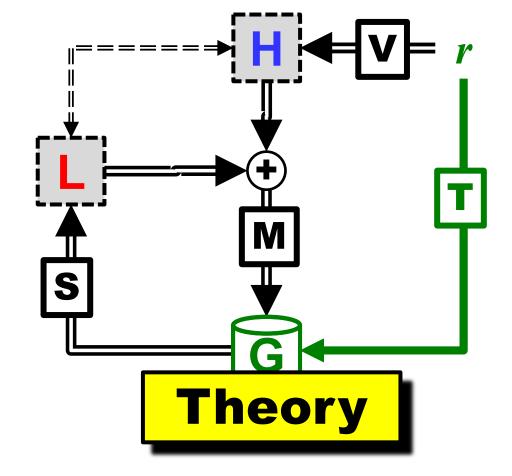
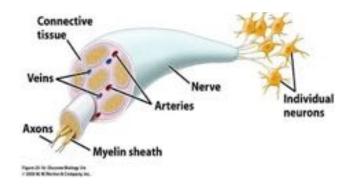
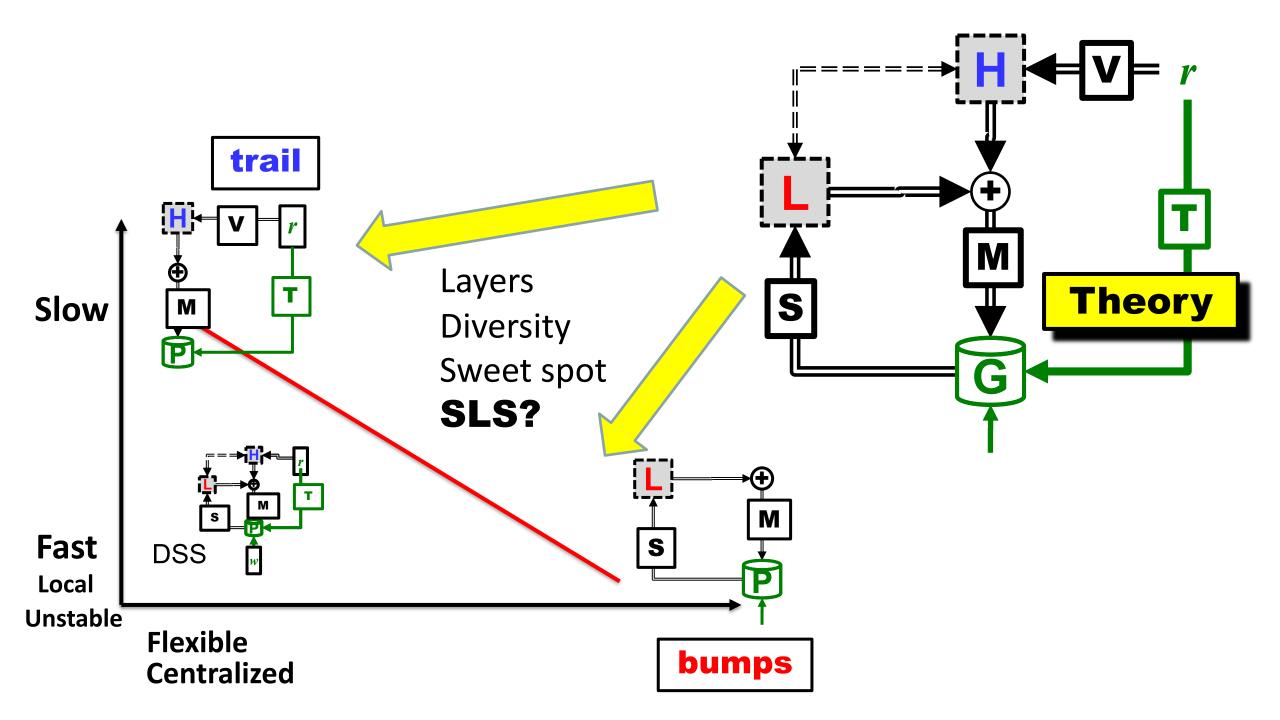


- Scalar trail and bumps
- Math is easy
- (Experiments are easy)
- Has no additional internal structure (e.g. within cortex)
- Beyond what is in the diagram
- What next?



