

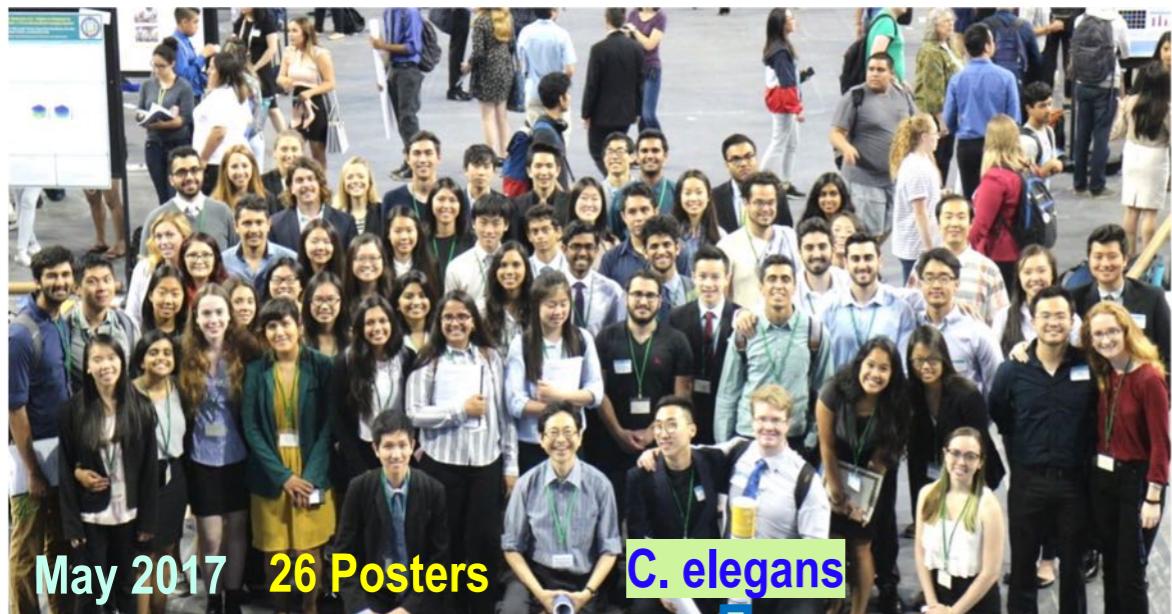
Grand Unified Theory of Mind and Brain

Space-Time Approach to 3D Vision

Katsushi Arísaka

**University of California, Los Angeles
Department of Physics and Astronomy**

Elegant Mind Club (2013 – Now) ~500 undergrads



Division	Major	Fall 2020	Fall 2021	Winter 2022	
		Remote	In-person	Senior	New
Life Sciences		56	61	44	83
Neuroscience		16	11	9	24
Biology		11	18	10	15
Psychobiology		2	11	1	16
Psychology		10	2	9	3
Molecular, Cell, and Developmental Biology (MCDB)		7	7	6	6
Microbiology, Immunology, and Molecular Genetics (MIMG)		4	5	3	7
Physiological Science		2	4	2	6
Cognitive Science		2	2	2	3
Computational and Systems Biology		2	1	2	3
Physical Sciences		22	26	19	23
Physics		11	12	8	8
Biochemistry		4	7	6	8
Biophysics		1	3	2	3
Astrophysics		4	2	1	2
Chemistry		0	1	1	2
Mathematics		1	0	0	0
Applied Math		1	1	1	0
Engineering		27	11	6	11
Mechanical Engineering		9	4	2	4
Electrical and Computer Engineering		2	4	3	6
Chemical Engineering		4	0	0	0
Computer Science		5	1	0	1
Aerospace Engineering		2	1	1	0
Bioengineering		4	1	0	0
Civil Engineering		1	0	0	0
Social Sciences		4	1	3	5
Anthropology		3	0	1	0
Sociology		0	1	1	0
History		1	0	0	1
Gender Studies		0	0	0	1
Human Biology and Society		0	0	1	3
Total		109	99	72	122
					194

Talk Outline

- Three Mysteries of Vision
- The Origin of the Brains – MePMoS
- Experimental Evidence – Reaction Time
- Neural Holographic Tomography – NHT and HAL
- Grand Unification of Five Senses

Mystery of Vison

A fundamental first step in exploring the nature of mind, from a scientific point of view, is to reject the premise that the mind appeared suddenly as a result of spectacular intervention. The nature of mind must be understood on the basis of its origin, the process of its becoming, by the biological mechanism of trial and error endlessly at work. The mind, or what I shall refer to as the “mindness state,”^{*} is the product of evolutionary processes that have occurred in the brain as actively moving creatures developed from the primitive to the highly evolved. Therefore, a true examination of the scientific basis for mindness requires a rigorous evolutionary perspective, as it is through this process that mindness came to be. How the mind came to us (or we to it, as we shall see) is a rich and beautiful story that is over 700 million years old—and, like all things biological, is still being written.

How do we sense the locations, shapes, colors?



How do we know the distances?







Saccadic eye movement while driving a car

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=thGrRNKVhXA>

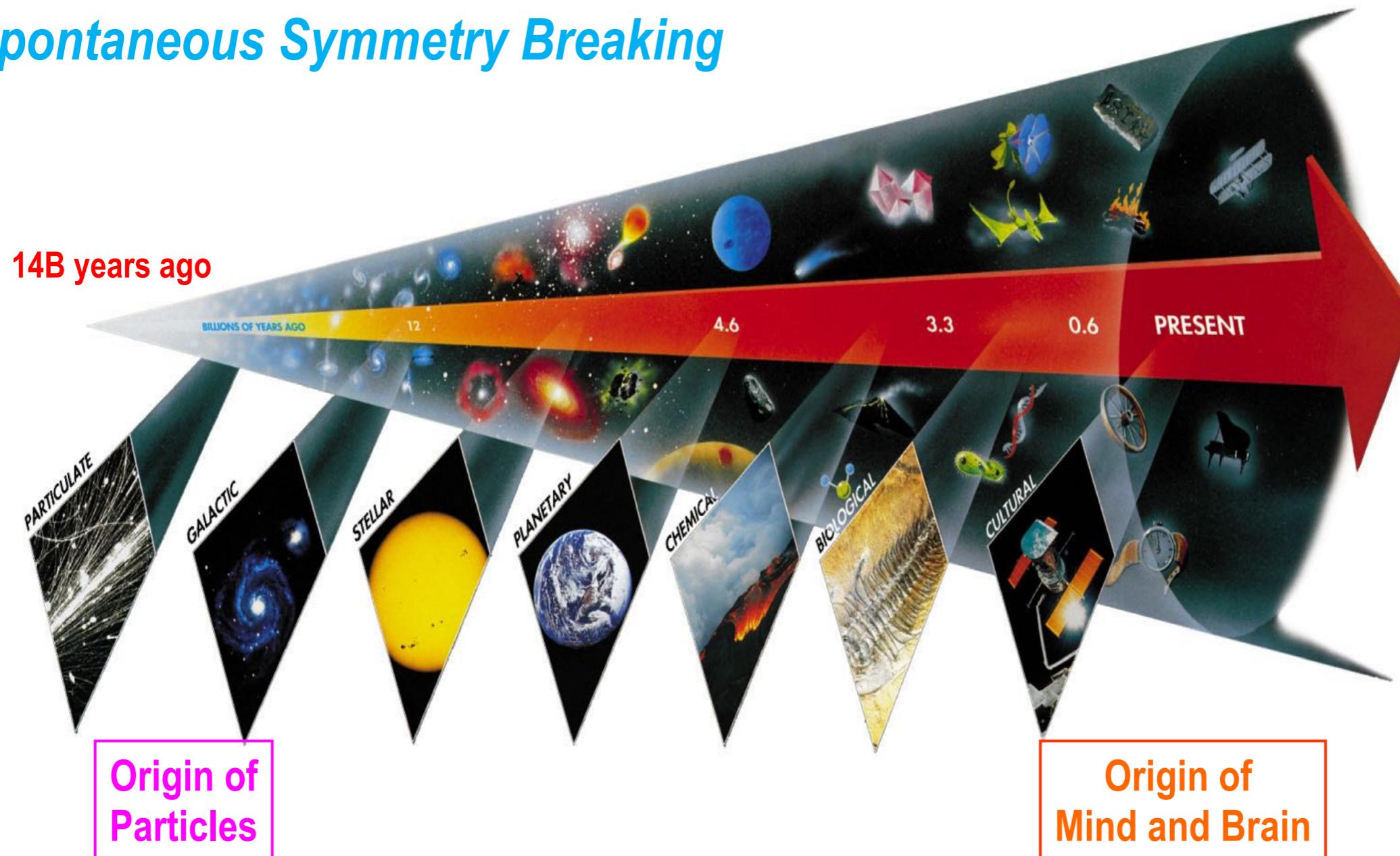
Three Major Mysteries of Vision

- Why nothing moves even if we move our eyes/head?
 - Why do we constantly move our eyes unconsciously?
- Why can we perceive the 3D space with depth?
 - Even with monocular view.
- How can we recognize the 3D shape?
 - at any 3D location with different apparent size and different 3D orientation?

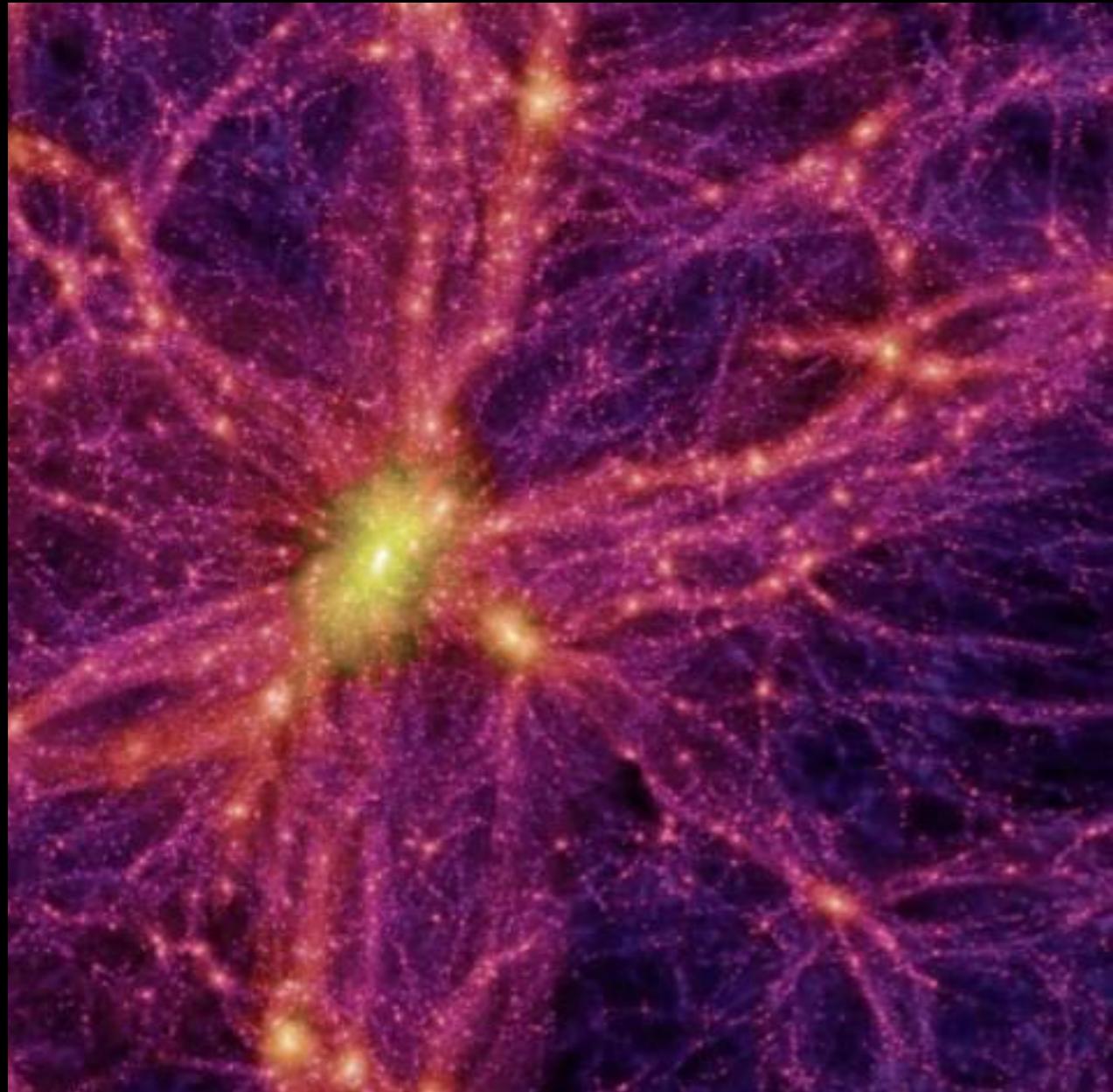
The Origin of the Brains

Seven steps of cosmic evolution

Spontaneous Symmetry Breaking

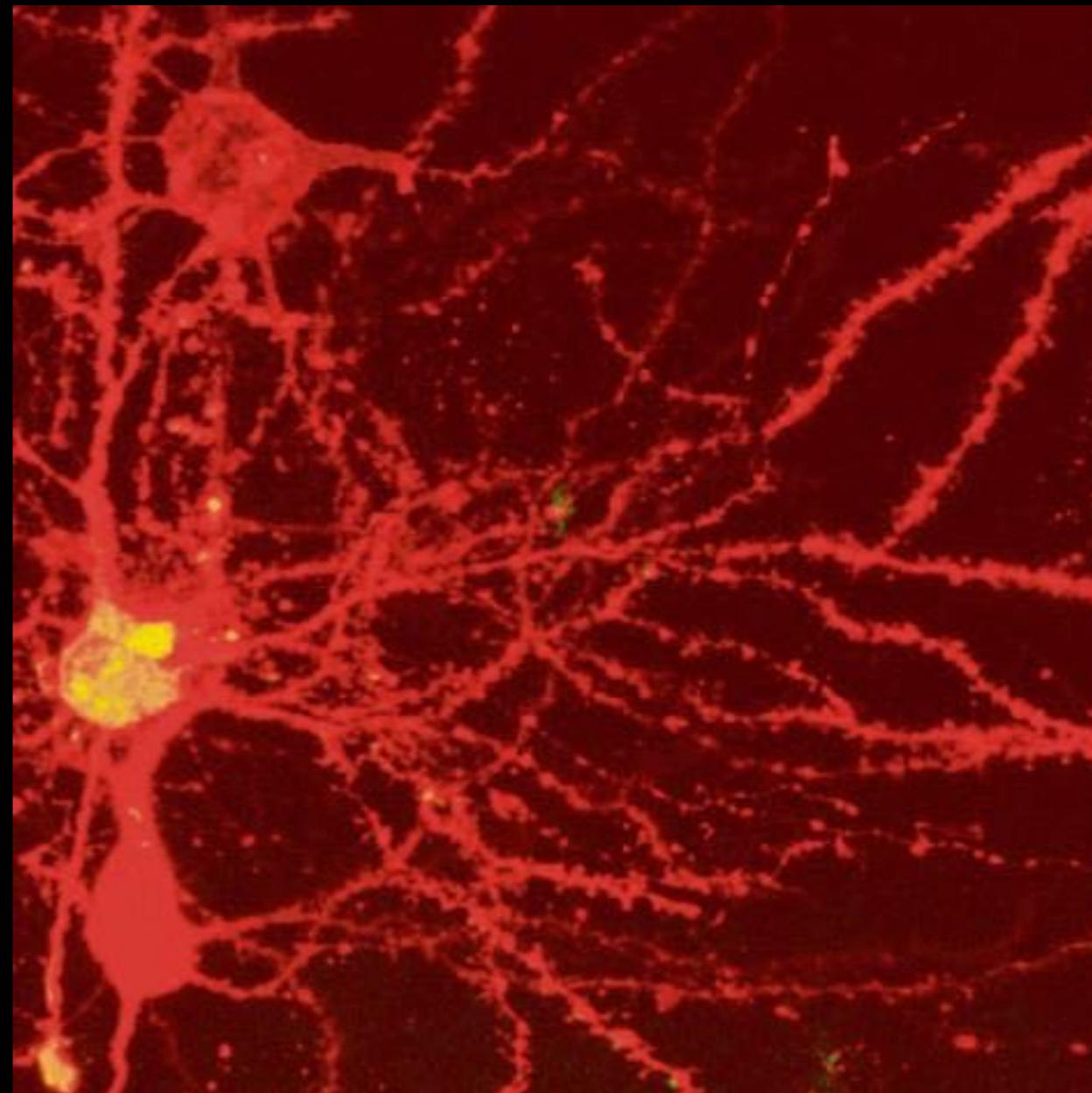


Universe



100 Billions Galaxies

Brain

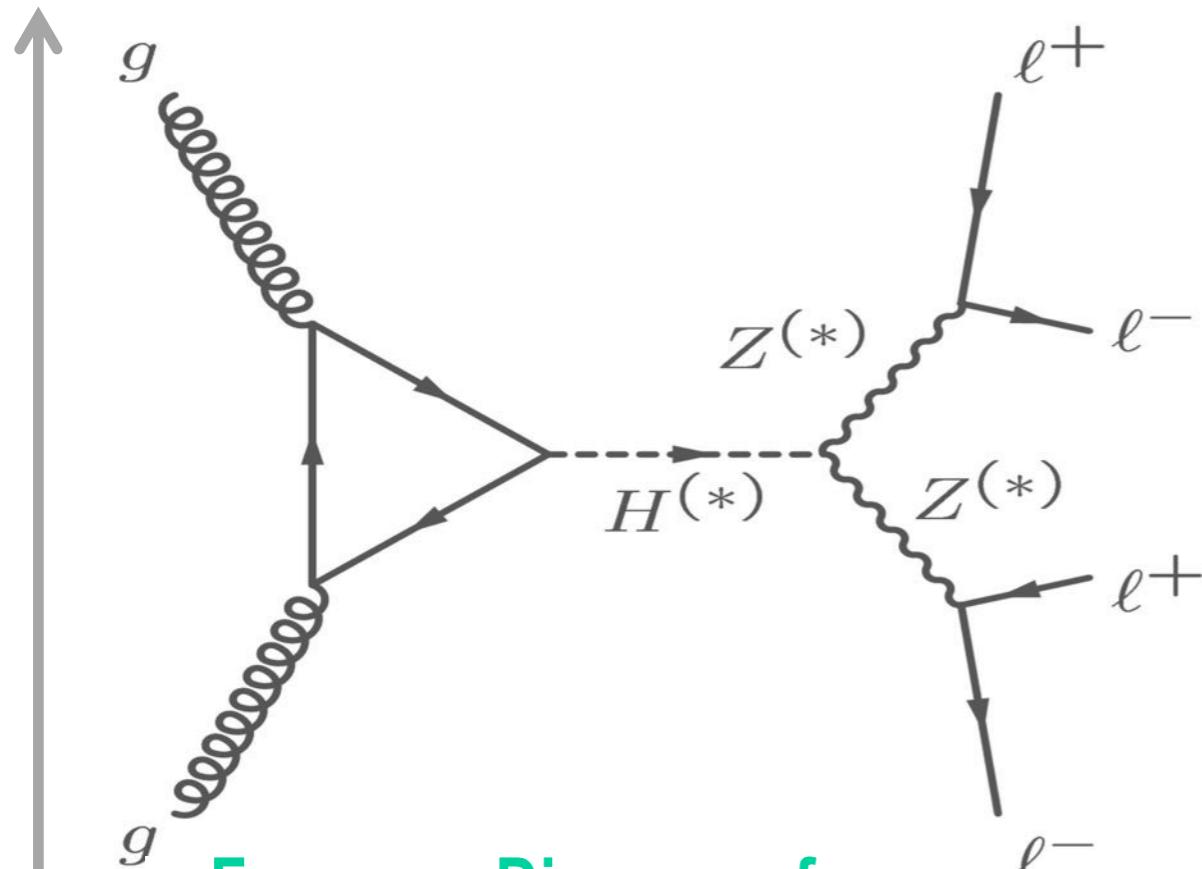


100 Billions Neurons

New York Times 8/21/2006

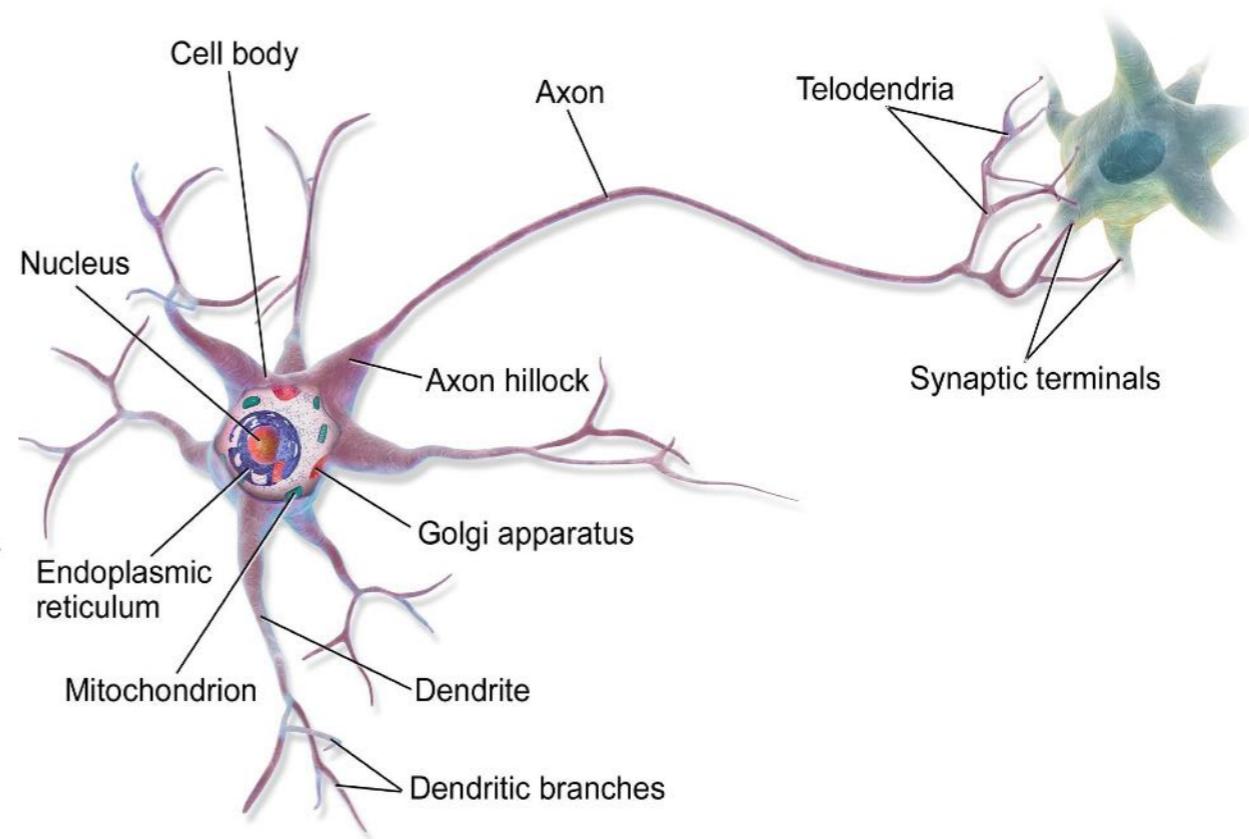
Particle Physics vs. Neurophysics

Space Particle Interaction



Feynman Diagram of
 $H \rightarrow 4 \text{ Leptons}$

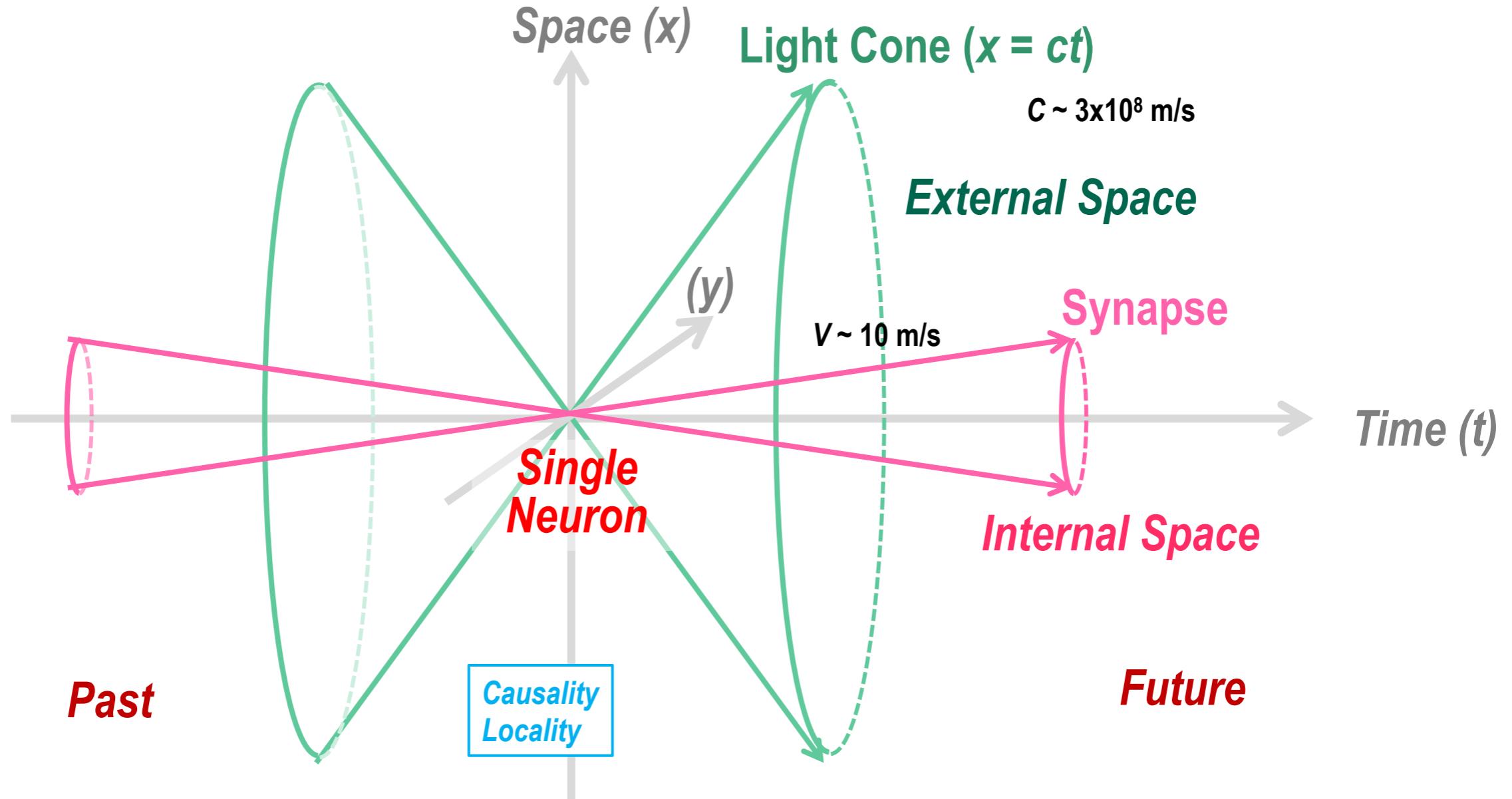
Neuronal Connection



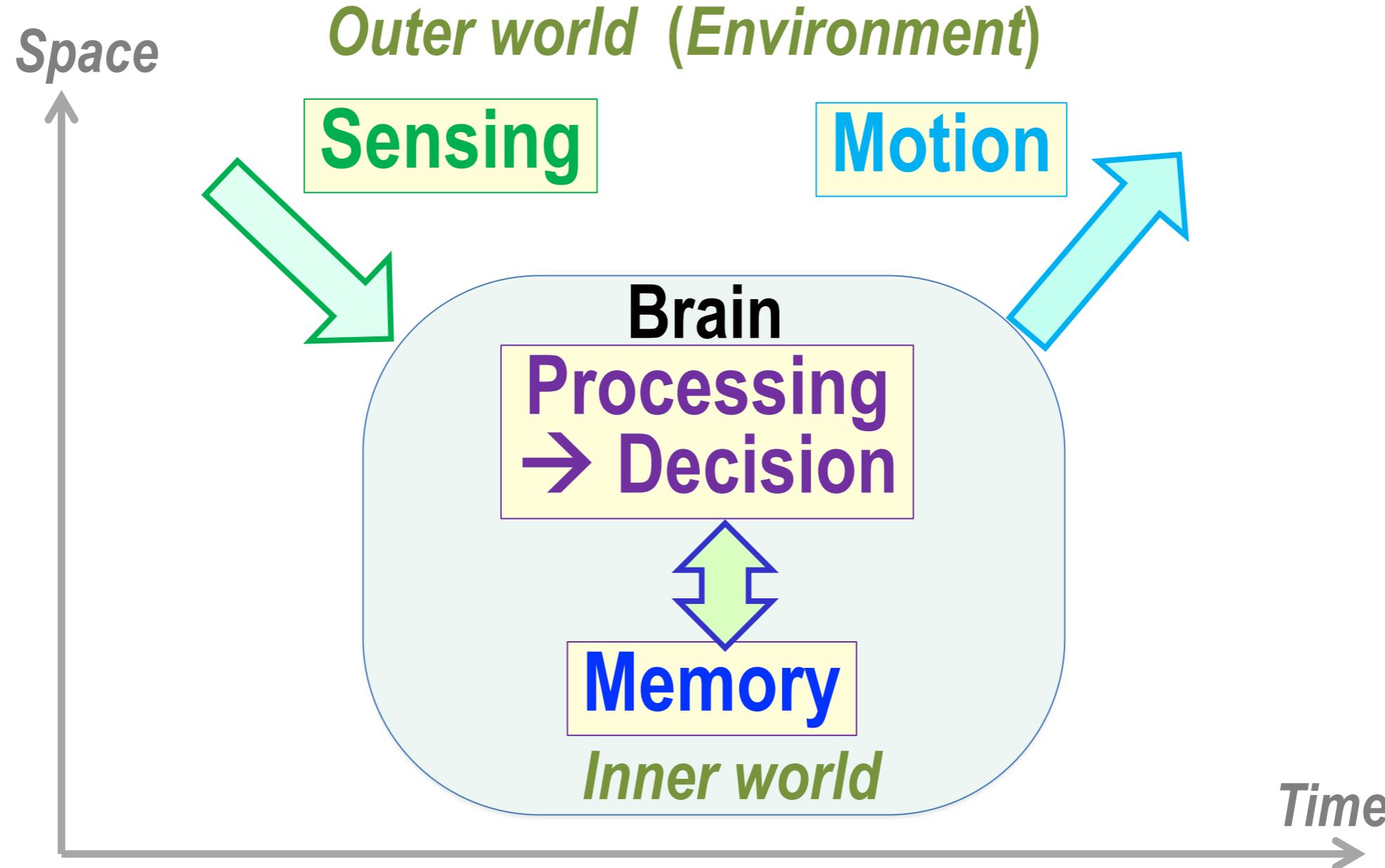
Signal propagation
In Synapse

Time

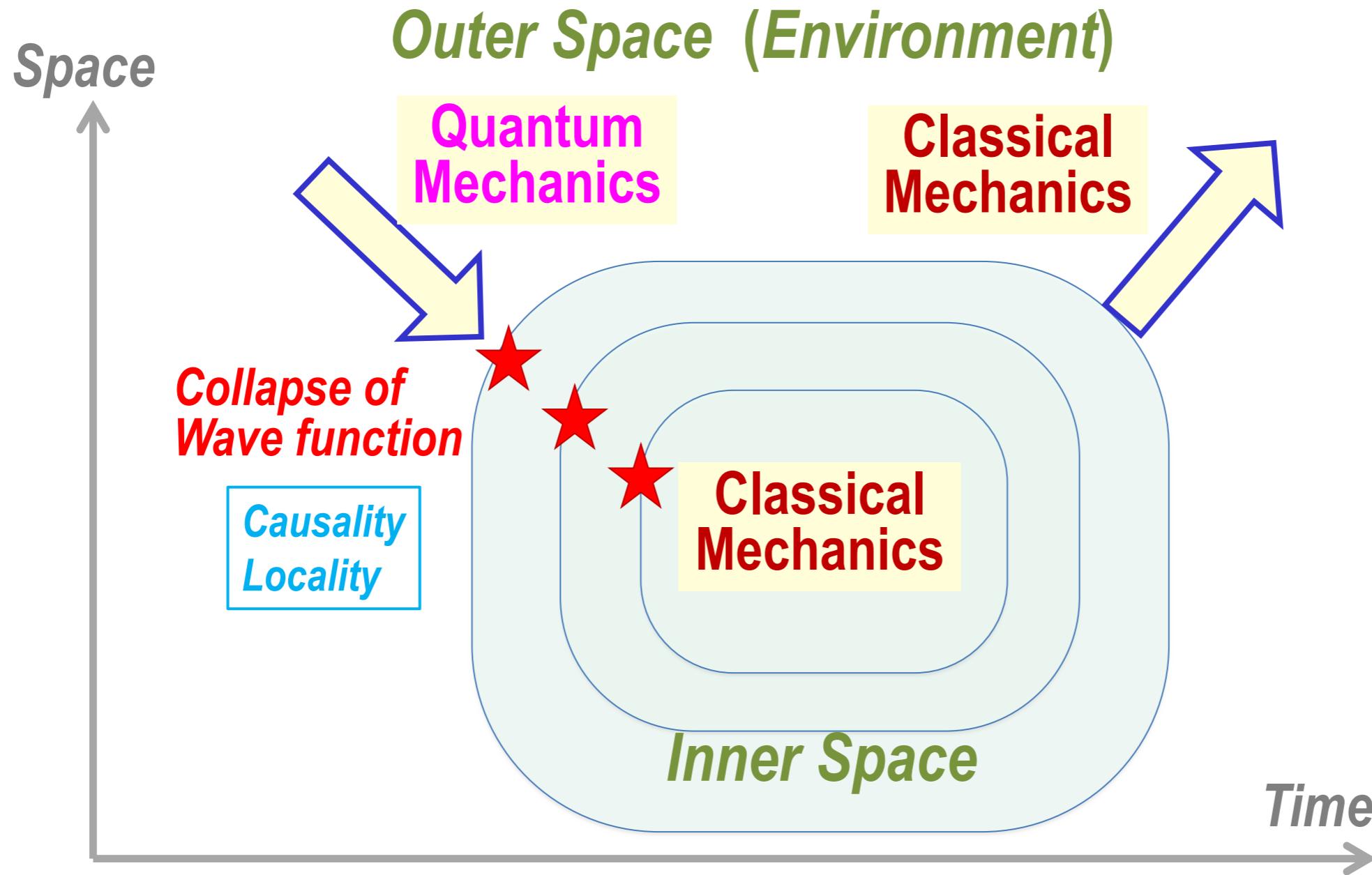
Causality and Locality



Conventional Space-Time Diagram of Sensorimotor Integration



Conventional Space-Time Diagram of Sensorimotor Integration



How do we know the locations?

