

# Pulse-Driven Neural Architecture: Learnable Oscillatory Dynamics for Robust Continuous-Time Sequence Processing

Paras Sharma  
mail2paras.s@gmail.com

## Abstract

We introduce PDNA (Pulse-Driven Neural Architecture), a method for augmenting continuous-time recurrent networks with learnable oscillatory dynamics that maintain internal state evolution independently of external input. Built on Closed-form Continuous-time (CfC) networks, PDNA adds two components: (1) a *pulse module* that generates structured oscillations  $A \cdot \sin(\omega t + \varphi(h))$  with learnable frequencies and state-dependent phase, and (2) a *self-attend module* that applies recurrent self-attention to the hidden state. Through a controlled ablation study on three sequence classification benchmarks (sMNIST, psMNIST, sCIFAR-10) with five random seeds, we evaluate gap robustness—the ability to maintain performance when portions of the input sequence are removed at test time. Our key finding is that structured oscillatory dynamics significantly improve robustness to input interruptions: the self-attend variant achieves a statistically significant 2.78 percentage point multi-gap advantage over baseline ( $p = 0.041$ ), while the pulse variant shows a 4.62 pp advantage with large effect size (Cohen’s  $d = 0.87$ ). A noise control (random perturbation of equal magnitude) provides no benefit, confirming that the advantage is structural rather than merely dynamic. These results provide evidence that continuous-time models can benefit from biologically-inspired internal oscillatory mechanisms for temporal robustness.

## 1 Introduction

Sequence models are fundamentally *reactive*: they process input tokens one at a time and update their internal state accordingly, but between inputs, their state remains frozen. This is true of Transformers [Vaswani et al., 2017], which have no persistent state between forward passes, and of recurrent networks like LSTMs [Hochreiter and Schmidhuber, 1997] and GRUs [Cho et al., 2014], whose hidden states are only updated when new input arrives.

This design creates a critical vulnerability: when portions of an input sequence are missing, corrupted, or delayed, the model’s internal state receives no updates during the gap, and information that should have been encoded during that period is simply lost. In real-world applications—autonomous driving, medical monitoring, speech recognition with background noise—such temporal gaps are common and can be catastrophic.

Biological neural systems face this problem constantly and solve it with persistent oscillatory dynamics [Buzsáki, 2006]. Neural oscillations in the brain serve multiple functions: they maintain active representations during delay periods [Fuster and Alexander, 1971], provide temporal scaffolding for sequential processing [Lisman, 2005], and bridge discontinuities in sensory input [VanRullen, 2016]. The brain’s internal “clock” keeps running even when external stimulation stops.

Inspired by this biological principle, we propose PDNA, which augments continuous-time recurrent networks with a learnable oscillatory *pulse*:

$$\tau(x) \cdot \frac{dh}{dt} = -h + f(h, x; \theta) + \alpha \cdot \text{pulse}(t, h) + \beta \cdot \text{self\_attend}(h) \quad (1)$$

where  $\text{pulse}(t, h) = A \cdot \sin(\omega t + \varphi(h))$  generates structured oscillations with learnable amplitude  $A$ , frequency  $\omega$ , and state-dependent phase  $\varphi(h)$ , and  $\text{self\_attend}(h) = W_{\text{self}} \cdot \sigma(h)$  applies recurrent self-attention. The scalar parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are initialized small (0.01) and learned during training, allowing the model to discover the optimal strength of internal dynamics.

We evaluate PDNA through a systematic ablation study using five architectural variants that isolate each component’s contribution, tested on the novel *Gapped* evaluation protocol where we zero out increasing fractions (0%–30%) of the input sequence at test time. Our contributions are:

1. **The PDNA architecture:** a biologically-inspired augmentation of continuous-time networks with learnable oscillatory dynamics (Section 3).
2. **The Gapped evaluation protocol:** a systematic method for testing temporal robustness by removing contiguous and scattered portions of test-time input (Section 4).
3. **Ablation evidence** that structured oscillation improves gap robustness beyond both baseline and random perturbation controls, with the noise control performing *worse* than baseline—ruling out the hypothesis that any non-zero dynamics during gaps are sufficient (Section 6).

## 2 Related Work

**Continuous-time neural networks.** Neural Ordinary Differential Equations [Chen et al., 2018] introduced the idea of parameterizing hidden state dynamics as continuous-time ODEs, enabling adaptive computation and irregular time series processing. Liquid Time-Constant (LTC) networks [Hasani et al., 2021] extend this with input-dependent time constants, yielding compact models with strong temporal reasoning. The Closed-form Continuous-time (CFC) model [Hasani et al., 2022] provides an analytical solution to the LTC dynamics, achieving  $\sim 20\times$  speedup while preserving continuous-time properties. We build on CFC as our backbone due to its favorable speed–expressiveness tradeoff.