- 1 dimensional
- scalar trail
- scaler bump





## **Trail** Accurate

#### Layers

Fast

System level

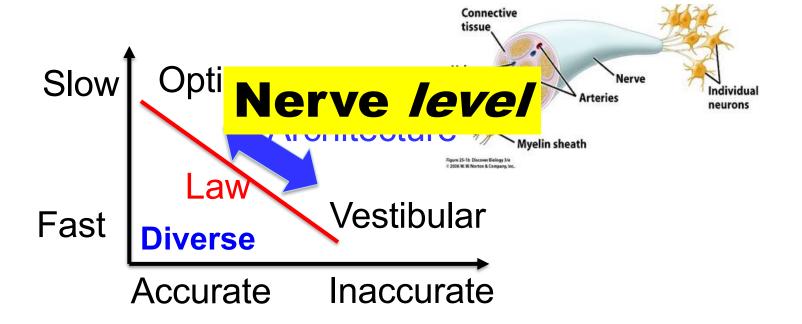
**b** Fast

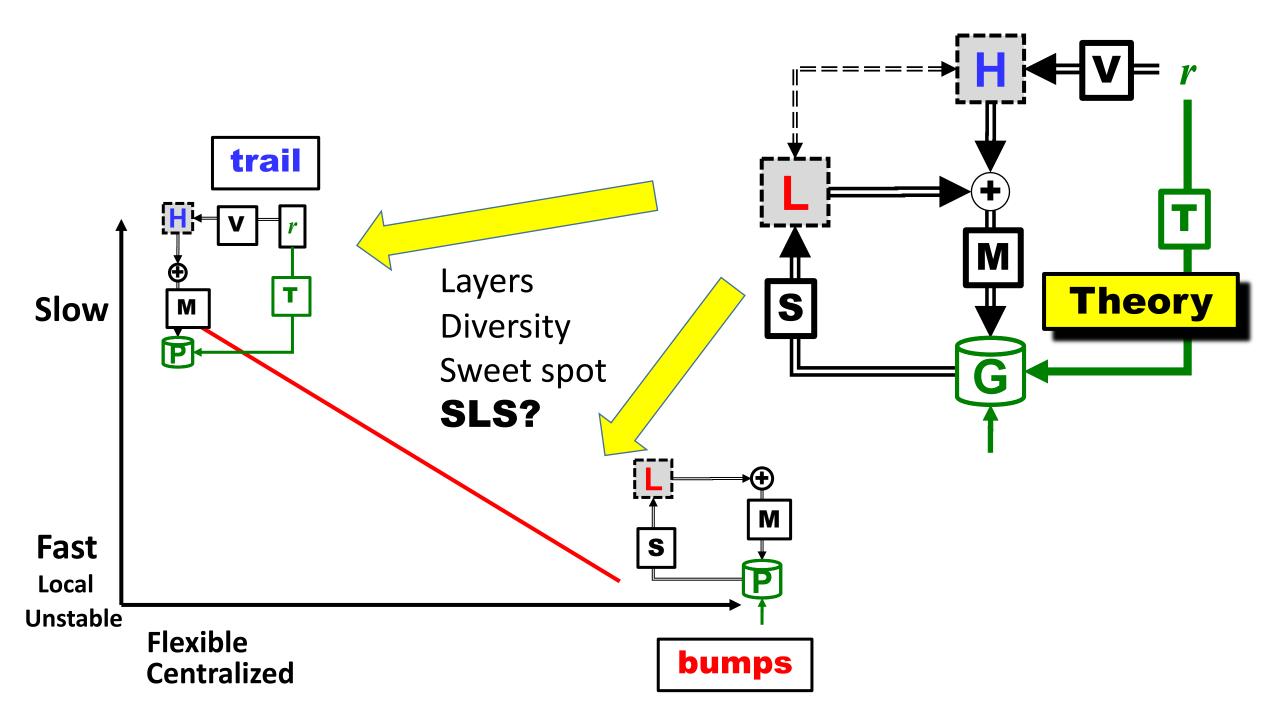
**Bumps** 

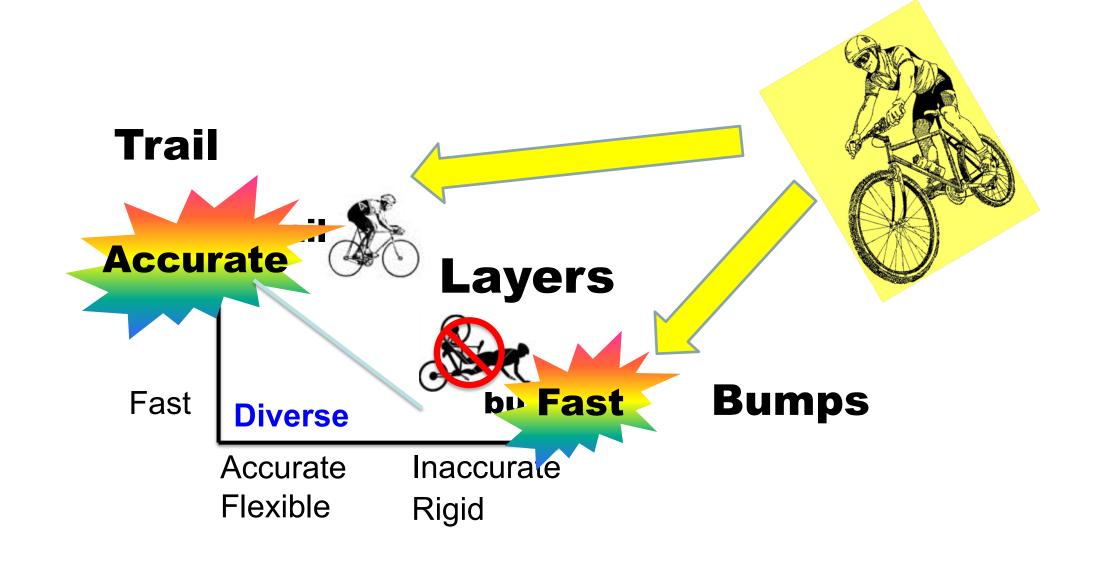
Inaccurate Accurate Flexible

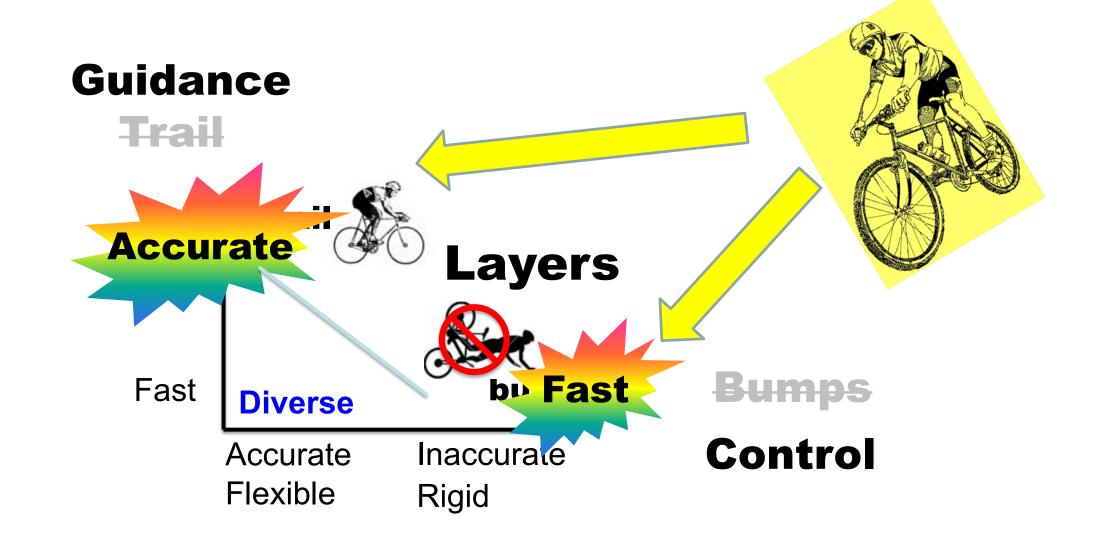
**Diverse** 

Rigid

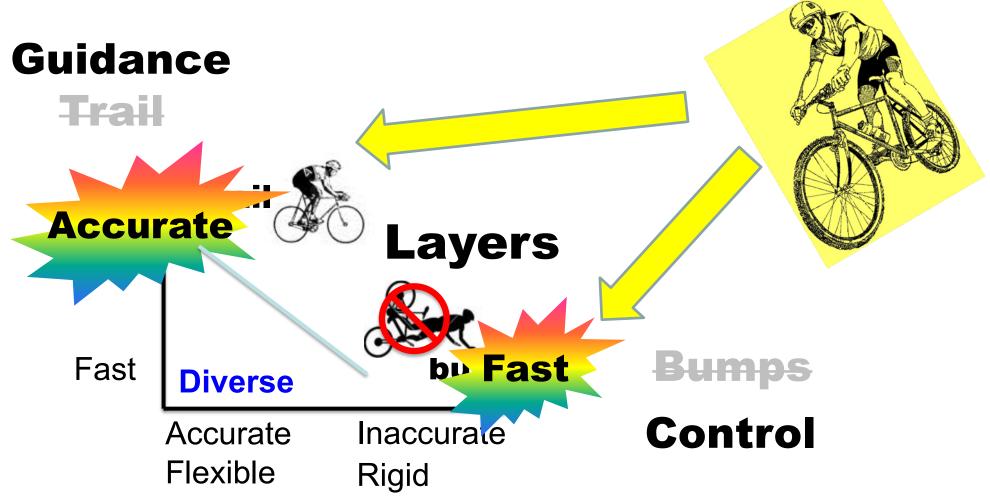


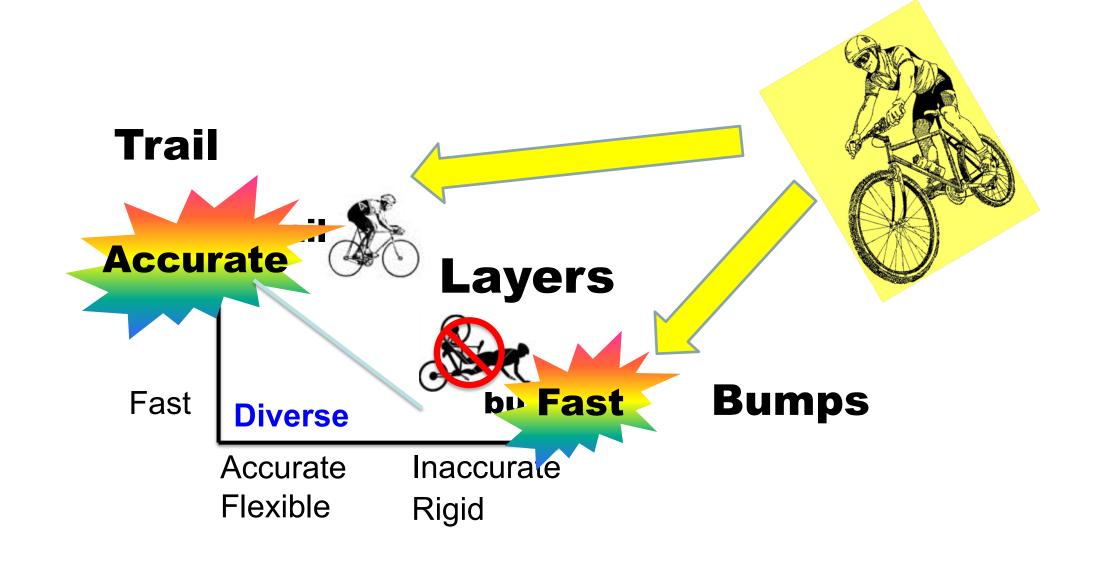




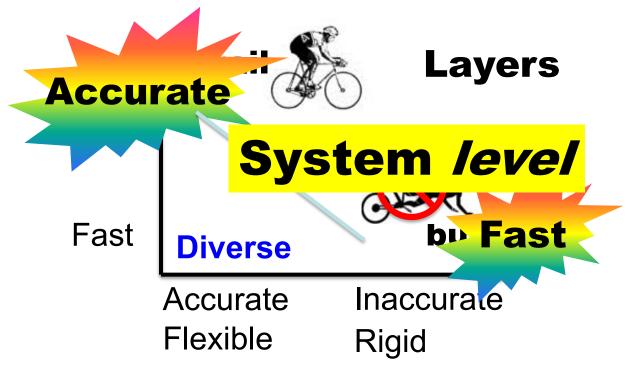


