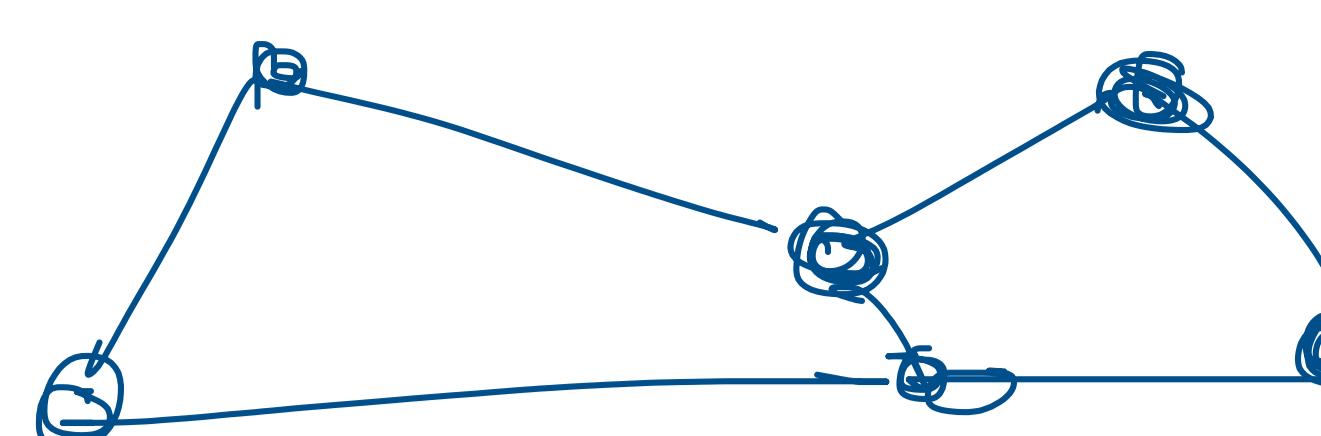


Brain contains a tiny neuron circuit to represent emotions.

Most important brain regions are:-

1. Amygdala - fear / threat detection
2. Prefrontal Cortex (PFC) - Emotional regulation
3. Hippocampus - memory + emotional context



Like a mini-circuit (It has multiple of them)

## Basic Circuit Planed

Stimulus → Amygdala-like Neuron (A) → P.F.C.-like Neuron (B)

