

**NUMERICAL METHOD ON THE SYNCHRONIZED  
DYNAMICS OF HINDMARSH-ROSE NEURONS MODEL**

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# **NUMERICAL METHOD ON THE SYNCHRONIZED DYNAMICS OF HINDMARSH-ROSE NEURONS MODEL**

EDUCATION

**PUTRA WIRA KURNIAWAN**

This thesis is especially dedicated to my parents who had given me a lot of love. Also to my father Muhibbin bin Ahmad, my mother Siti Syazlina binti Muhibbin, my older brother Syazwan bin Muhibbin, and my brother. They always give me many loves, they best, hope, and inspired me whole of my life. They have motivated me to follow this research. Everything I do in this file is for them.

**Thesis Submitted in Fulfillment of the Requirement of the Degree of Master of  
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**April 2013**

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is especially dedicated to the pride of life that given by Allah SWT, then to my father Mufrodi bin Sofyan, my mother Sri Yatmi binti Pardiko, and my sister Dewi Senja Rahmawati S.Si binti Mufrodi. They always give me so many loves, happiness, hope, and support me whole of my life. They have motivated me to finish this research. Everything I do in this life is for them.

Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of University Malaysia Terengganu in  
Fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science

**Numerical Method on the Synchronized Dynamics of Hindmarsh-Rose Neurons Model**  
**Putra Wira Kurniawan**  
**April 2013**

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**Faculty** : Science and Technology

Neuron modeling is one of the interesting fields in Neuroscience. The modeling takes a part in prediction and simulation before making an experiment. The neuron modeling system has been developed many years. The main aim is to show the physical meaning in the neuron during the propagation of the impulse. Scientists use many methods to prove the physical meaning in the neuron. Many formulation models appear to solve the physical meaning in neuron during the propagation of the impulse.

The Hindmarsh-Rose model is a mathematical model that shows the neuron behavior. This model has three couples of differential equations and characterized as nonlinear and autonomous equations. Therefore, these equations can make a chaotic trajectory that presents the behavior of the neuron impulse propagation. In the course of time, the researchers developed this model into several modification models.

Synchronization is an interesting phenomenon that can occur in a coupled system. In fact, the synchronization has been used in a coupled system analysis. The analysis

has been conducted to find out the phases between two systems, that is, there is in-phase or anti-phase. The synchronization is some consistent temporal relationship between some aspects of the coupled respective activity pattern.

A coupled function consists of an internal variable control and network topology control. The internal variable control has a characteristic variable such as synapse strength number that influences the synchronization aspect in the coupled system. Then the network topology control has a sigmoid function to allow coupled mode among several neurons.

The purposes of this thesis are to modify the Hindmarsh-Rose model by using the time-scale reduction function, and then to construct the time delayed function in the system of neurons coupled of modified model. The Hindmarsh-Rose model has slow and fast systems that are able to modify with the time scaling reduction and the time-delayed equation. Overall, this research has not only modified the Hindmarsh-Rose model, but it also has studied its dynamic and found relationship of the synchronization effect on the neurons coupled system. However, this purposive model is quite efficient to see the physical meaning of the neuron's behavior with time-scaling reduction and the synchronization effect of the neurons coupled system that depends on synapse strength and time-delayed function.

Abstrak tesis yang dibentangkan kepada Senat Universiti Malaysia Terengganu dalam memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Sarjana Sains

**Kaedah Berangka untuk Penyesuaian Dinamika bagi Model Neuron Hindmarsh-Rose**

**Putra Wira Kurniawan**

**April 2013**

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Model neuron adalah salah satu bidang yang menarik dalam neurosains. Model mengambil bahagian kepada ramalan dan simulasi sebelum membuat satu eksperimen. Model dalam neuron telah dibangunkan bertahun-tahun lalu. Matlamat umum adalah untuk menunjukkan makna fizikal di neuron semasa menyebarkan isyarat. Semasa menunjukkan makna fizikal, saintis menggunakan banyak kaedah untuk membuktikan suatu model. Banyak model persamaan muncul untuk menyelesaikan makna fizikal dalam neuron semasa perambatan impuls.

Hindmarsh-Rose adalah model matematik yang menunjukkan tingkah laku neuron. Model-model ini mempunyai tiga gandingan persamaan pembezaan bukan linear, dan persamaan autonomous. Oleh itu, persamaan ini boleh membuat kelakuan trajektori chaotic yang memuaskan untuk menunjukkan perambatan impuls neuron. Baru-baru ini, saintis membangunkan dan diubahsuai model ini dan membuat simulasi ke dalam sistem terubah.

Synchronization atau penyesuaian adalah satu fenomena yang menarik yang boleh berlaku dalam sistem terganding. Secara fakta penyesuaian biasanya menggunakan

Synchronization atau penyesuaian adalah satu fenomena yang menarik yang boleh berlaku dalam sistem terganding. Secara fakta penyesuaian biasanya menggunakan sistem berpasangan untuk menganalisisnya. Subjek analisis mencari fasa antara dua sistem, terdapat dalam fasa atau anti-fasa. Synchronization adalah beberapa hubungan yang konsisten antara beberapa aspek corak aktiviti masing-masing dalam sistem yang ditambah.

Fungsi terganding adalah terdiri daripada pembolehubah kawalan dalaman dan rangkaian topologi kawalan. Kawalan pembolehubah dalaman mempunyai pembolehubah ciri seperti nombor kekuatan sinaps yang mempengaruhi penyesuaian dalam sistem ditambah. Sebelah, kawalan rangkaian topologi menggunakan fungsi sigmoid yang membolehkan mod gandingan antara neuron beberapa.

Dalam tesis ini, model diubahsuai menggunakan masa yang tertangguh dalam perambatan impuls sistem neuron ditambah. Dalam simulasi, model Hindmarsh-Rose mempunyai sistem yang perlahan dan cepat yang boleh jatuh dalam bersisik masa dan masa-lambat persamaan. Secara keseluruhan, simulasi ini diubah suai Hindmarsh-Rose model dan mencari hubungan kes model dalam penyesuaian sistem neuron ditambah. Walau bagaimanapun, tujuan diubahsuai model boleh mensimulasikan neuron ditambah sistem dalam rangkaian dwiarah topologi yang bergantung kepada kekuatan sinaps, fungsi masa dilewatkan, dan juga skala-masa pengurangan dalam sistem cepat dan lambat.