#### **Navigation**









**Bumps** 



## **Trail** Accurate

#### Layers

Fast

System level

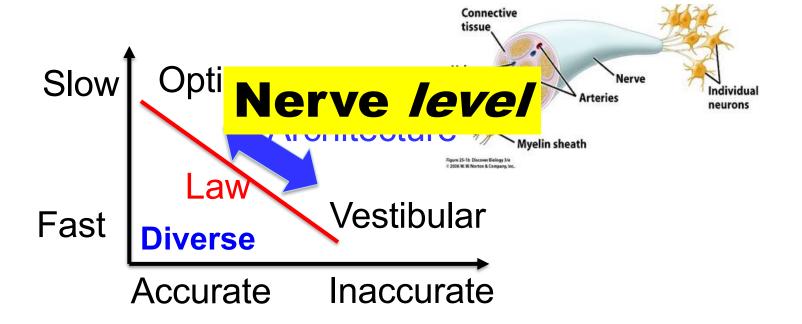
**b** Fast

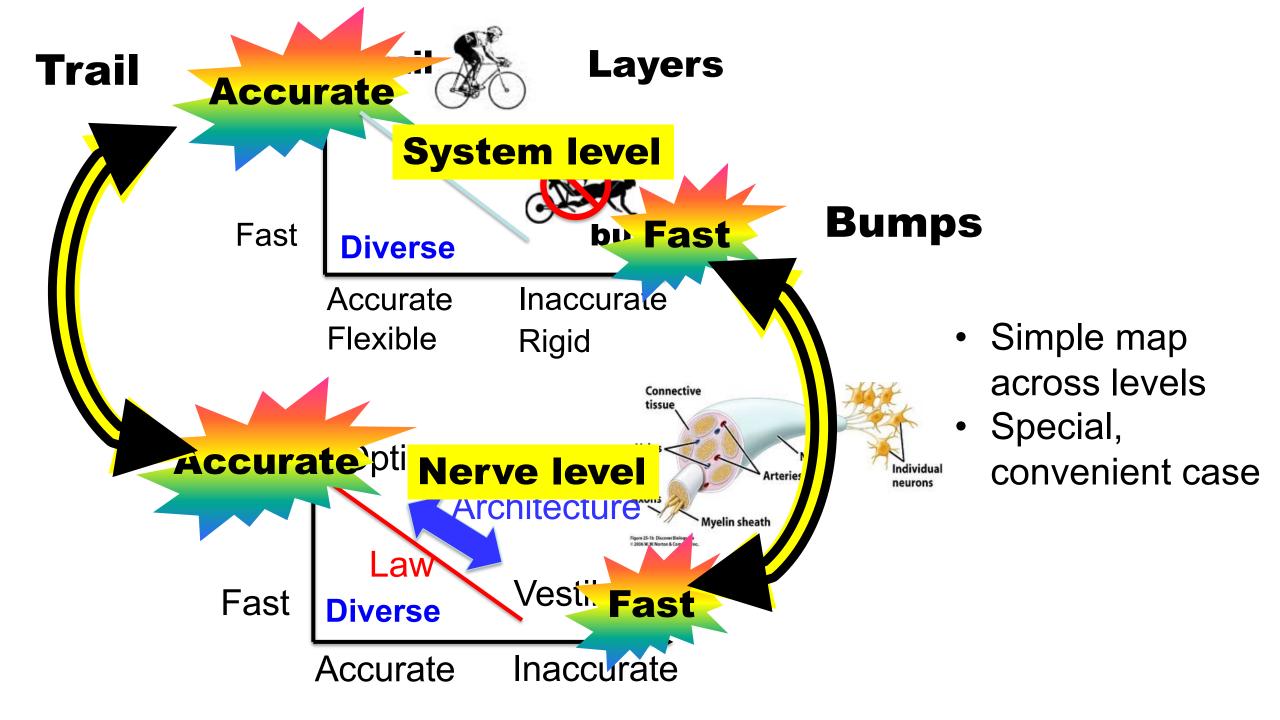
**Bumps** 

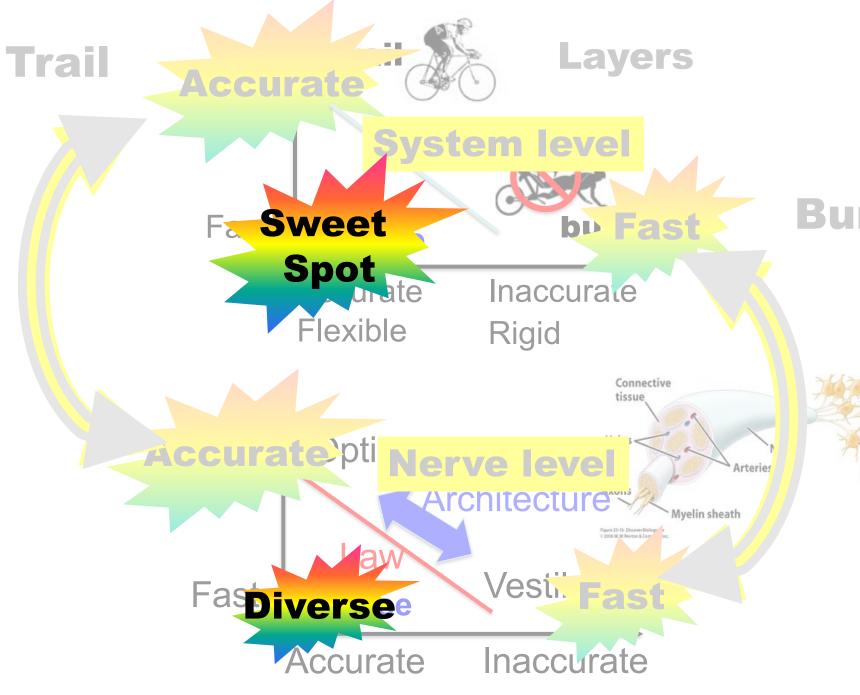
Inaccurate Accurate Flexible

**Diverse** 

Rigid



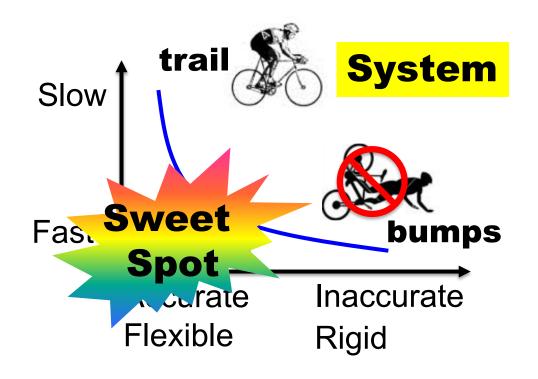


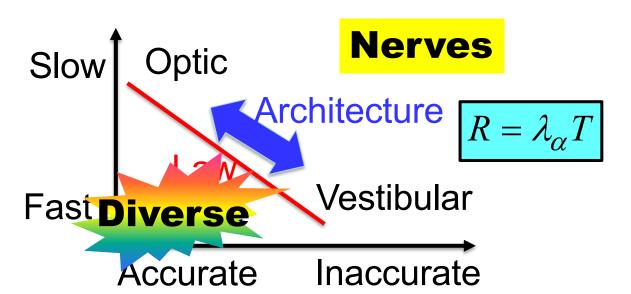


#### **Bumps**

Individual neurons

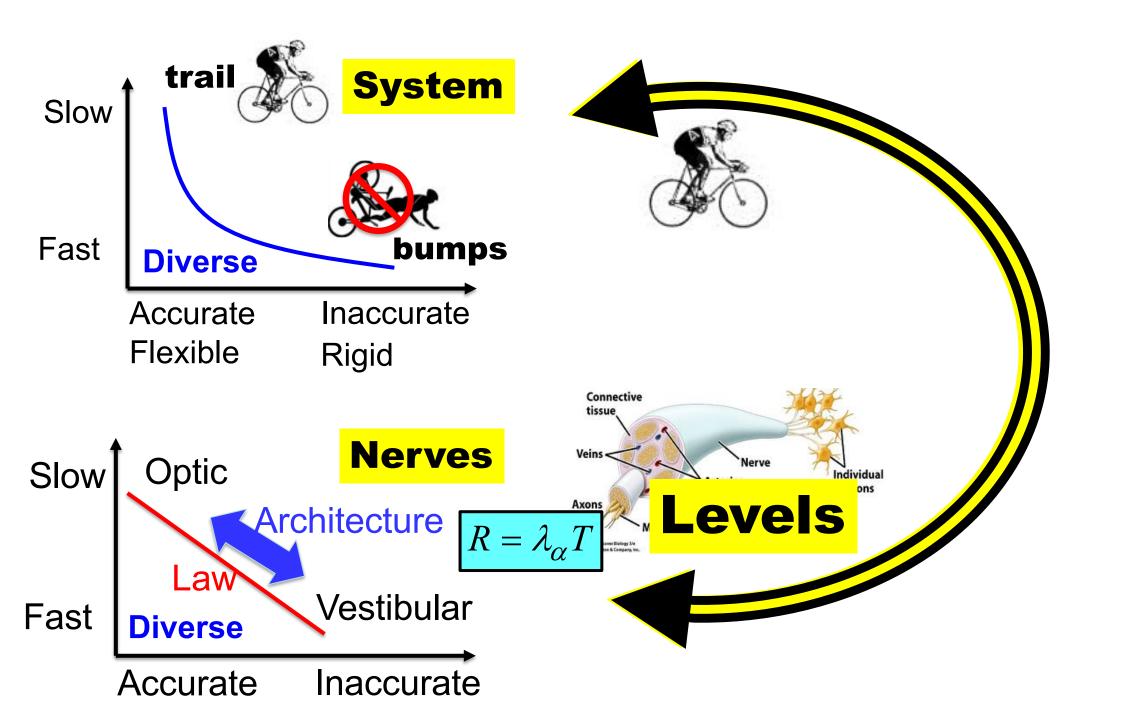
- Simple map across levels
- Special, convenient case

