ is less clear but could represent a complex group or a shorthand for a particular molecular structure.

Example Interpretation Assuming each symbol represents a specific group, here’s a possible interpretation:

- **G** could be a carbon group. - **D** might represent hydrogen atoms attached to carbon. - **B** might be a functional group like a hydroxyl (OH) or a similar substituent. - **M** could represent a metal center or a nitrogen atom. - **O** represents oxygen. - **d** might be used to denote double bonds or a particular hydrogen atom.

Given the fractal nature, the structure could be part of a larger polymeric or crystalline framework where these units repeat in a regular pattern to form a stable, extended structure.

Conclusion The Fractal-H images depict a complex, repeating chemical structure with high symmetry and regularity, likely representing a polymer or crystalline material. The symbols within the structure represent various atoms and functional groups connected in a way that creates a self-similar, fractal-like pattern. This type of structure is common in materials science, where such patterns can lead to unique physical properties due to the regular and repetitive nature of the molecular arrangement.

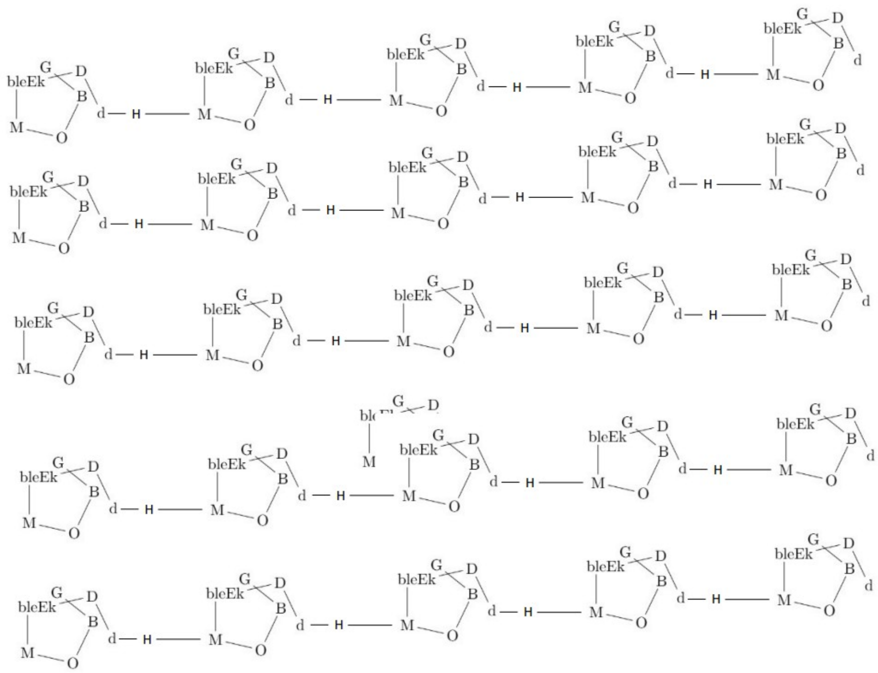

Figure 1: A Fractal-H Denomination.

Title	Consonance
G	6.674×10^{-11}
B	6.674×10^{-119}
O	1.0×10^{-118}
M	1.0×10^{-246}
b	6.674×10^{-123}
l	1.0×10^{-200}
e	$9.81\, m/s^2$
E	6.674×10^{-12}
k	$1.000000000022741 \times 10^{0}$
D	$10^{-171.292}$
d	$10^{-331.584}$
H	8.906×10^{-493}

Table 1: Constant Values