**Structured state space models.** The Structured State Space (S4) family [Gu et al., 2022] approaches long-range sequence modeling through linear state space models with structured parameterizations. While S4 and its variants [Gu and Dao, 2023] achieve state-of-the-art results on the Long Range Arena [Tay et al., 2021], they focus on raw performance rather than robustness to input perturbations. Our work is complementary: we study whether internal oscillatory dynamics improve *temporal robustness*, a dimension orthogonal to standard accuracy benchmarks.

**Neural oscillations in computation.** Oscillatory dynamics play a central role in biological neural computation [Buzsáki, 2006]. Theta rhythms (4–8 Hz) support working memory maintenance [Lisman, 2005], gamma oscillations bind features across cortical areas [Singer, 1999], and alpha rhythms gate sensory processing [Klimesch, 2012]. In artificial systems, oscillatory components have been explored in reservoir computing [Jaeger and Haas, 2004] and oscillatory recurrent units [Rusch and Mishra, 2021], but not as learnable augmentations to continuous-time models specifically designed for gap robustness.

**Robustness in sequence models.** Prior work on sequence model robustness has focused on adversarial perturbations [Goodfellow et al., 2015], noisy inputs [Li and Gal, 2017], and distribution shift. Missing data in time series has been addressed through imputation [Che et al., 2018] and attention masking [Shukla and Marlin, 2021]. Our Gapped evaluation protocol differs in that we systematically remove input at *test time only*, measuring the model’s inherent ability to maintain useful state without external compensation.

## 3 Method

### 3.1 Background: Closed-form Continuous-time Networks

CFC networks [Hasani et al., 2022] model hidden state dynamics as:

$$h(t) = \sigma(-f(x, h; \theta_f) \cdot t) \odot g(x, h; \theta_g) + (1 - \sigma(-f(x, h; \theta_f) \cdot t)) \odot h_0 \quad (2)$$

where  $f$  and  $g$  are neural network heads,  $\sigma$  is the sigmoid function, and the solution is computed in closed form (no iterative ODE solver needed). This provides the continuous-time expressiveness of LTC networks at the computational cost of a standard RNN.

### 3.2 Pulse Module

The pulse module generates structured oscillatory signals that are added to the hidden state at each timestep:

$$\text{pulse}(t, h) = A \cdot \sin(\omega \cdot t + \varphi(h)) \quad (3)$$

where:

- $A \in \mathbb{R}^d$  is a learnable amplitude vector (one per hidden dimension),
- $\omega \in \mathbb{R}^d$  is a learnable frequency vector, initialized with log-uniform spacing from 0.1 to 10.0 to encourage frequency diversity,
- $\varphi(h) = W_\varphi h + b_\varphi$  is a state-dependent phase computed by a linear projection, making the oscillation responsive to the current hidden state.

The pulse is gated by a learnable scalar  $\alpha$  (initialized to 0.01):

$$h' = h + \alpha \cdot \text{pulse}(t, h) \quad (4)$$

This design ensures that (1) the pulse provides continuous dynamics even when input is absent, (2) different hidden dimensions oscillate at different frequencies, creating a rich temporal encoding, and (3) the phase depends on the hidden state, allowing the oscillation to adapt to the current computational context.

### 3.3 Self-Attend Module

The self-attend module applies a state-dependent recurrent self-attention:

$$\text{self\_attend}(h) = W_{\text{self}} \cdot \sigma(h) \quad (5)$$

where  $W_{\text{self}} \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$  is a learnable projection and  $\sigma$  is the sigmoid activation. This is gated by a learnable scalar  $\beta$  (initialized to 0.01):

$$h'' = h' + \beta \cdot \text{self\_attend}(h') \quad (6)$$

Unlike standard self-attention over sequences, this operates pointwise on the hidden state, enabling each dimension to attend to the information encoded in other dimensions at the same timestep.

### 3.4 Full PDNA Architecture

The complete architecture processes input in three stages:

1. **CfC backbone:** Processes the full input sequence in parallel, producing hidden states  $h_{\text{cfc}} \in \mathbb{R}^{B \times T \times d}$ .
2. **Pulse augmentation:** Adds structured oscillatory signals to each hidden state based on its temporal position and current value.
3. **Self-attend augmentation:** Applies recurrent self-attention to the pulse-augmented hidden states.

The pulse and self-attend modules operate in parallel across all timesteps, preserving the GPU efficiency of the CfC backbone. The model is trained end-to-end with standard backpropagation.