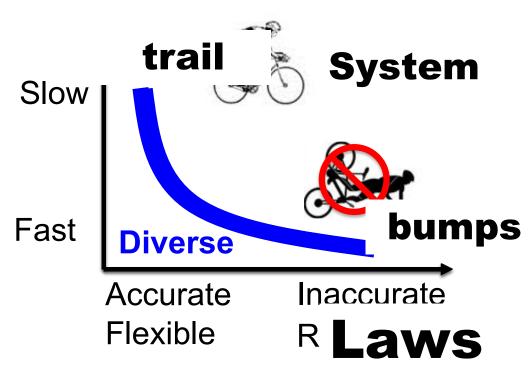


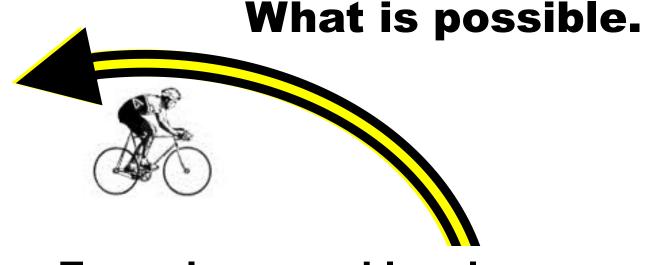


# Diversity enabled sweet spot

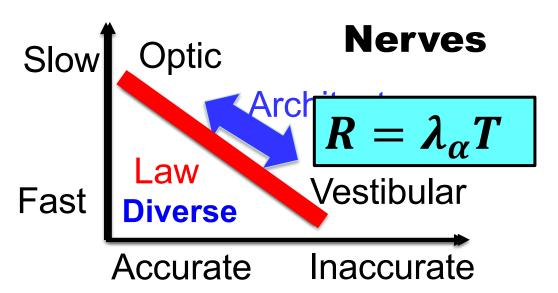
- The point of architecture
- Combines diverse layers and levels
- To create functionality that no component alone can achieve
- Diversity crosses levels and layers

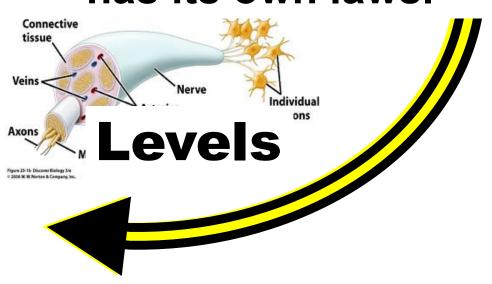


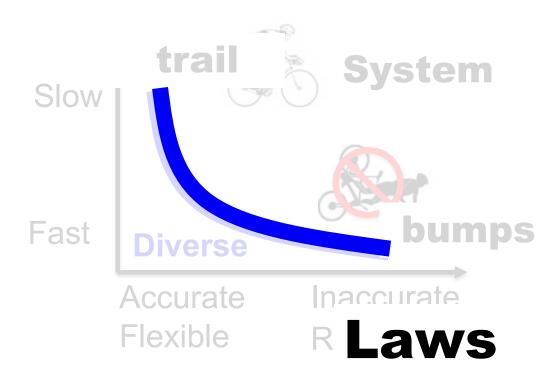




Every layer and level has its own laws.