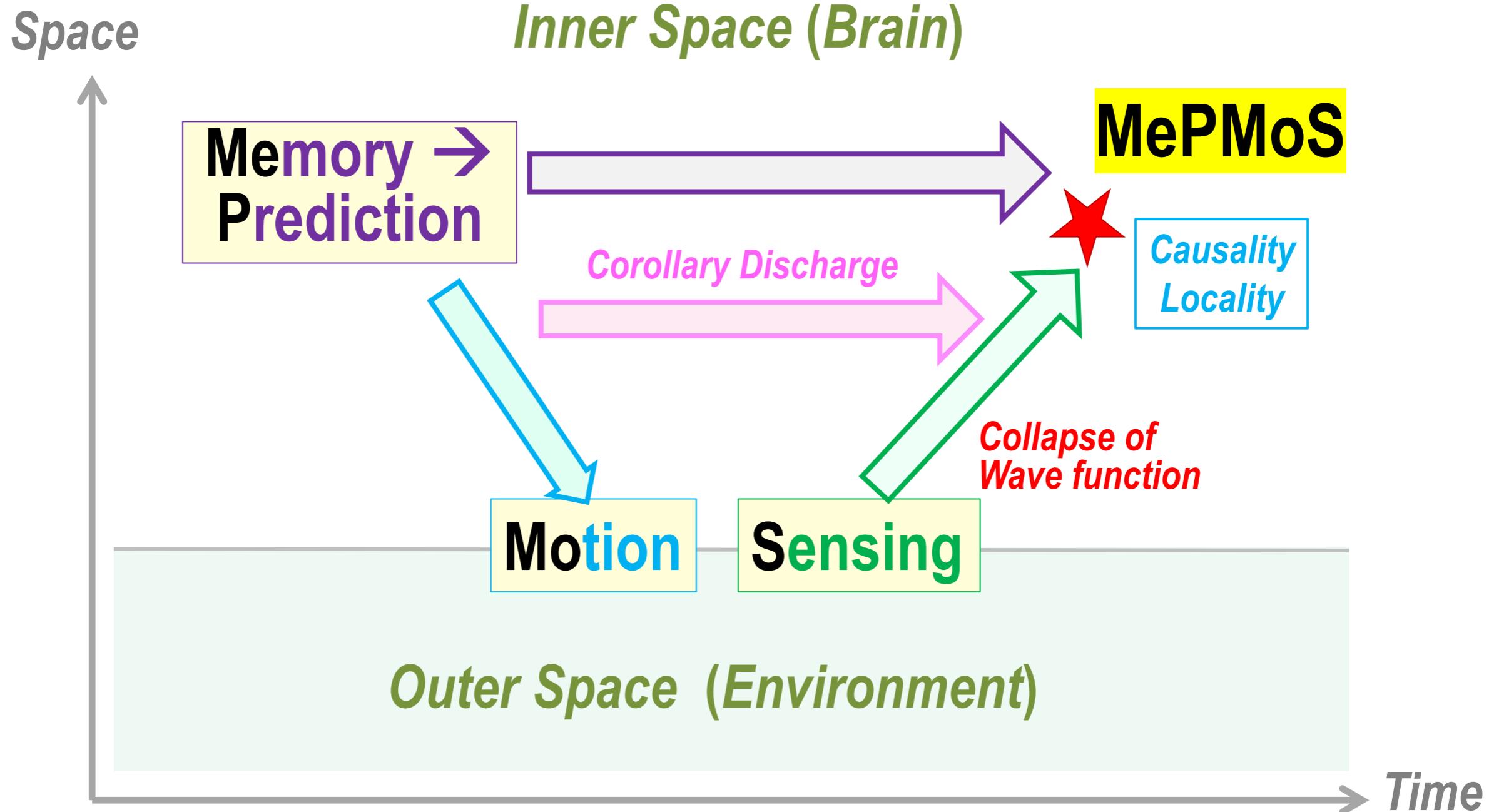
Overt Attention = Saccadic Eye Movement



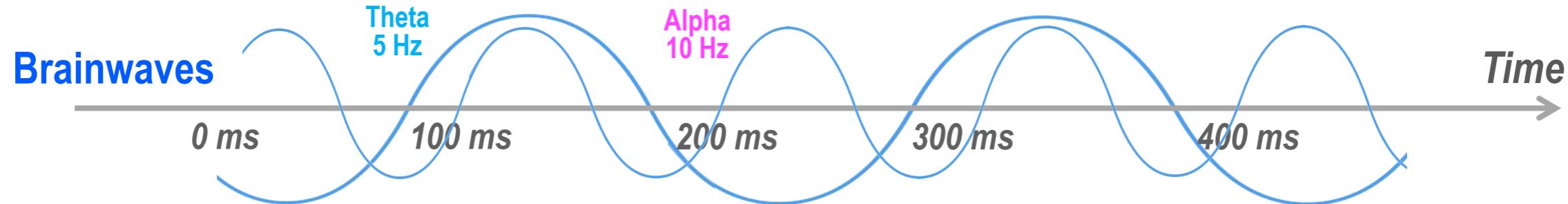
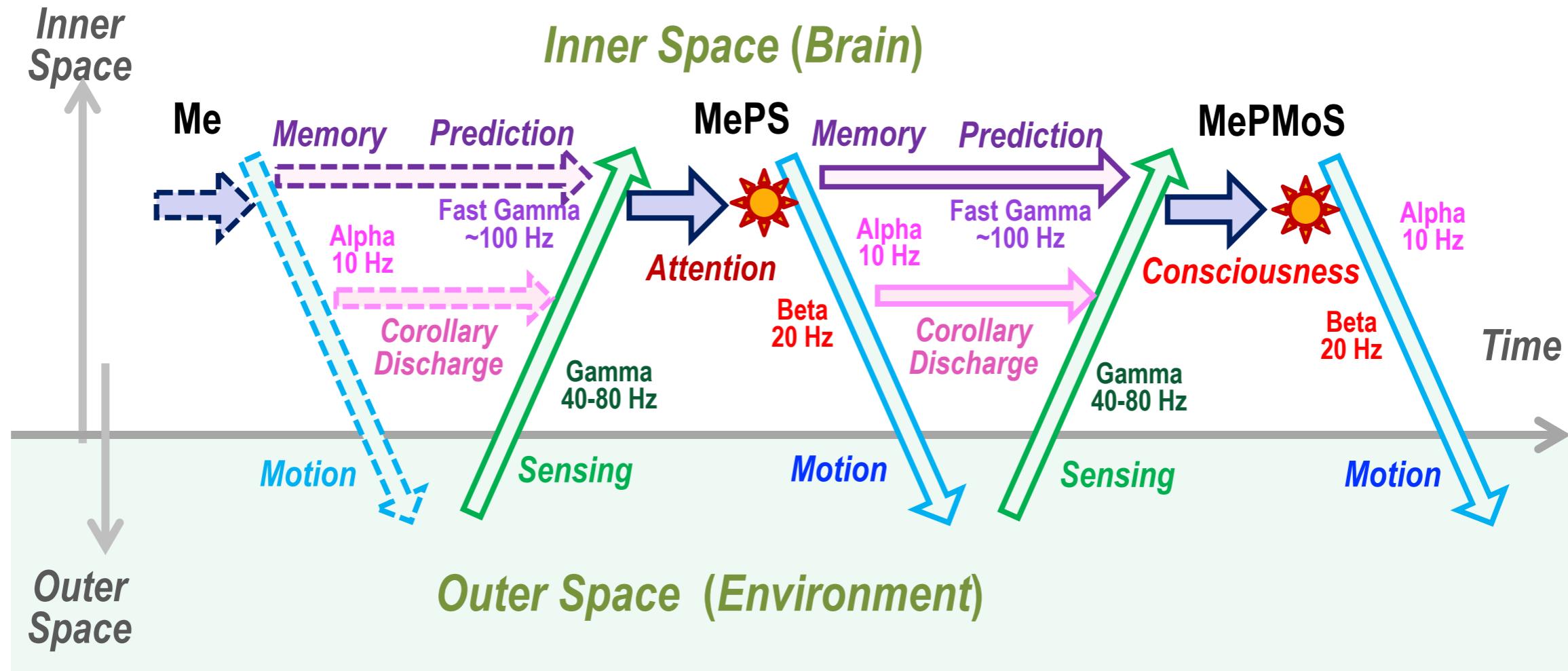
Covert Attention = Alpha Brainwave



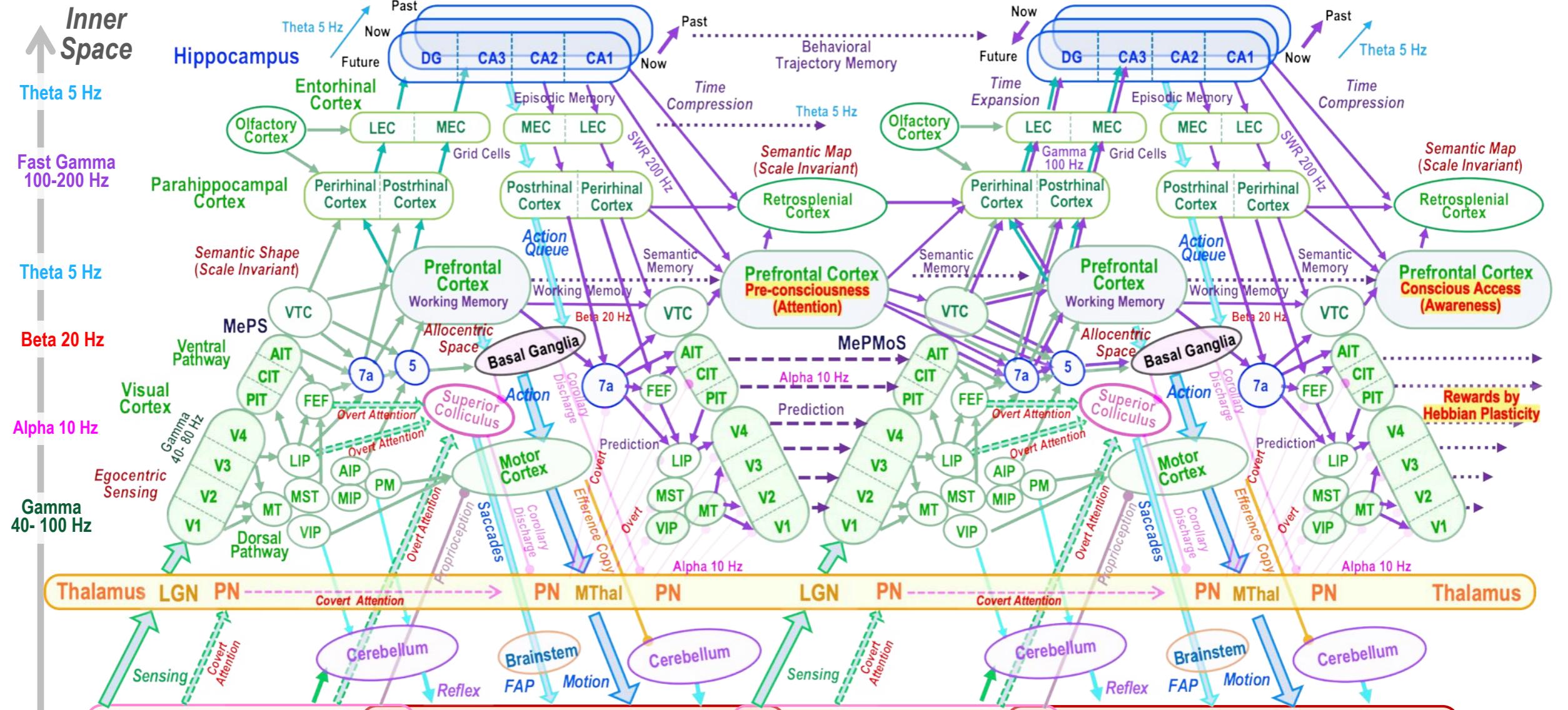
New Space-Time Diagram of Sensorimotor Integration



New Space-Time Diagram of Sensorimotor Integration



Inner Space (Brain)



Outer
Space

0 ms

Theta
5 Hz

100 ms

Alpha
10 Hz

200 ms

300 ms

400 ms

Time

Experimental Evidence: Reaction Time

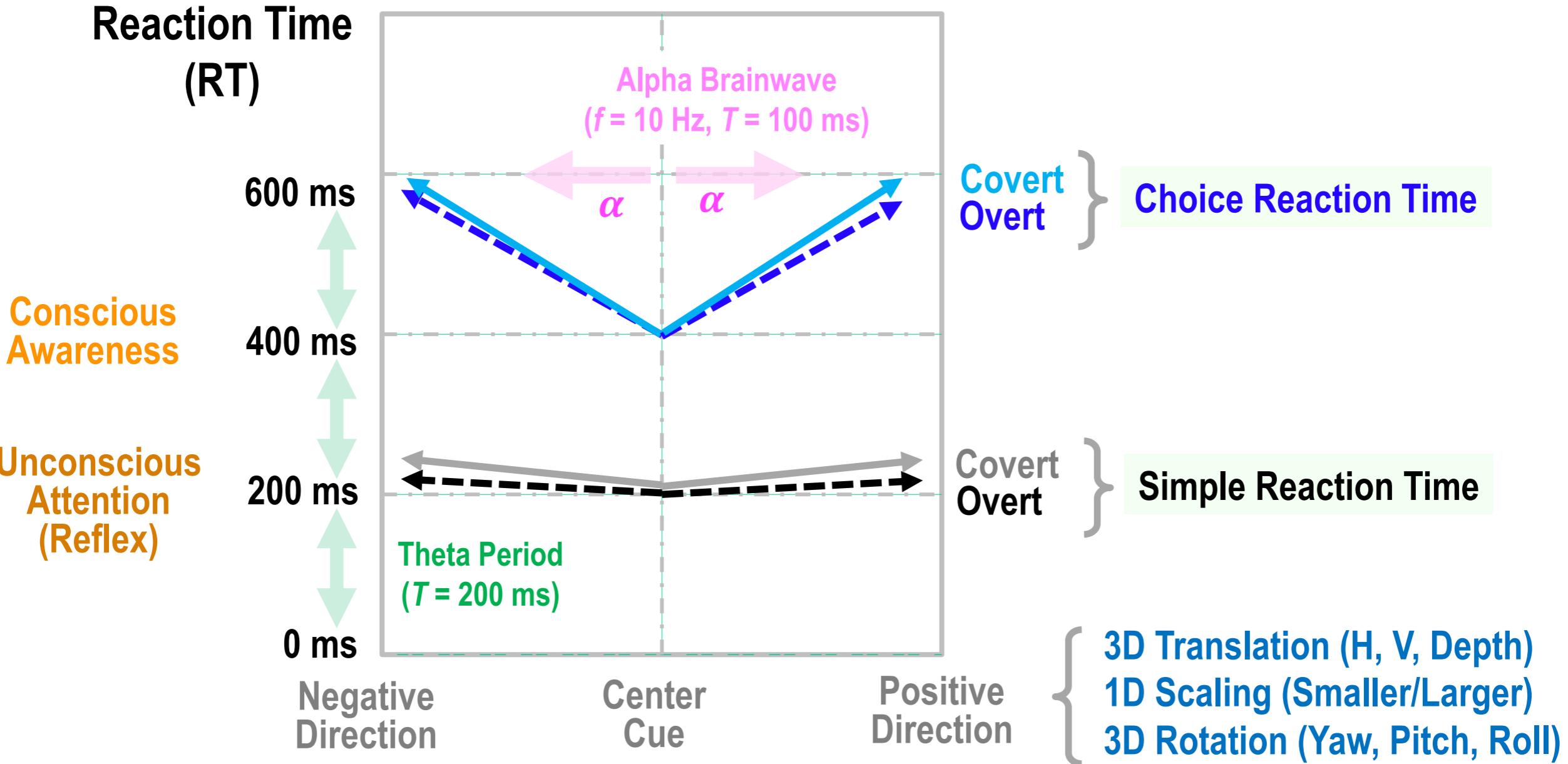
How do we know the locations?



How do we know the locations?



Prediction of Reaction Time (RT) in 7D



Visual Perception of 3D Space and Shape in Time

Part I

2D Space Perception by 2D Linear Translation

52 EMC members

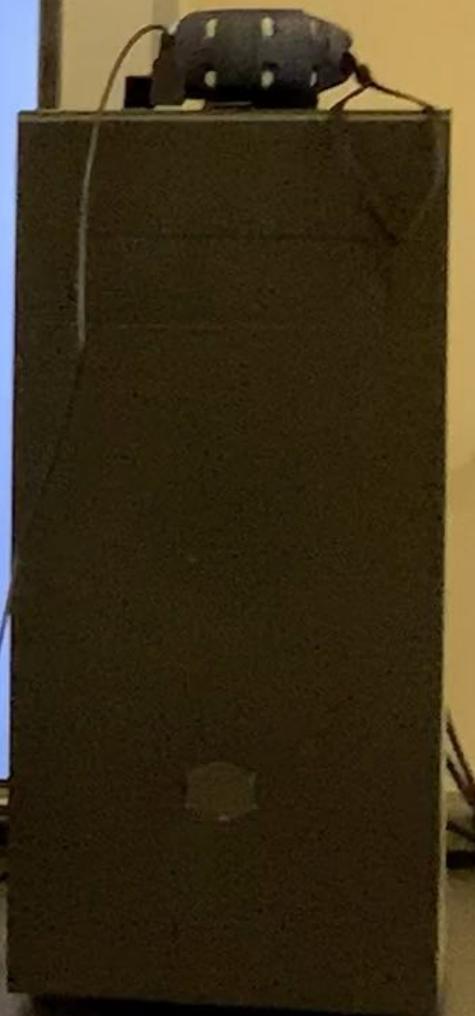
Umaima Afifa, Javier Carmona, Amy Dinh, Trevor McCarthy, Brian Ta, Patrick Wilson,
Benjamin Asdell, Jinwoo Baik, Archana Biju, Sonia Chung, Christopher Dao,
Mark Diamond, Saba Doust, Angela East, Diego Espino, Kailey Fleiszig-Evans, Adrian Franco,
Anthony Garibay-Gutierrez, Aparajeeta Guha, Roshan Gunturu, Luke Handley,
Christina Honore, Abinav Kannan, Jared Khoo, Mira Khosla, Chandan Kittur, Alexandra Kwon,
Jessica Lee, Nicholas Lwe, Mylan Mayer, Elizabeth Mills, Delilah Pineda, Pasha Pourebrahim,
Jacob Rajacich, Shan Rizvi, Liliana Rosales, Leonard Schummer, Conor Sefkow,
Alexander Stangel, Cindy Ta, Ivy Ta, Natalie Tong, Kyle Tsujimoto, Alyssa Vu, Henry Wang,
Amanda Yares, Natsuko Yamaguchi, Ki Woong Yoon, Shuyi Yu,
Aaron P. Blaisdell*, and Katsushi Arisaka

University of California, Los Angeles

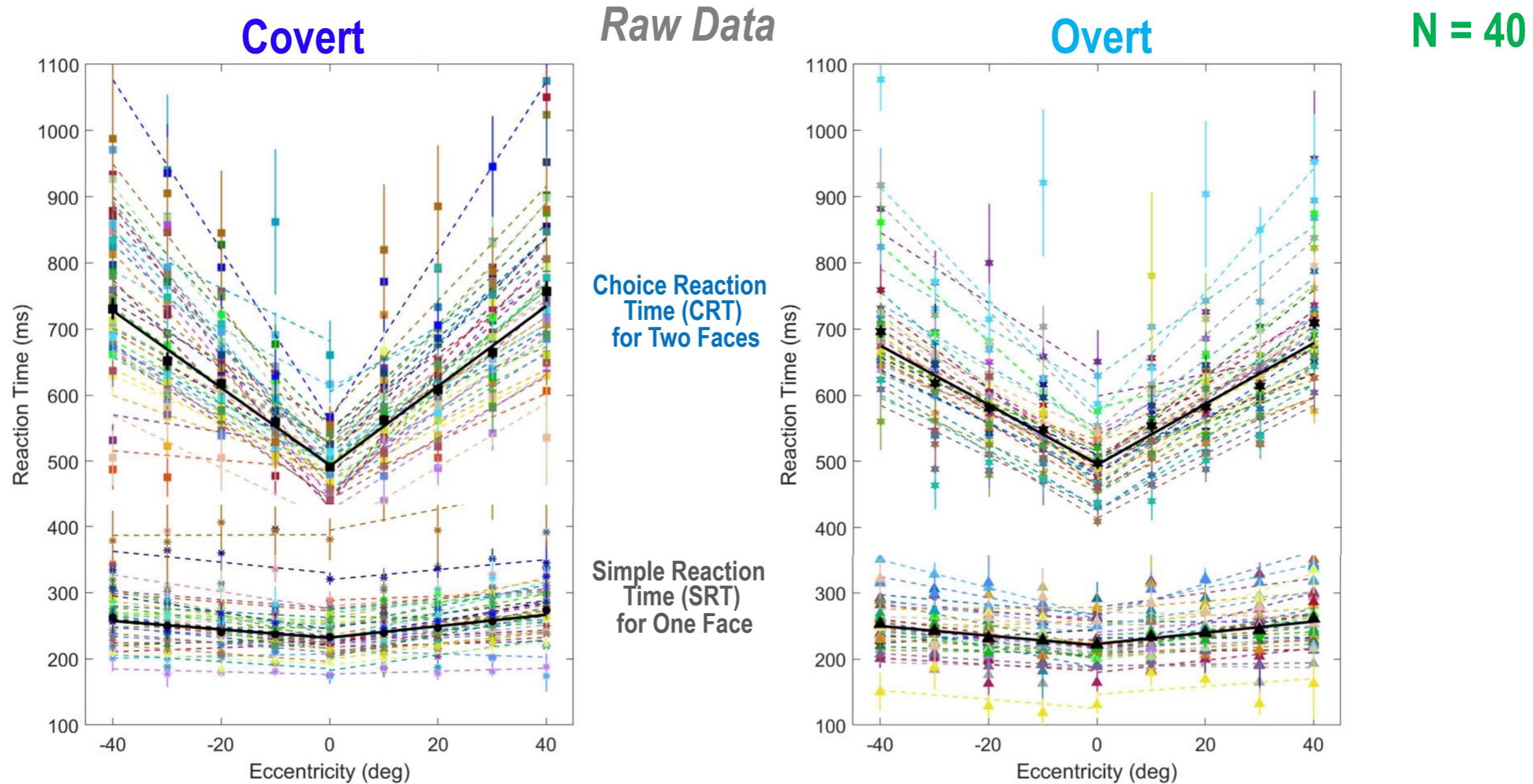
~~100~~
7
Plan ~10
APOChromatic



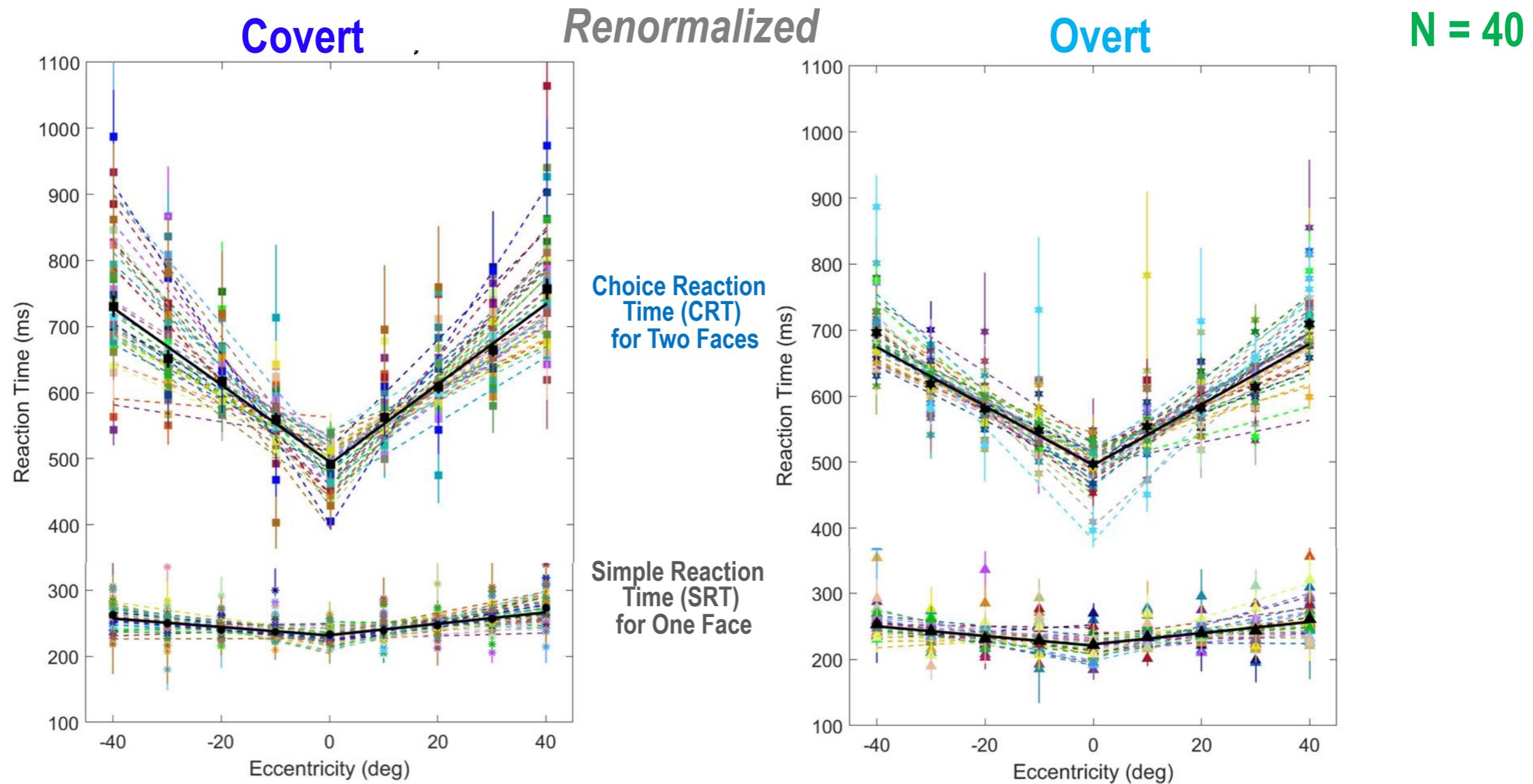
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate windows.