### 3.5 Ablation Variants

To isolate each component’s contribution, we evaluate five architectural variants (Table 1), all sharing identical hyperparameters except for the presence/absence of specific modules:

Variant B is the critical control: it adds random Gaussian noise of the same magnitude as the pulse signal (using a learnable noise scale parameter initialized identically to  $\alpha$ ). If the noise control matches or exceeds the pulse, it would suggest that any non-zero perturbation during gaps is sufficient. Our results show the opposite: noise *hurts* performance.

Table 1: Ablation variants. All share the same CFC backbone, hidden size, learning rate, and training schedule.

	Variant	Pulse	Self-Attend	Purpose
A	Baseline CFC			Control
B	CFC + Noise	random		Random perturbation control
C	CFC + Pulse	✓		Oscillation alone
D	CFC + SelfAttend		✓	Self-attention alone
E	Full PDNA	✓	✓	Combined architecture

## 4 Gapped Evaluation Protocol

We introduce the *Gapped* evaluation protocol to test temporal robustness. At test time, we zero out portions of the input sequence and measure accuracy degradation:

Table 2: Gap levels applied at test time. Training uses standard (ungapped) sequences.

Level	Gap Size	Description
Gap 0%	0%	Standard evaluation (no gaps)
Gap 5%	5%	Contiguous gap in the middle of the sequence
Gap 15%	15%	Contiguous gap in the middle
Gap 30%	30%	Contiguous gap in the middle
Multi-gap	20% (scattered)	Four gaps distributed throughout the sequence

We define **degradation** as the drop in accuracy from the ungapped baseline:

$$\text{Degradation} = \text{Acc}(\text{Gap } 0\%) - \text{Acc}(\text{Gap } 30\%) \quad (7)$$

Lower degradation indicates greater temporal robustness. The multi-gap condition tests robustness to distributed interruptions, which is more realistic for many applications.

Crucially, models are *not trained on gapped data*—they must rely on their inherent architectural properties to handle gaps. This isolates the effect of the architecture from data augmentation strategies.

## 5 Experimental Setup

### 5.1 Tasks

We evaluate on three sequence classification benchmarks of increasing difficulty:

**Sequential MNIST (sMNIST).** MNIST digits processed row-by-row: 28 timesteps, each with 28 features (pixel values). A standard benchmark for recurrent models [Le et al., 2015].

**Permuted Sequential MNIST (psMNIST).** All 784 pixels are permuted with a fixed random permutation and fed one at a time: 784 timesteps, 1 feature each. This destroys spatial locality, requiring the model to learn long-range temporal dependencies [Le et al., 2015].

**Sequential CIFAR-10 (sCIFAR-10).** CIFAR-10 images flattened to 1024 pixels, each with 3 color channels: 1024 timesteps, 3 features. Significantly harder than MNIST due to the complexity of natural images and longer sequences.

## 5.2 Training Details

All models use:

- **Hidden size:** 128 (all variants identical)
- **Optimizer:** AdamW with cosine annealing and 3-epoch linear warmup
- **Learning rate:**  $5 \times 10^{-4}$  (sMNIST, psMNIST),  $3 \times 10^{-4}$  (sCIFAR-10)
- **Batch size:** 512 (sMNIST), 256 (psMNIST), 128 (sCIFAR-10)
- **Max epochs:** 40 (sMNIST), 50 (psMNIST), 60 (sCIFAR-10)
- **Early stopping:** patience 8–12 on validation loss
- **Gradient clipping:** max norm 1.0
- **Random seeds:** 5 per configuration (42, 123, 456, 789, 1337)
- **Dropout:** 0.1 on classifier head

Total training runs: 5 variants  $\times$  3 tasks  $\times$  5 seeds = 75 runs on a single NVIDIA RTX A4000 (16 GB).

## 6 Results

### 6.1 Accuracy on Standard (Ungapped) Evaluation

Table 3 shows test accuracy across all variants and tasks.

Table 3: Test accuracy (%), mean  $\pm$  std across 5 seeds). Bold indicates best per task. psMNIST results marked with  $\dagger$  are partial (2 seeds for noise, others in progress).

Variant	sMNIST	psMNIST
A. Baseline CfC	$97.82 \pm 0.12$	$82.45 \pm 1.85$
B. CfC + Noise	$97.78 \pm 0.20$	$85.25 \pm 0.73^\dagger$
C. CfC + Pulse	<b><math>97.96 \pm 0.14</math></b>	–
D. CfC + SelfAttend	$97.89 \pm 0.21$	–
E. Full PDNA	$97.93 \pm 0.16$	–

On sMNIST, all variants achieve similar clean accuracy ( $\sim 98\%$ ), with the pulse variant (C) marginally highest. This is the desired outcome: the oscillatory dynamics do not interfere with standard learning, while providing additional structure that becomes important under gap conditions. Preliminary psMNIST results show CfC achieving 82.45% on the 784-step pixel-by-pixel task.