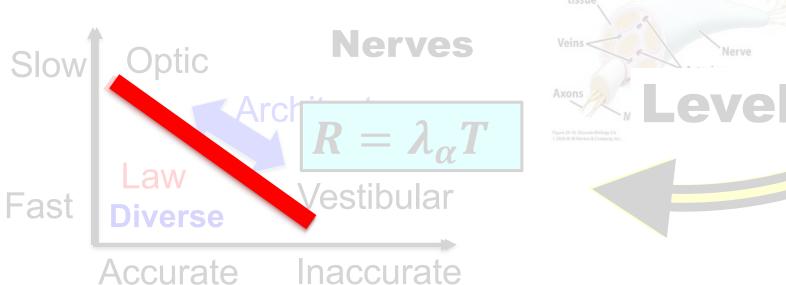


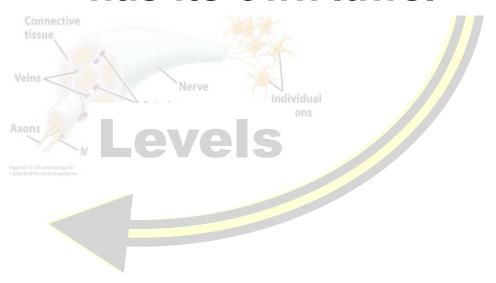


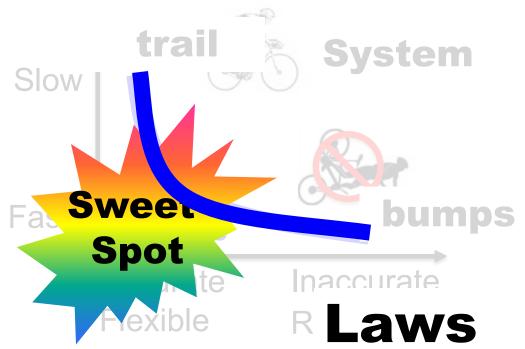




# Every layer and level has its own laws.



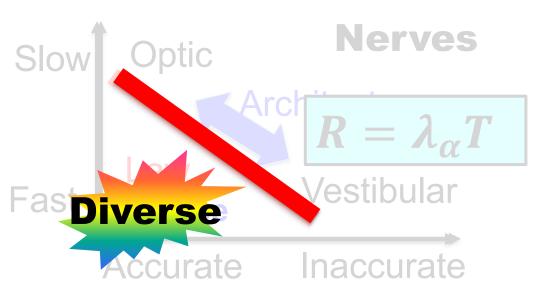


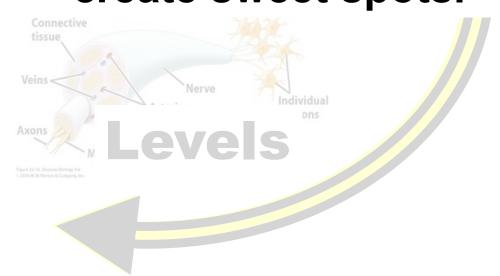


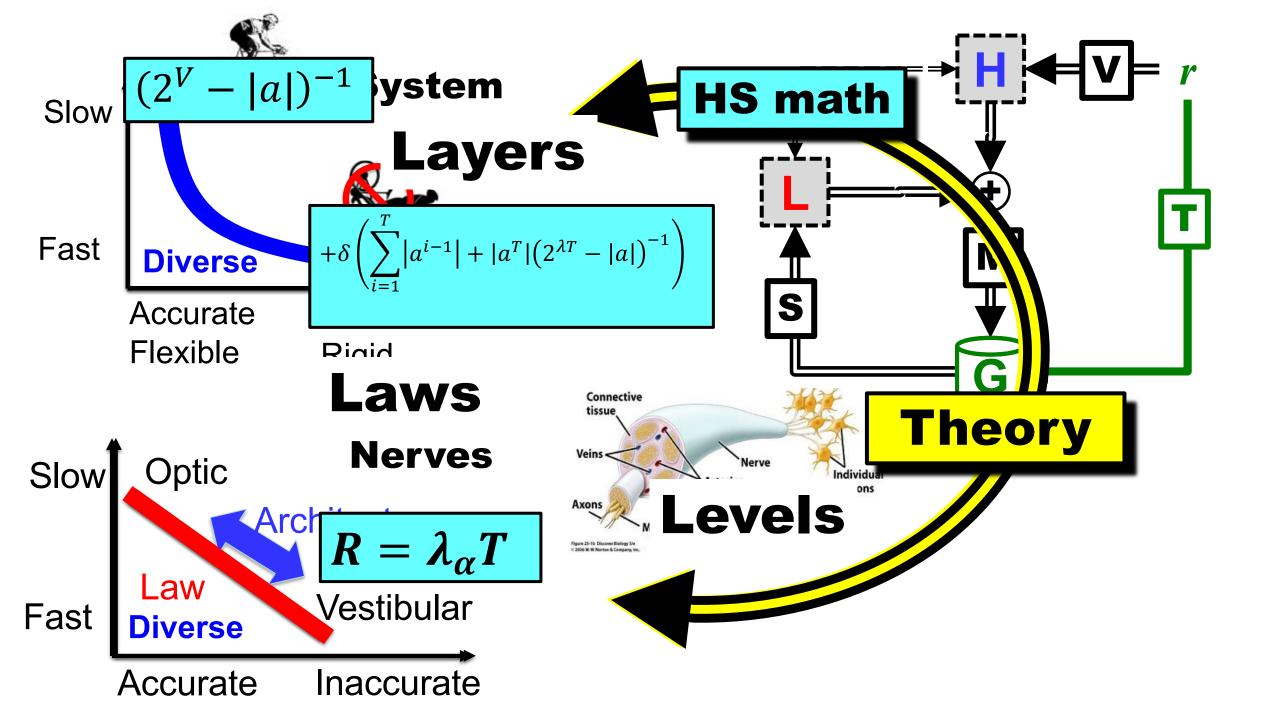


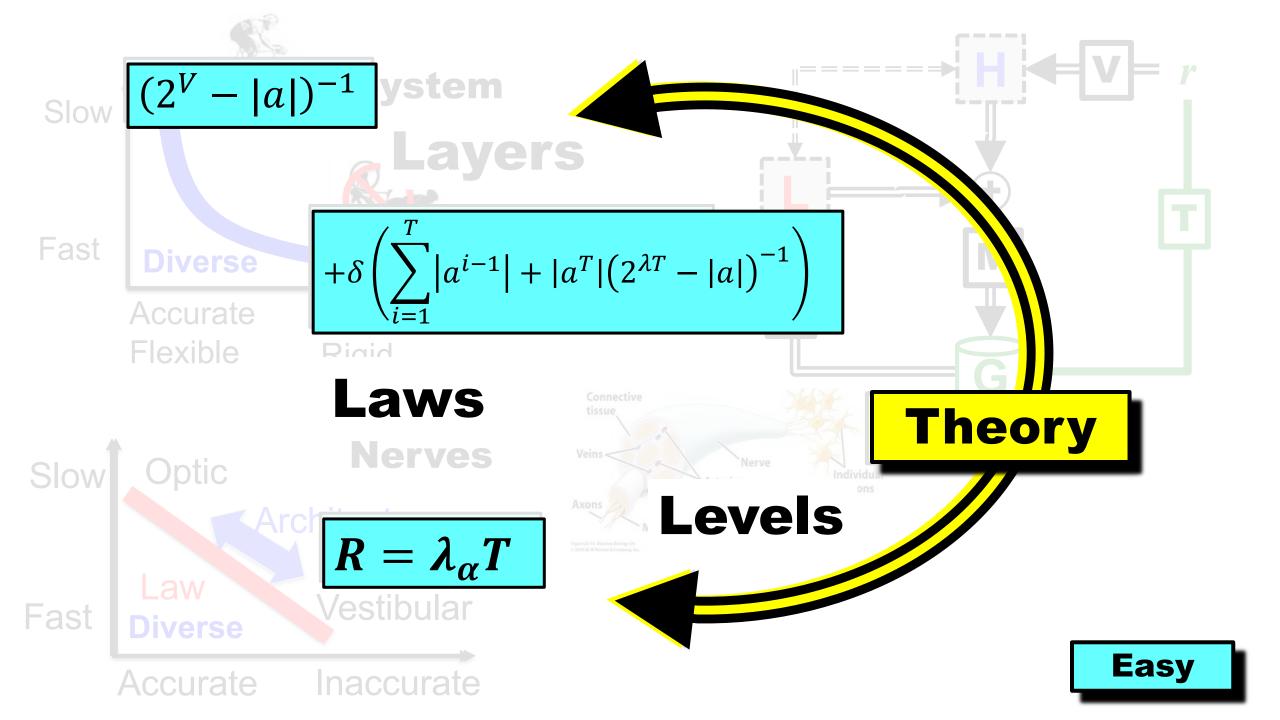


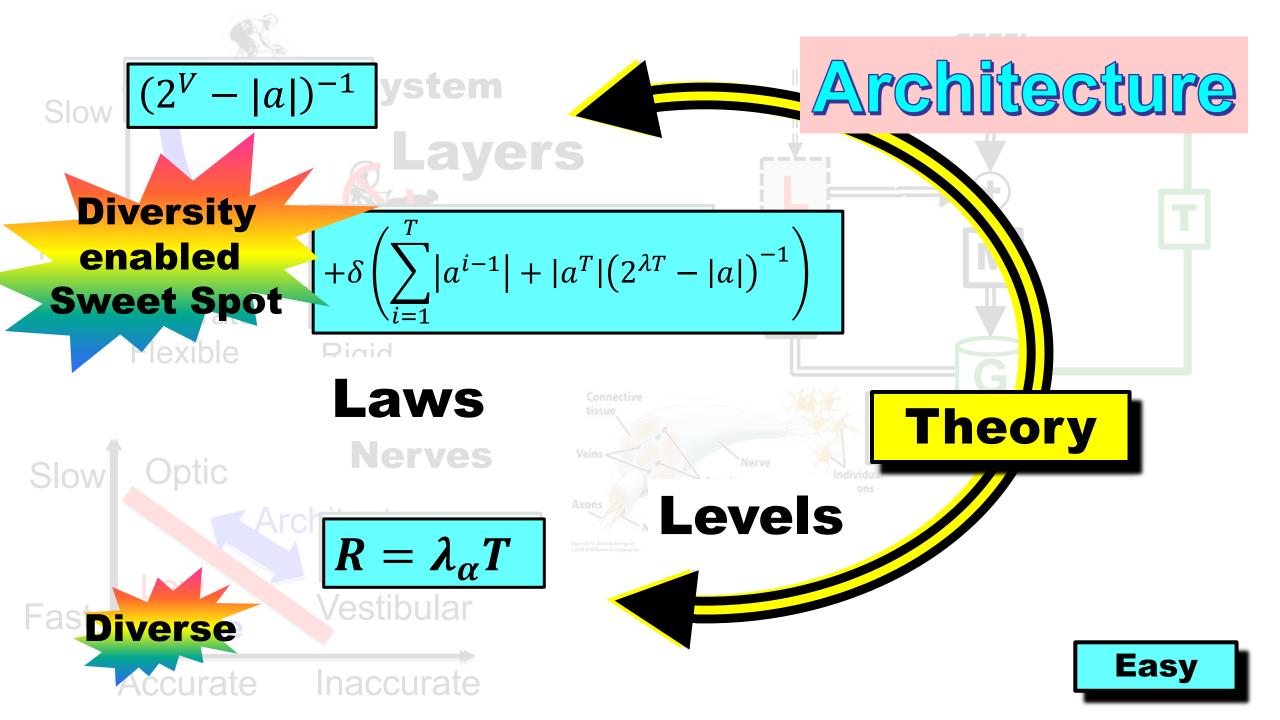
(only) architecture can create sweet spots.

