

Table 3. Average pallidal type II scalar parameters values.

	D	Hm	Q	As	L(μm)	Ln(μm)	Lm(μm)	Lp (μm)	P(μm)
real N=90	3.52 _(1.74)	3.13 _(1.24)	2.29 _(0.69)	0.344 _(0.26)	1739 ₍₈₅₄₎	332 ₍₁₅₀₎	123 ₍₉₉₎	440 ₍₁₇₆₎	617 ₍₁₂₉₎
model 1 N=900	3.3 _(2.69) NS	2.79 _(1.71) p<0.05	2.08 _(0.98) p<0.01	0.329 _(0.26) NS	1719 ₍₁₃₄₀₎ NS	397 ₍₁₅₆₎ p<0.001	72 ₍₅₇₎ p<0.001	511 ₍₁₂₂₎ p<0.001	594 ₍₉₂₎ NS
model 2 N=900	4.16 _(1.9) p<0.05	3.49 _(1.21) p<0.05	2.51 _(0.7) p<0.01	0.351 _(0.24) NS	2052 ₍₉₂₂₎ p<0.001	308 ₍₉₄₎ p<0.05	118 ₍₈₆₎ NS	425 ₍₁₂₈₎ NS	630 ₍₇₂₎ NS
model 3 N=900	3.52 _(1.63) NS	3.10 _(1.1) NS	2.29 _(0.63) NS	0.324 _(0.25) NS	1791 ₍₇₇₄₎ NS	332 ₍₁₀₇₎ NS	109 ₍₇₈₎ NS	459 ₍₁₃₀₎ NS	619 ₍₇₄₎ NS

Parameters and statistical results are as in the legend of table 1. For model 1, branching probability coefficients were $k_b=0.0153$ and $\alpha=0.012466$. For model 2, $k_b=0.0161$, $\alpha=0.005$ and $\sigma=1.12$. For model 3, $k_b=0.0198$, $\alpha=0.007$, $\sigma=1.12$ and $\beta=0.135$. The three models were simulated with 0.00012341 and 0.00625 for the k_t and a coefficients respectively for the terminating probability. Statistical difference between each model generated population and the real one was estimated with the student's t test (p values). NS: no statistically significant difference.