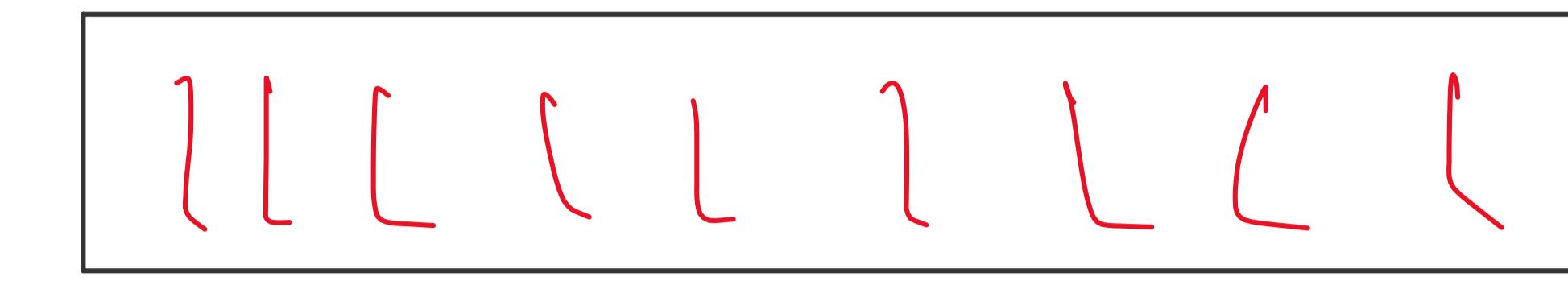
# Break down

1. Neuron A (Amygdala-like) - Detects Emotion "Signal"

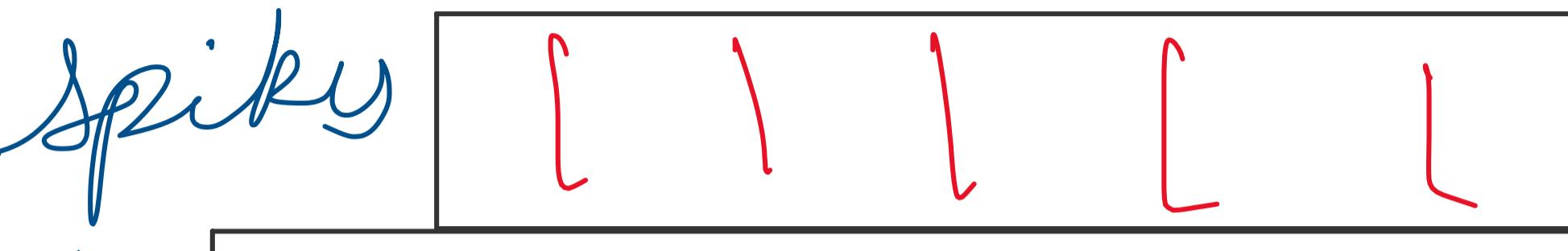
We will send different signals to A to create different spike patterns

Example:

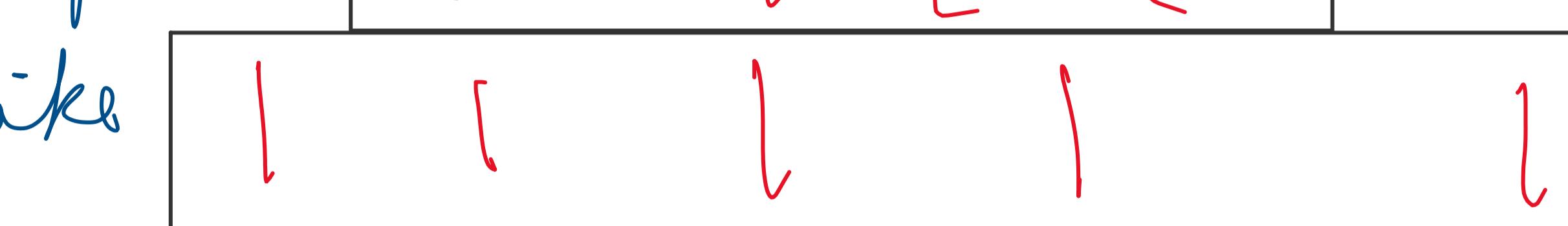
- Strong input (fear) → Rapid Spike



- Moderate input (excitement) → rhythmic spikes



- Weak input (calm) → slow spike



2. Neuron B (PFC-like) - Controls / shapes the response

It receives the signals from Neuron A and regulates emotions

3. Synaptic Connection Between A → B

If signal is strong (fear)

Neuron A spikes strongly influencing Neuron B: stronger emotional response, stress / anxiety-like behavior

If signal is weak (calm)

Neuron B barely responds: ignores emotional noise, calm behavior

If signal changes over time

Learning Behavior, emotion adapts depending on experience

## # Behavior Patterns

- Calm state: smooth pattern, low rate. Small input to Neuron A

$$\begin{array}{l} A: | \quad | \quad | \\ B: | \quad | \end{array}$$

- Stress / Anxiety: large input to A, A fires rapidly, B tries to regulate but gets overwhelmed, pattern becomes irregular

$$\begin{array}{l} A: ||||| ||||| \\ B: | \quad | \quad | \quad | \end{array}$$

- Fear: sudden strong inputs (burst)

$$\begin{array}{l} A: |||| \quad |||| \\ B: || \quad | \quad | \quad | \end{array}$$

- Excitement: steady input

$$\begin{array}{l} A: | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ B: | \quad | \quad | \quad | \end{array}$$

## # Summary

Inputting:

- Neuron A (input neuron)

- Neuron B (output neuron)

Output:

- Different Emotional inputs → different firing of A

- A's firing affects B

- Together their spike trains encode emotional state