

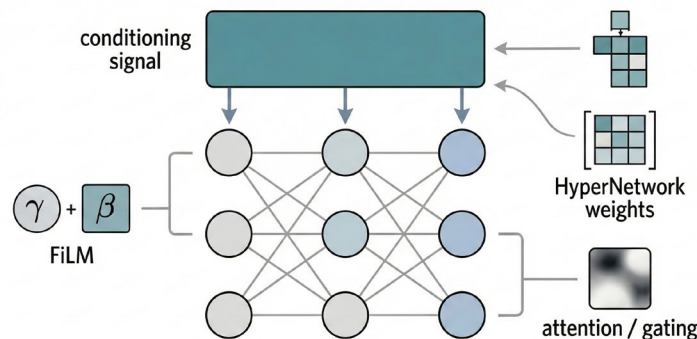
BIOLOGICAL NEUROMODULATION

neurotransmitter vesicles

event-based release

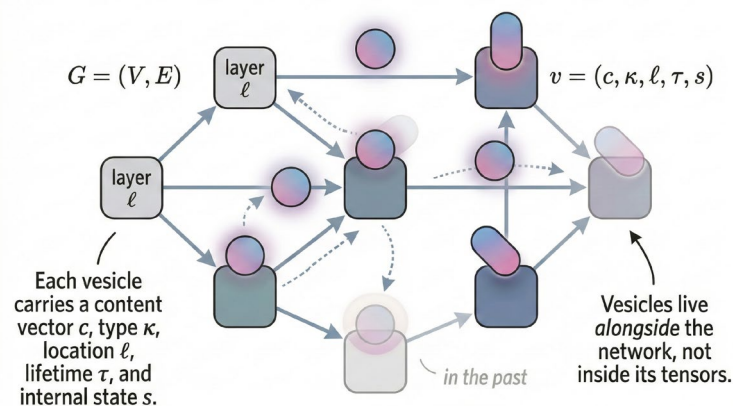
In biology, neuromodulators are carried in discrete vesicles that are emitted, diffuse, bind, and are cleared.

CLASSICAL 'NEUROMODULATION' IN DEEP LEARNING

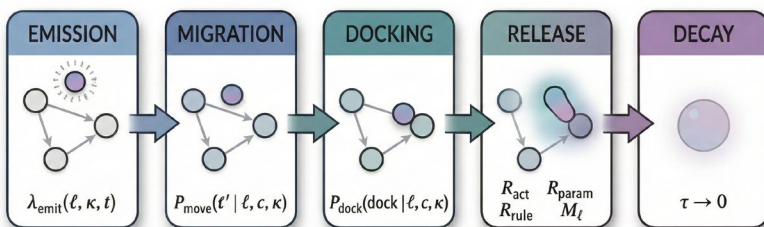


Most mechanisms collapse neuromodulation into additional tensors: scaling factors, masks, or generated weights, applied everywhere in every forward pass.

NEURO-VESICLES AS FIRST-CLASS DYNAMICAL ENTITIES

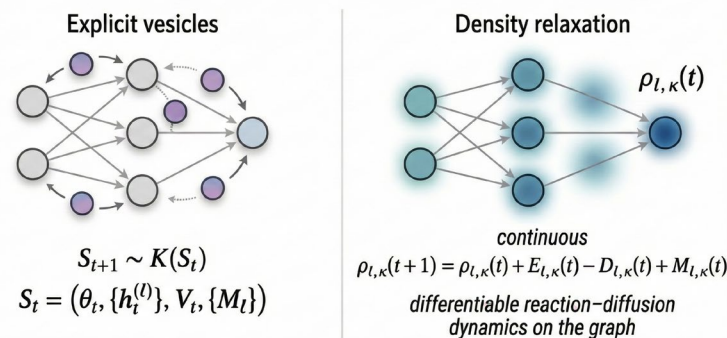


VESICLE LIFE CYCLE AS A STOCHASTIC PROCESS



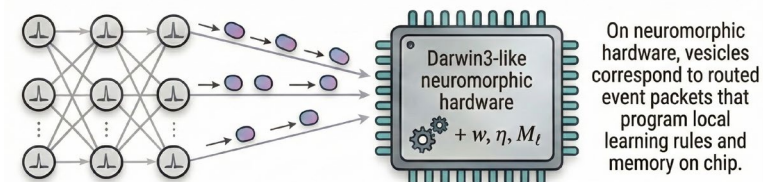
Modulation now arises from a population process: vesicles are emitted in response to signals, migrate over G , probabilistically dock, locally modify computation, and then decay.

COUPLED DYNAMICS AND DENSITY RELAXATION



The same framework admits both a particle view (explicit vesicles) and a field view (density relaxation), enabling end-to-end training while preserving event-based semantics.

SPIKING NETWORKS, NEUROMORPHIC HARDWARE, AND NESTED LEARNING



NESTED LEARNING	NEURO-VESICLES
optimizes parameters at multiple time scales	extends the state with mobile entities
no explicit particles	explicit vesicle population V_t
—	orthogonal: can meta-learn emission and migration policies