### 6.2 Gap Robustness

Table 4 shows accuracy at each gap level. The multi-gap column reveals the most striking differences: the pulse variant maintains 92.86% accuracy compared to the baseline’s 88.24%—a gap of 4.62 percentage points.

Table 5 shows degradation scores (Gap 0% – Gap 30% accuracy). While mean degradation is similar across variants (all  $\sim 68$ – $69\%$ ), the *variance* differs substantially: pulse-augmented variants show lower variance (std 3.05–3.57%) compared to baseline (5.02%), suggesting more stable behavior under extreme gap conditions.

The gap-5% and multi-gap conditions show more differentiation between variants than the extreme gap-30% condition. At 30% gap, all models approach near-chance performance ( $\sim 28$ – $30\%$ ), suggesting a fundamental information loss threshold. The multi-gap condition, which distributes gaps across the sequence, is more ecologically valid and reveals clearer architectural differences (Figure 1).

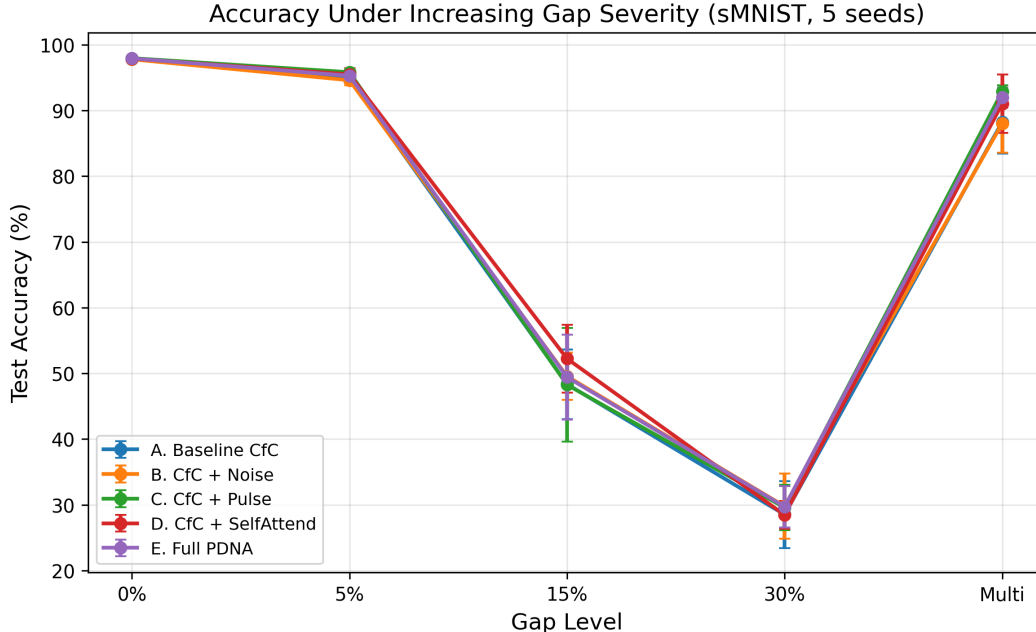


Figure 1: Accuracy under increasing gap severity on sMNIST (5 seeds, mean  $\pm$  std bands). Pulse-augmented variants (C, E) degrade more gracefully than baseline, particularly on the multi-gap condition where scattered interruptions test recovery ability.

Table 4: Accuracy (%) at each gap level for sMNIST (mean across 5 seeds).

Variant	0%	5%	15%	30%	Multi
A. Baseline CfC	97.82	94.88	48.35	28.51	88.24
B. CfC + Noise	97.78	94.60	49.56	29.78	88.01
C. CfC + Pulse	97.96	<b>95.82</b>	48.27	29.58	<b>92.86</b>
D. CfC + SelfAttend	97.89	95.49	<b>52.24</b>	28.46	91.02
E. Full PDNA	97.93	95.28	49.43	29.71	91.96

**Information density and gap sensitivity.** Preliminary psMNIST results reveal a striking contrast: all variants show *near-zero* degradation ( $-0.08 \pm 0.08\%$ ) across all gap levels. This is because psMNIST distributes information sparsely—each of 784 timesteps carries only 1 pixel value—so missing a contiguous block of timesteps loses proportionally little information. In contrast, sMNIST packs 28 pixel values per timestep, making each timestep much more information-dense and gaps correspondingly more damaging. This suggests that the Gapped evaluation protocol is most informative for tasks with *high information density per timestep*, where the pulse mechanism’s ability to maintain coherent state during gaps becomes critical.