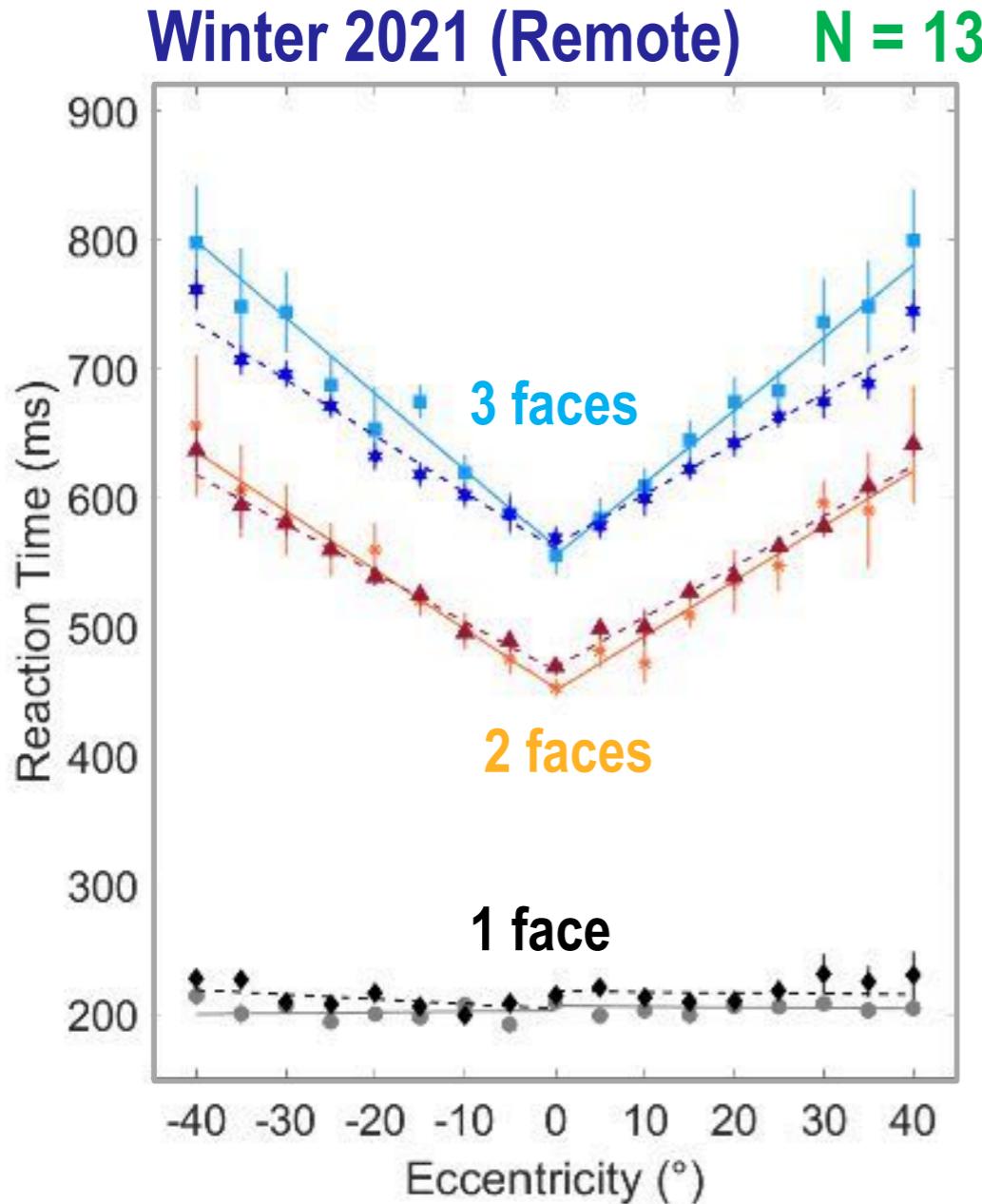
Eccentricity RT W2022 New Members



Eccentricity RT W2022 New Members



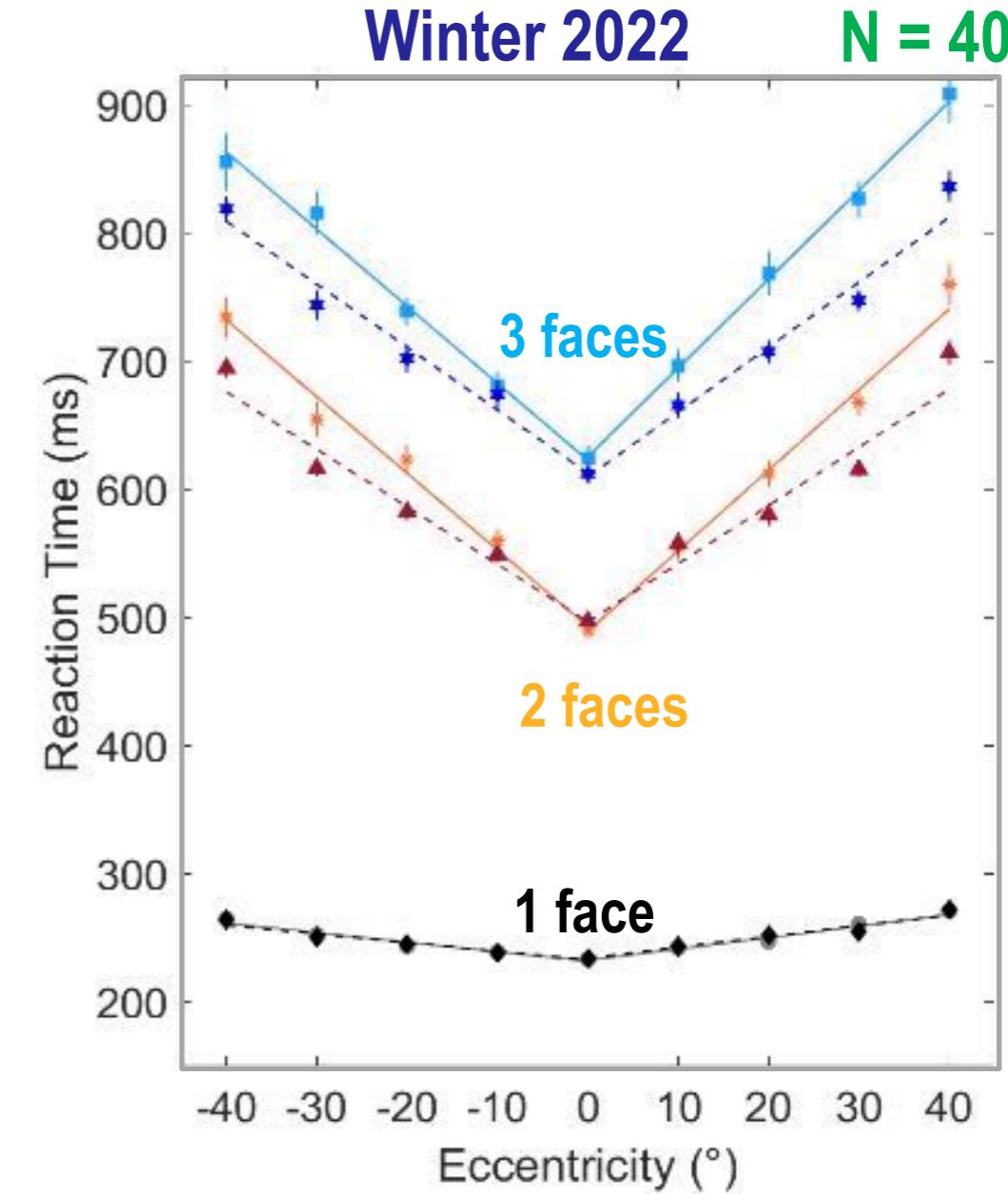
Face Eccentricity RT



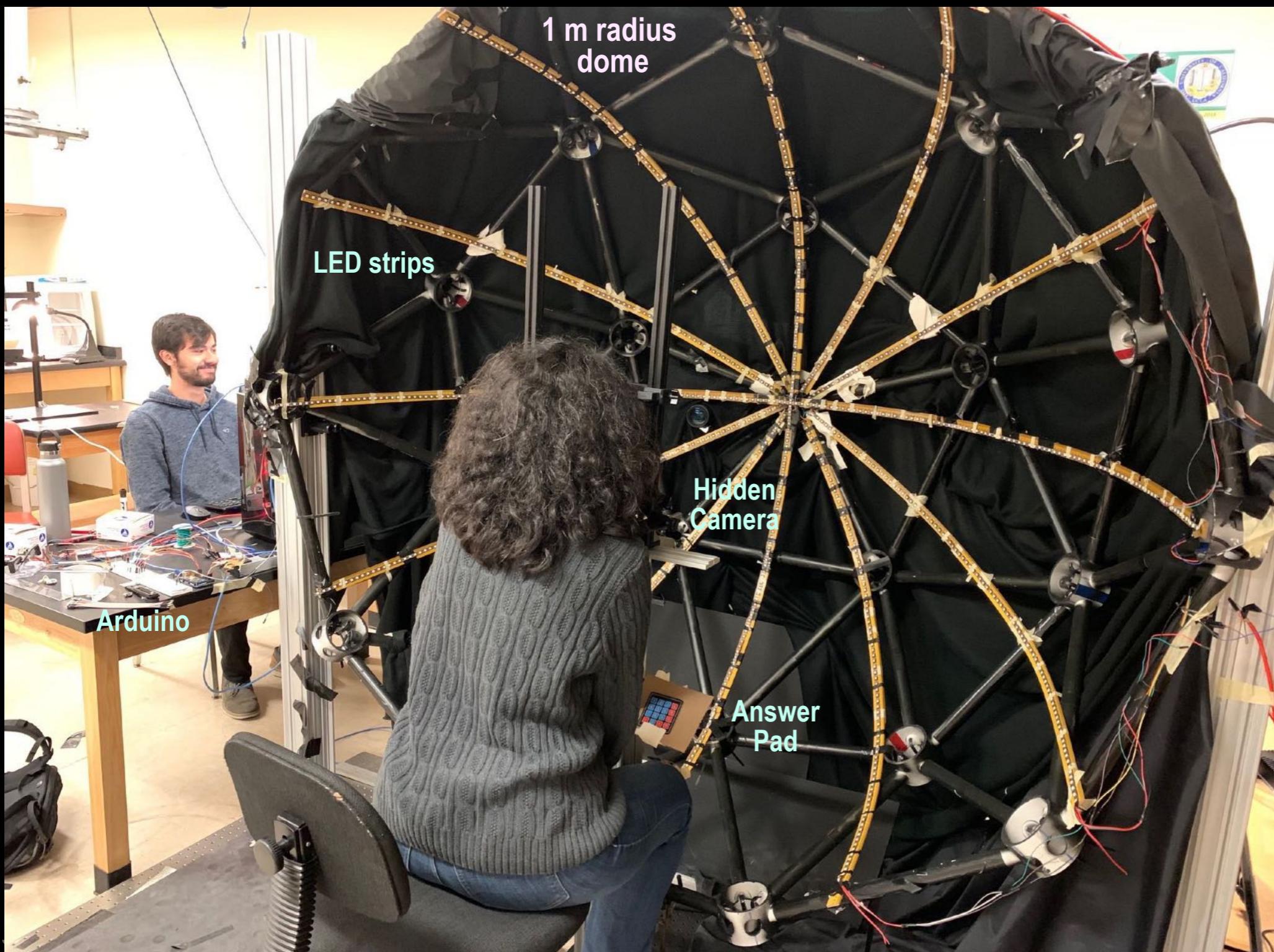
Covert
Overt

Covert
Overt

Covert
Overt



Zipdome Setup



Free Parameters:

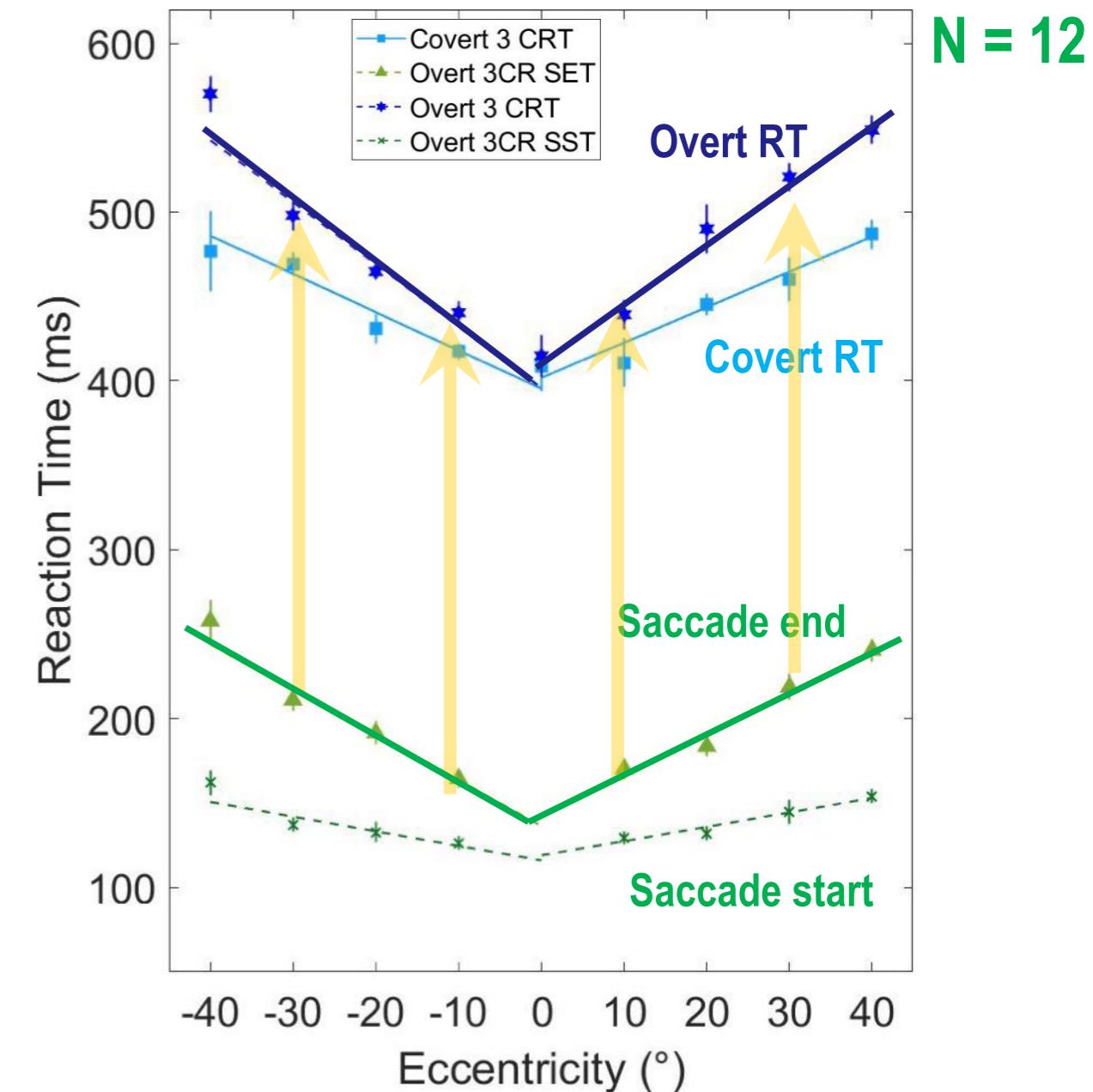
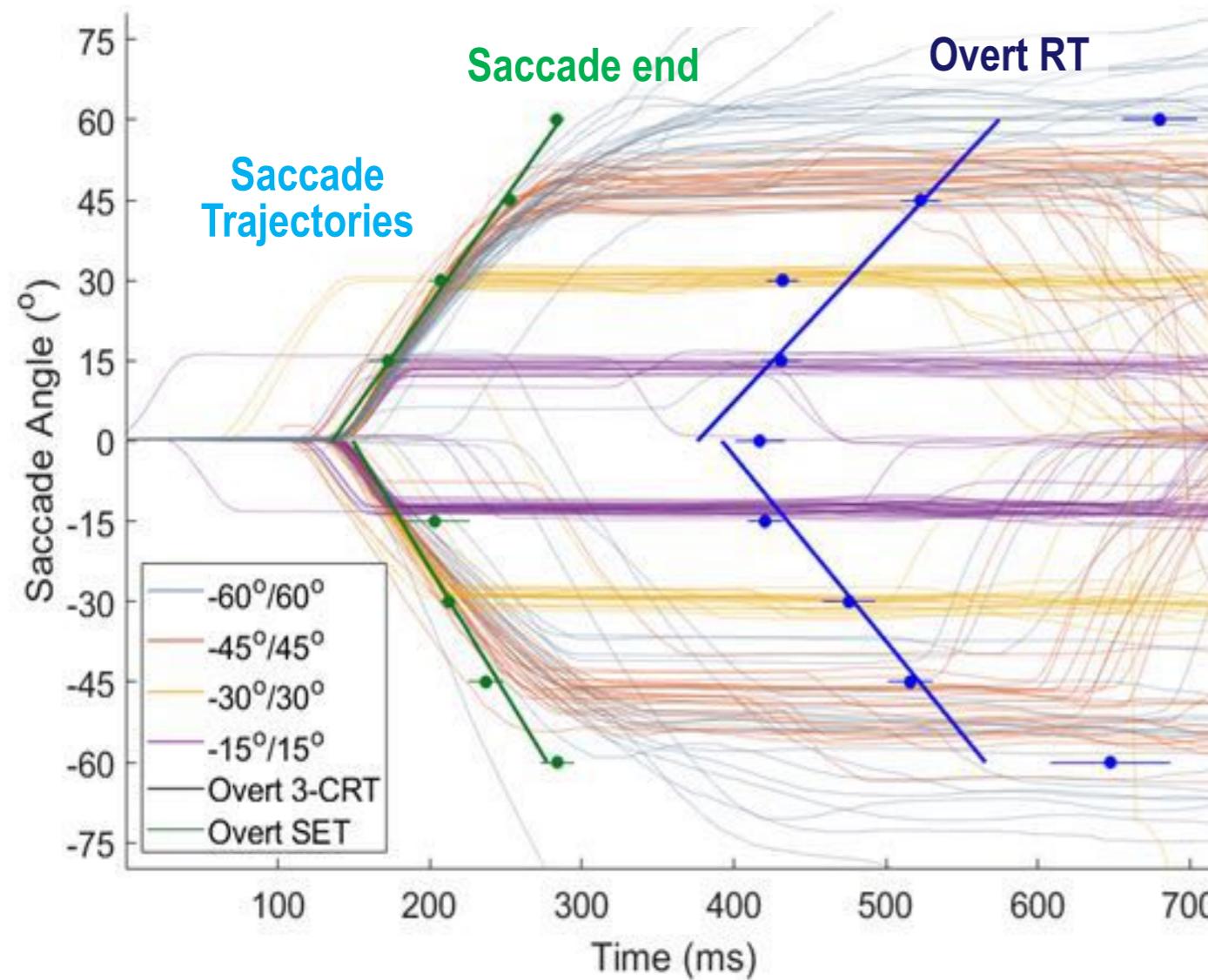
- Location
- Color
- Intensity
- Timing
- Duration

Observables:

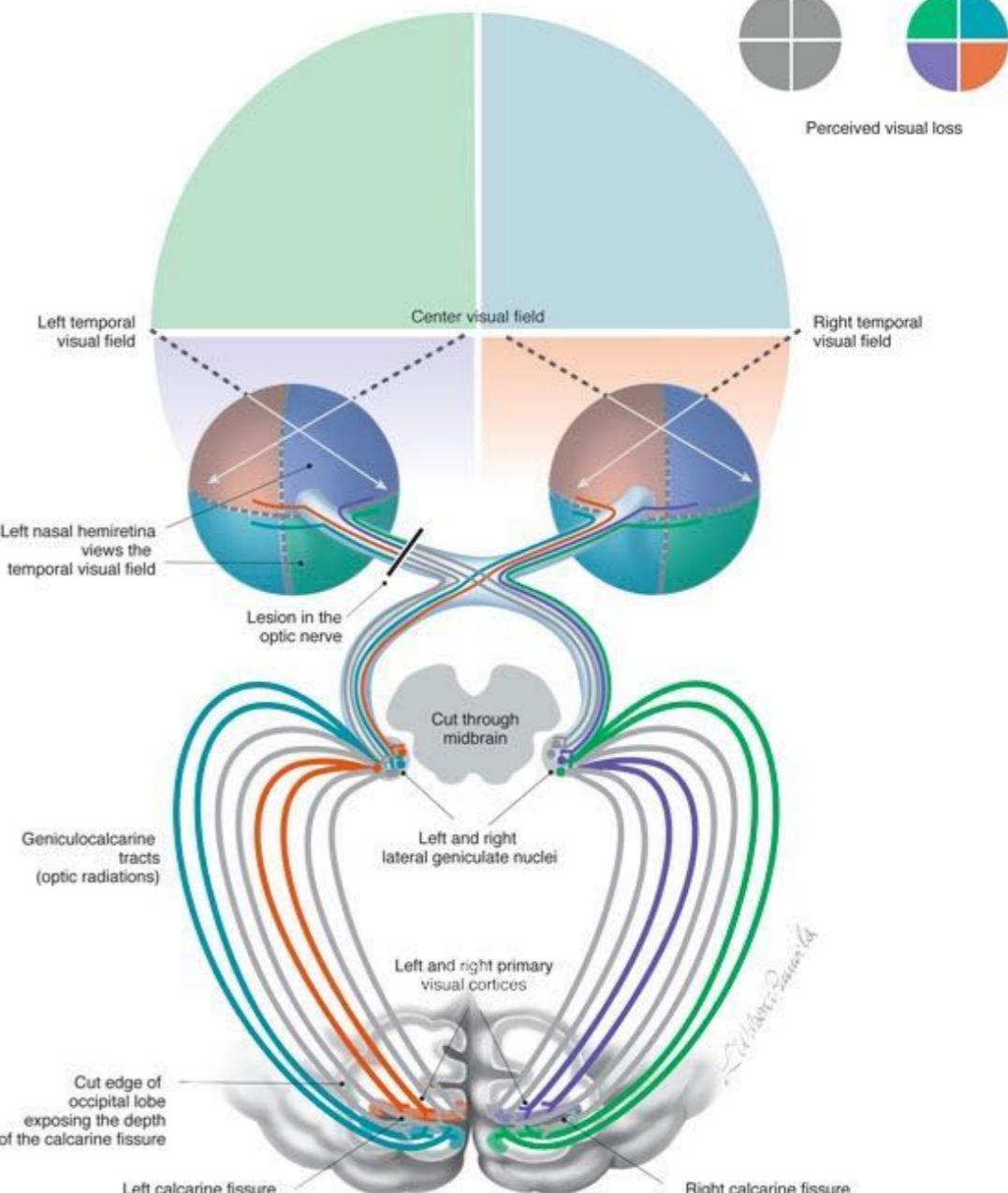
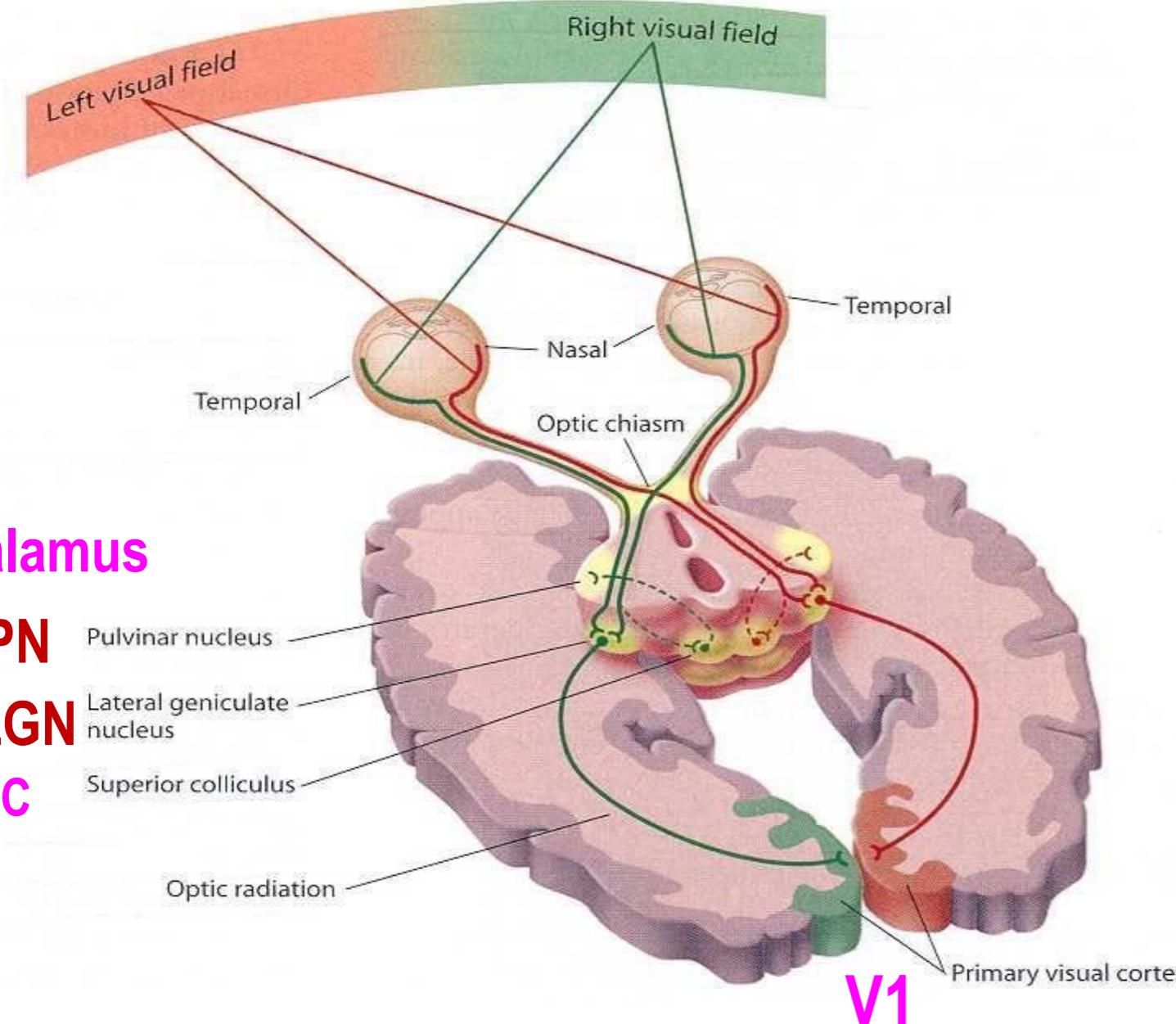
- Reaction Time
- Eye Motion
- Brainwaves

Spin-off of Physics 4BL

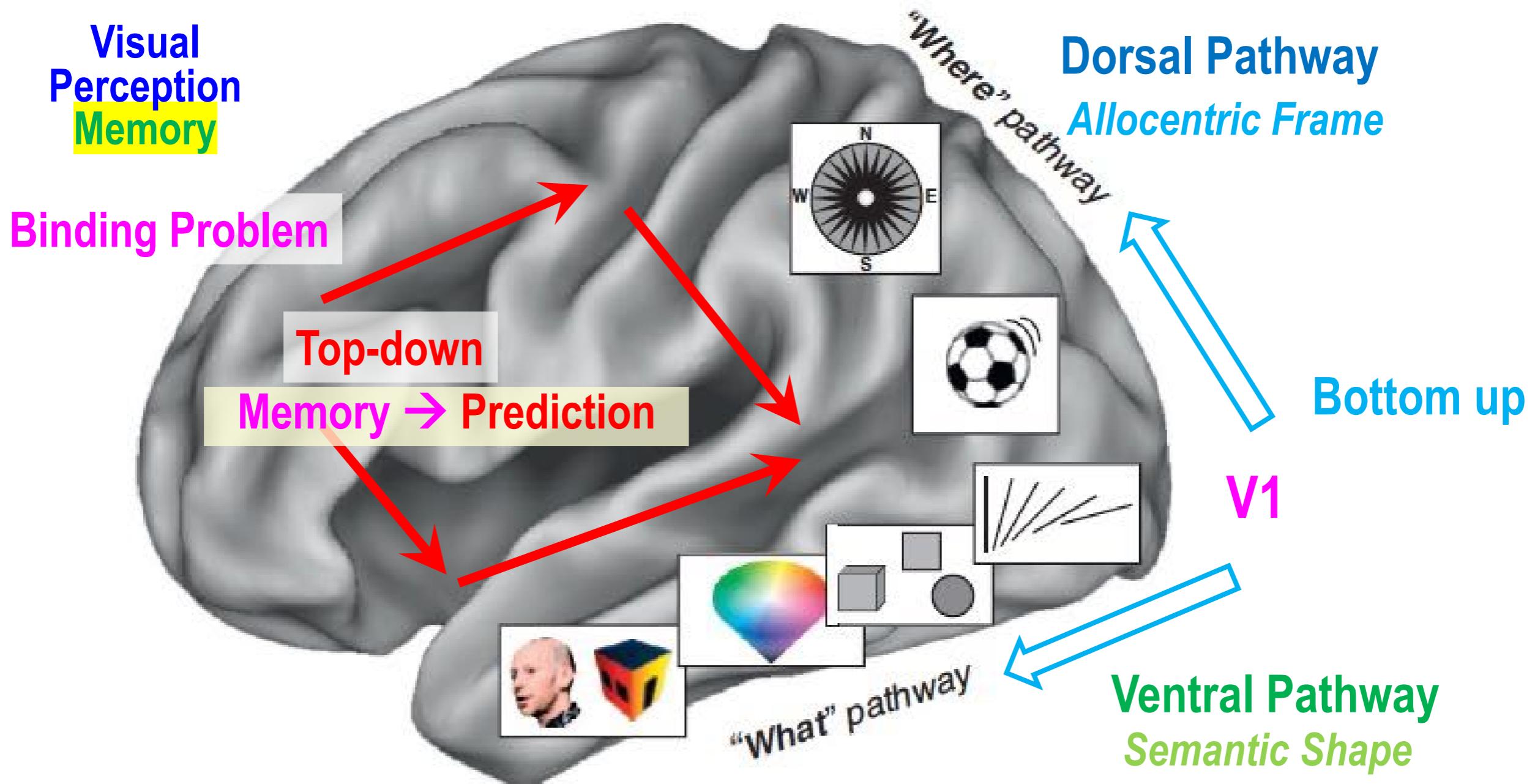
Eye Motion Tracking



Human Eyes → LGN (Lateral Geniculate Nucleus) → V1

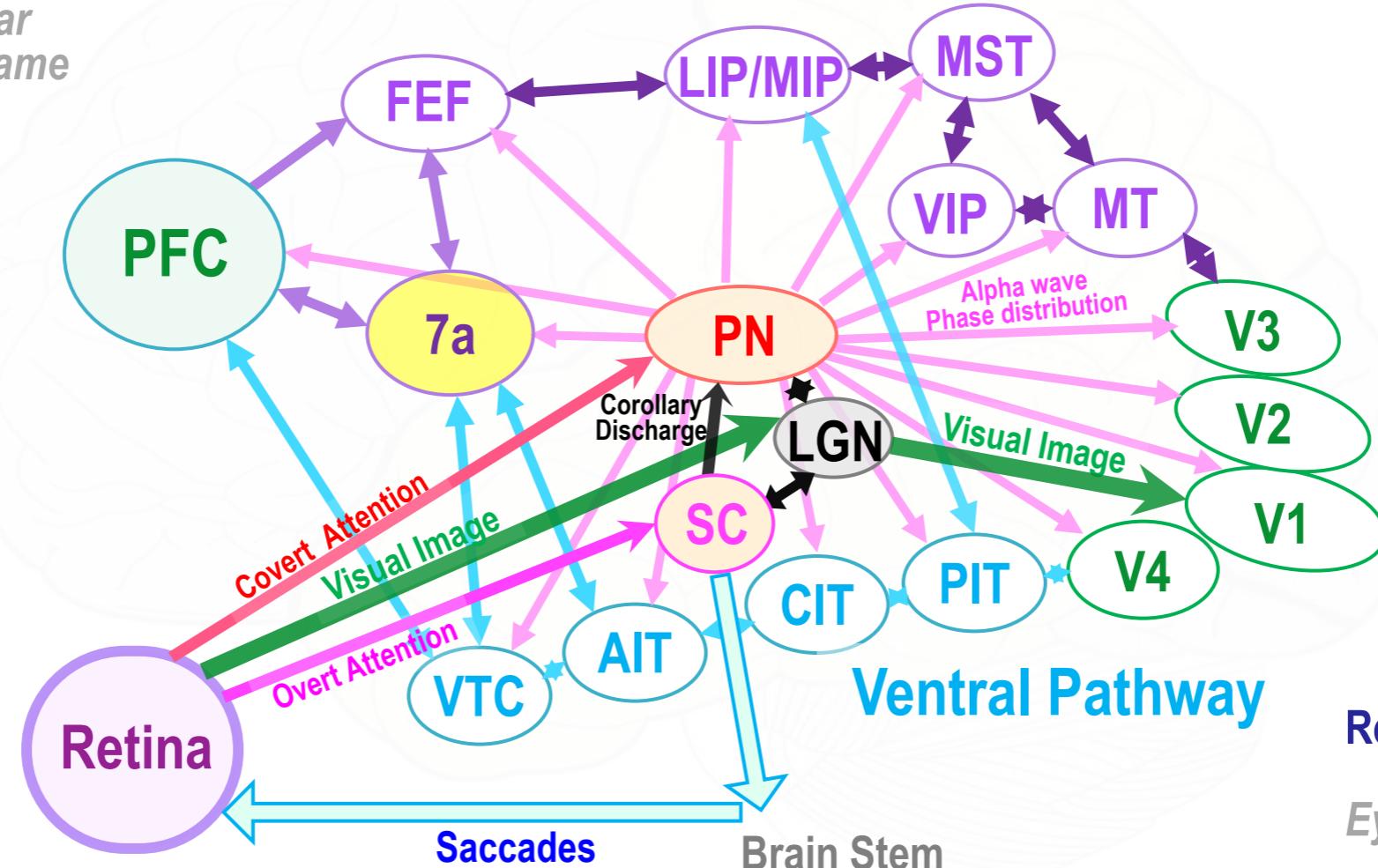


Two Visual Pathways

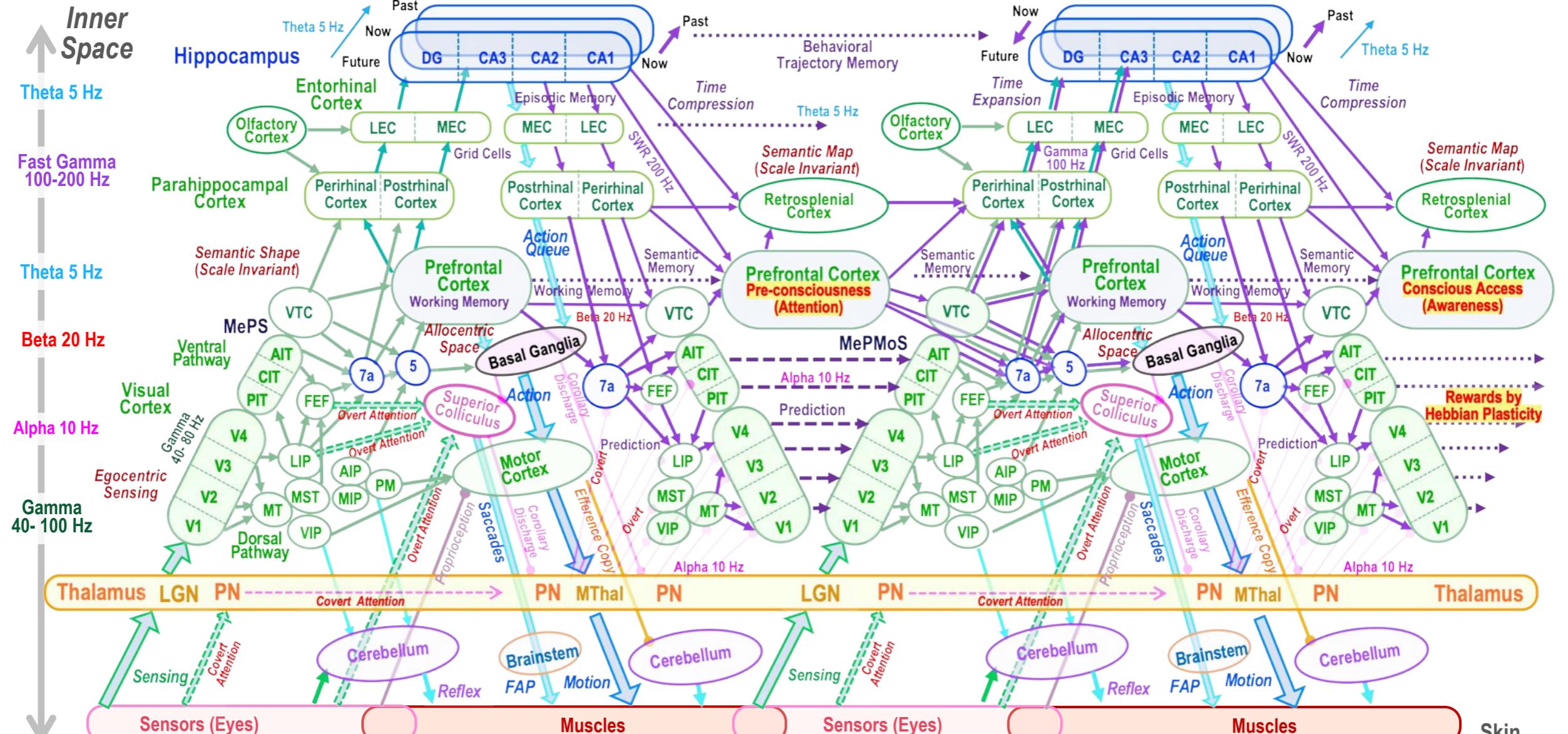


Two Visual Pathways with Attention

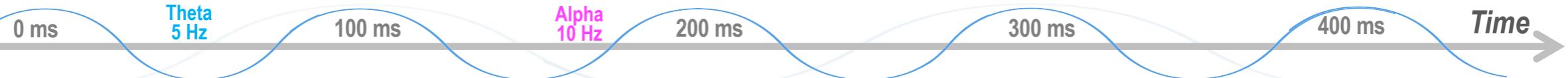
Conscious
Visual Perception
(Awareness)
3D Cartesian
3D Linear-Polar
Body-centric Frame



