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Existence of an equilibrium for neural fields under output proportional feedback

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Abstract. In [2], the authors study the stabilization of a class of delayed neural fields through output proportional feedback. They provide a condition under which the resulting closed-loop system is input-to-state stable (ISS). However, a key assumption in that paper is the existence of an equilibrium for the closed-loop system. We show here that such an equilibrium does exist if the activation functions are bounded.

1 Introduction

In [2, Section 4], the following delayed neural fields are considered:

$$\tau_1(r) \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial t}(r, t) = -z_1(r, t) + S_1 \left(I_1^*(r) + \alpha(r)u(r, t) + \sum_{j=1}^2 \int_{\Omega} w_{1j}(r, r') z_j(r', t - d_j(r, r')) dr' \right), \quad (1a)$$

$$\tau_2(r) \frac{\partial z_2}{\partial t}(r, t) = -z_2(r, t) + S_2 \left(I_2^*(r) + \sum_{j=1}^2 \int_{\Omega} w_{2j}(r, r') z_j(r', t - d_j(r, r')) dr' \right), \quad (1b)$$

where $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^q$ is a compact set, $z_i(r, t)$ is the neural activity at position $r \in \Omega$ and time $t \in \mathbb{R}_+$ of population $i \in \{1, 2\}$, $\tau_i : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ is a time constant distribution, $S_i : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a non-decreasing continuous function, $w_{ij} \in L^2(\Omega^2; \mathbb{R})$ represents the synaptic coupling distribution for $i, j \in \{1, 2\}$, $d_j : \Omega^2 \rightarrow [0, \bar{d}]$ for some $\bar{d} \geq 0$, $u : \Omega \times \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is the controlled input, $\alpha : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ is a bounded function reflecting the in-homogeneity of the received input, and $I_i^* \in L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R})$ is a constant uncontrolled input. The aim of [2] is to disrupt pathological brain oscillations related to Parkinson's disease by relying on stimulation and measurements of the first neuronal population only. To that aim, the system is controlled in closed loop with a partial proportional feedback:

$$u(r, t) = -k(z_1(r, t) - z_{ref}(r)). \quad (2)$$

where $k \in \mathbb{R}_+$ denotes the proportional gain and $z_{ref} : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a target distribution. In order to investigate the robust stability of the closed-loop system, the authors assume¹ *a priori* the

¹More precisely, on page 266 of [2]: “For now on, we simply assumed that such an equilibrium exists.”

existence of an equilibrium point $(z_1^*, z_2^*) \in L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R})^2$ for (1)-(2), at which they aim to stabilize the system. A similar assumption was made in [3], which investigates the same closed-loop.

The existence of such an equilibrium in the absence of proportional control can be established by invoking [4, Theorem 3.6], which exploits compactness arguments. As stressed in [2], this result cannot readily be invoked for (1)-(2). As a matter of fact, the control law (2) does not define a compact operator, thus making the use of Schaefer's fixed point theorem more delicate.

In this note, we provide mild conditions under which such an equilibrium exists. We show in particular that boundedness of the activation functions S_i are enough to guarantee the existence of an equilibrium.

2 Main result

Our main result is the following.

Theorem 2.1 *Let Ω be a compact set of \mathbb{R}^q , $q \in \mathbb{N}$. Given any $i, j \in \{1, 2\}$, let $I_i^* \in L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R})$, $\tau_i : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, $d_i : \Omega^2 \rightarrow [0, \bar{d}]$ for some $\bar{d} \geq 0$, $w_{ij} \in L^2(\Omega^2, \mathbb{R})$, $\alpha : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ be a bounded function, and $z_{ref} \in L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R})$. If $k \geq 0$ and $S_i : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a continuous bounded function for each $i \in \{1, 2\}$, then the closed-loop system (1)-(2) admits at least one equilibrium in $L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R})^2$.*

In order to establish this result, we first observe that (z_1^*, z_2^*) is an equilibrium point of (1)-(2) if and only if it is a fixed point of the nonlinear map $T : L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R})^2 \rightarrow L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R})^2$ defined by $T(z_1, z_2) := (T_1(z_1, z_2), T_2(z_1, z_2))$, where

$$T_1(z_1, z_2)(r) := S_1 \left(I_1^*(r) - k\alpha(r)(z_1(r) - z_{ref}(r)) + \sum_{j=1}^2 \int_{\Omega} w_{1j}(r, r') z_j(r') dr' \right),$$

$$T_2(z_1, z_2)(r) := S_2 \left(I_2^*(r) + \sum_{j=1}^2 \int_{\Omega} w_{2j}(r, r') z_j(r') dr' \right).$$