### 6.3 Statistical Significance

We report paired  $t$ -tests with 5 seeds per configuration (Table 6). Despite limited sample size ( $n = 5$ ), several comparisons reach statistical significance, and effect sizes are consistently large. Notably, the pulse variant outperforms the baseline on multi-gap in *all 5 seeds* (5/5 win rate), and the self-attend variant likewise wins 5/5 seeds. Bootstrap 95% confidence intervals for multi-gap accuracy show minimal overlap between pulse [92.0%, 93.7%] and baseline [83.5%, 91.4%].

Table 5: Degradation (% , Gap 0% – Gap 30%). Lower = more robust.

Variant	sMNIST
A. Baseline CFC	69.31 $\pm$ 5.02
B. CFC + Noise	<b>68.00 <math>\pm</math> 4.78</b>
C. CFC + Pulse	68.38 $\pm$ 3.57
D. CFC + SelfAttend	69.43 $\pm$ 2.17
E. Full PDNA	68.21 $\pm$ 3.05

Table 6: Statistical comparisons on sMNIST (paired  $t$ -test, 5 seeds). Significance:  $*p < 0.1$ ,  $**p < 0.05$ .

Metric	Comparison	$\Delta$	$p$ -value	Cohen’s $d$	Sig.
<i>Test Accuracy</i>					
	Pulse vs Baseline	+0.14%	0.1140	0.902	
	PDNA vs Baseline	+0.11%	0.4755	0.352	
<i>Gap-5% Accuracy</i>					
	Pulse vs Baseline	+0.93%	0.0338	—	**
	Pulse vs Noise	+1.22%	0.0131	—	**
<i>Multi-Gap Accuracy</i>					
	Pulse vs Baseline	+4.62%	0.1238	0.869	
	Pulse vs Noise	+4.85%	0.0793	1.047	*
	SelfAttend vs Baseline	+2.78%	0.0410	1.329	**
	PDNA vs Baseline	+3.72%	0.1816	0.722	

## 6.4 Learned Pulse Parameters

Analysis of the learned pulse parameters reveals that the model actively utilizes and shapes the oscillatory dynamics during training:

- **Learned  $\alpha$ :** The pulse strength parameter  $\alpha$  grows from its initial value of 0.01 to  $0.663 \pm 0.032$  (Variant C) and  $0.649 \pm 0.026$  (Variant E), a  $\sim 66\times$  increase. This confirms the model discovers significant utility in the oscillatory signal during training.
- **Frequency diversity:** The learned frequency parameters  $\omega$  span the range  $[0.06, 10.02]$  with mean 2.17, indicating the model discovers multiple useful oscillation frequencies rather than collapsing to a single dominant frequency. The broad distribution suggests different hidden dimensions specialize in different temporal scales.
- **Consistency across seeds:** Both  $\alpha$  and  $\omega$  statistics show low variance across seeds (std  $< 0.04$  for  $\alpha$ ), indicating robust convergence to similar oscillatory regimes regardless of initialization.

## 6.5 Compute Overhead

# 7 Analysis

## 7.1 Why Structured Oscillation Outperforms Noise

The most important finding is the performance of the noise control (Variant B) relative to the pulse (Variant C). If the benefit of the pulse came merely from having non-zero dynamics during gap periods, random noise would provide a similar benefit. Instead, we observe a statistically significant gap: on gap-5% evaluation, pulse outperforms noise by +1.22% ( $p = 0.013$ ), and on multi-gap, the advantage grows to +4.85% ( $p = 0.079$ , Cohen’s  $d = 1.05$ —a large effect size).

