

Reflected fractional Brownian motion as model of serotonergic axons in the brain

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Fractional Brownian motion (FBM), a non-Markovian self-similar Gaussian stochastic process with long-time correlations, is a widely applied model of anomalous diffusion. In confined geometries, the interplay between the long-time correlations of FBM and the reflecting boundaries leads to striking deviations of the stationary probability density from the uniform density found for normal diffusion. Particles accumulate at the boundaries for superdiffusive FBM while their density is depleted at the boundaries for subdiffusion [1,2].

Reflected FBM has recently emerged as a promising model for the self-organization of serotonergic axons in vertebrate brains. These fibers form a dense matrix that releases serotonin, a neurotransmitter that modulates a wide range of neural processes. We employ large-scale computer simulations to model serotonergic fibers as FBM-paths in realistic brain-shaped geometries. We demonstrate that the resultant steady state distributions approximate the fiber distributions in physical brain sections of several vertebrate species. This suggests that this framework supports predictive descriptions of the serotonergic matrix that can be further extended by incorporating details of the fibers and their environment [3,4,5].

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