Inner Space (Brain)

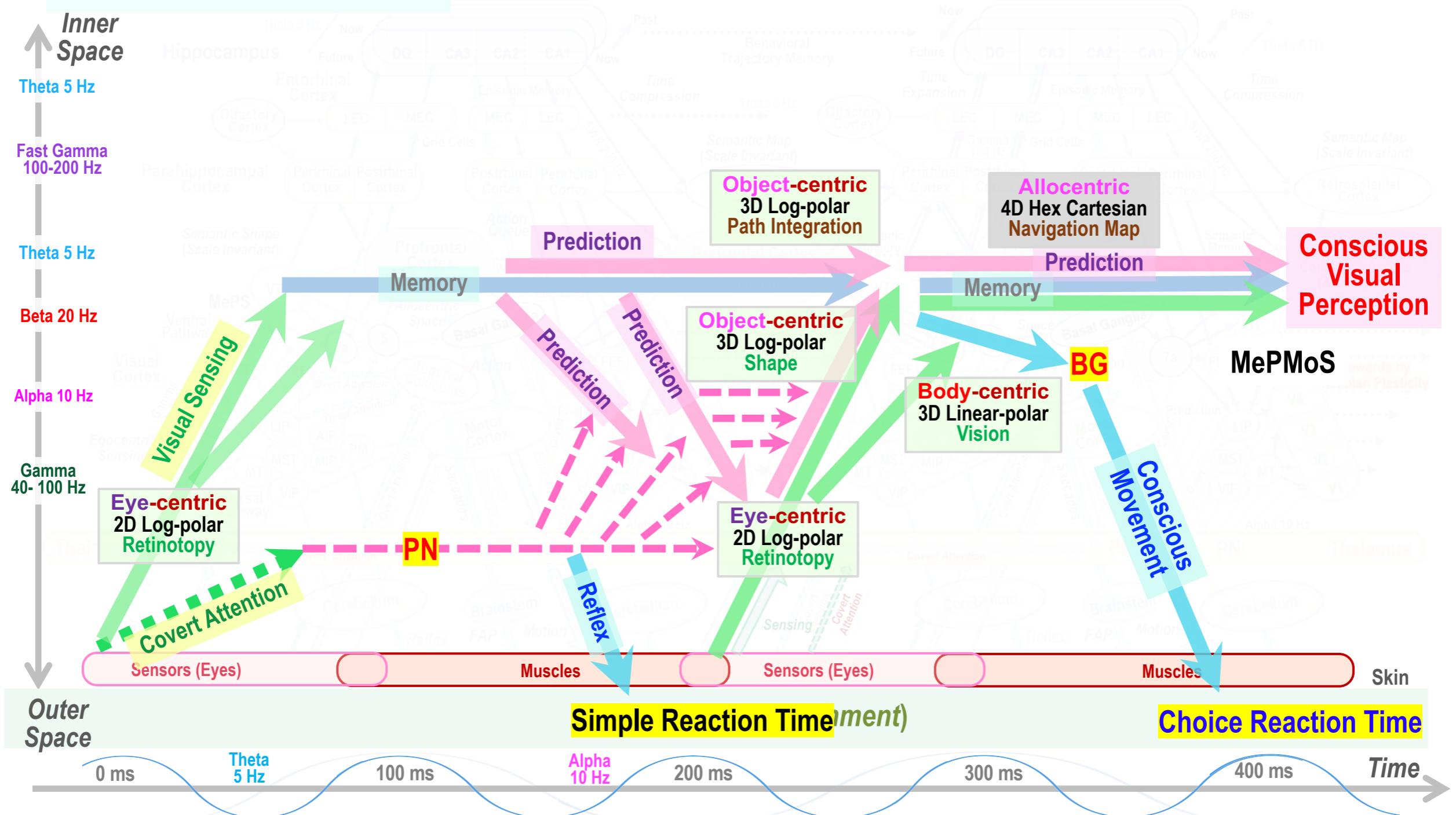


Outer Space (Environment)



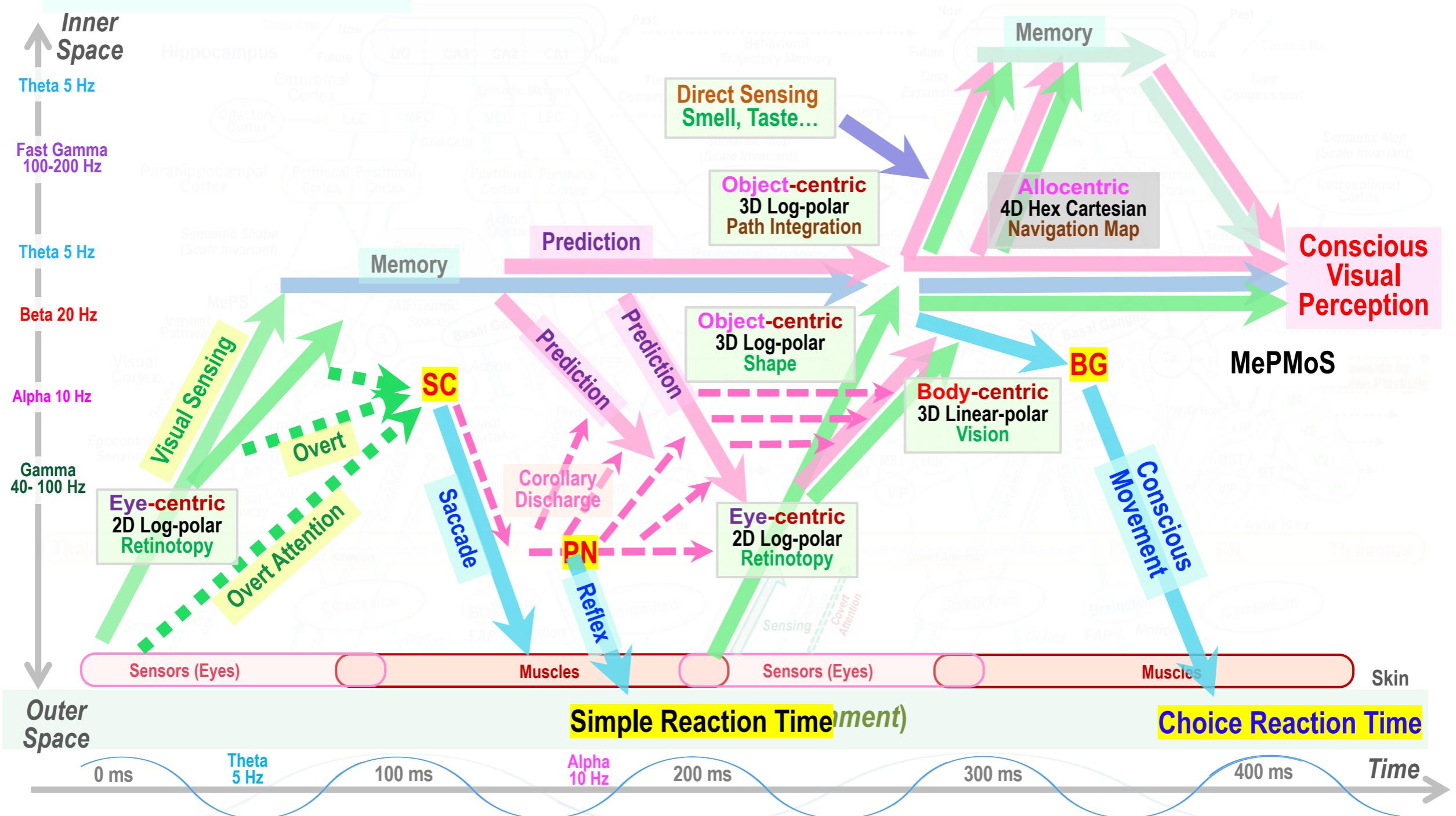
Covert Attention

Inner Space (Brain)



Overt Attention

Inner Space (Brain)



How do we know the distances?



Visual Perception of 3D Space and Shape in Time

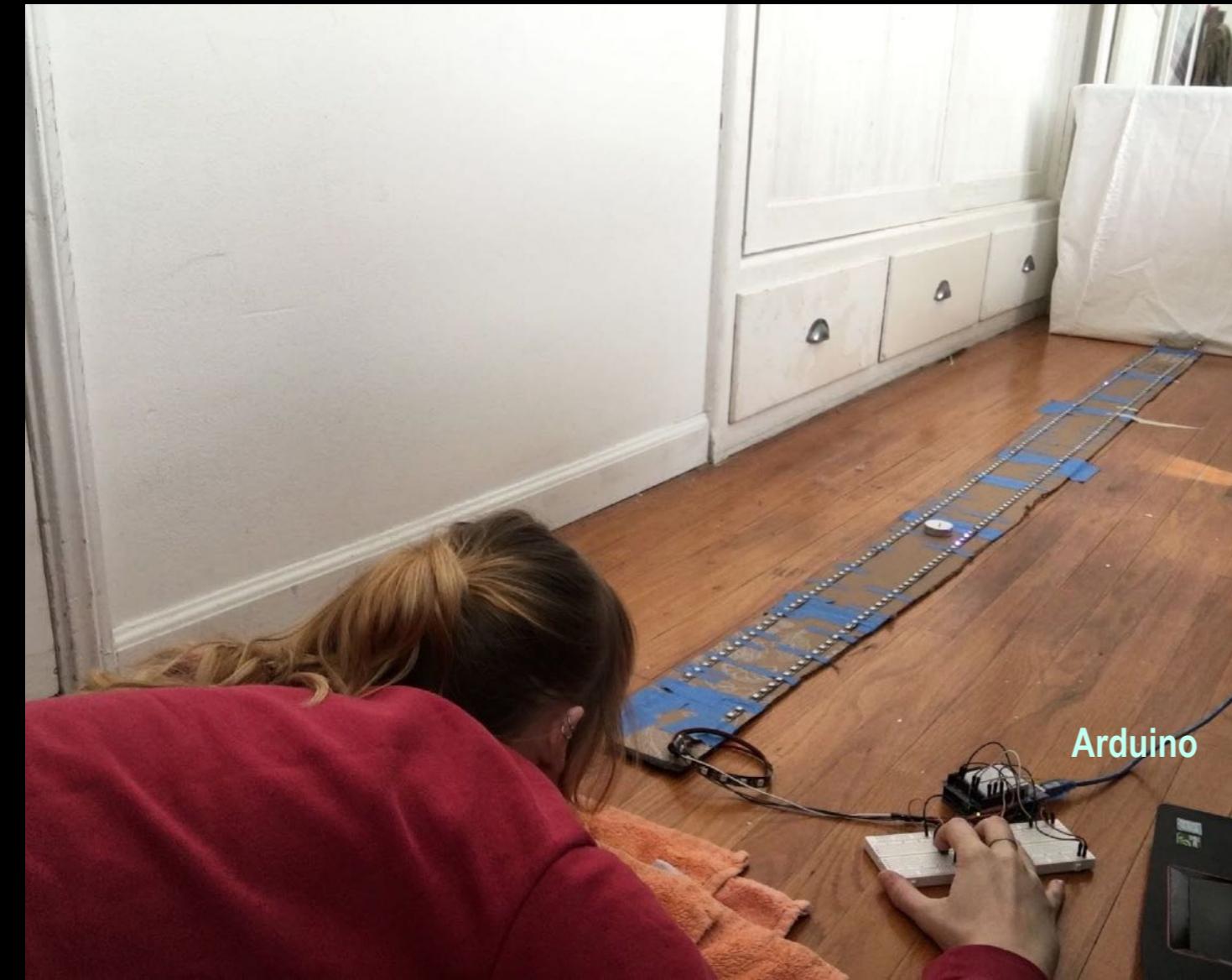
Part II 3D Space Perception with Holographic Depth **30 EMC members**

Isabella Bustanoby, Andrew Krupien, Umaina Afifa, Benjamin Asdell, Michaela Bacani, James Boudreau, Javier Carmona, Pranav Chandrashekhar, Mark Diamond, Diego Espino, Arnav Gangal, Chandan Kittur, Yaochi Li, Tanvir Mann, Christian Matamoros, Trevor McCarthy, Elizabeth Mills, Stephen Nazareth, Justin Nguyen, Kenya Ochoa, Sophie Robbins, Despoina Sparakis, Brian Ta, Kian Trengove, Tyler Xu, Natsuko Yamaguchi, Christine Yang, Eden Zafran, Aaron P. Blaisdell*, and Katsushi Arisaka

University of California, Los Angeles

Reaction Time Setup for Depth Perception

Spin-off of Physics 4BL



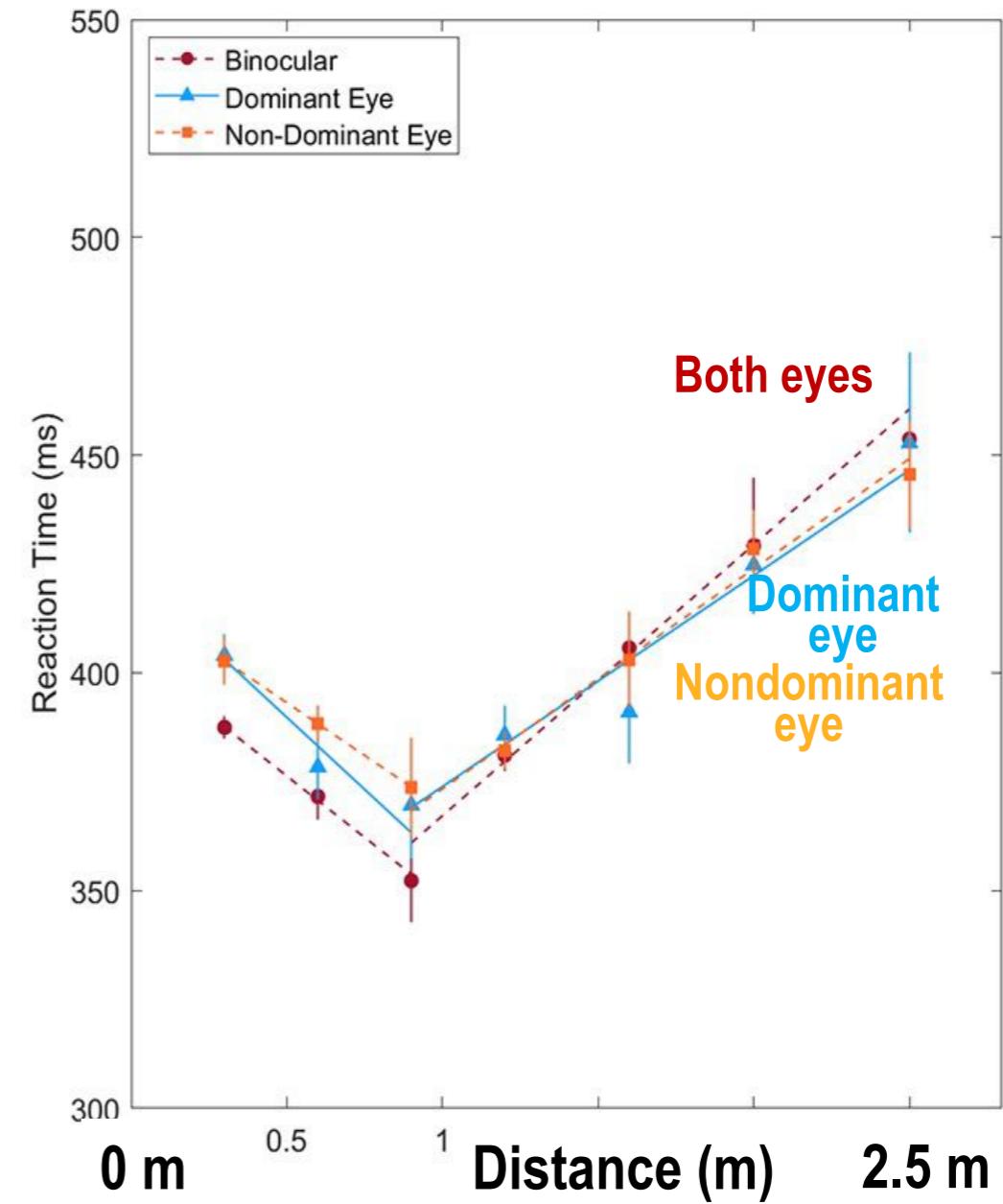
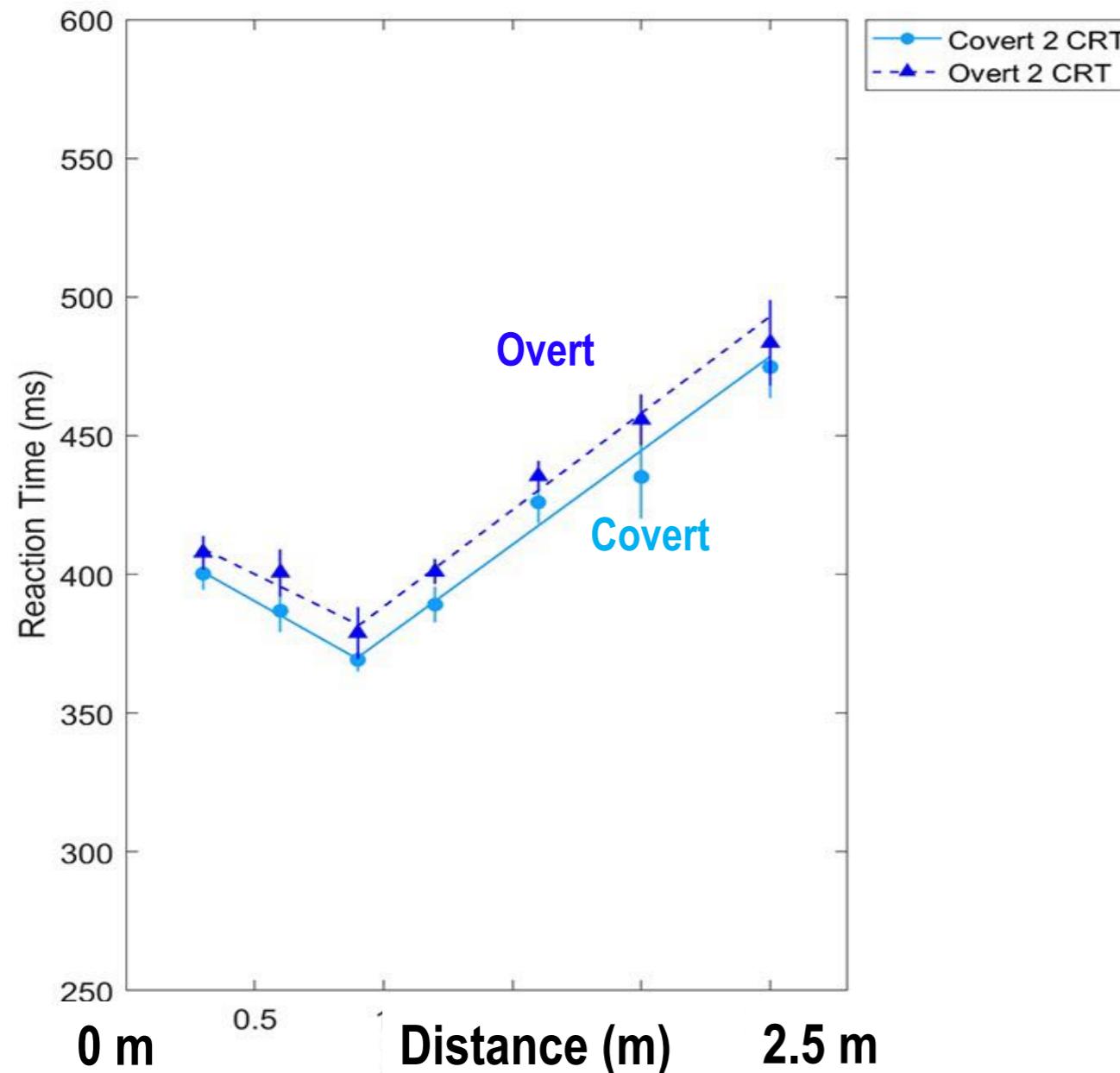
Arduino



Arduino

RT vs. Depth by Remote Members

N = 7



Flat 2D Lattice RT



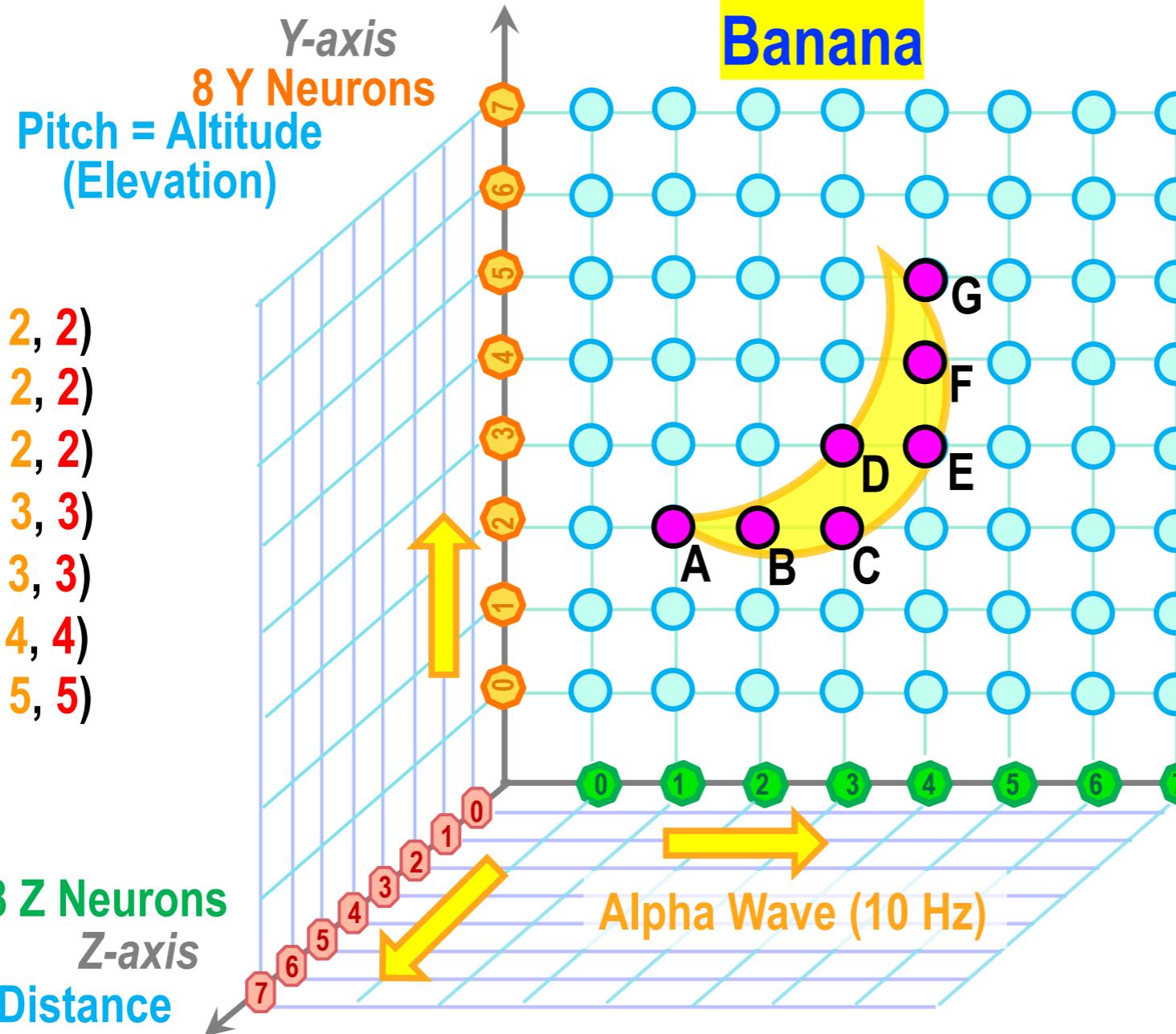
Neural Holographic Tomography (NHT) by Holographic Ring Attractor Lattice (HAL)

Principle of Neural Holographic Tomography (NHT)

3D → 1D

Vision

$$\begin{aligned} A &= (1, 2, 2) \\ B &= (2, 2, 2) \\ C &= (3, 2, 2) \\ D &= (3, 3, 3) \\ E &= (4, 3, 3) \\ F &= (4, 4, 4) \\ G &= (4, 5, 5) \end{aligned}$$



Retinotopy
 $8 \times 8 = 64$ pixels

Six Holographic Plane Waves:

$$\begin{aligned} f_{X\pm}(\vec{r}, t) &= A \cos(k \vec{U}_X \cdot \vec{r} \pm \omega t + \phi_X) \\ f_{Y\pm}(\vec{r}, t) &= A \cos(k \vec{U}_Y \cdot \vec{r} \pm \omega t + \phi_Y) \\ f_{Z\pm}(\vec{r}, t) &= A \cos(k \vec{U}_Z \cdot \vec{r} \pm \omega t + \phi_Z) \end{aligned}$$

Direction Unit Vectors :

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{U}_X &= (1, 0, 0), \vec{U}_Y = (0, 1, 0), \vec{U}_Z = (0, 0, 1) \\ |\vec{U}_X| &= 1, \quad |\vec{U}_Y| = 1, \quad |\vec{U}_Z| = 1 \\ \vec{U}_X \cdot \vec{U}_Y &= 0, \quad \vec{U}_Y \cdot \vec{U}_Z = 0, \quad \vec{U}_Z \cdot \vec{U}_X = 0 \end{aligned}$$

3D → 1D Hologram for Perception and Memory of 3D Banana Shape and Location

3D → 1D

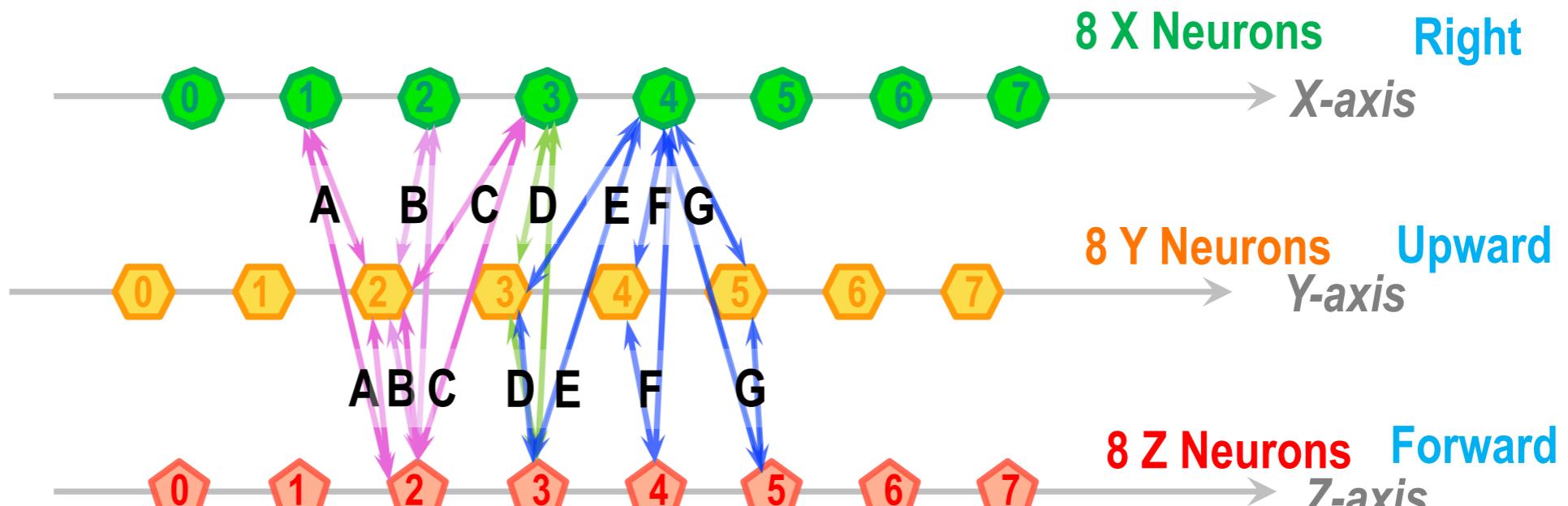
Banana

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 \times 3 = 24 \text{ Neurons} \\ 8^2 \times 3 = 192 \text{ Synapses} \\ 8^3 = 512 \text{ Voxels (in 3D)} \end{array} \right.$$

A = (1, 2, 2)
B = (2, 2, 2)
C = (3, 2, 2)
D = (3, 3, 3)
E = (4, 3, 3)
F = (4, 4, 4)
G = (4, 5, 5)



Alpha Wave (10 Hz)