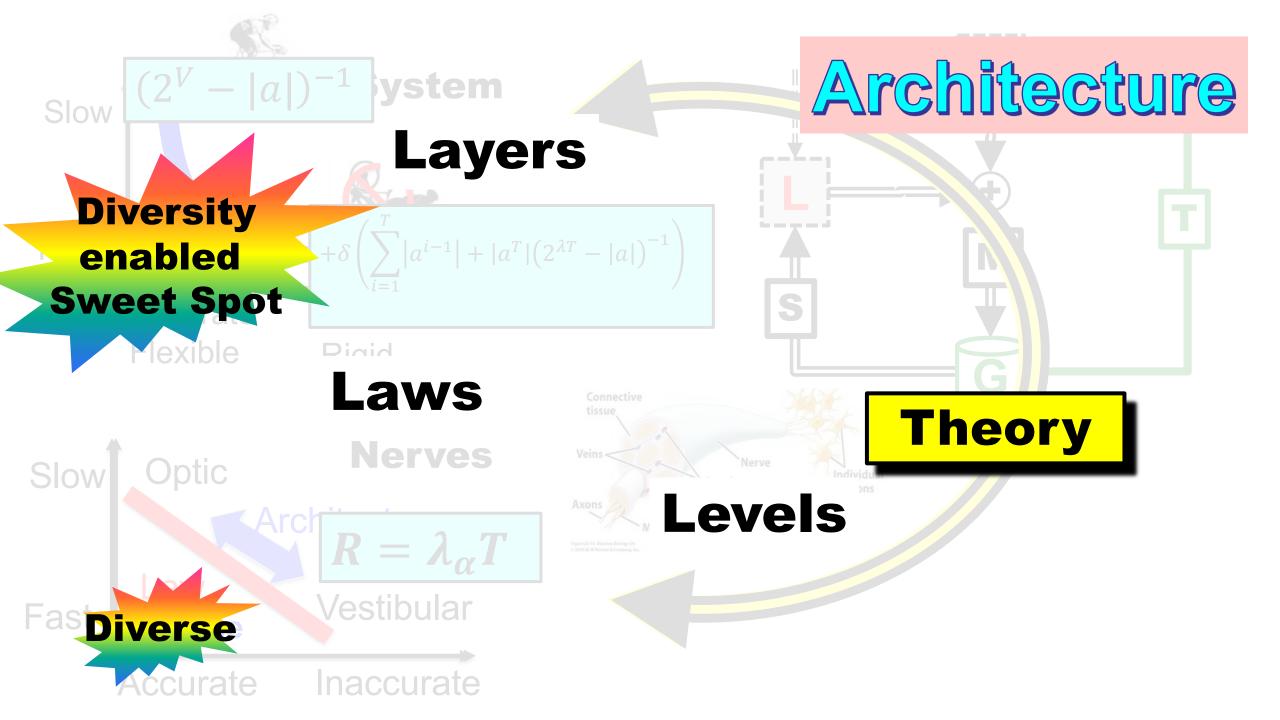


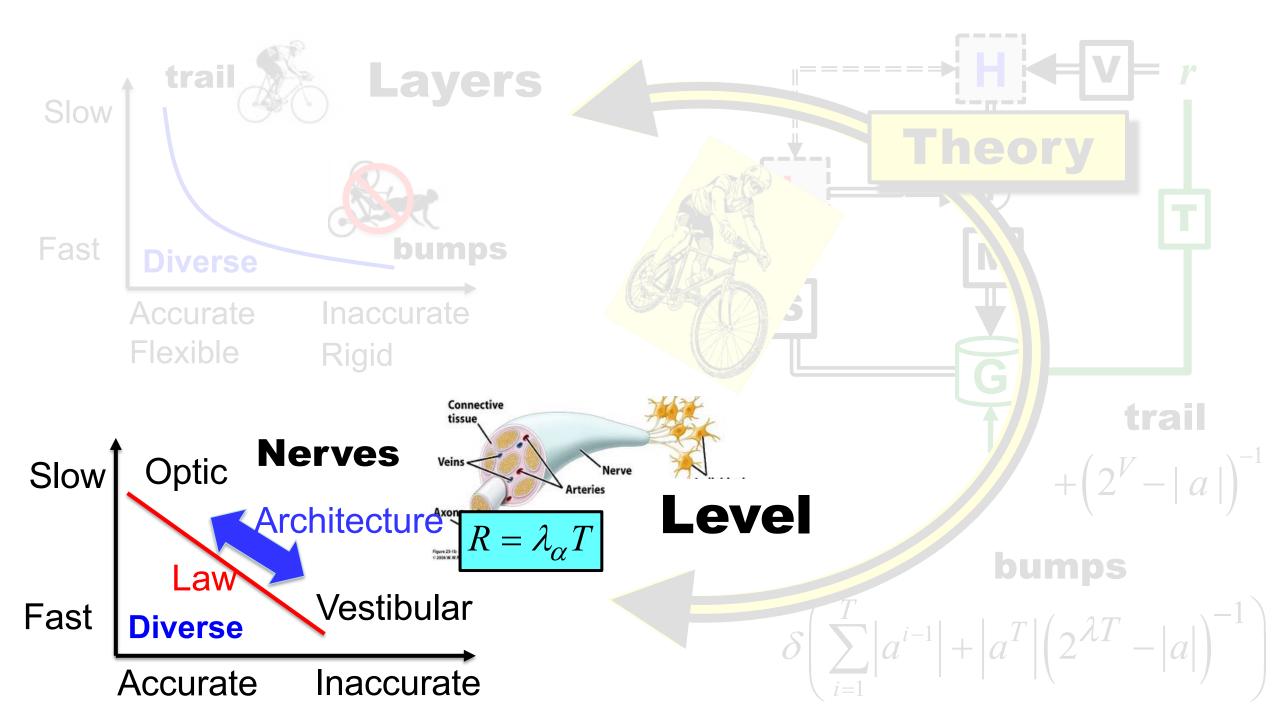


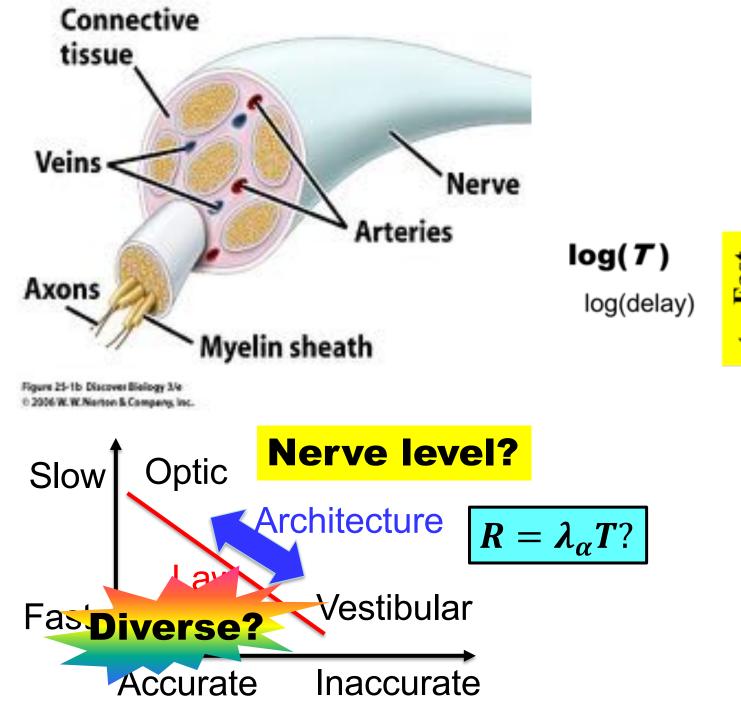


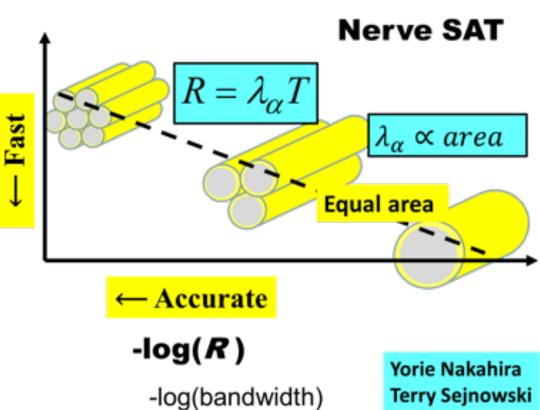




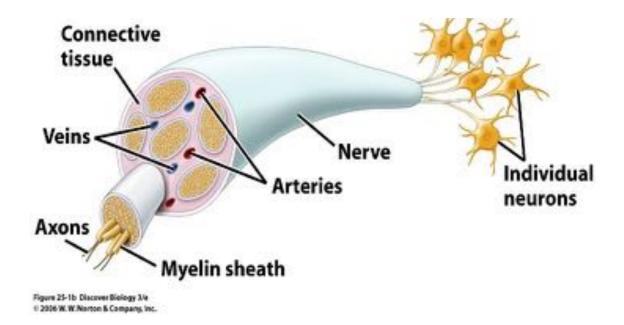


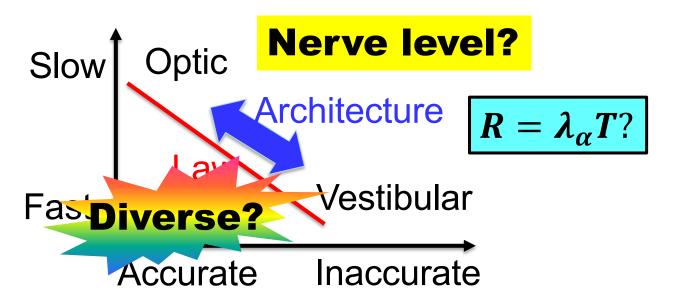


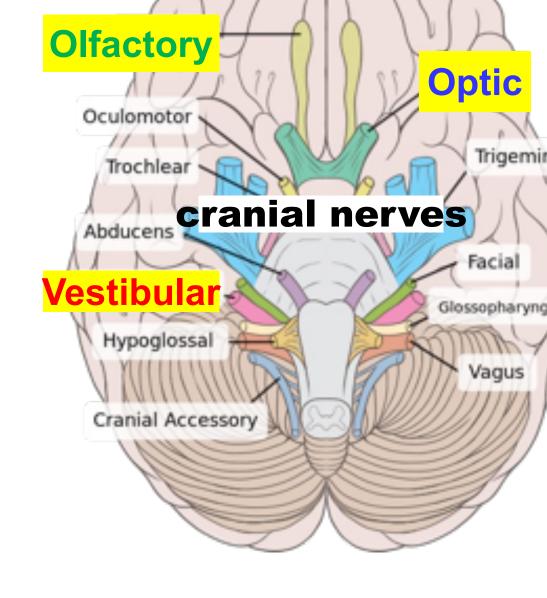


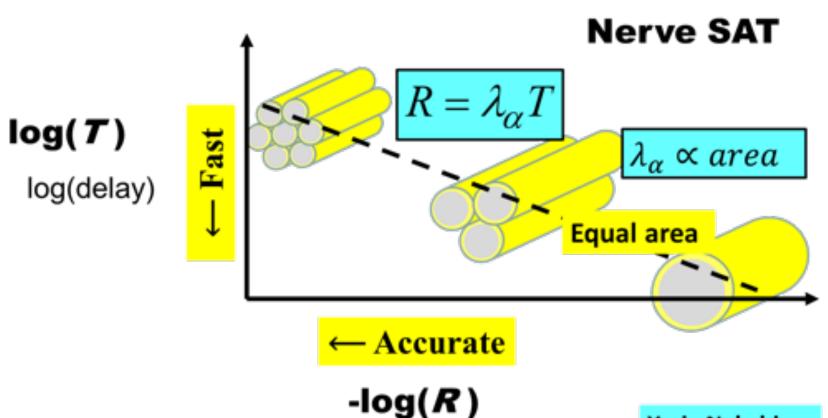


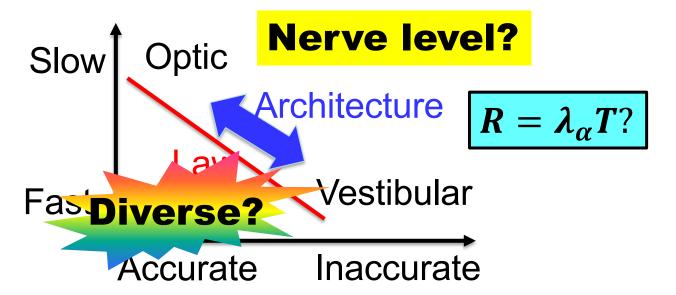
Simon Laughlin (Peter Sterling)





