

Appendix

The nerve model uses a local, differential formalism which describes the excitation process without propagation. The model structure and parameter values are based on (65; 66; 67) with updates from (68; 69; 70), and are given below. The first element of the state vector ϕ denotes the membrane potential v ; the remaining elements describe the channel dynamics m, h, p, s which correspond to the states of first-order systems with nonlinear time constants. Variable e_f denotes the excitation function, which is directly proportional to the electric field waveform.

$$\phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \\ \phi_4 \\ \phi_5 \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} v \\ m \\ h \\ p \\ s \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \phi = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{c_m} \left(e_f(t) + (g_{Na}\phi_2^3\phi_3 + g_{Na,p}\phi_4^3) (V - E_{Na}) - g_K\phi_5(V - E_K) - g_l(V - E_l) \right) \\ \frac{m_\infty - \phi_2}{\tau_m(\phi_1)} \\ \frac{h_\infty - \phi_3}{\tau_h(\phi_1)} \\ \frac{p_\infty - \phi_4}{\tau_p(\phi_1)} \\ \frac{s_\infty - \phi_5}{\tau_s(\phi_1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c_m = 2.0 \text{ } \mu\text{F/cm}^2$$

$$g_{Na} = 290 \text{ mS/cm}^2$$

$$g_{Na,p} = 25 \text{ mS/cm}^2$$

$$g_K = 80 \text{ mS/cm}^2$$

$$g_l = 7 \text{ mS/cm}^2$$

$$E_{Na} = 50.0 \text{ mV}$$

$$E_K = -90.0 \text{ mV}$$

$$E_l = -90.0 \text{ mV}$$

$$T = 310 \text{ K}$$

$$\zeta_p = 10.2 \text{ mV}$$

$$\eta_p = 2.5 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ (mV ms)}^{-1}$$

$$\theta_p = 34 \text{ mV}$$

$$\iota_p = 10 \text{ mV}$$

$$\delta_s = 0.3 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$\epsilon_s = 53 \text{ mV}$$

$$\zeta_s = -5 \text{ mV}$$

$$\eta_s = 0.03 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$\theta_s = 90 \text{ mV}$$

$$\iota_s = -1 \text{ mV}$$

$$\delta_m = 1.86 \text{ (mV ms)}^{-1}$$

$$\epsilon_m = 21.4 \text{ mV}$$

$$\zeta_m = 10.3 \text{ mV}$$

$$\eta_m = 0.086 \text{ (mV ms)}^{-1}$$

$$\theta_m = 25.7 \text{ mV}$$

$$\iota_m = 9.16 \text{ mV}$$

$$\delta_h = 0.062 \text{ (mV ms)}^{-1}$$

$$\epsilon_h = 114.0 \text{ mV}$$

$$\zeta_h = 11.0 \text{ mV}$$

$$\eta_h = 2.3 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$\theta_h = 31.8 \text{ mV}$$

$$\iota_h = 13.4 \text{ mV}$$

$$\delta_p = 0.01 \text{ (mV ms)}^{-1}$$

$$\epsilon_p = 27 \text{ mV}$$

$$T_{r,act} = 293 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{r,dea} = 293 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{r,K} = 309 \text{ K}$$

$$\kappa_{act} = \exp \left(\frac{(T - T_{r,act}) \ln 2.2}{10 \text{ K}} \right)$$

$$\kappa_{dea} = \exp \left(\frac{(T - T_{r,dea}) \ln 2.9}{10 \text{ K}} \right)$$

$$\kappa_K = \exp \left(\frac{(T - T_{r,K}) \ln 3.0}{10 \text{ K}} \right)$$

$$\alpha_m = \kappa_{act} \psi_{m\alpha}(\phi_1)$$

$$\beta_m = \kappa_{act} \psi_{m\beta}(\phi_1)$$

$$\tau_m = \frac{1}{\alpha_m + \beta_m}$$

$$m_\infty = \frac{\alpha_m}{\alpha_m + \beta_m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha_h &= \kappa_{dea} \psi_{h\alpha}(\phi_1) \\
\beta_h &= \frac{\kappa_{dea} \eta_h}{1 + \exp\left(-\frac{v + \theta_h}{\iota_h}\right)} \\
\tau_h &= \frac{1}{\alpha_h + \beta_h} \\
h_\infty &= \frac{\alpha_h}{(\alpha_h + \beta_h)} \\
\alpha_p &= \kappa_{act} \psi_{p\alpha}(\phi_1) \\
\beta_p &= \kappa_{act} \psi_{p\beta}(\phi_1) \\
\tau_p &= \frac{1}{\alpha_p + \beta_p} \\
p_\infty &= \frac{\alpha_p}{\alpha_p + \beta_p} \\
\alpha_s &= \frac{\kappa_K \delta_s}{1 + \exp\left(\frac{\phi_1 + \epsilon_s}{\zeta_s}\right)} \\
\beta_s &= \frac{\kappa_K \eta_s}{1 + \exp\left(\frac{\phi_1 + \theta_s}{\iota_s}\right)} \\
\tau_s &= \frac{1}{\alpha_s + \beta_s}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
s_\infty &= \frac{\alpha_s}{\alpha_s + \beta_s} \\
\psi_{m\alpha} &= \begin{cases} \delta_m \zeta_m & \text{for } \phi_1 = -\epsilon_m \\ \frac{\delta_m (\phi_1 + \epsilon_m)}{1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\phi_1 + \epsilon_m}{\zeta_m}\right)} & \text{else} \end{cases} \\
\psi_{m\beta} &= \begin{cases} -\eta_m \iota_m & \text{for } \phi_1 = -\theta_m \\ -\frac{\eta_m (\phi_1 + \theta_m)}{1 - \exp\left(\frac{\phi_1 + \theta_m}{\iota_m}\right)} & \text{else} \end{cases} \\
\psi_{h\alpha} &= \begin{cases} -\delta_h \zeta_h & \text{for } \phi_1 = -\epsilon_h \\ -\frac{\delta_h (\phi_1 + \epsilon_h)}{1 - \exp\left(\frac{\phi_1 + \epsilon_h}{\zeta_h}\right)} & \text{else} \end{cases} \\
\psi_{p\alpha} &= \begin{cases} \delta_p \zeta_p & \text{for } \phi_1 = -\epsilon_p \\ \frac{\delta_p (\phi_1 + \epsilon_p)}{1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\phi_1 + \epsilon_p}{\zeta_p}\right)} & \text{else} \end{cases} \\
\psi_{p\beta} &= \begin{cases} -\eta_p \iota_p & \text{for } \phi_1 = -\theta_p \\ -\frac{\eta_p (\phi_1 + \theta_p)}{1 - \exp\left(\frac{\phi_1 + \theta_p}{\iota_p}\right)} & \text{else} \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

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