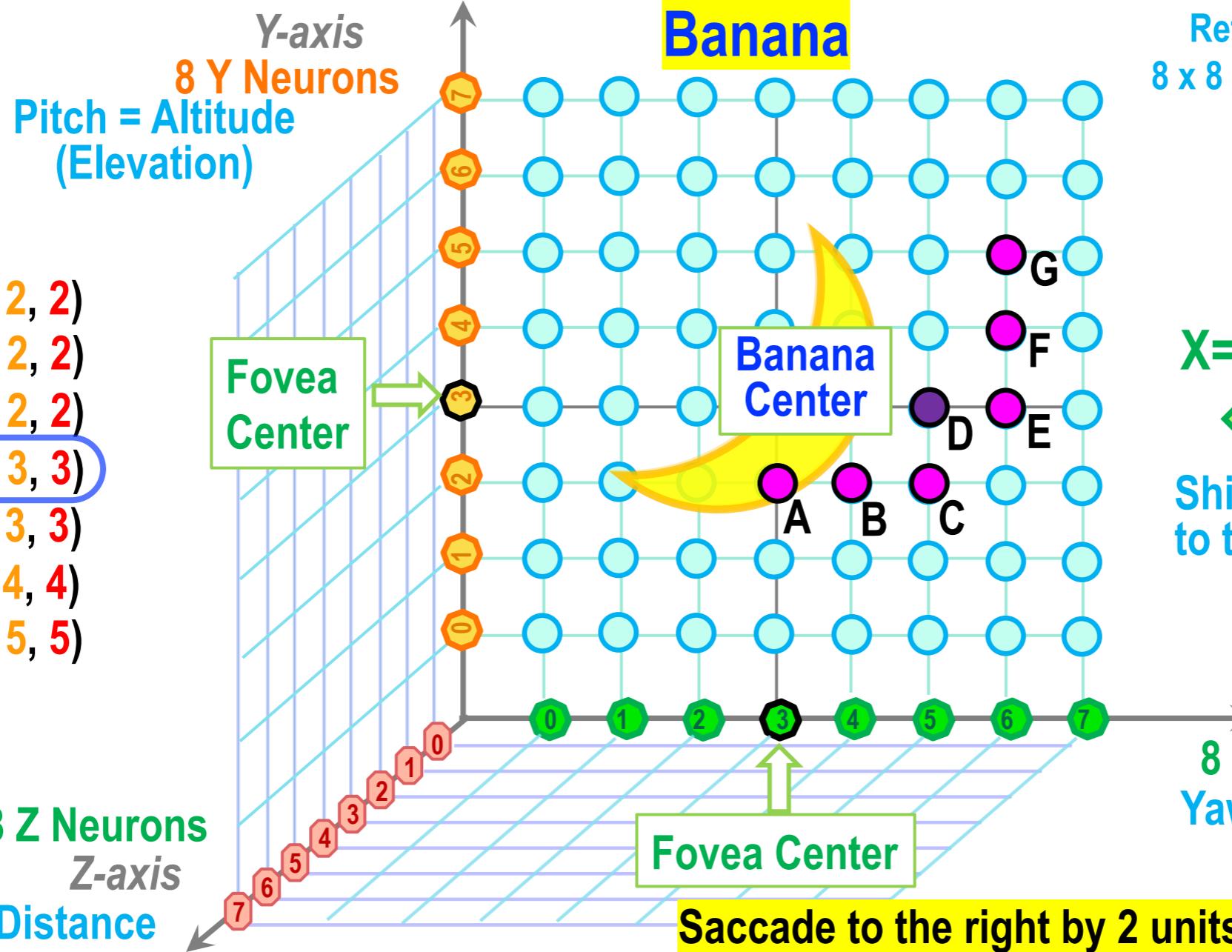
Memory and Prediction of the 3D Banana
→ Visual Awareness (Consciousness)

Banana shifted to the Right

3D → 1D

Vision

- A = (3, 2, 2)
- B = (4, 2, 2)
- C = (5, 2, 2)
- D = (5, 3, 3)
- E = (6, 3, 3)
- F = (6, 4, 4)
- G = (6, 5, 5)



Retinotopy

$$8 \times 8 = 64 \text{ pixels}$$

$$8 \times 3 = 24 \text{ Neurons}$$

$$8^2 \times 3 = 192 \text{ Synapses}$$

$$8^3 = 512 \text{ Voxels (in 3D)}$$

$$X=X'-2$$

Shift the banana to the left by 2 units

Egocentric

X-axis

8 X Neurons

Yaw = Azimuth

Banana shifted to the Right

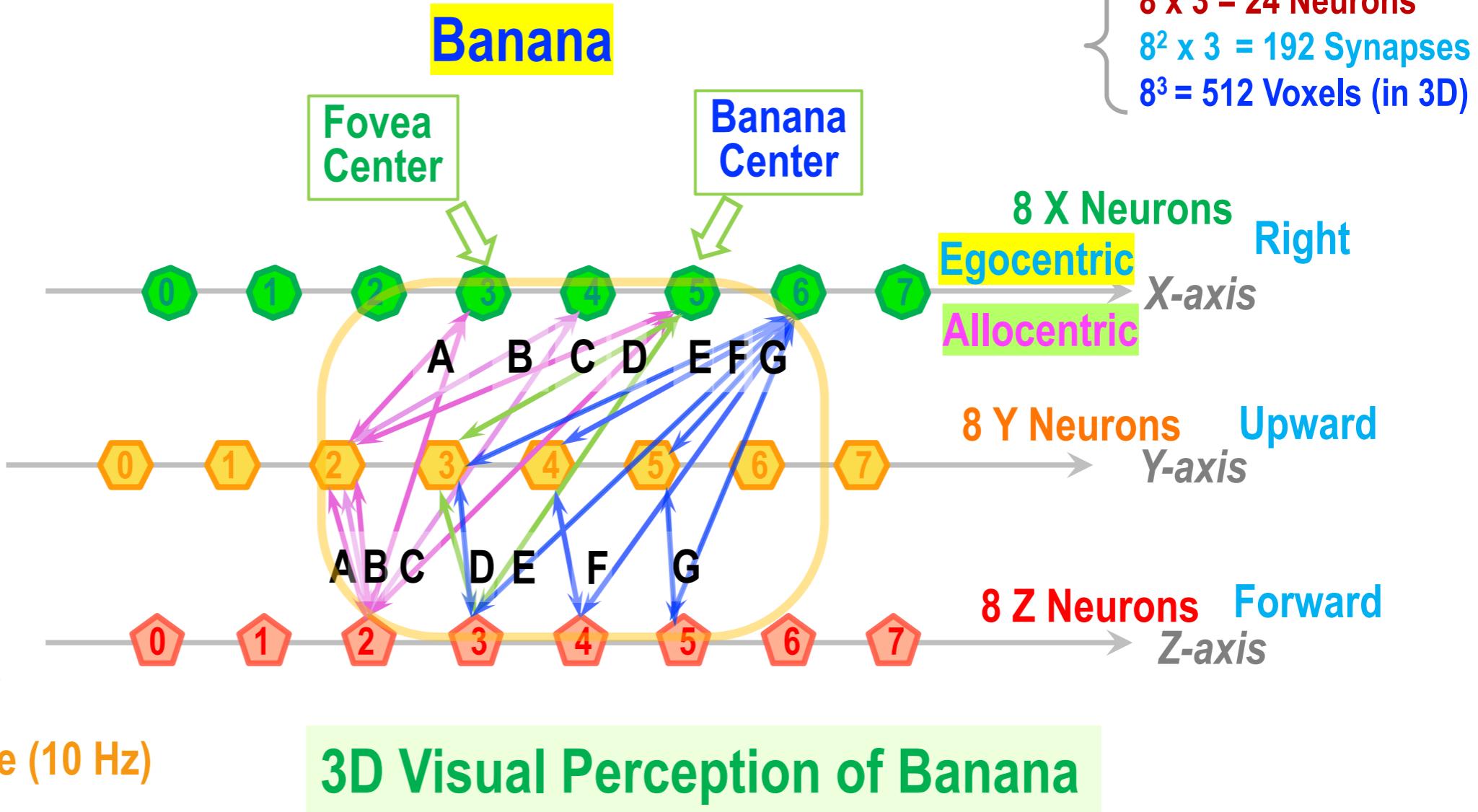
1D

$$X' = X+2$$

- A = (3, 2, 2)
- B = (4, 2, 2)
- C = (5, 2, 2)
- D = (5, 3, 3)
- E = (6, 3, 3)
- F = (6, 4, 4)
- G = (6, 5, 5)

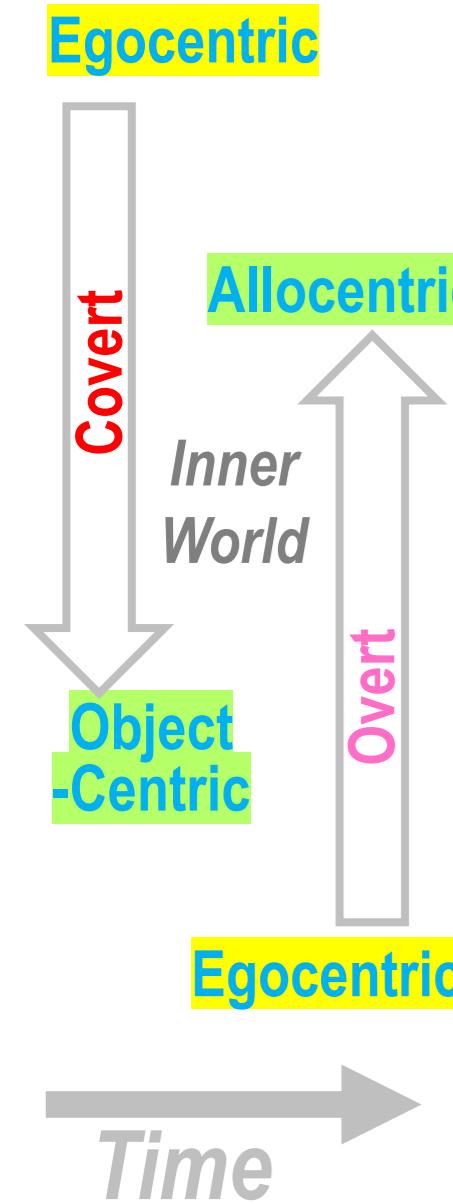


Alpha Wave (10 Hz)



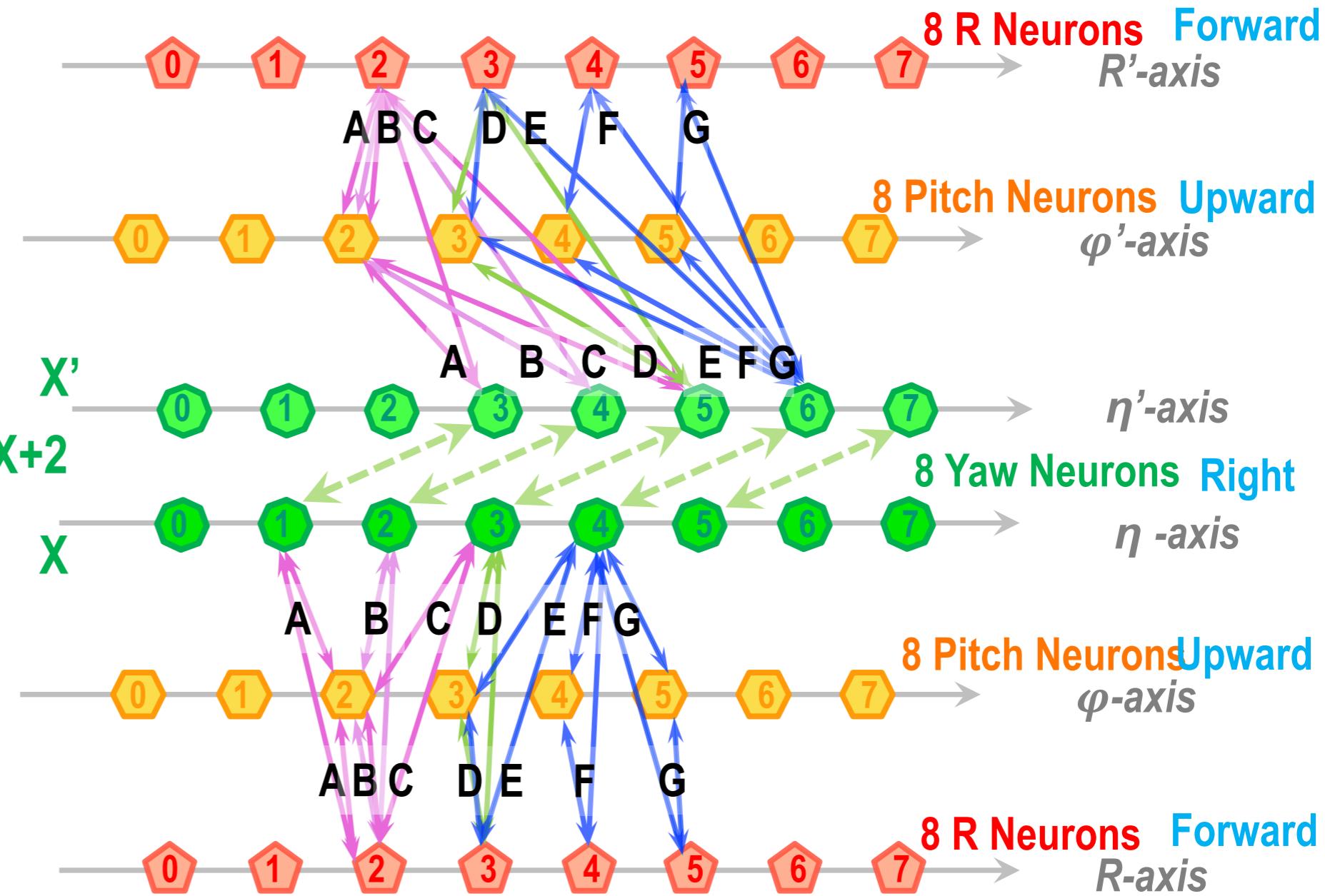
Covert → Overt Attention

1D → 1D'



$$\begin{aligned}
 A' &= (3, 2, 2) \\
 B' &= (4, 2, 2) \\
 C' &= (5, 2, 2) \\
 D' &= (5, 3, 3) \\
 E' &= (6, 3, 3) \\
 F' &= (6, 4, 4) \\
 G' &= (6, 5, 5)
 \end{aligned}$$

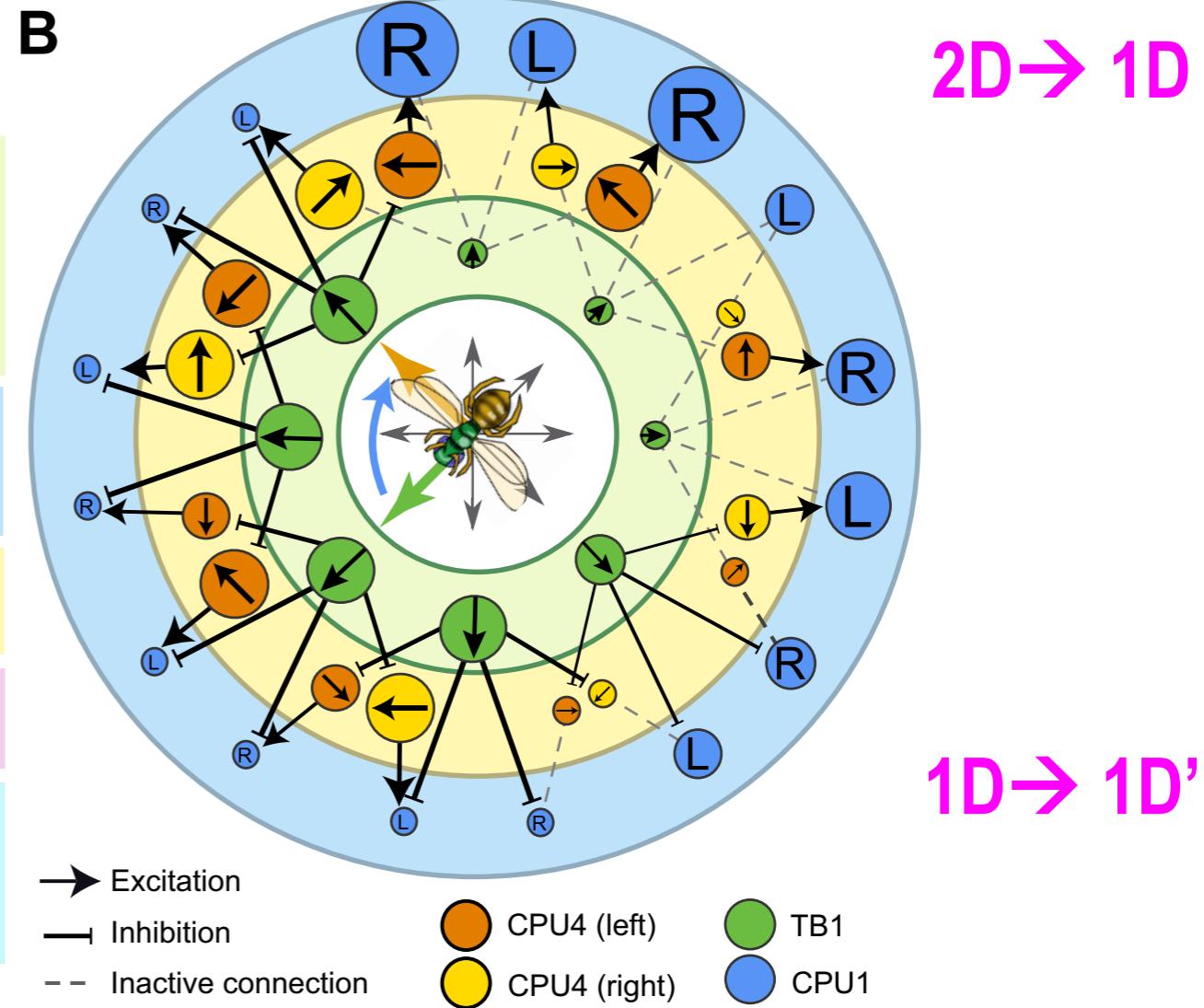
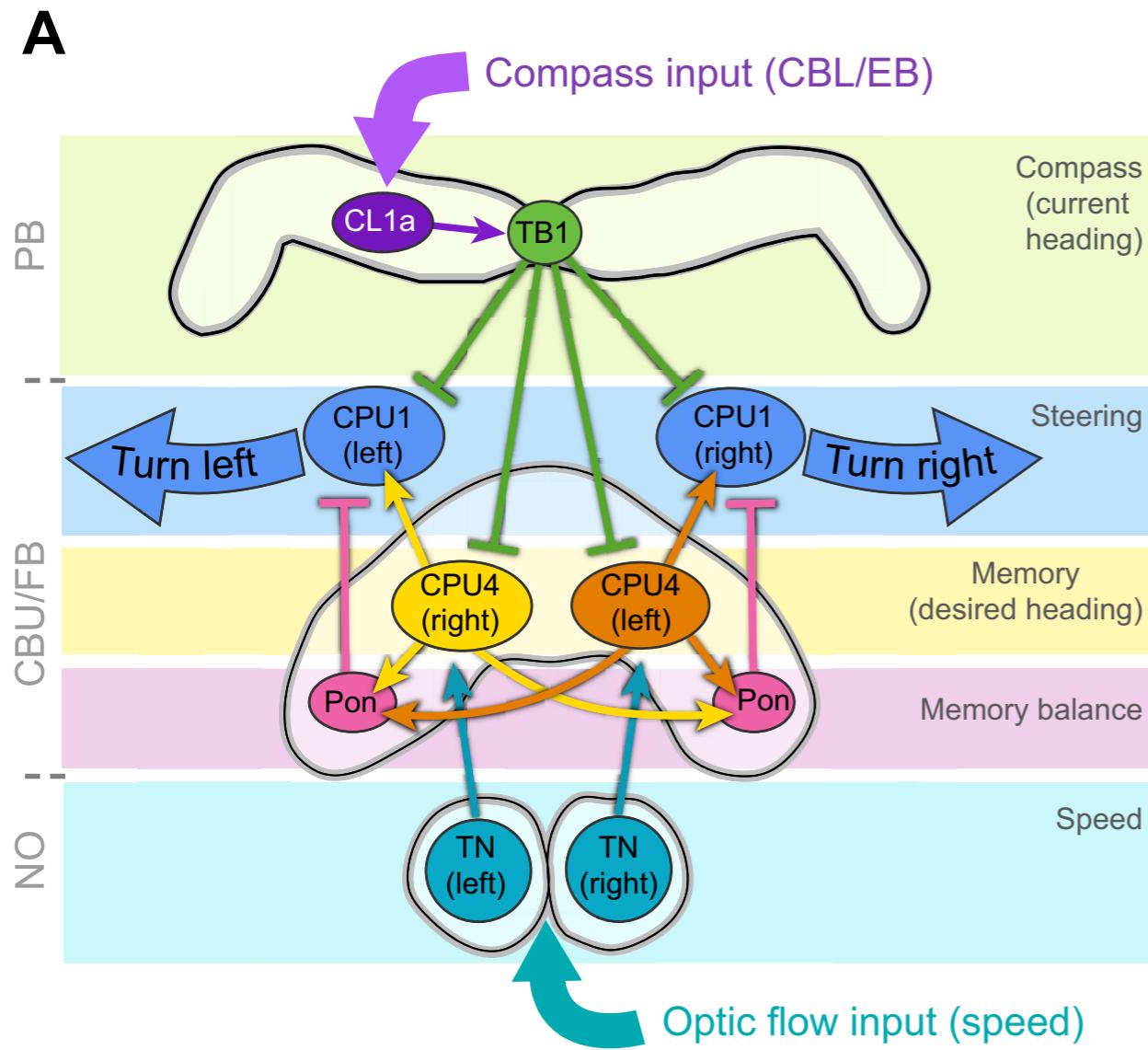
$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= (1, 2, 2) \\
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 C &= (3, 2, 2) \\
 D &= (3, 3, 3) \\
 E &= (4, 3, 3) \\
 F &= (4, 4, 4) \\
 G &= (4, 5, 5)
 \end{aligned}$$



The insect central complex and the neural basis of navigational strategies

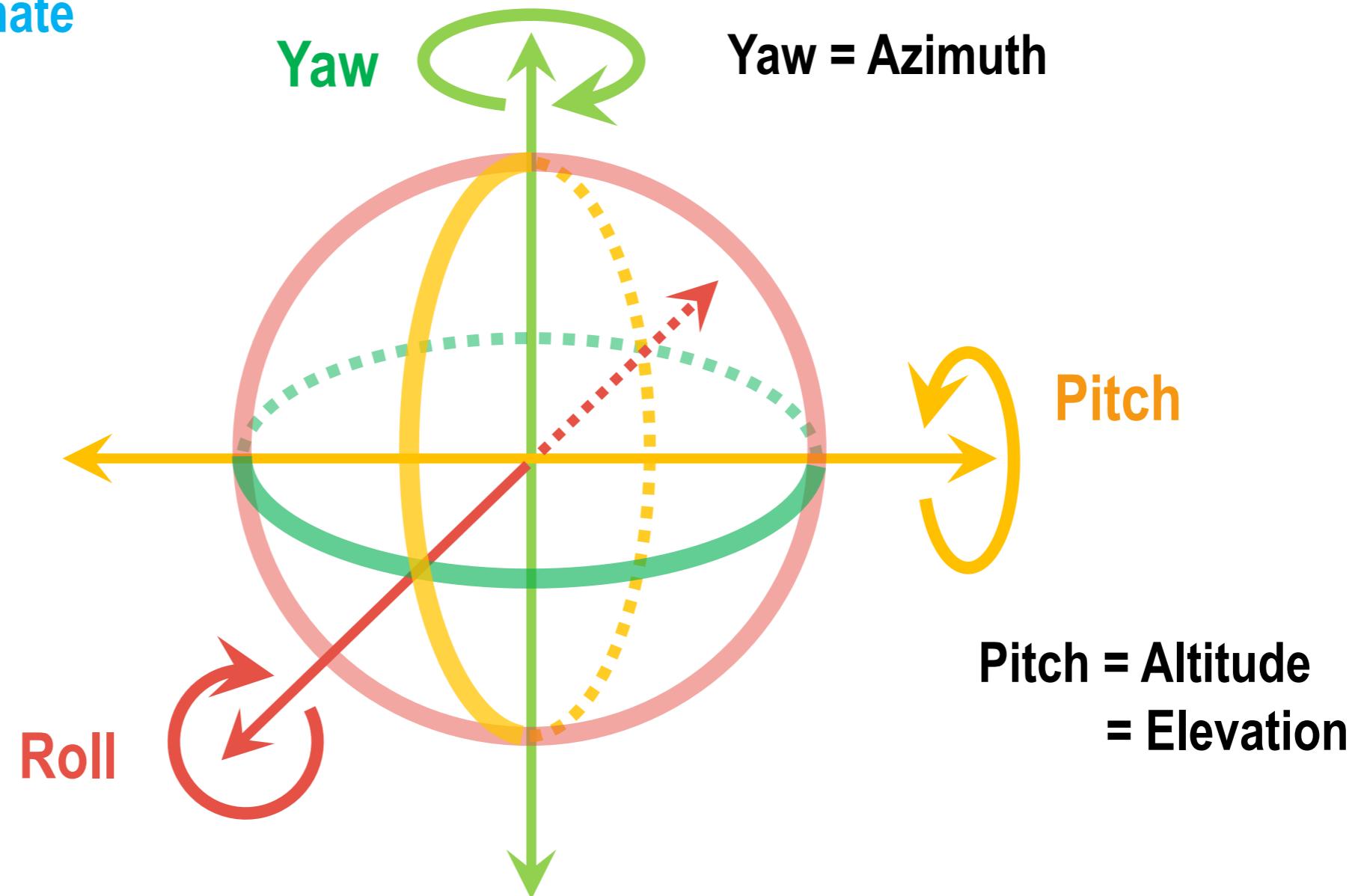
Ring Attractor

Honkanen 2019



3D Rotation – Yaw, Pitch and Roll

3D Linear Polar Coordinate
Allocentric Direction
Egocentric Center



3D Polar Coordinate for Vision

Body-centric

Saccade = Insect's Navigation

Upward

Downward

Z Neurons
(into page)
Distance

Z+
Z-

η_-
 X_-

φ_-

φ_+

Y Neurons

y_j

y_i

z_k

φ_+

Katsushi Arisaka, UCLA

Pitch = Altitude (Elevation)

Displacement
Vector

β : Eccentricity
(Angle from Z-axis)
 φ : Zenith

Yaw = Azimuth

Right

X Neurons

x_+
 η_+

x_+
 η_+

$$X = \vec{r} \cdot \vec{U}_X = \vec{r} \sin \beta \sin \varphi$$

$$Z = \vec{r} \cdot \vec{U}_Y = \vec{r} \cos \beta$$

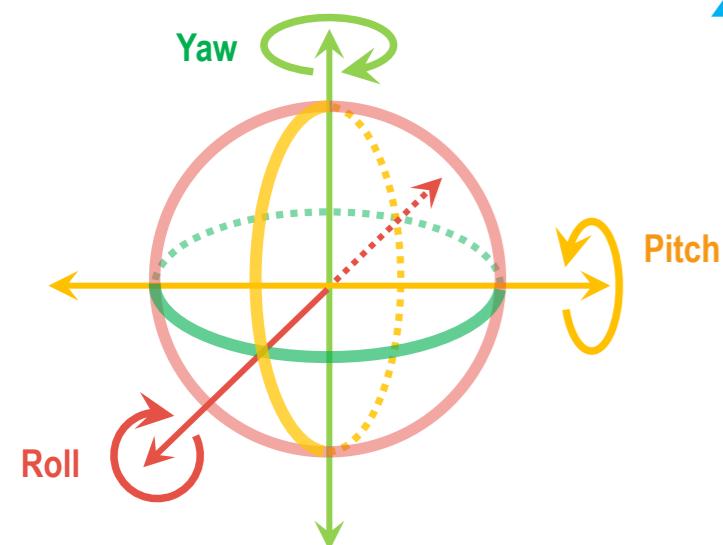
$$Y = \vec{r} \cdot \vec{U}_Z = \vec{r} \sin \beta \cos \varphi$$

Direction Unit Vectors :

$$\vec{U}_X = (1, 0, 0), \vec{U}_Y = (0, 1, 0), \vec{U}_Z = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$|\vec{U}_X| = 1, |\vec{U}_Y| = 1, |\vec{U}_Z| = 1$$

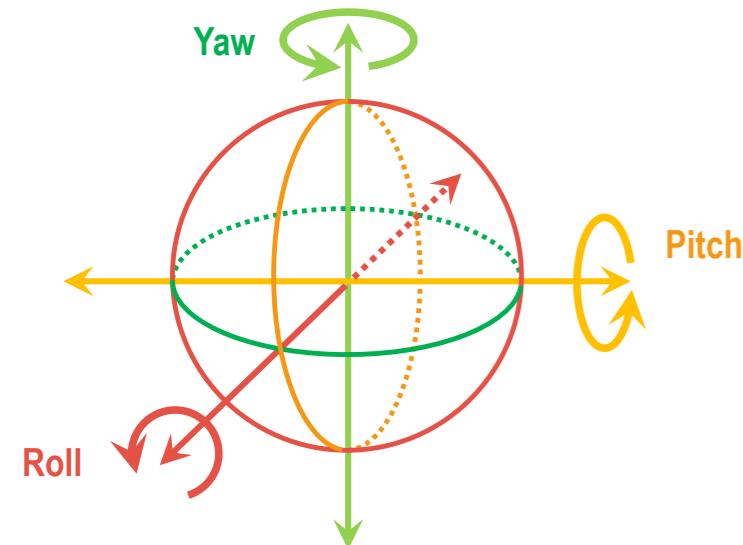
$$\vec{U}_X \cdot \vec{U}_Y = 0, \vec{U}_Y \cdot \vec{U}_Z = 0, \vec{U}_Z \cdot \vec{U}_X = 0$$



3D Polar Coordinate for Vision

3D Linear-polar Vision HAL

Identical to Insect Central
Complex as a Ring Attractor.



$$\frac{3\pi}{2} = \frac{3\lambda}{4} = \frac{3T}{4}$$

$$\pi = \frac{\lambda}{2} = \frac{T}{2}$$

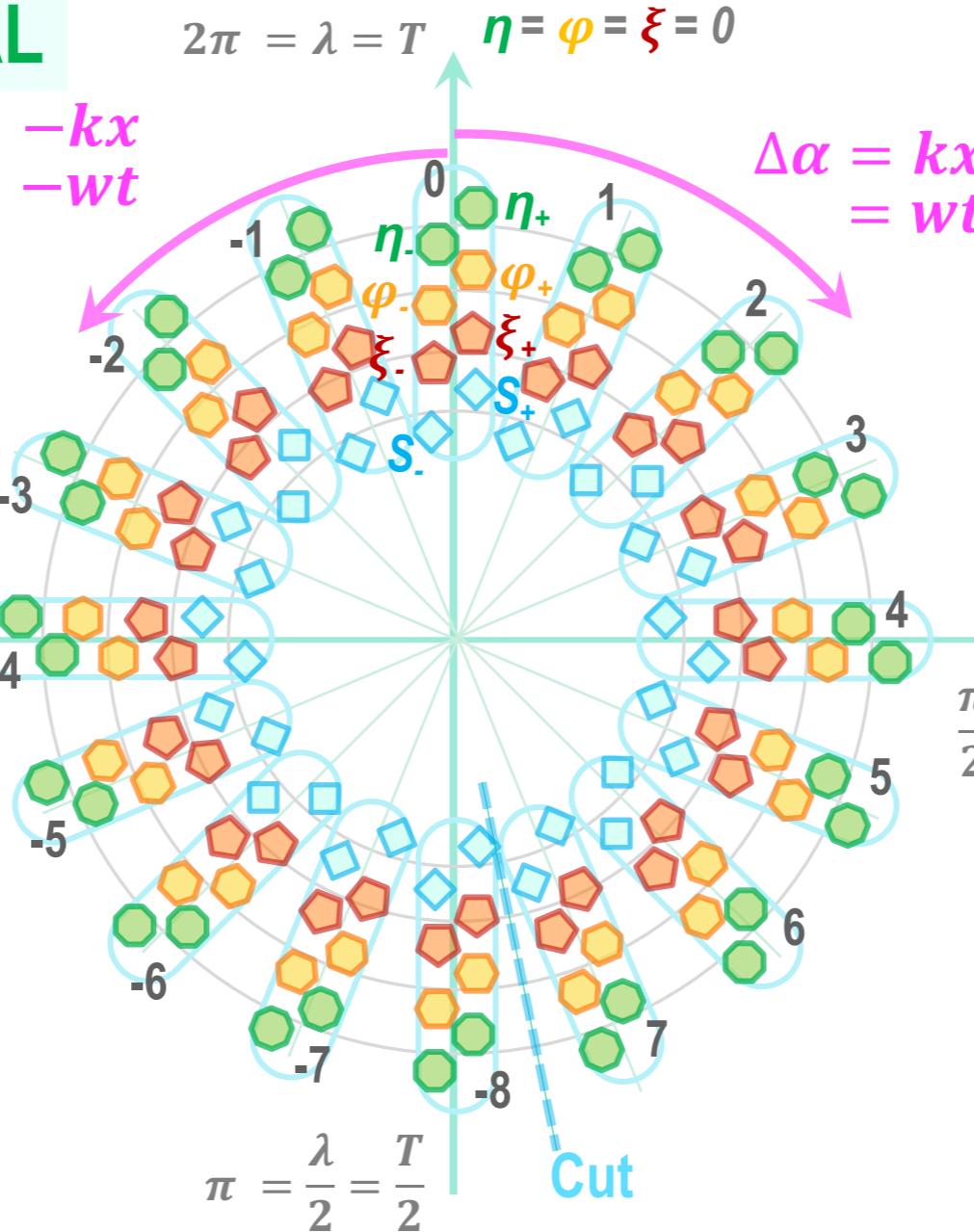
$$\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\lambda}{4} = \frac{T}{4}$$

$$2\pi = \lambda = T$$

$$\eta = \varphi = \xi = 0$$

$$\Delta\alpha = -kx = -wt$$

$$\Delta\alpha = kx = wt$$



- η Yaw Cells
- φ Pitch Cells
- ξ Roll Cells
- S Distance Cells

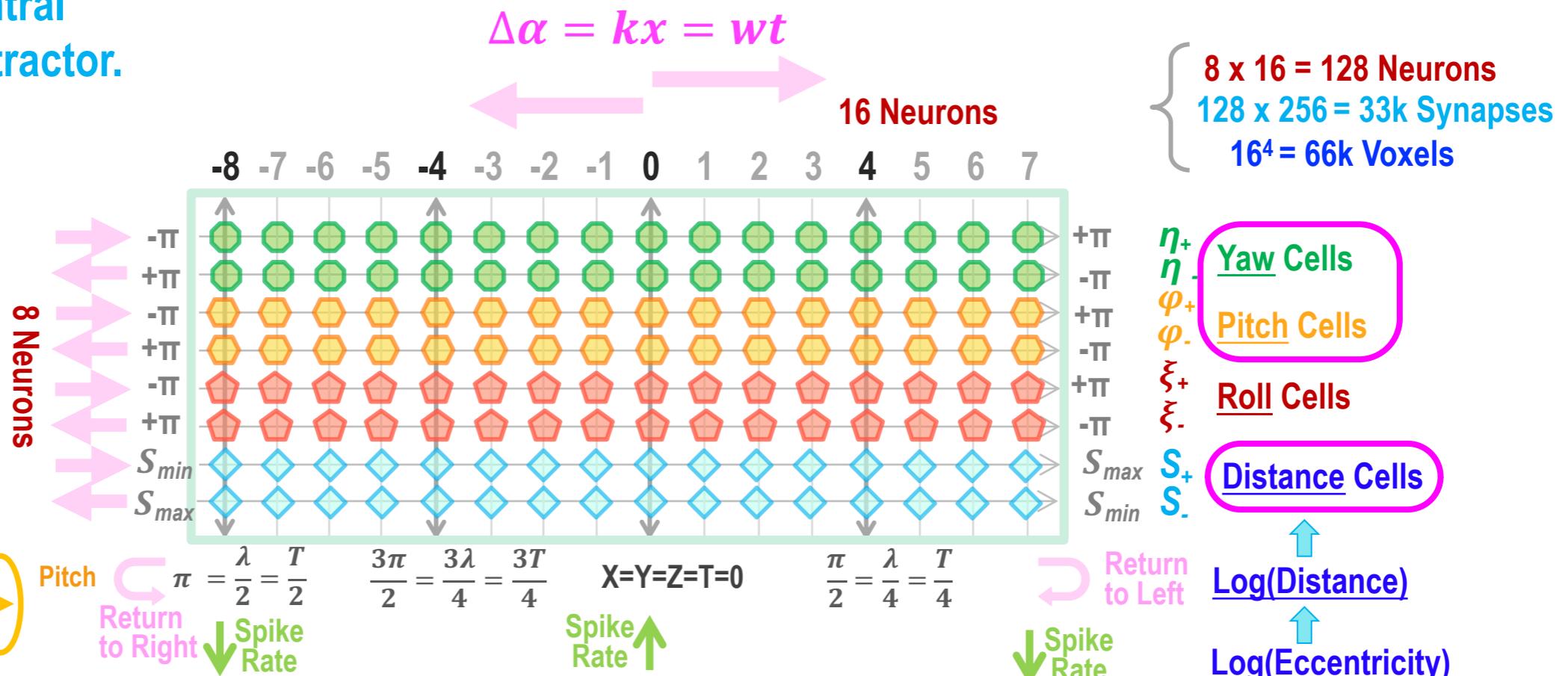
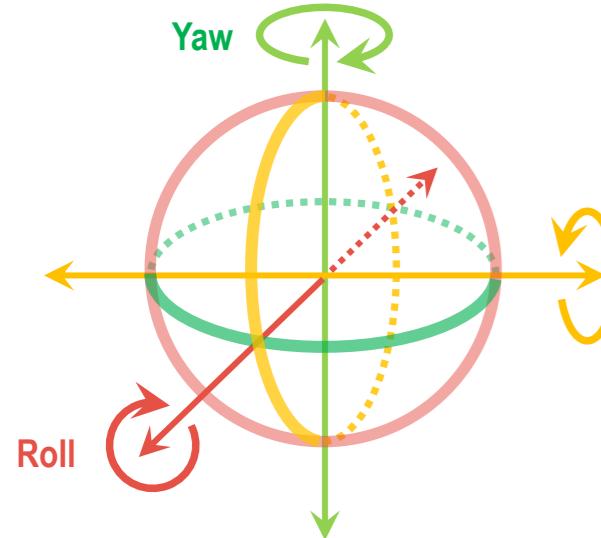
Log(Distance)
Log(Eccentricity)

Holographic Ring Attractor Lattice (HAL)

3D Linear-polar Vision HAL

Three independent Head Direction Cells:
(Yaw, Pitch, Roll)

Identical to Insect Central Complex as a Ring Attractor.