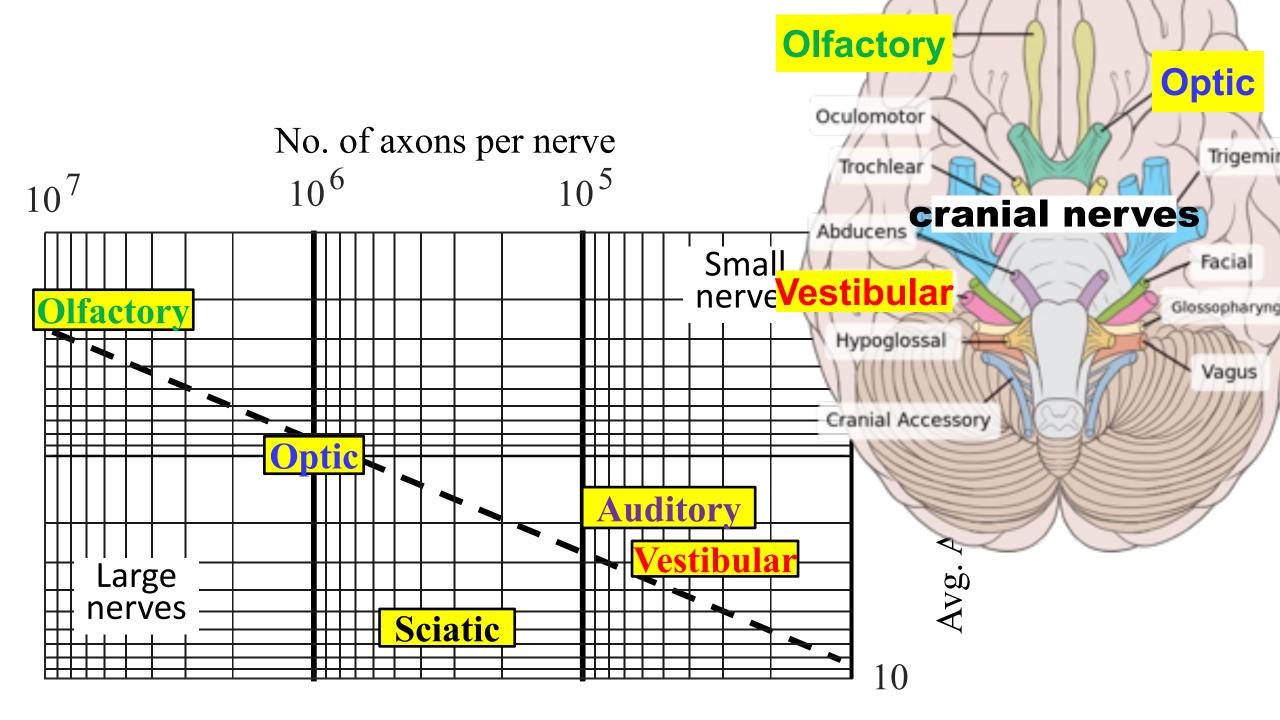




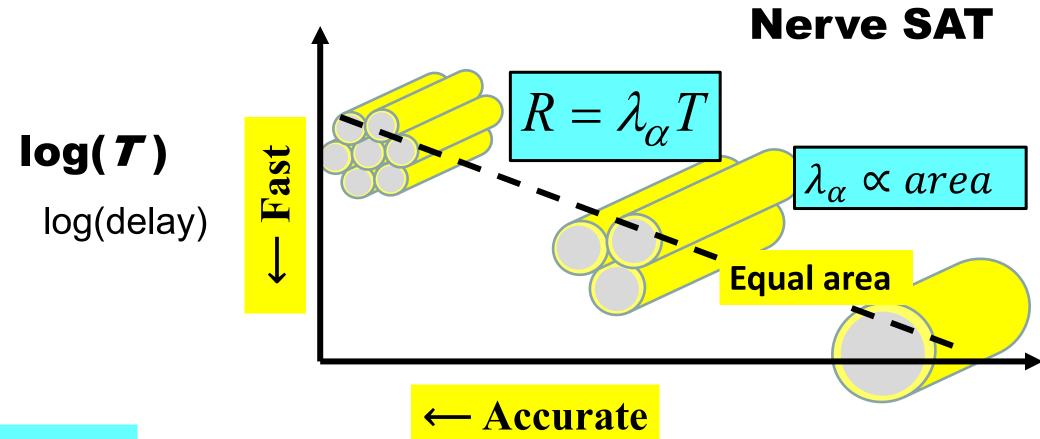


-log(bandwidth)

Yorie Nakahira Terry Sejnowski Simon Laughlin (Peter Sterling)



**Olfactory Optio** Oculomotor Trochlear Abducer anial nerves No. of axons per nerve Hypoglossal Vagus **Small** Cranial Accessory nerves **Olfactory** Avg. Axon diam. (µm) **Optic** Large nerves Sciatic 10



Yorie Nakahira Terry Sejnowski Simon Laughlin (Peter Sterling)

 $-\log(R)$ 

-log(bandwidth)

# log(7) log(delay) Turing

Nerve SAT

**Both Turing and Shannon** 

- let  $T \rightarrow \infty$  (differently)
- Don't worry about delays

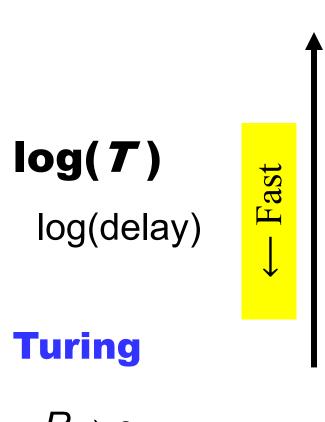
Turing lets  $R \rightarrow \infty$ 

Shannon

 $T \rightarrow \infty$ 

**←** Accurate

-log(*R* )



**Bode** 

- let  $T \rightarrow \infty$  (differently)
- Huge impact of delays

 $R \rightarrow \infty$ 

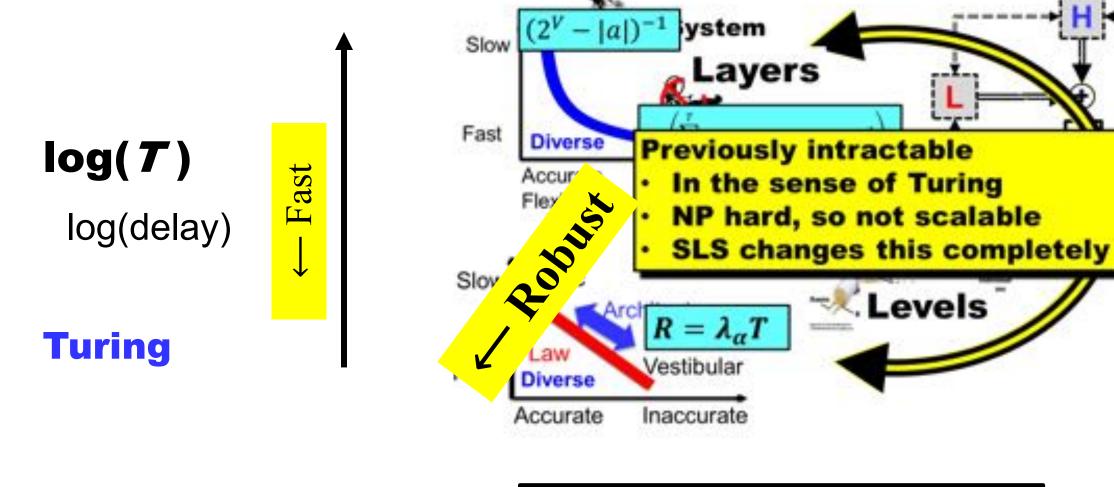
**Shannon** 

Robist

$$T \rightarrow \infty$$

← Accurate

-log(*R* )