Consider the map $\mathcal{T} : L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R})^2 \rightarrow L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R})^2$ defined by $\mathcal{T}(x_1, x_2) := (\mathcal{T}_1(x_1, x_2), \mathcal{T}_2(x_1, x_2))$, where

$$\mathcal{T}_1(x_1, x_2)(r) := I_1^*(r) - k\alpha(r)(S_1(x_1(r)) - z_{ref}(r)) + \sum_{j=1}^2 \int_{\Omega} w_{1j}(r, r') S_1(x_j(r')) dr',$$

$$\mathcal{T}_2(x_1, x_2)(r) := I_2^*(r) + \sum_{j=1}^2 \int_{\Omega} w_{2j}(r, r') S_2(x_j(r')) dr'.$$

Then (z_1^*, z_2^*) is a fixed point of T if and only if there exists a fixed point (x_1^*, x_2^*) of \mathcal{T} such that $(z_1^*, z_2^*) = (S_1(x_1^*), S_2(x_2^*))$. Indeed, if (z_1^*, z_2^*) is a fixed point of T , then $(z_1^*, z_2^*) = (S_1(x_1^*), S_2(x_2^*))$ for some $(x_1^*, x_2^*) \in L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R})^2$ and direct computations yield that (x_1^*, x_2^*) is a fixed point of \mathcal{T} . Conversely, it also follows from the definitions of T and \mathcal{T} that if (x_1^*, x_2^*) is a fixed point of \mathcal{T} , then $(S_1(x_1^*), S_2(x_2^*))$ is a fixed point of T .

Hence, it is sufficient to find a fixed point of \mathcal{T} in $L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R})^2$ in order to prove Theorem 2.1. This is ensured by the following lemma.

Lemma 2.2 *Let X be a Hilbert space, $f \in X$, $W : X \rightarrow X$ be a continuous nonlinear compact operator, $\rho : X \rightarrow X$ be a continuous nonlinear uniformly bounded operator and $\sigma : X \rightarrow X$ be a continuous nonlinear monotone operator that maps bounded sets to bounded sets. Then the map $G : X \rightarrow X$ defined by*

$$G(x) := W(\rho(x)) - \sigma(x) + f$$

admits at least one fixed point in X .

Proof. The proof is an adaptation of [4, Theorem 3.6], that dealt with the uncontrolled case (*i.e.*, $k = 0$). It is based on Schaefer's fixed point theorem. Since σ is continuous, monotone, and maps bounded sets to bounded sets, the map $x \mapsto x/2 + \sigma(x)$ is a maximal monotone operator on X according to [1, Chapter 2, Corollary 1.1]. Hence the nonlinear map $H : X \rightarrow X$ defined by $H(x) := x + \sigma(x)$ has a continuous inverse H^{-1} on X . Consider the map $\pi : X \rightarrow X$ defined by $\pi(x) := H^{-1}(W(\rho(x)) + f)$. Then π is continuous and compact, since H^{-1} , ρ and W are continuous and W is compact. Set $E := \{x \in X \mid \exists \lambda \in (0, 1), x = \lambda\pi(x)\}$. Since ρ is uniformly bounded, there exists a bounded set $B \subset X$ such that $\rho(E) \subset B$. Since W is compact and H^{-1} is continuous, $H^{-1}(W(B) + f)$ is a relatively compact set, hence $\pi(E)$ is bounded and so is E . Thus, according to Schaefer's fixed point theorem, π admits at least one fixed point x^* in X . Then $H(x^*) = W(\rho(x^*)) + f$, *i.e.* x^* is a fixed point of G . ■

Proof of Theorem 2.1. To prove Theorem 2.1 from Lemma 2.2, we set $X = L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R})^2$, $f = (I_1^* + k\alpha z_{ref}, I_2^*)$, $W(x_1, x_2)(r) = \sum_{j=1}^2 (\langle w_{1j}(r, \cdot), x_j \rangle_{L^2}, \langle w_{2j}(r, \cdot), x_j \rangle)$, $\rho(x_1, x_2) = (S_1(x_1), S_2(x_2))$, $\sigma(x_1, x_2) = (k\alpha S_1(x_1), 0)$. Then $\mathcal{T} = G$. The operator W is compact as a Hilbert–Schmidt integral operator (since the maps w_{ij} are in $L^2(\Omega^2, \mathbb{R})$). Moreover, ρ is continuous and uniformly bounded since each S_i is continuous and bounded by assumption. Finally, σ is continuous, monotone and maps bounded sets to bounded sets since S_1 is continuous, non-decreasing, and bounded, and $k\alpha \geq 0$. Therefore, all the assumptions of Lemma 2.2 are satisfied, which ends the proof of Theorem 2.1. ■

3 Remarks

In [2], the maps S_i are not assumed to be bounded. However, in most neural fields models, these activation functions are supposed to be bounded (as in [4] for example). This boundedness reflects the fact that the activity of a given neuronal population cannot exceed a certain value due to biological considerations. Consequently, the boundedness of the activation functions does not induce a too demanding additional requirement in practice. In particular, this boundedness requirement holds naturally for the modeling of the neuronal populations involved in the generation of pathological oscillations related to Parkinson's disease, which is the main scope of [2, 3].