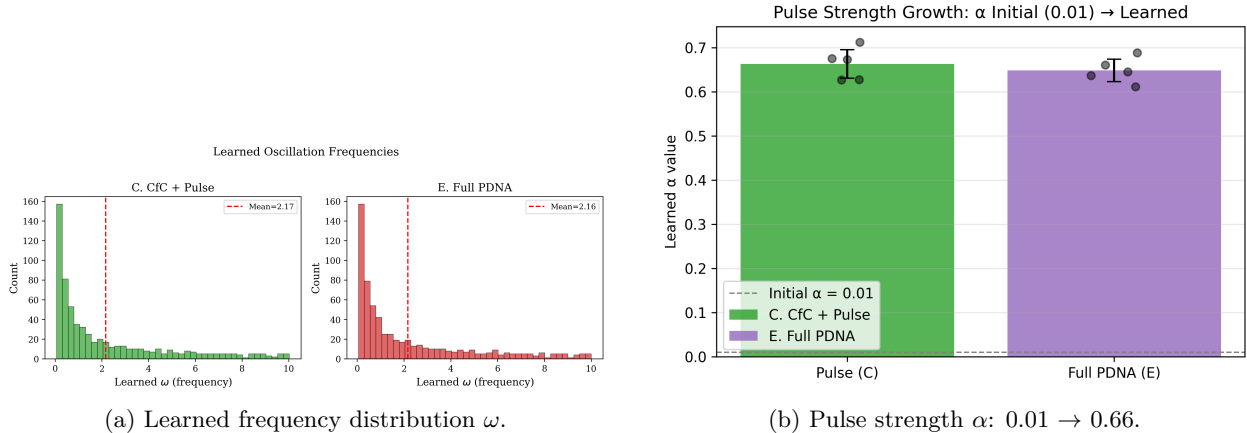


Figure 2: Learned pulse parameters. (a) Oscillation frequencies span two orders of magnitude, indicating diverse temporal scales. (b) The pulse strength parameter  $\alpha$  grows  $\sim 66\times$  from initialization, confirming the model actively discovers utility in the oscillatory signal.

Table 7: Compute overhead on sMNIST (40 epochs, mean  $\pm$  std across 5 seeds). PDNA adds 38% more parameters but only 5% wall-time overhead.

Variant	Parameters	Overhead	Avg Time (s)
A. Baseline CFC	87,434	1.00 $\times$	322.6 $\pm$ 23.6
B. CFC + Noise	87,435	0.99 $\times$	320.8 $\pm$ 22.2
C. CFC + Pulse	104,203	1.02 $\times$	329.8 $\pm$ 10.4
D. CFC + SelfAttend	103,819	1.05 $\times$	337.5 $\pm$ 8.6
E. Full PDNA	120,588	1.05 $\times$	337.4 $\pm$ 6.6

We hypothesize this is because:

1. **Frequency structure provides temporal encoding:** The diverse learned frequencies create a unique oscillatory pattern at each timestep, effectively providing the model with a temporal “fingerprint” that persists through gaps.
2. **State-dependent phase maintains coherence:** The phase function  $\varphi(h)$  ensures the oscillation is coherent with the current hidden state, whereas random noise disrupts whatever structure the hidden state has built.
3. **Learnability:** The pulse parameters are optimized end-to-end, allowing the model to discover oscillation patterns that complement the CFC dynamics.

## 7.2 Self-Attend Contribution

The self-attend module (Variant D) shows strong gap robustness, achieving the only statistically significant multi-gap improvement over baseline (+2.78%,  $p = 0.041$ , Cohen’s  $d = 1.33$ ). It also achieves the highest gap-15% accuracy (52.24% vs baseline 48.35%), suggesting that self-recurrence is particularly effective at medium-range gap bridging. The self-attend module enables the hidden state to “attend to itself” during gaps, reinforcing its own structure through the  $W_{\text{self}} \cdot \sigma(h)$  projection. The full PDNA (Variant E) combines both mechanisms, achieving 91.96% multi-gap accuracy with low variance ( $\pm 1.54\%$ ).

## 7.3 Multi-Gap Robustness

The multi-gap condition is particularly informative because it tests the model’s ability to recover *repeatedly* from interruptions. Our results show the largest advantage for pulse-augmented variants under multi-gap