Visual Perception of 3D Shape by Log-polar HAL

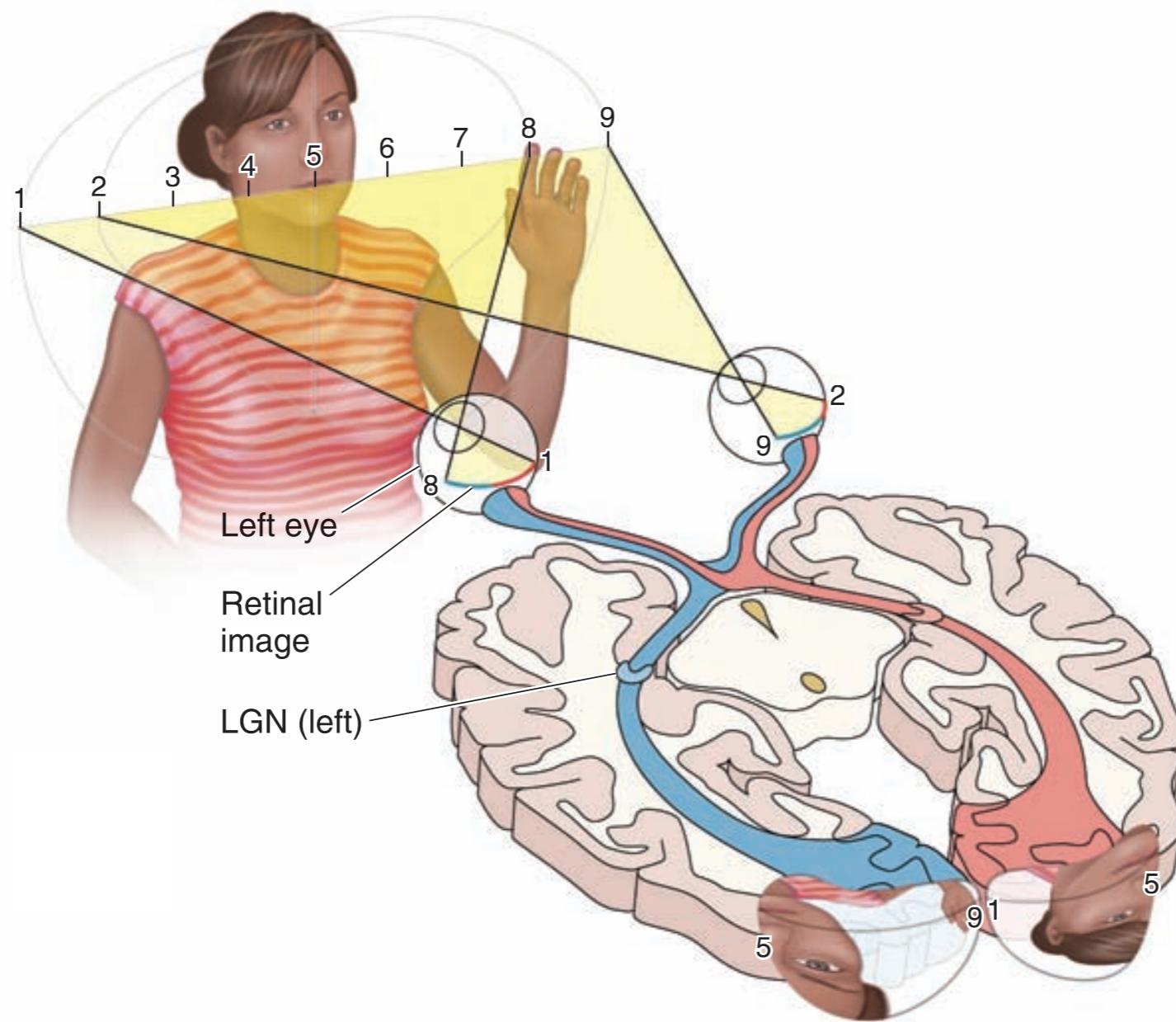
Three Major Mysteries of Vision

- Why nothing moves even if we move our eyes/head?
 - Why do we constantly move our eyes unconsciously?
- Why can we perceive the 3D space with depth?
 - Even with monocular view.

- How can we recognize the 3D shape?
 - at any 3D location with different apparent size and different 3D orientation?

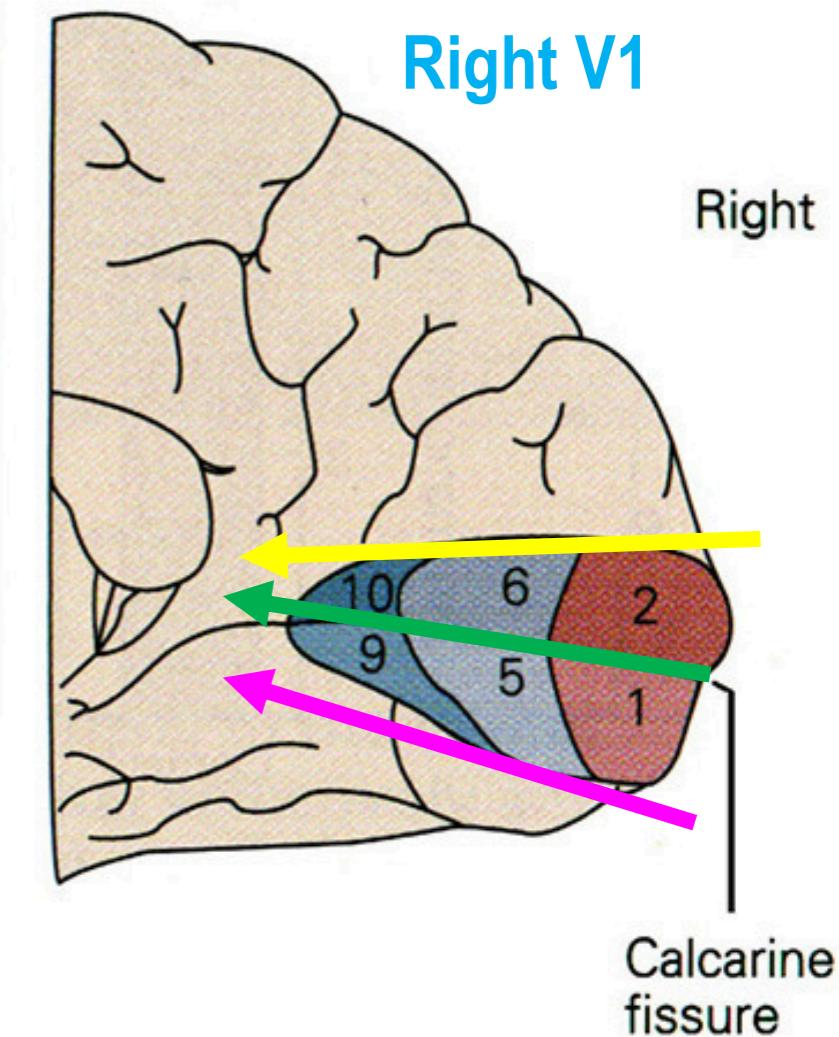
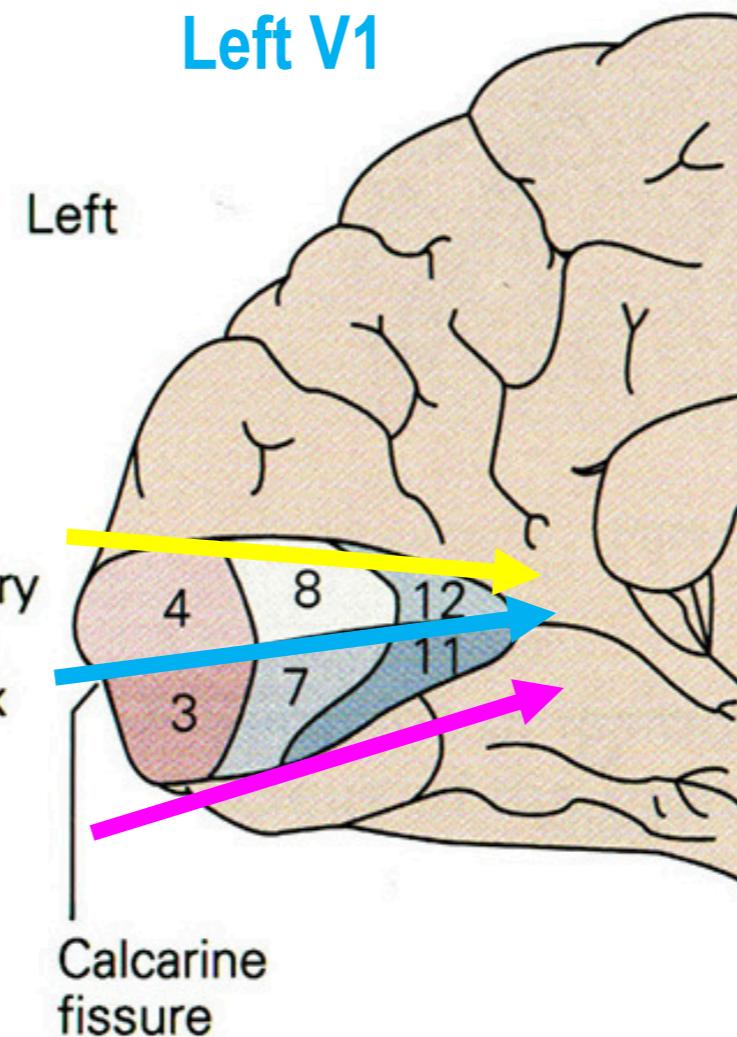
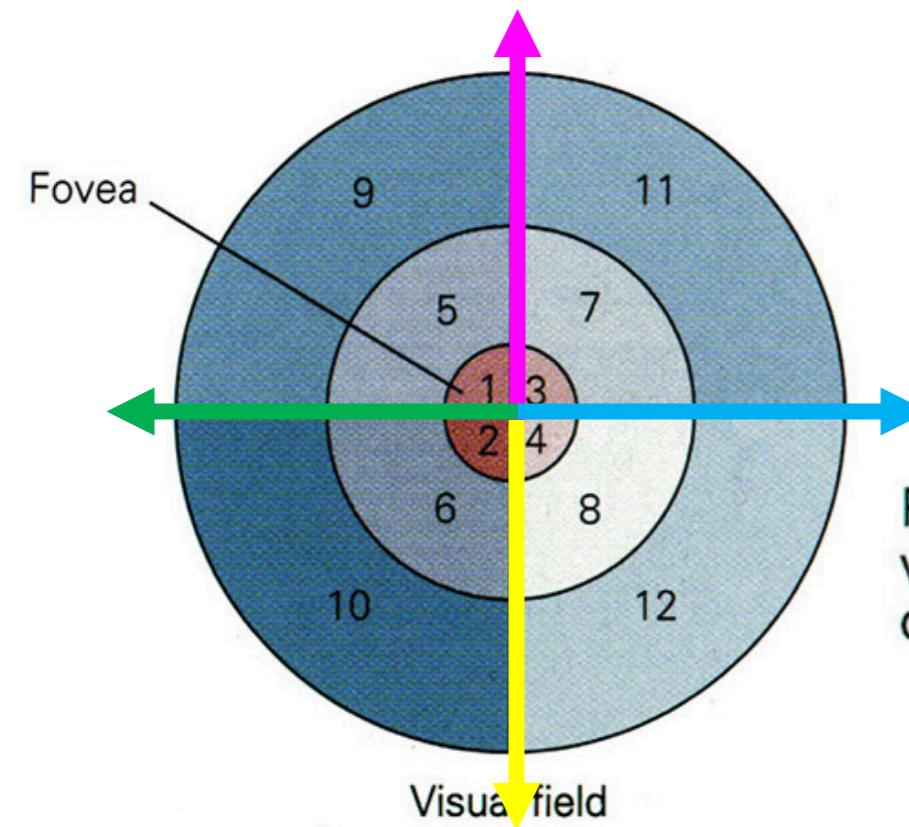
Neuroscience Exploring the Brain: Chapter 9 – The Eye

Bear 4th edition



Primary Visual Cortex V1

Paulun 2018

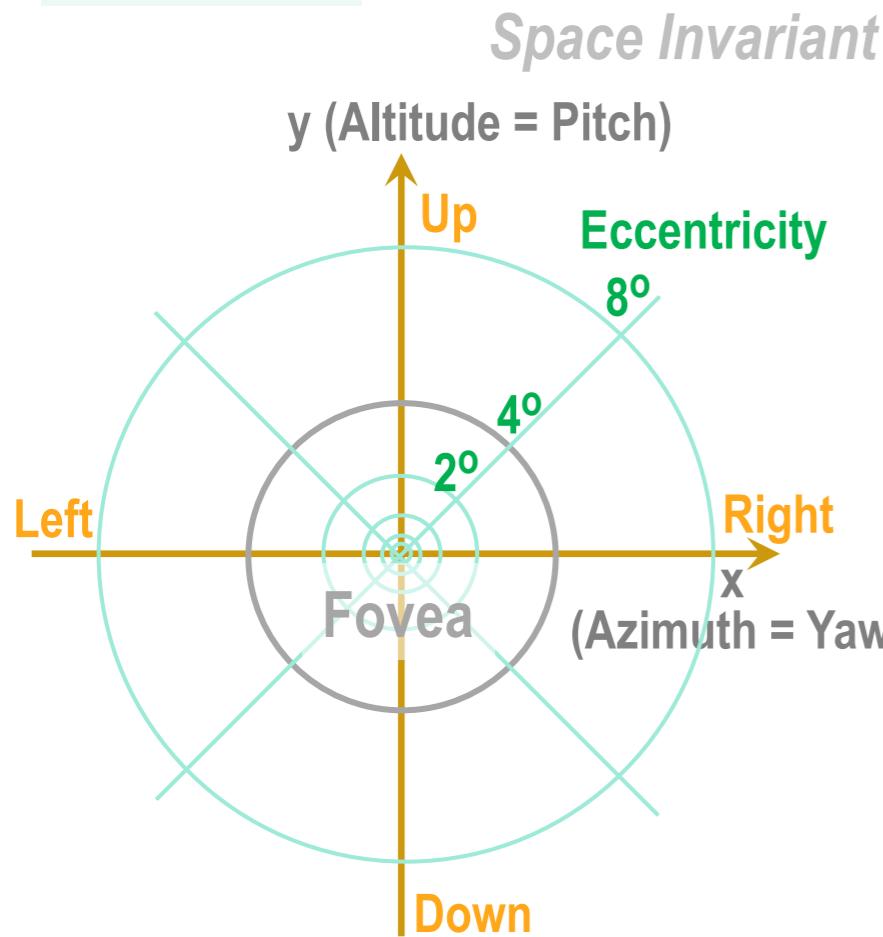


Jaygandhi786 (2015). Visual Cortex. Available online

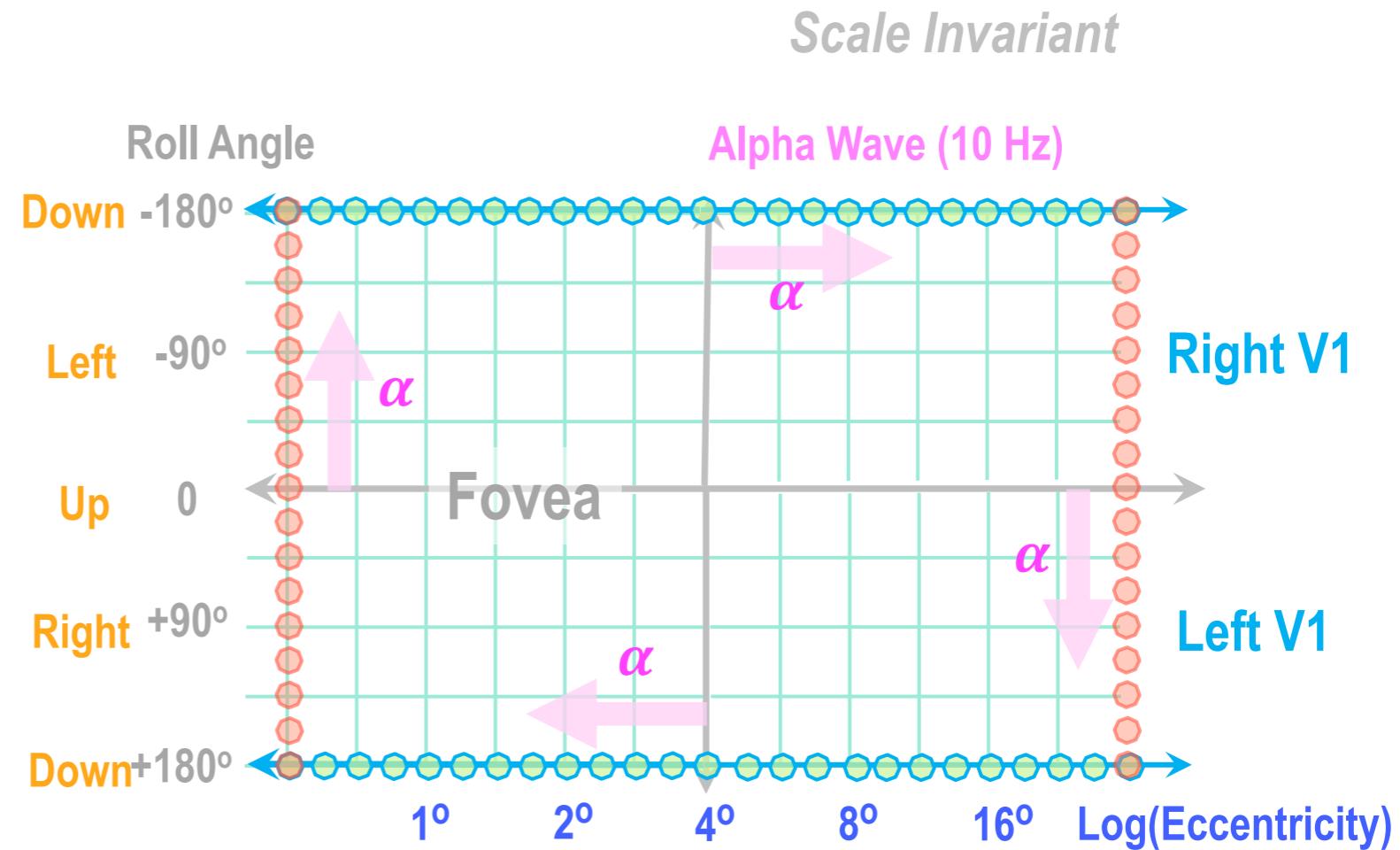
at: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:OgreBot/Uploads_by_new_users/2015_May_02_15:00