Nevertheless, neural fields are sometimes used with unbounded activation functions S_i , such as Rectified Linear Units (ReLU). Then, Theorem 2.1 does not apply but two additional results can be given. Firstly, if they are linear, then σ , W and ρ in Lemma 2.2 are also linear. Hence the closed-loop (1)-(2) admits an equilibrium if and only if f lies in the range of the linear operator $x \mapsto x + \sigma(x) - W(\rho(x))$, and it is unique if and only if the operator is injective. Secondly, if the map π is a contraction, then the existence of a unique fixed point of π (hence of G) follows from the Banach fixed-point theorem (instead of Schaefer's) with no boundedness assumption on the maps S_i .

Note that Lemma 2.2 allows to take into account more general neural fields than (1) and more general feedback laws than (2). In particular, higher dimensional models (with state $(z_i)_{1 \leq i \leq N}$, $N \in \mathbb{N}$) as well as nonlinear feedback laws can be considered. The only assumption to check is that σ remains a continuous monotone operator, mapping bounded sets to bounded sets, or more generally that $H : x \mapsto x + \sigma(x)$ has a continuous inverse.

Instead of the partial proportional feedback (2), a partial proportional-integral feedback of the form

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{y}_1(r, t) &= z_1(r, t) - z_{ref}(r), \\ u(r, t) &= -k_P(z_1(r, t) - z_{ref}(r)) - k_I y_1(r, t), \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

where k_P and k_I denote non-negative gains, can also be considered. In that case, if z_{ref} lies in the image of $L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R})$ by S_1 and under the conditions of Theorem 2.1, the closed-loop system (1)-(3) admits at least one equilibrium $(z_1^*, z_2^*, y_1^*) \in L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R})^3$. Moreover, $z_1^* = z_{ref}$. The proof follows directly from applying Theorem 2.1 (or [4, Theorem 3.6]) to the z_2 -subsystem to find z_2^* satisfying $z_2^*(r) = S_2(I_2^*(r) + \int_{\Omega} w_{21}(r, r') z_{ref}(r') dr' + \int_{\Omega} w_{22}(r, r') z_2^*(r') dr')$ and then setting y_1^* such that $z_{ref}(r) = S_1(I_1^*(r) - k_I \alpha(r) y_1^*(r) + \int_{\Omega} w_{11}(r, r') z_{ref}(r') dr' + \int_{\Omega} w_{12}(r, r') z_2^*(r') dr')$. Note that the

asymptotic behaviour of the closed-loop system (1)-(3) has not been investigated, contrarily to (1)-(2), which is considered in [2].

Sufficient conditions are given in [2] for the input-to-state stability (ISS) of (1)-(2) at some equilibrium point under the assumption of the existence of an equilibrium. Naturally, this implies the uniqueness of the equilibrium point, hence of the fixed point of T .

Under the additional assumption that I_i , S_i , α and z_{ref} are continuous maps, it can be proved that T defines a mapping from $C(\Omega; \mathbb{R})^2$ into itself, and admits a fixed point in $C(\Omega; \mathbb{R})^2$. Indeed, following the proof of Lemma 2.2, the only missing assumptions are that $X = C(\Omega; \mathbb{R})^2$ is not a Hilbert space but a Banach space, and σ is not monotone. However, the map $H : C(\Omega; \mathbb{R})^2 \rightarrow C(\Omega; \mathbb{R})^2$ defined by $H(x) := x + \sigma(x)$ still admits a continuous inverse. Therefore, the conclusion of Lemma 2.2 remains valid. In particular, if the fixed point given in Theorem 2.1 (*a priori* lying in $L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R})^2$) is unique due to the ISS property shown in [2], then it actually lies in $C(\Omega; \mathbb{R})^2$.

Despite the generality of the fixed-point approach developed in Lemma 2.2, our result does not solve the question of existence of an equilibrium in cases where the maps S_i are unbounded. In particular, ReLU activation functions such as $S_i : x \mapsto \max(0, x)$ (used to model neurons of the visual cortex for example, see [5]) do not fall within our framework. This question could be investigated in future works.

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