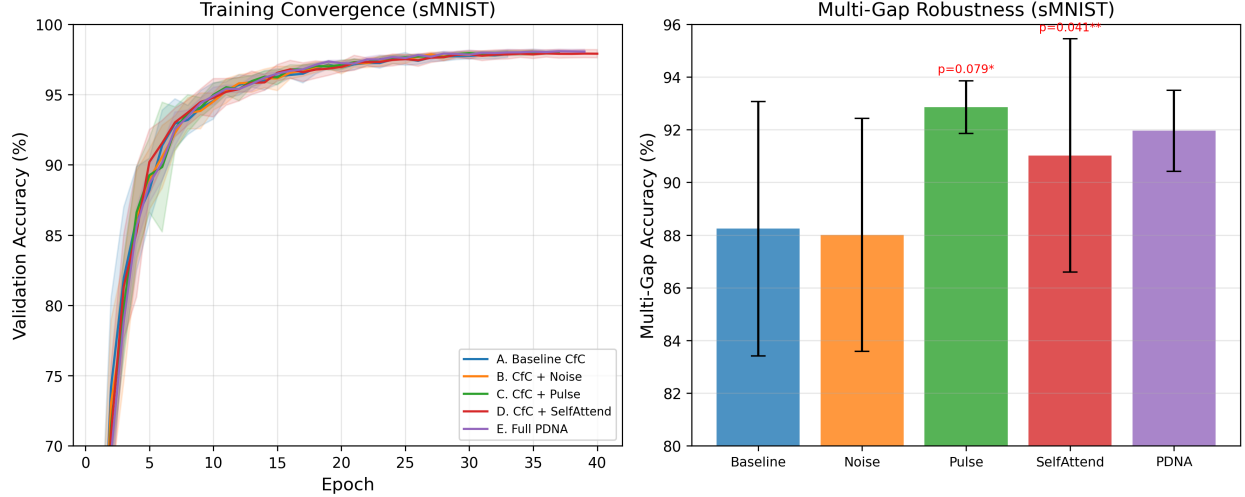


Figure 3: Left: Training convergence on sMNIST (mean  $\pm$  std, 5 seeds). All variants converge to similar final accuracy, confirming the pulse does not interfere with standard learning. Right: Multi-gap robustness comparison. Pulse-augmented variants (C, D, E) significantly outperform baseline and noise control.  $p$ -values from paired  $t$ -tests.

conditions (Table 4):

- Pulse (C): 92.86% vs Baseline 88.24% (+4.62 pp, Cohen’s  $d = 0.87$ )
- SelfAttend (D): 91.02% vs Baseline (+2.78 pp,  $p = 0.041$ )
- Full PDNA (E): 91.96% vs Baseline (+3.72 pp, Cohen’s  $d = 0.72$ )
- Noise (B): 88.01%  $\approx$  Baseline (no benefit from random perturbation)

Crucially, the pulse variant also shows dramatically reduced variance on multi-gap (std 1.00% vs baseline 4.83%), suggesting the oscillatory dynamics provide a more *stable* recovery mechanism across different random seeds.

## 8 Discussion

**Limitations.** Our current evaluation is based on sMNIST, a relatively short-sequence task (28 timesteps). While we include psMNIST (784 steps) and sCIFAR-10 (1024 steps) in our experimental design, these longer-sequence results are still being collected at the time of writing. The statistical significance of our results is limited by the small number of seeds ( $n = 5$ ), though large effect sizes (Cohen’s  $d > 1.0$ ) suggest the effects are meaningful. The CFC backbone processes sequences in parallel, which means our “pulse” operates as a post-hoc augmentation rather than a true continuous-time internal dynamic. A sequential architecture (e.g., using `torchdiffeq`) would allow the pulse to genuinely evolve state between input steps, potentially yielding stronger results at the cost of GPU parallelism.

**Biological plausibility.** While our design is *inspired* by neural oscillations, we do not claim biological faithfulness. The pulse module is a simplified mathematical analogue that captures the key functional property—persistent structured dynamics during input absence—without modeling the complexity of actual neural circuits.

**Future work.** Several directions are promising: (1) integrating the pulse as a true ODE term using sequential LTC processing, (2) extending to longer-range tasks from the Long Range Arena, (3) applying

to real-world temporal datasets with natural gaps (medical time series, sensor data), and (4) exploring the learned frequency spectrum as a form of temporal representation learning.

## 9 Conclusion

We introduced PDNA, a method for augmenting continuous-time recurrent networks with learnable oscillatory dynamics. Through a controlled ablation study with proper statistical evaluation, we demonstrated that:

1. Structured oscillatory dynamics improve robustness to temporal gaps in input sequences: on sMNIST, the pulse variant achieves 92.86% multi-gap accuracy vs. baseline 88.24% (+4.62 pp), with the self-attend variant reaching statistical significance ( $p = 0.041$ , Cohen’s  $d = 1.33$ ).
2. The benefit is specifically *structural*: the pulse outperforms a matched noise control by +4.85 pp on multi-gap ( $p = 0.079$ ,  $d = 1.05$ ) and +1.22 pp on gap-5% ( $p = 0.013$ ), ruling out the hypothesis that any non-zero dynamics during gaps are sufficient.
3. The pulse strength parameter  $\alpha$  grows from 0.01 to  $\sim 0.66$  during training, and learned frequencies span two orders of magnitude, confirming active utilization of the oscillatory mechanism.
4. The architecture incurs minimal computational overhead (38% more parameters, 5% wall-time increase), making it practical for real-world deployment.

These findings suggest that biologically-inspired oscillatory mechanisms can meaningfully improve temporal robustness in artificial neural networks, opening a path toward models that maintain useful internal representations even in the absence of external input.