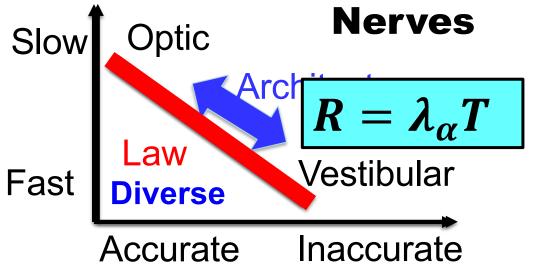
- Lost connection with Shannon
- Much more needed

**Shannon** 

← Accurate

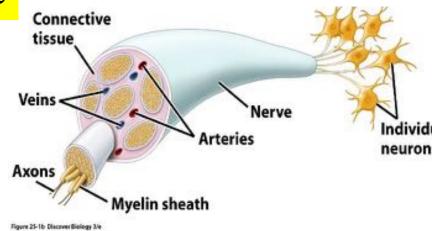
 $-\log(R)$ 

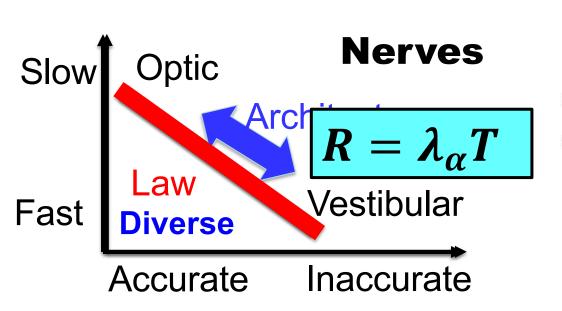
### **Nerve SAT** $R = \lambda_{\alpha} T$ log(T)Fast log(delay) **Equal area**

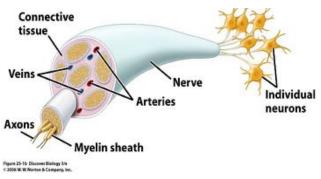


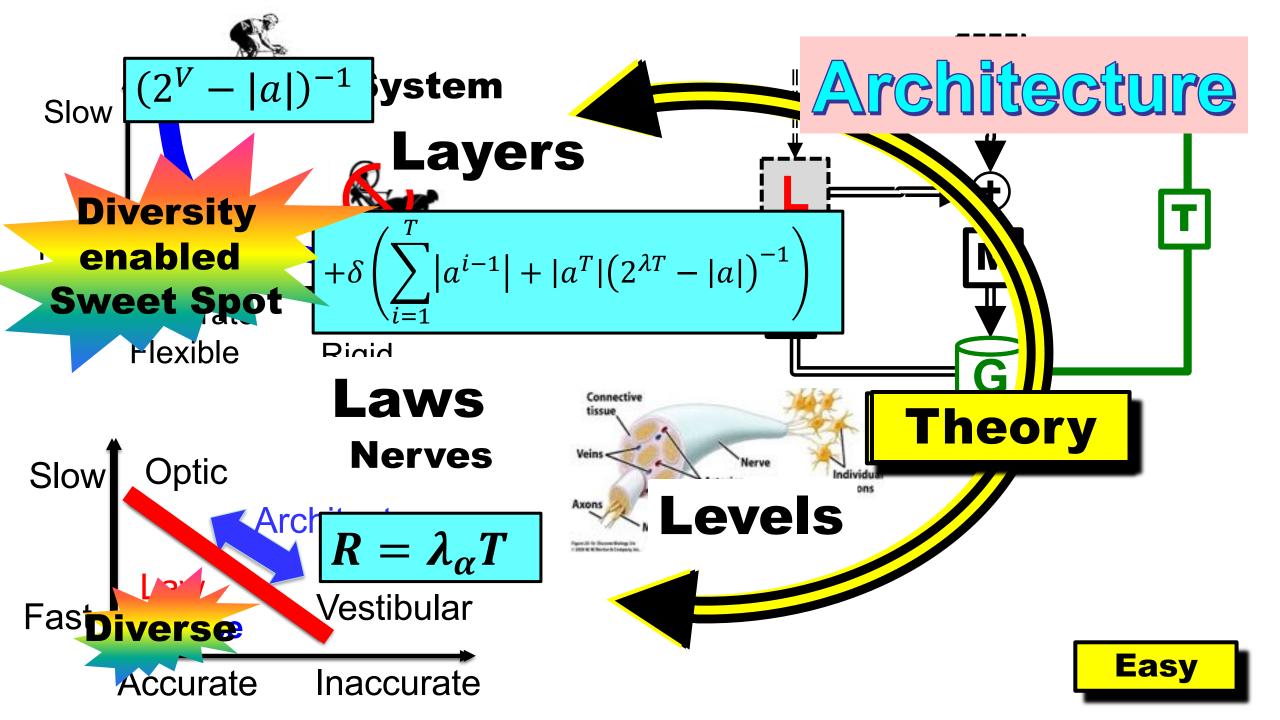
**←** Accurate

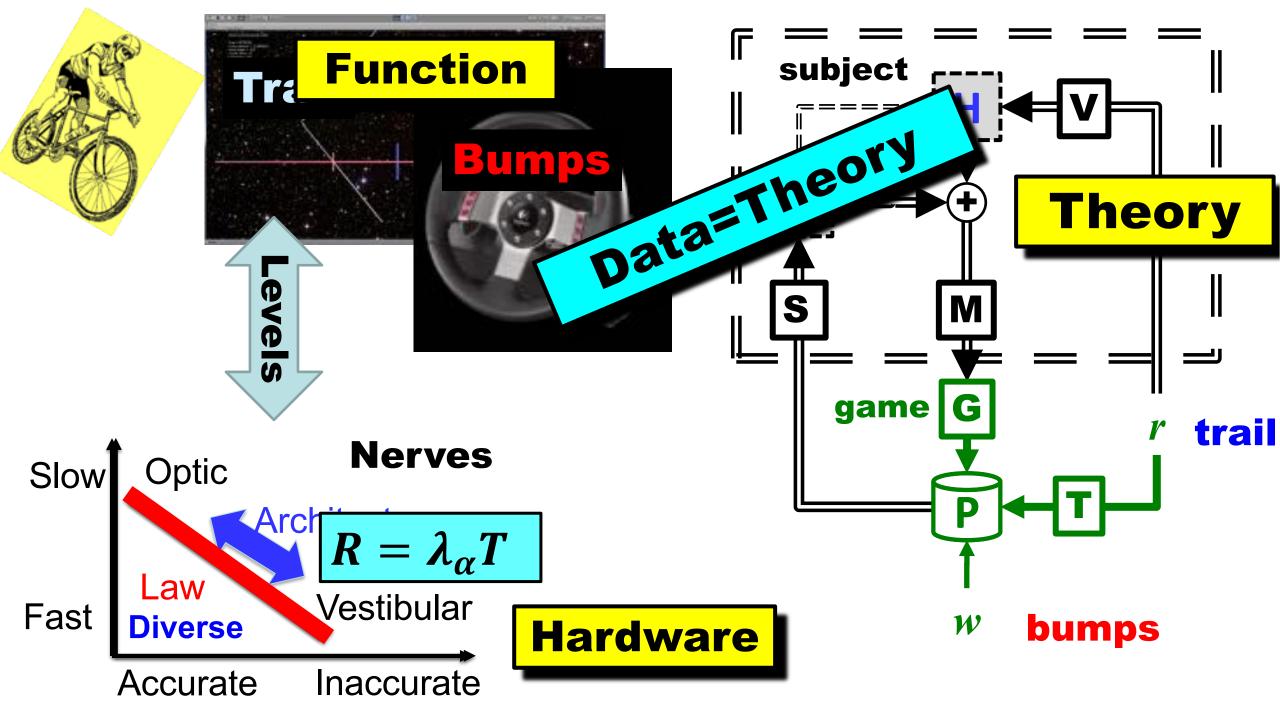
 $-\log(R)$ 



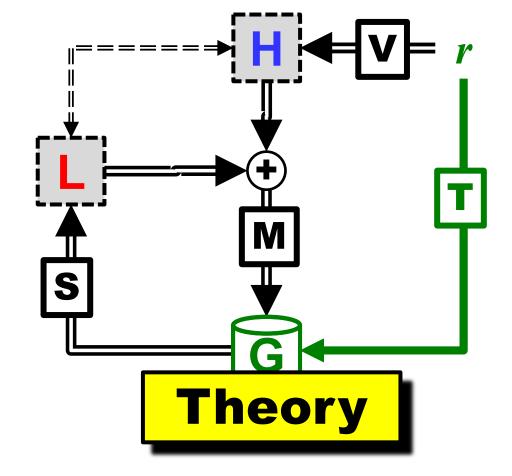








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