3D Log-polar HAL for 3D Scale-invariant Shape

2D Linear

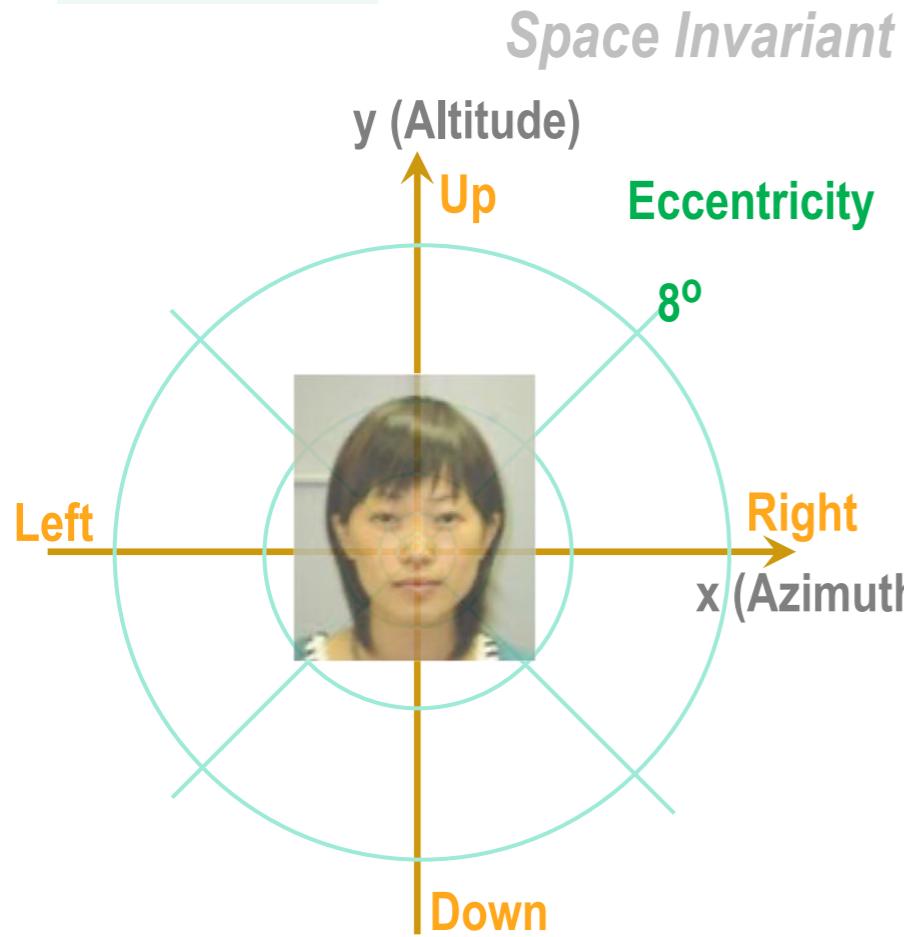


2D Log-Polar

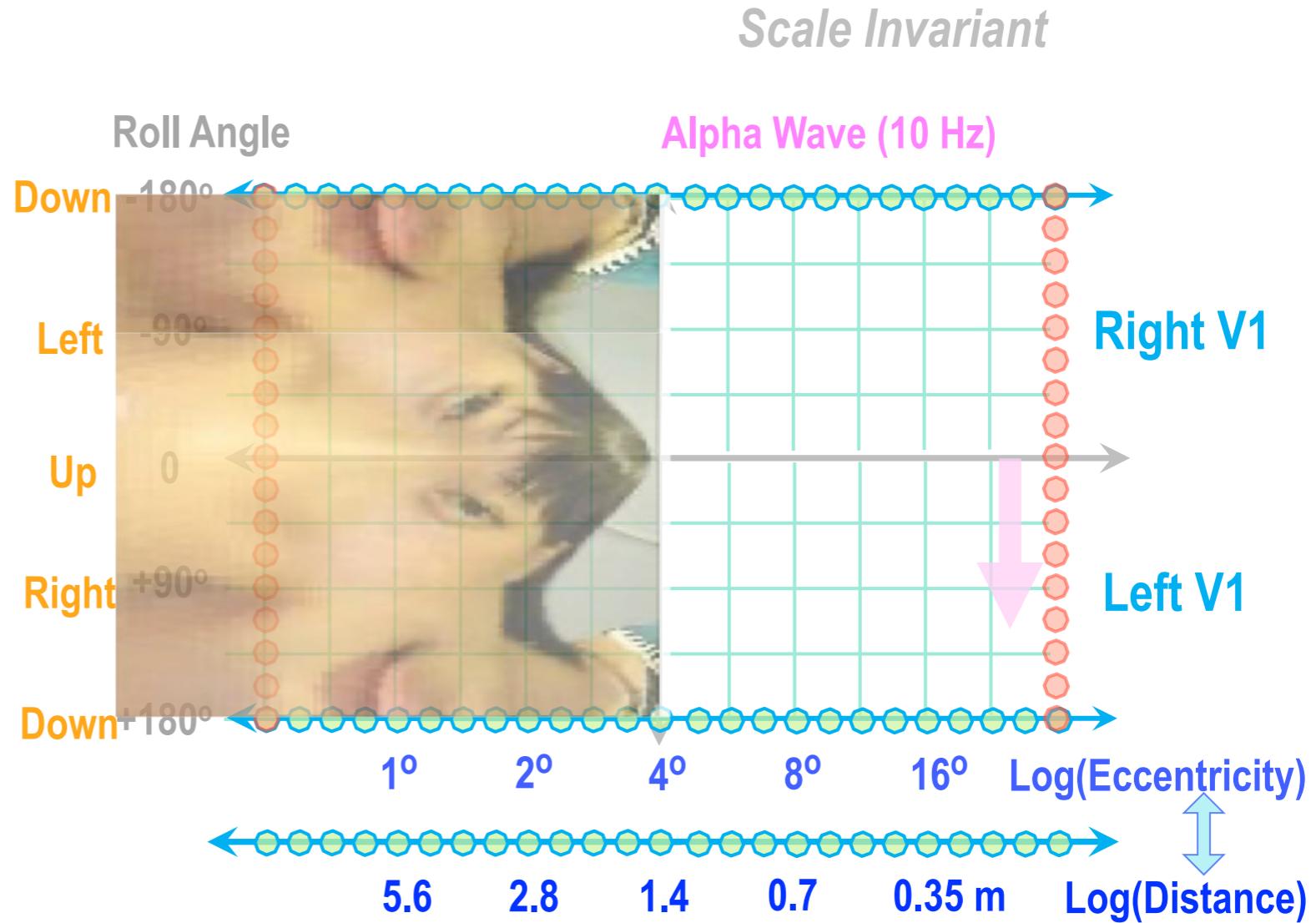


3D Log-polar HAL for 3D Scale-invariant Shape

2D Linear

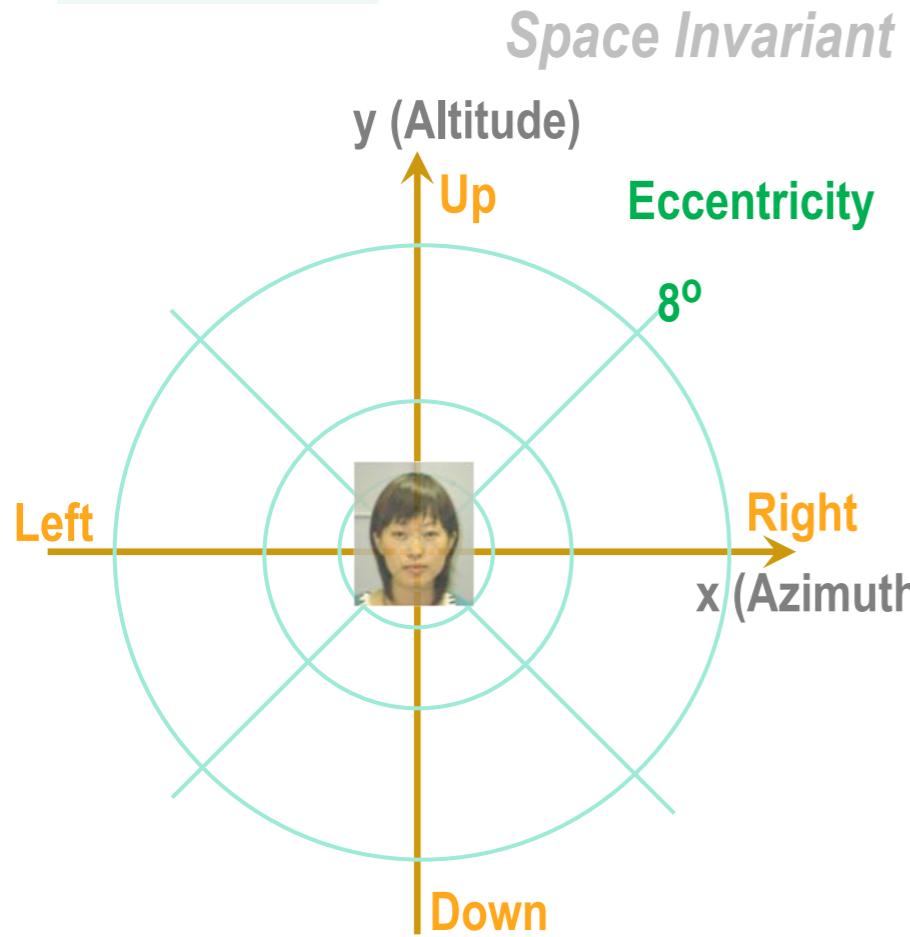


2D Log-Polar

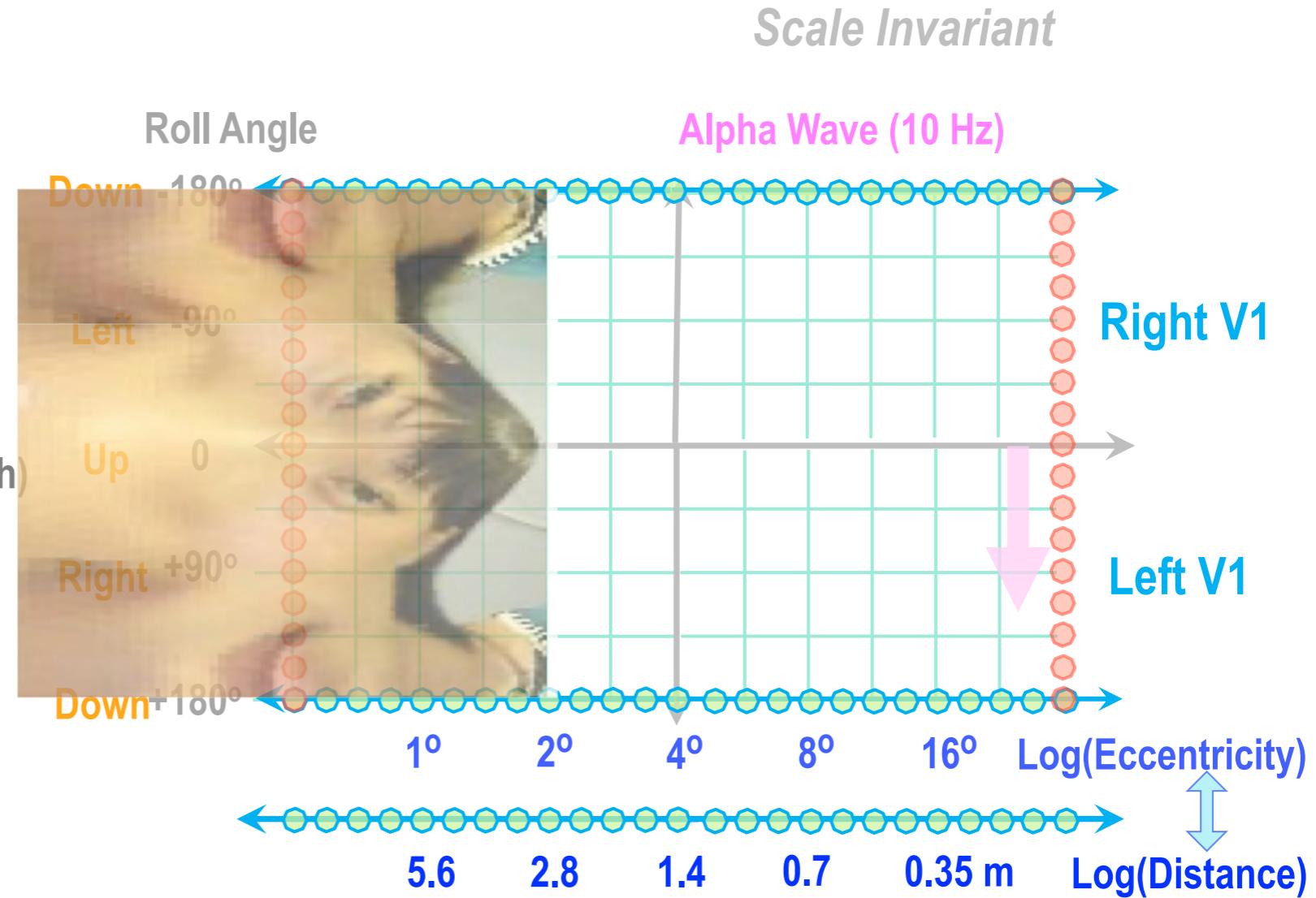


3D Log-polar HAL for 3D Scale-invariant Shape

2D Linear

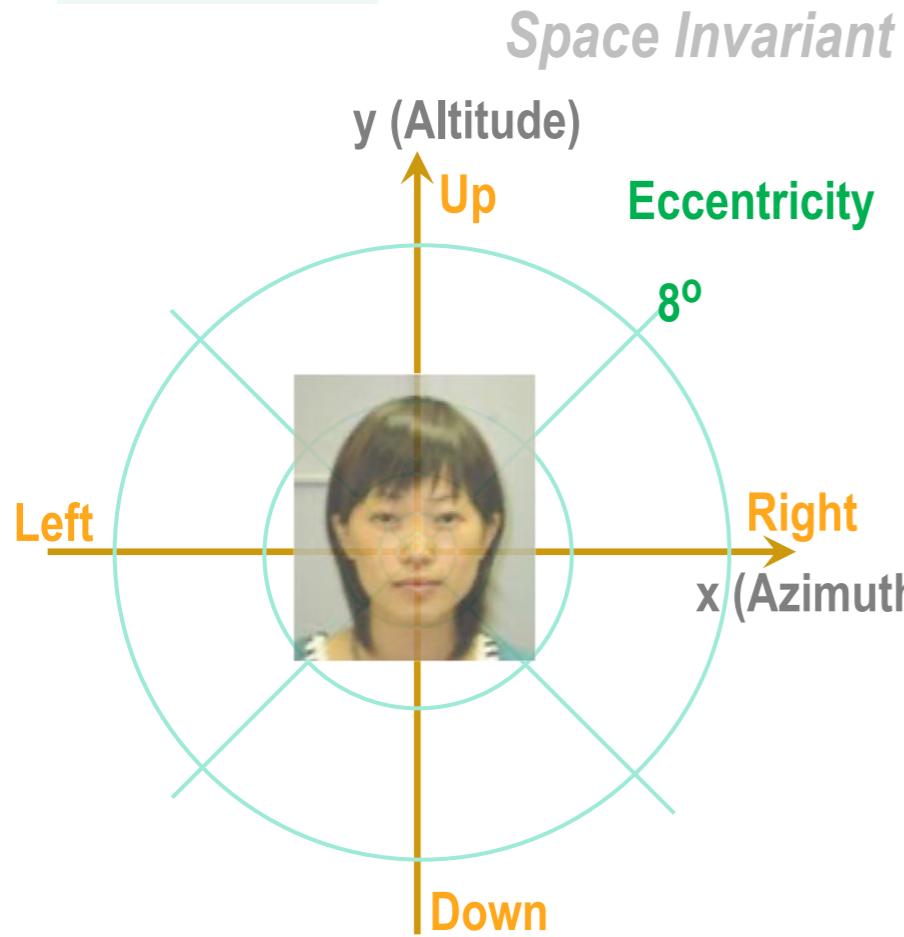


2D Log-Polar

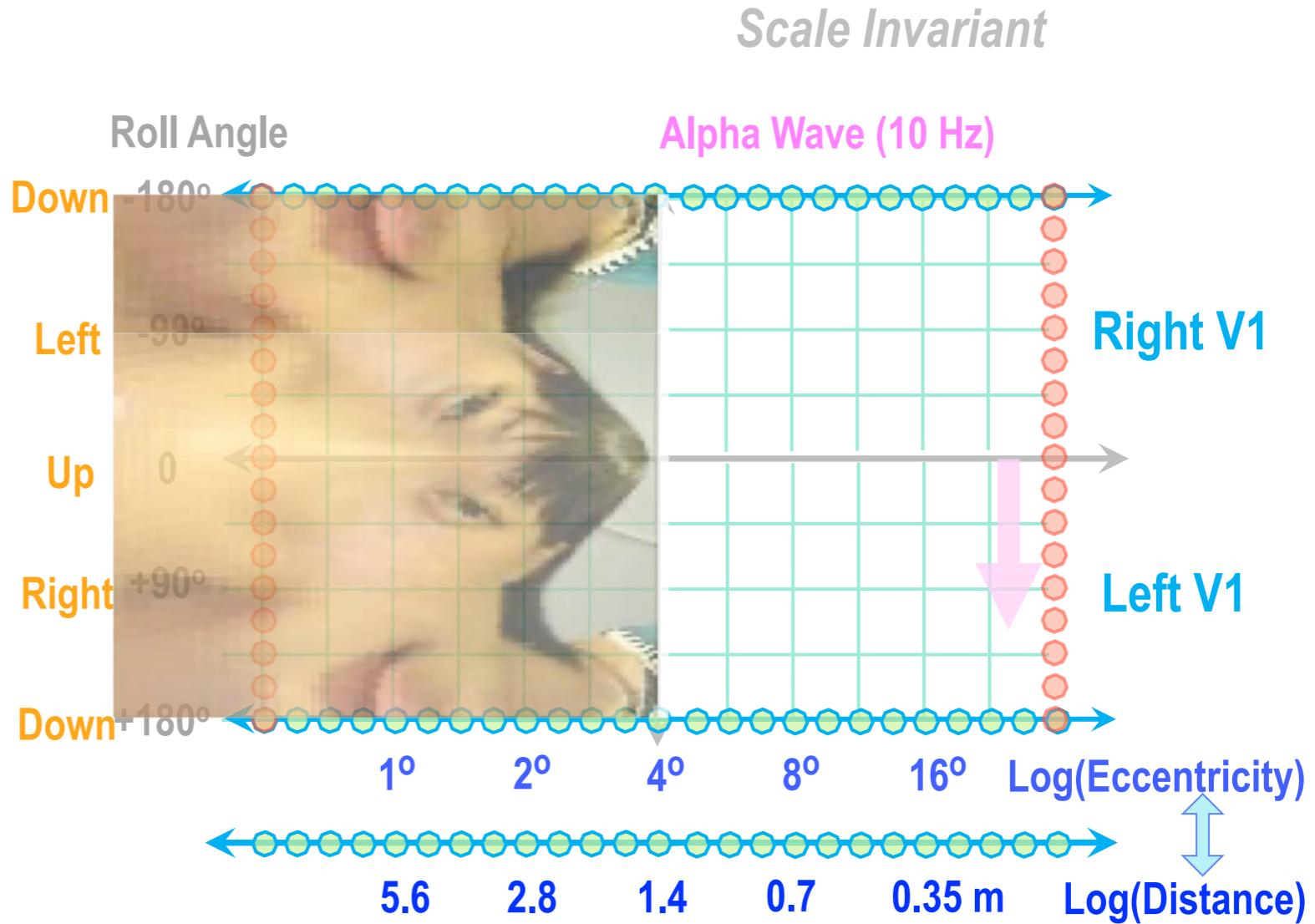


3D Log-polar HAL for 3D Scale-invariant Shape

2D Linear

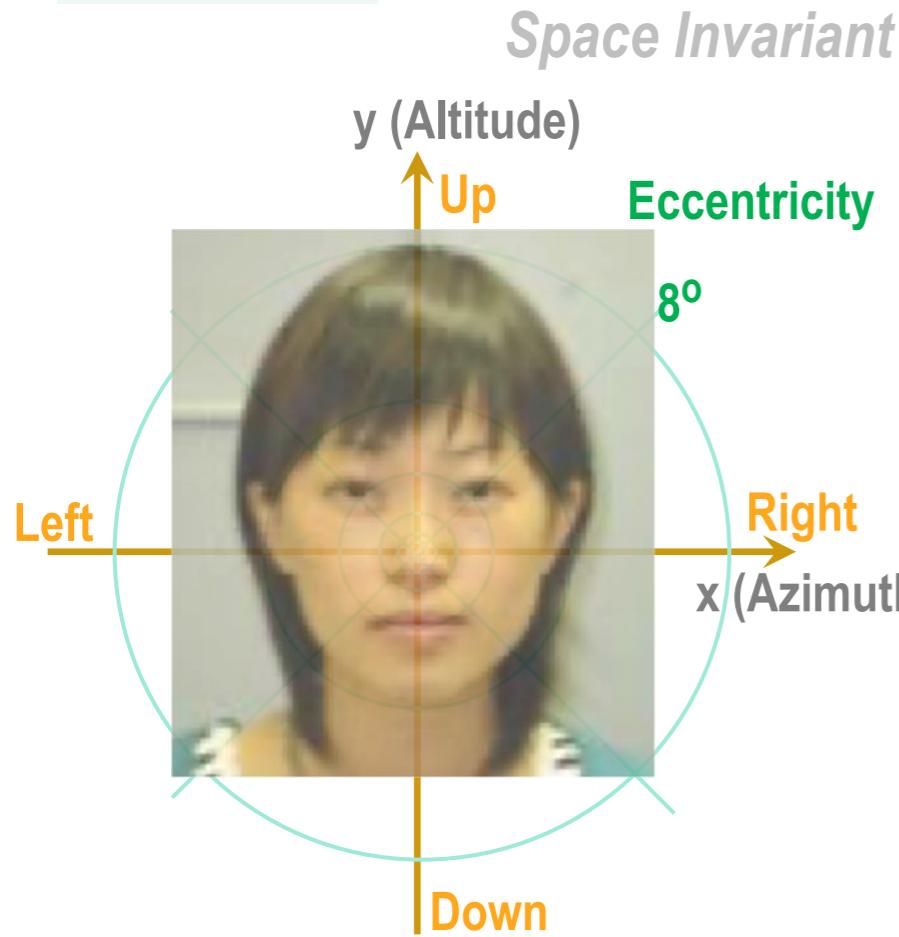


2D Log-Polar

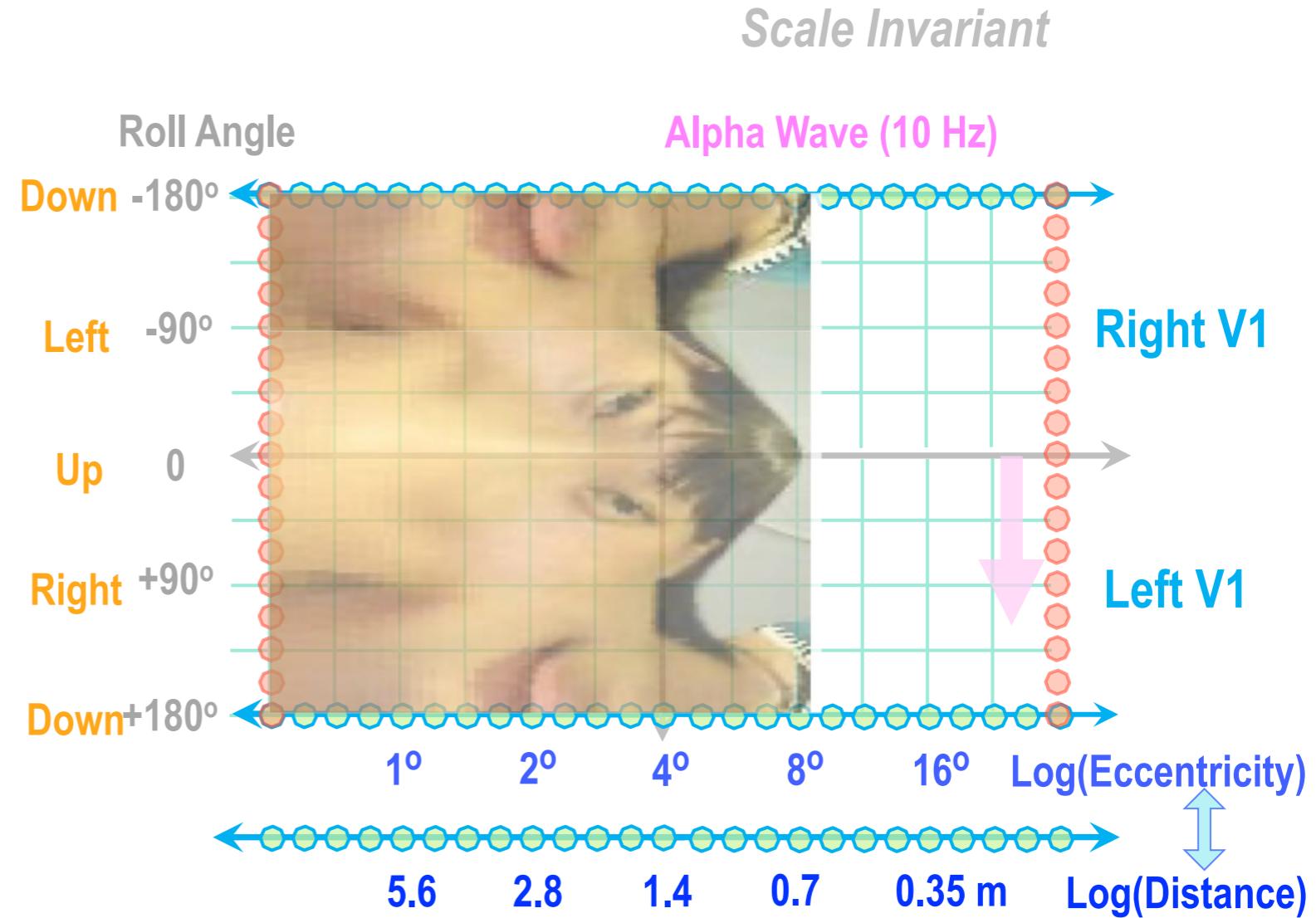


3D Log-polar HAL for 3D Scale-invariant Shape

2D Linear



2D Log-Polar



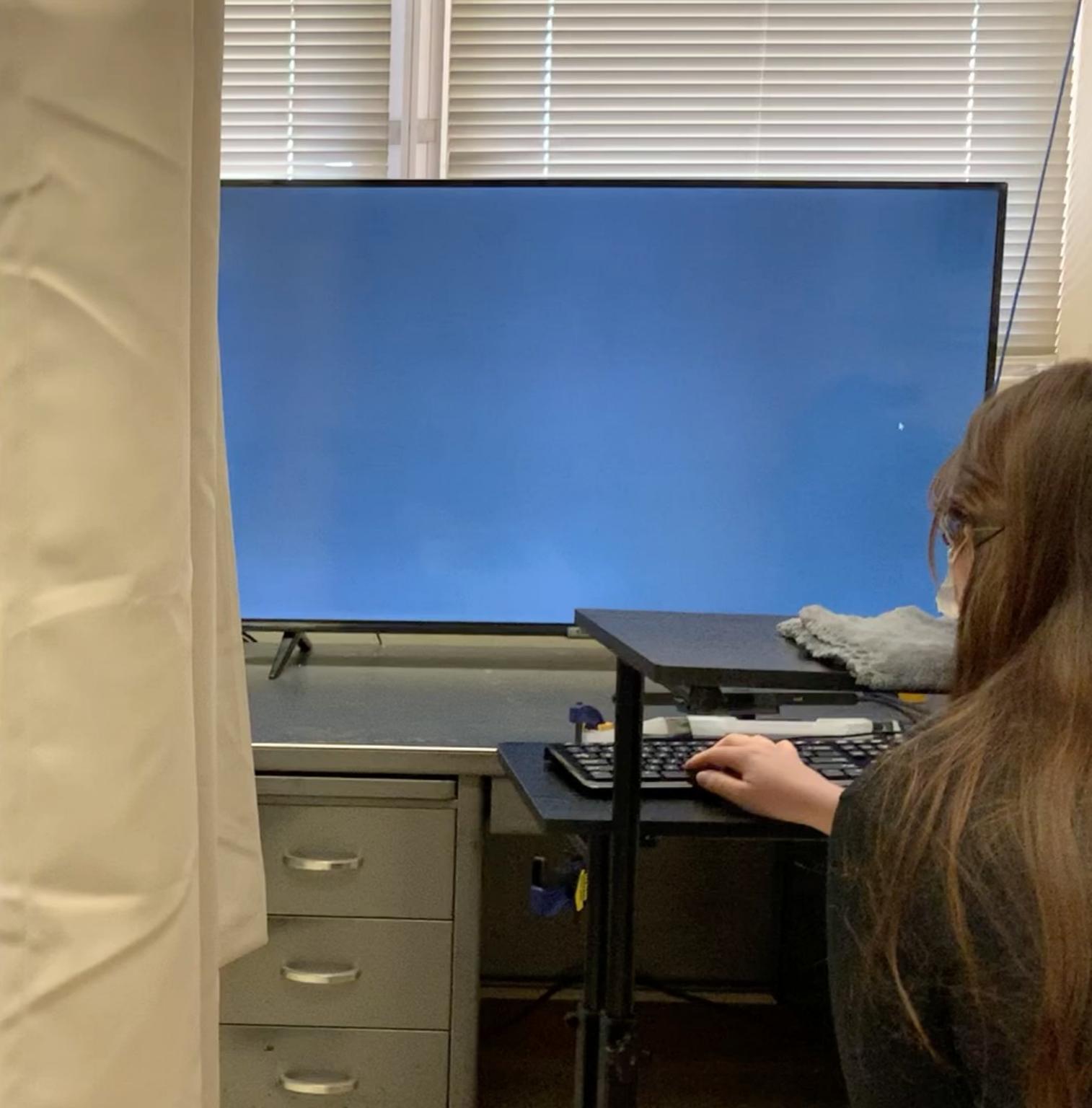
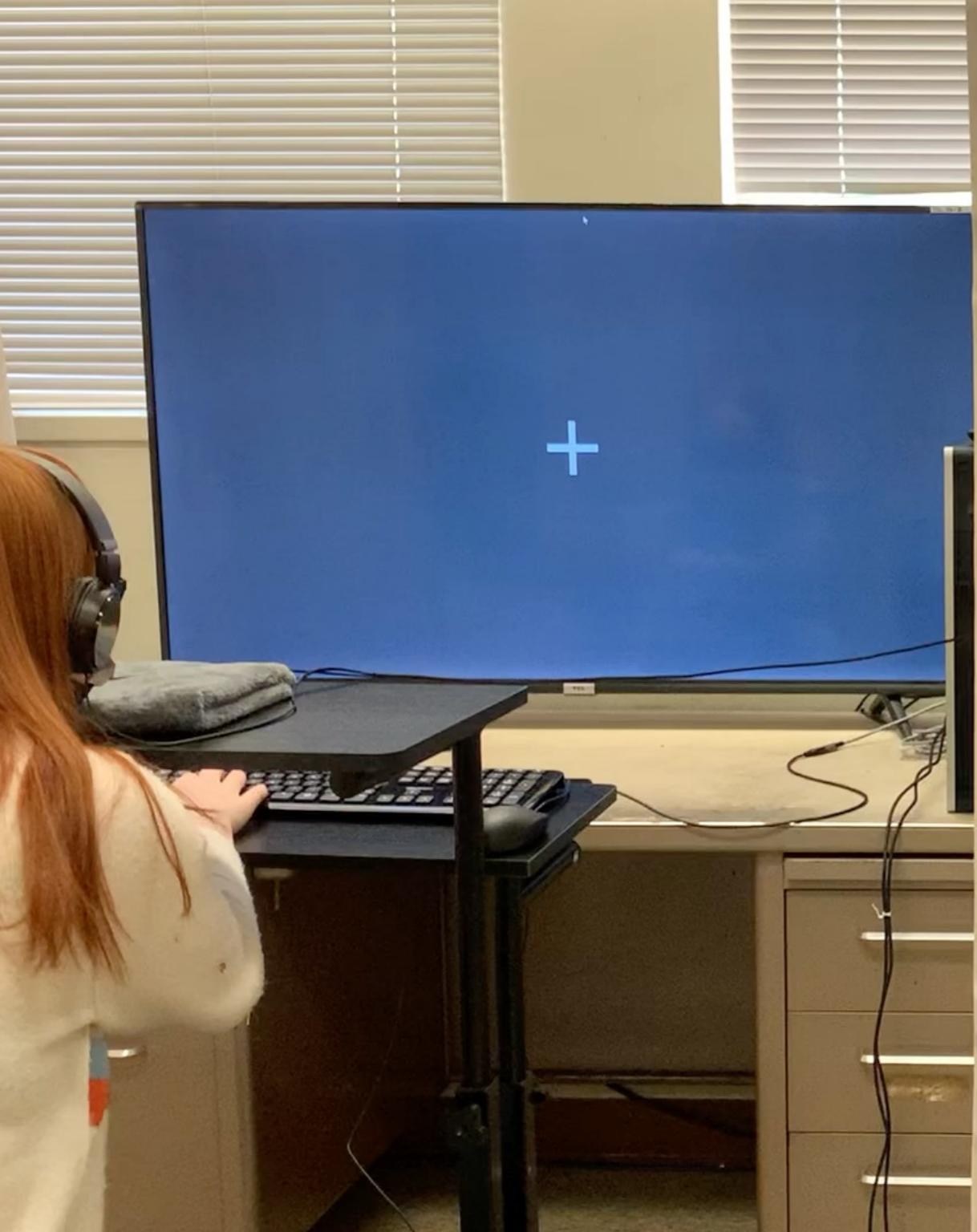
Visual Perception of 3D Space and Shape in Time

Part III 2D Shape Recognition by Log-Scaling

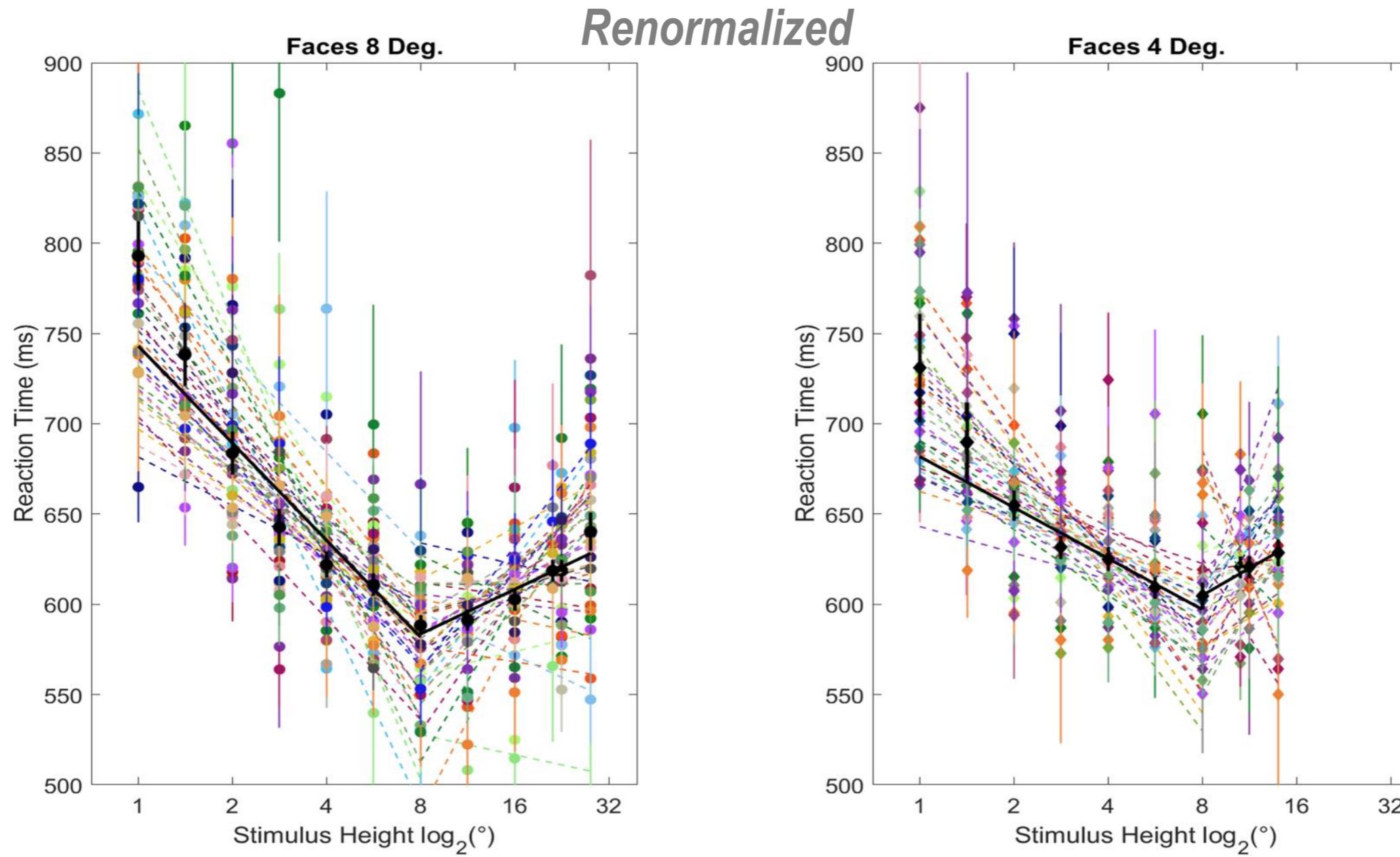
44 EMC members

Brian Ta, Maria E. M. M. Silva, Kelly Bartlett, Umaima Afifa, Ricardo Canela, Javier Carmona, Emmanuel John L. De Leon, Alyssa Drost, Diego Espino, Kyleigh Follis, Paul Gan, Lauren Ho, Christina Honoré, Emily Huang, Luis Ibarra, Mira Khosla, Victor Li, Trevor McCarthy, Elizabeth Mills, Sukanya Mohapatra, Yuuki Morishige, Nancy Nguyen, Ziyan Peng, Kimya Peyvan, Michael Phipps, Isabella Poschl, Jagannathan Rangarajan, Charýsa Santos, Leonard Schummer, Sky Shi, Natalie Smale, April Smith, Divya Sood, Cindy Ta, Anna Tran, Michelle Tran, Rui Wang, Patrick Wilson, Nicole L. Yang, Megan Yu, Selena Yu, Aaron P. Blaisdell*, Katsushi Arisaka