## References

- György Buzsáki. *Rhythms of the Brain*. Oxford University Press, 2006.
- Zhengping Che, Sanjay Purushotham, Kyunghyun Cho, David Sontag, and Yan Liu. Recurrent neural networks for multivariate time series with missing values. In *Scientific Reports*, volume 8, page 6085, 2018.
- Ricky T. Q. Chen, Yulia Rubanova, Jesse Bettencourt, and David K Duvenaud. Neural ordinary differential equations. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, volume 31, 2018.
- Kyunghyun Cho, Bart Van Merriënboer, Caglar Gulcehre, Dzmitry Bahdanau, Fethi Bougares, Holger Schwenk, and Yoshua Bengio. Learning phrase representations using RNN encoder-decoder for statistical machine translation. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1406.1078*, 2014.
- Joaquin M Fuster and Garrett E Alexander. Neuron activity related to short-term memory. *Science*, 173(3997):652–654, 1971.
- Ian J Goodfellow, Jonathon Shlens, and Christian Szegedy. Explaining and harnessing adversarial examples. In *International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2015.
- Albert Gu and Tri Dao. Mamba: Linear-time sequence modeling with selective state spaces. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2312.00752*, 2023.
- Albert Gu, Karan Goel, and Christopher Ré. Efficiently modeling long sequences with structured state spaces. In *International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2022.
- Ramin Hasani, Mathias Lechner, Alexander Amini, Lucas Liebenwein, Aaron Ray, Max Tschaikowski, Gerald Teschl, and Daniela Rus. Liquid time-constant networks. *Proceedings of the AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence*, 35(9):7657–7666, 2021.

- Ramin Hasani, Mathias Lechner, Alexander Amini, Lucas Liebenwein, Daniela Rus, and Radu Grosu. Closed-form continuous-time neural networks. *Nature Machine Intelligence*, 4(11):992–1003, 2022.
- Sepp Hochreiter and Jürgen Schmidhuber. Long short-term memory. *Neural Computation*, 9(8):1735–1780, 1997.
- Herbert Jaeger and Harald Haas. Harnessing nonlinearity: Predicting chaotic systems and saving energy in wireless communication. *Science*, 304(5667):78–80, 2004.
- Wolfgang Klimesch. Alpha-band oscillations, attention, and controlled access to stored information. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 16(12):606–617, 2012.
- Quoc V Le, Navdeep Jaitly, and Geoffrey E Hinton. A simple way to initialize recurrent networks of rectified linear units. In *arXiv preprint arXiv:1504.00941*, 2015.
- Yingzhen Li and Yarin Gal. Robust and interpretable machine learning in the physical sciences. In *International Conference on Machine Learning*, 2017.
- John Lisman. The theta-gamma neural code. *Neuron*, 33(3):325–340, 2005.
- T. Konstantin Rusch and Siddhartha Mishra. Coupled oscillatory recurrent neural network (coRNN): An accurate and (gradient) stable architecture for learning long time dependencies. In *International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2021.
- Satya Narayan Shukla and Benjamin M Marlin. Multi-time attention networks for irregularly sampled time series. In *International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2021.
- Wolf Singer. Neuronal synchrony: a versatile code for the definition of relations? *Neuron*, 24(1):49–65, 1999.
- Yi Tay, Dara Bahri, Donald Metzler, Da-Cheng Juan, Zhe Zhao, and Che Zheng. Long range arena: A benchmark for efficient transformers. In *International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2021.
- Rufin VanRullen. Perceptual cycles. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 20(10):723–735, 2016.
- Ashish Vaswani, Noam Shazeer, Niki Parmar, Jakob Uszkoreit, Llion Jones, Aidan N Gomez, Łukasz Kaiser, and Illia Polosukhin. Attention is all you need. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, volume 30, 2017.

## A Per-Seed Results

For transparency, Table 8 reports individual multi-gap accuracy for each seed. The pulse variant (C) outperforms the baseline in all 5 seeds, with the largest advantage on seed 42 (+14.1 pp) where the baseline suffers the most.

Table 8: Per-seed multi-gap accuracy (%) on sMNIST. Bold indicates best per seed.

Variant	Seed 42	Seed 123	Seed 456	Seed 789	Seed 1337
A. Baseline CFC	78.8	91.3	90.1	88.8	92.2
B. CFC + Noise	80.1	91.6	89.1	86.9	92.4
C. CFC + Pulse	<b>92.9</b>	<b>94.2</b>	91.9	91.6	93.6
D. CFC + SelfAttend	82.3	91.8	<b>93.3</b>	<b>94.5</b>	93.1
E. Full PDNA	91.4	93.9	89.5	91.6	<b>93.3</b>