University of California, Los Angeles

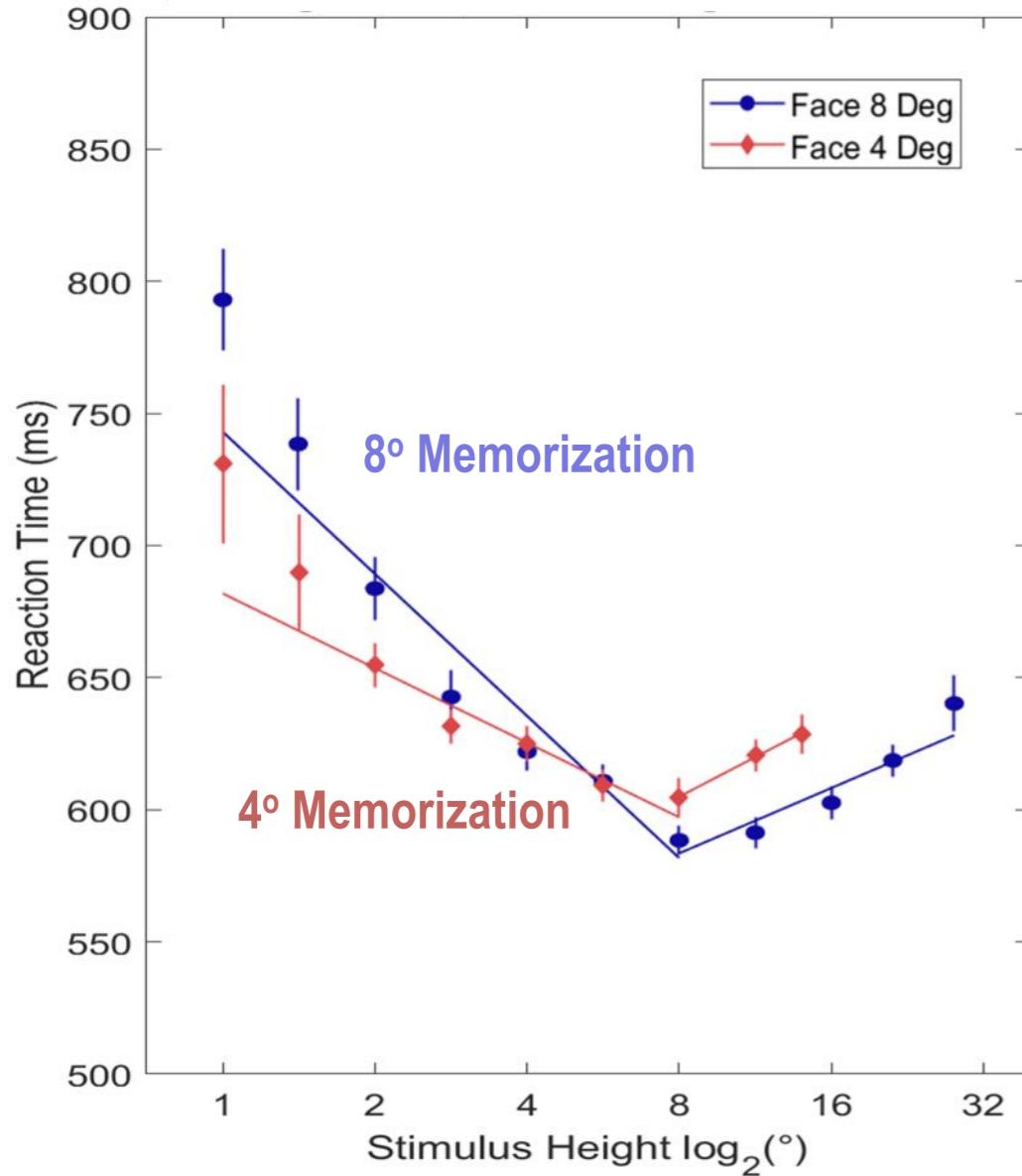


Face Scaling RT

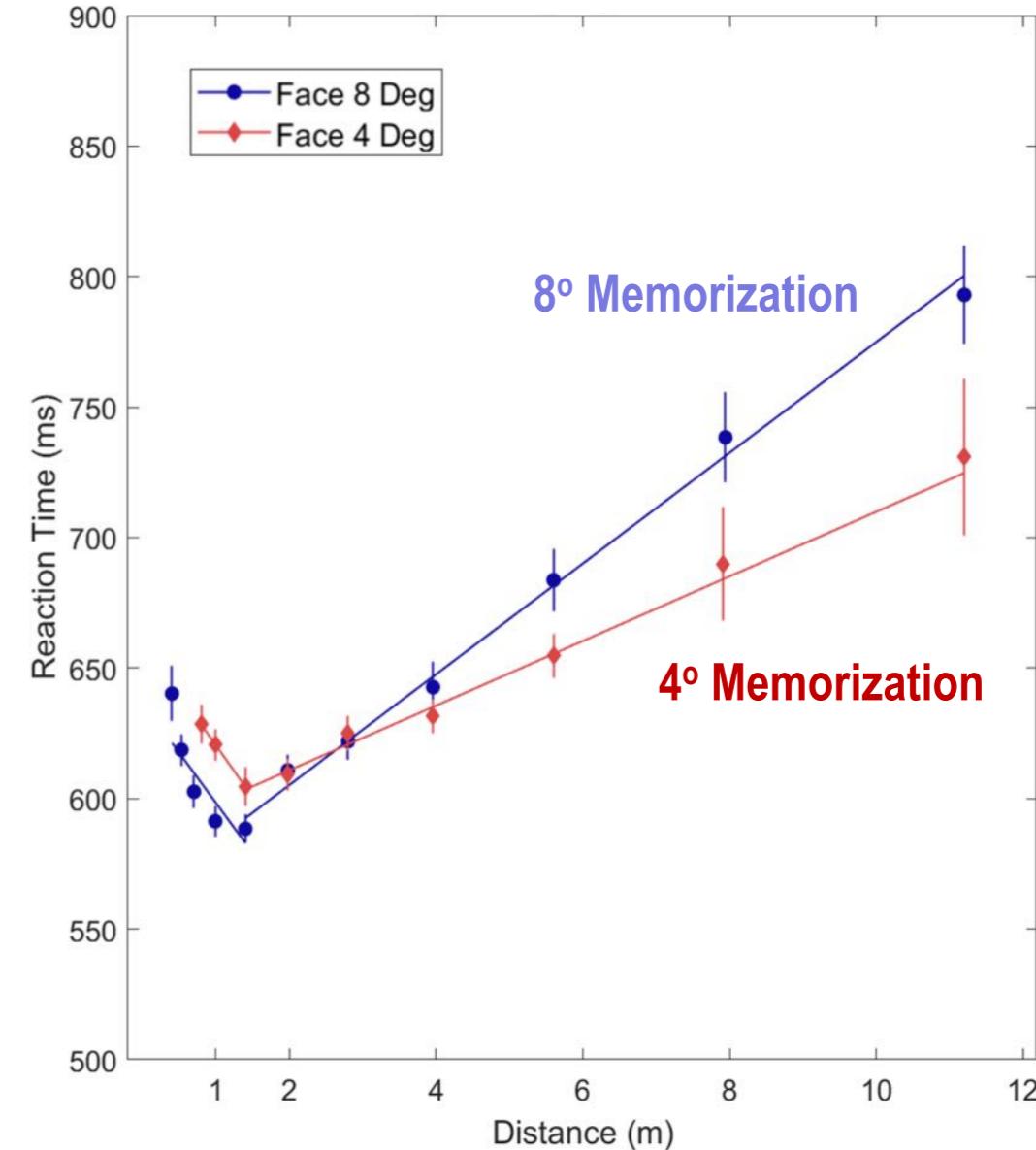


Face Scaling RT

Scaling with Log (Height)

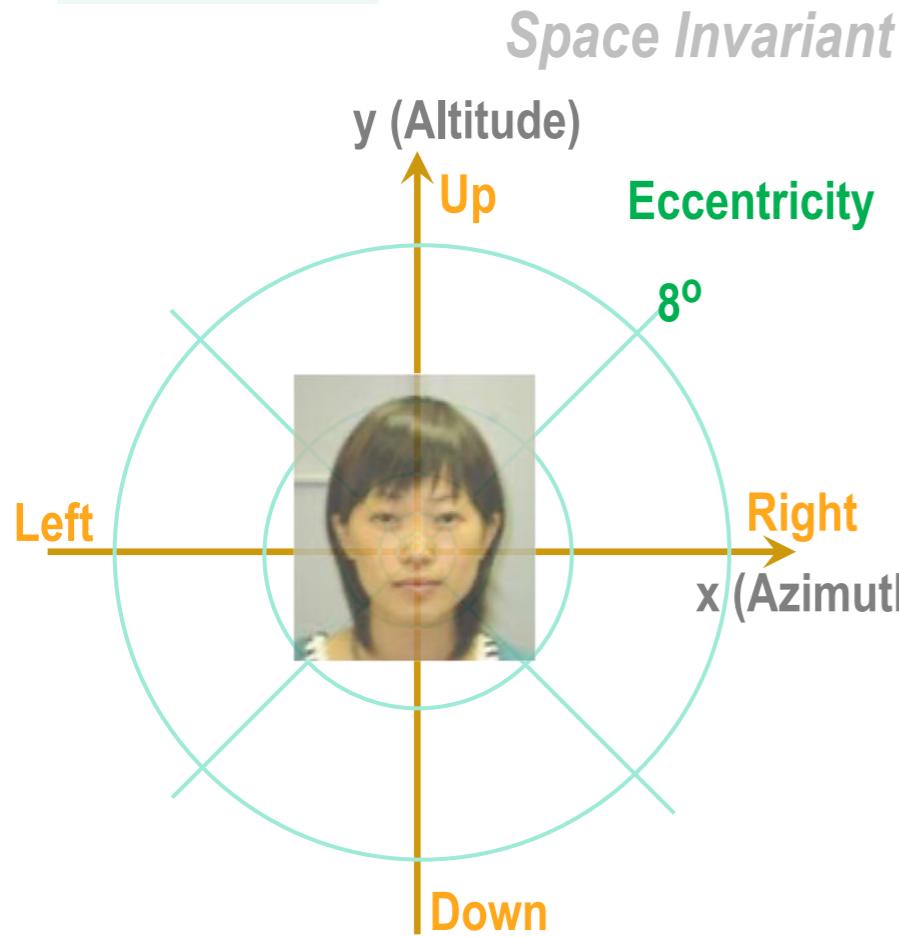


Scaling with Virtual Distance

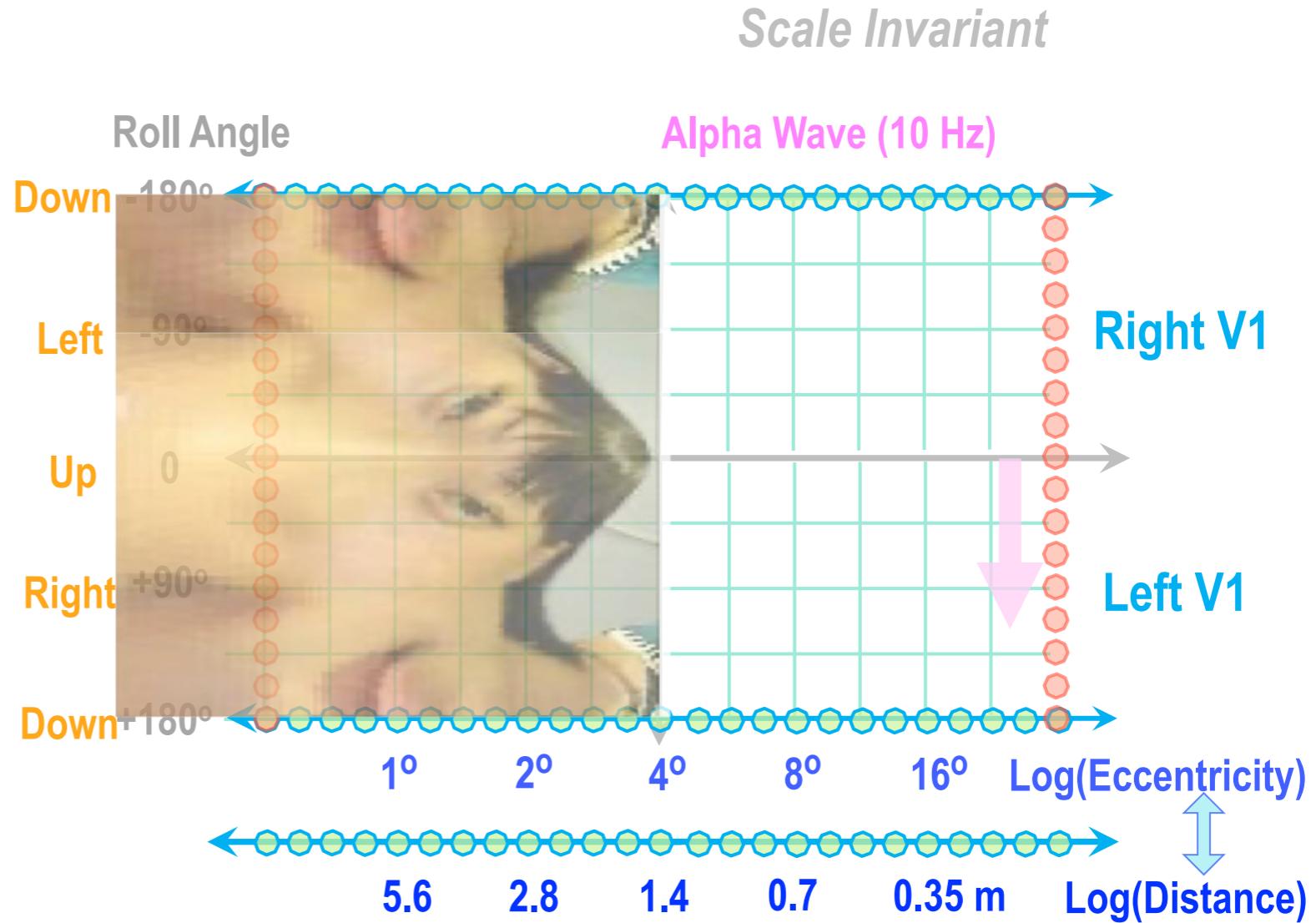


3D Log-polar HAL for 3D Scale-invariant Shape

2D Linear

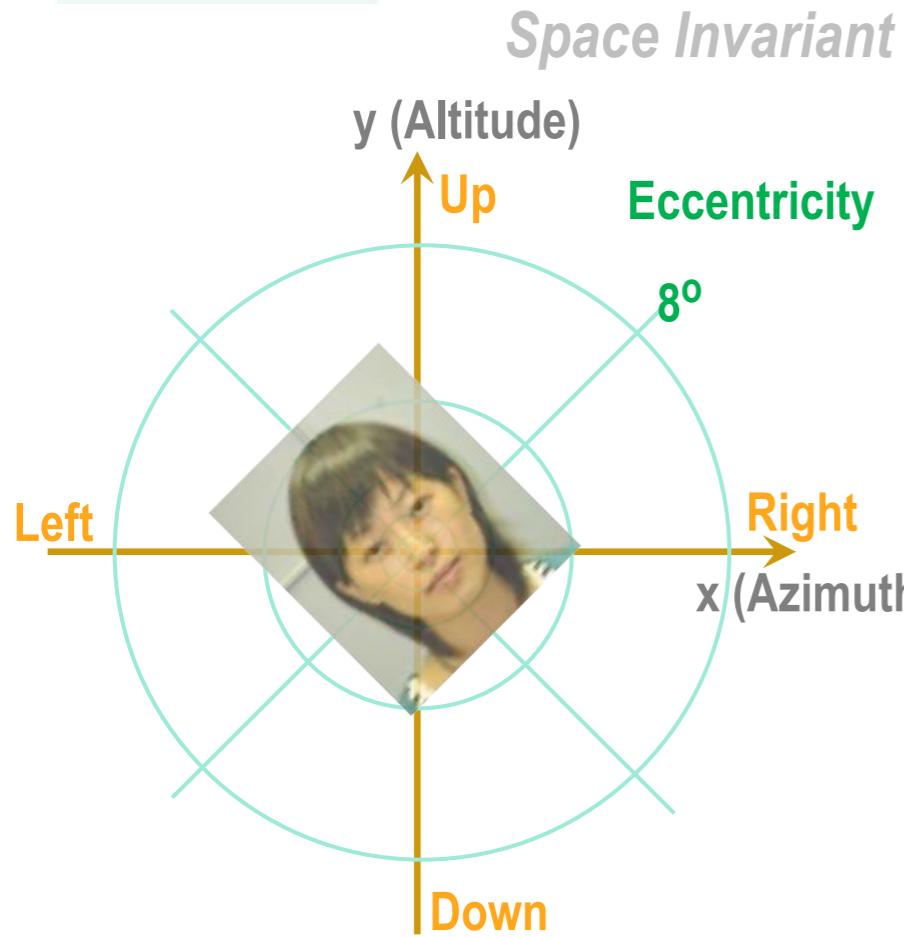


2D Log-Polar

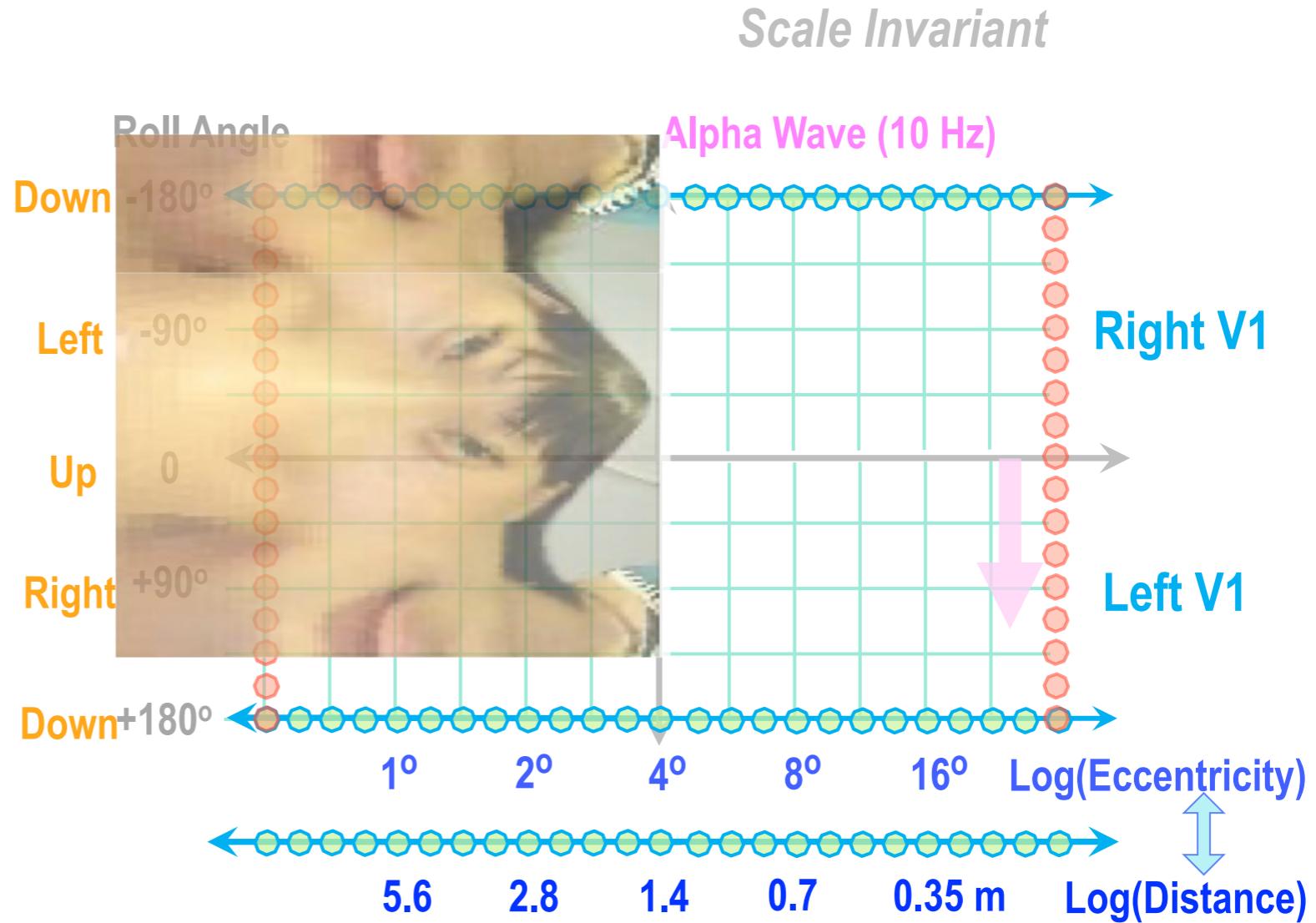


3D Log-polar HAL for 3D Scale-invariant Shape

2D Linear

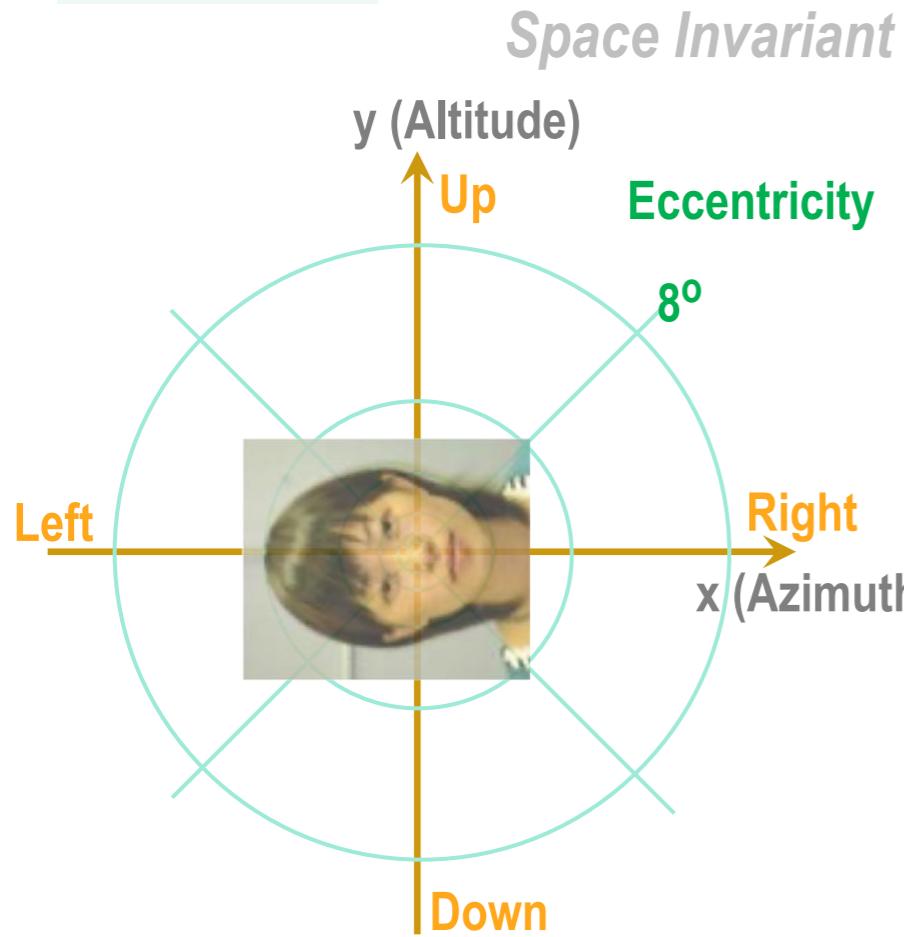


2D Log-Polar

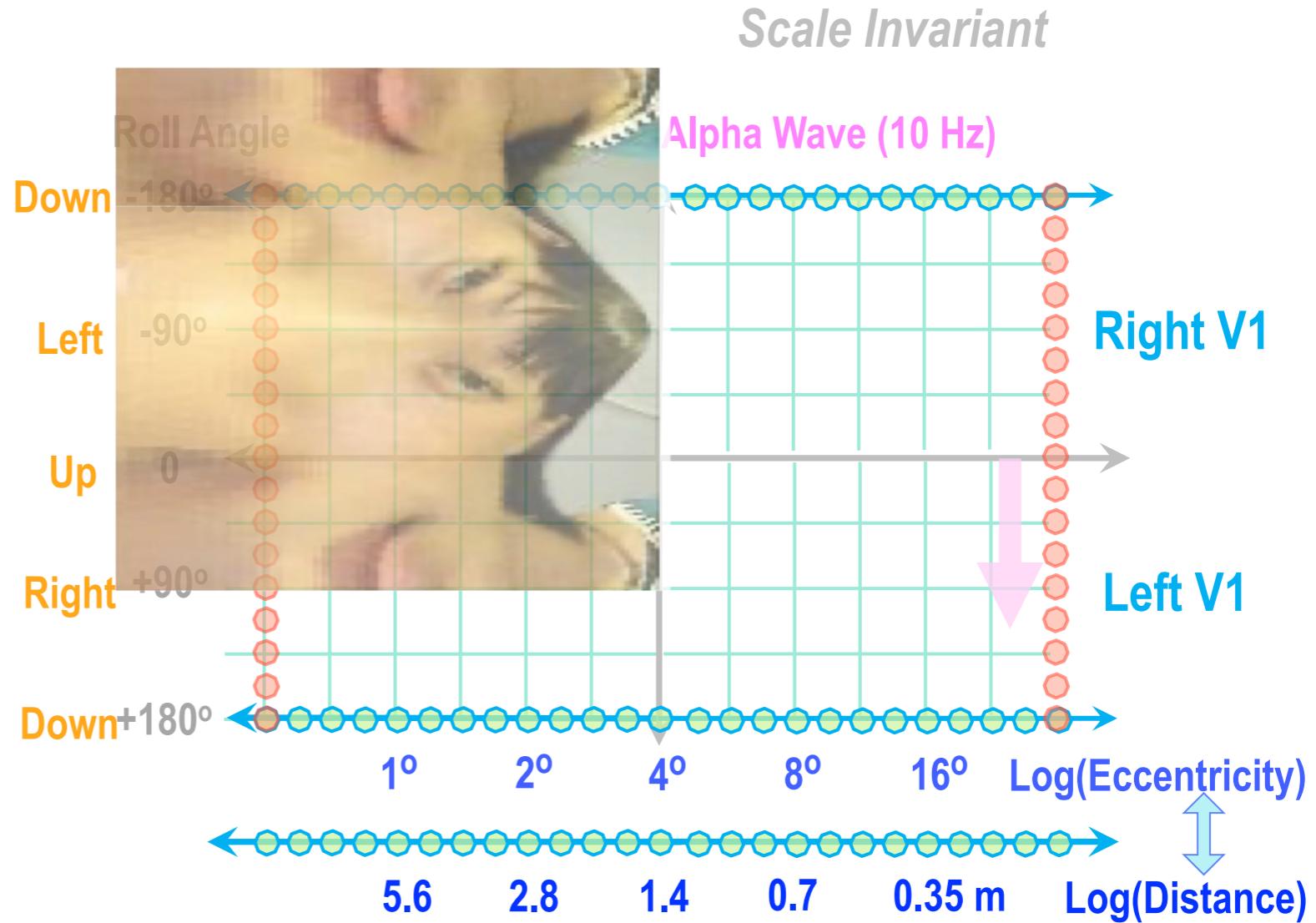


3D Log-polar HAL for 3D Scale-invariant Shape

2D Linear



2D Log-Polar



Visual Perception of 3D Space and Shape in Time

Part IV - 3D Shape Recognition by 3D Rotation

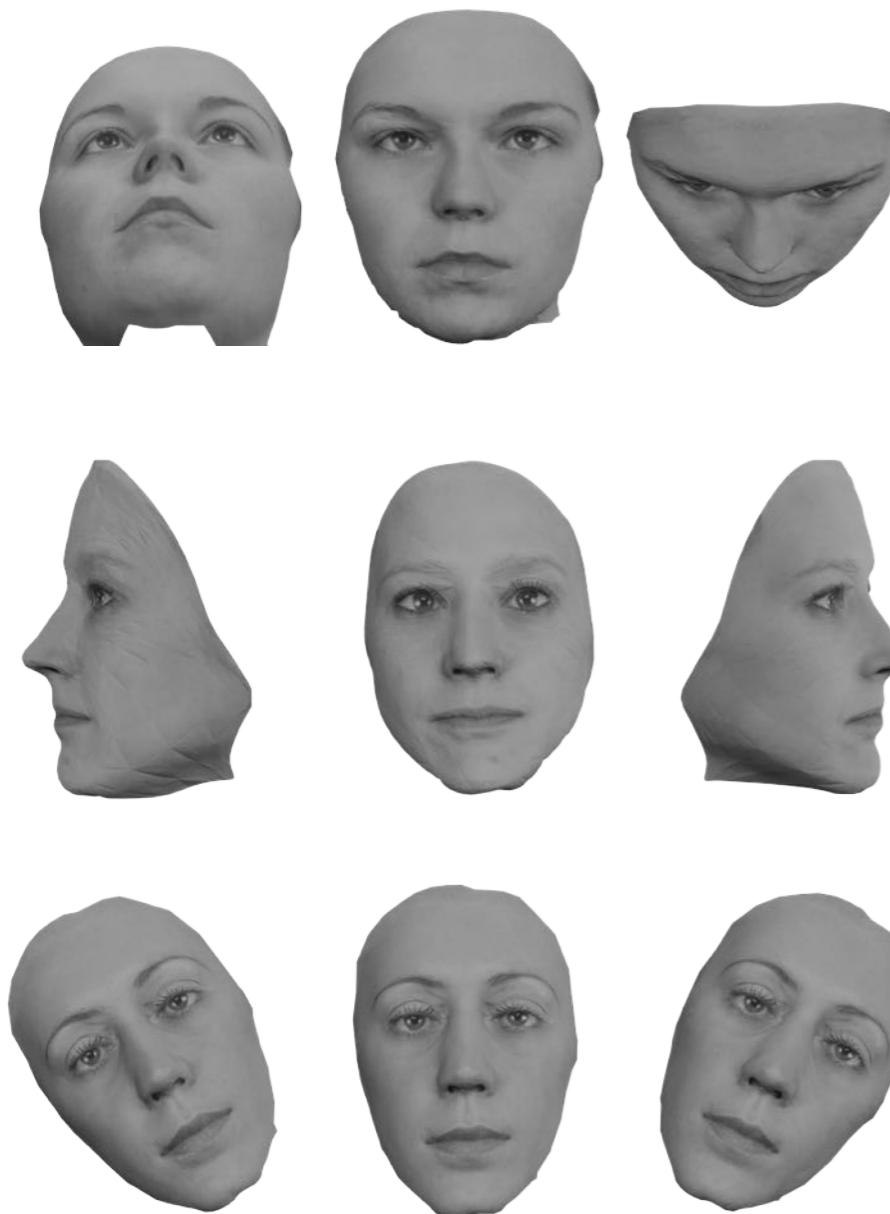
32 EMC members

Caominh Le, Samantha Pedersen, Nathaniel Chen, Jonathan Chan, Brian Ta,
Patrick Wilson, Trevor McCarthy, Emma Barseghyan, Anushka Chauhan, Hind Saif,
Jonathan Tu, Darren Wijaya, Annika Zhang, Erica Li, Camille Marangi, Setayesh Nekarae,
Felicia Wang, Alice Yanovsky, Umaina Afifa, Javier Carmona, Diego Espino,
Leonard Schummer, Phillip Gudjanto, Gurleen Kaur, Andrew Lam, Matthew Mar,
Elizabeth Mills, Alexandra Nevins, Elijah Ortiz, Kyle Wheeler,
Aaron Blaisdell*, and Katsushi Arisaka

University of California, Los Angeles

Face 3D Rotation RT

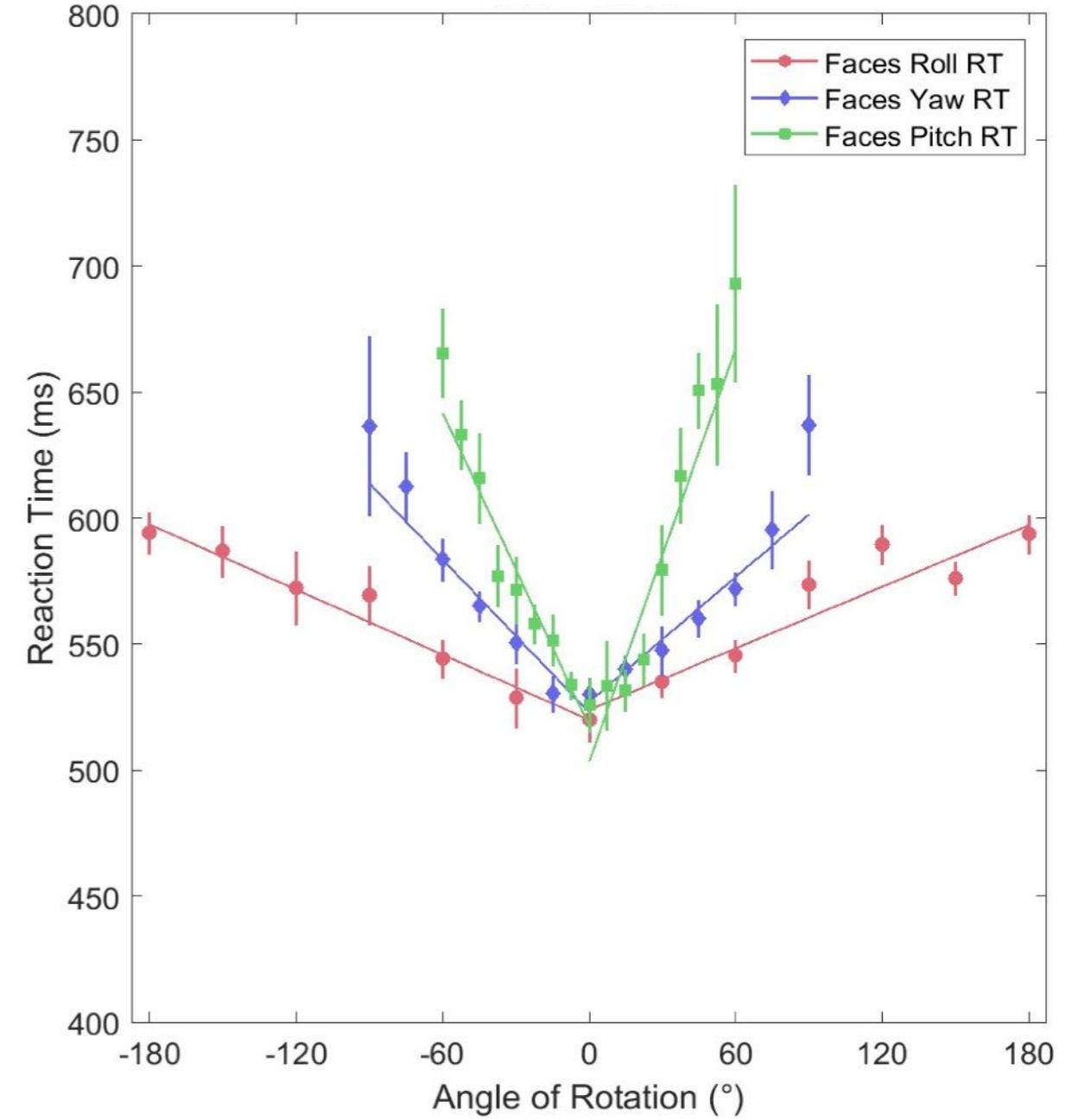
N = 35



Pitch

Yaw

Roll



Four Experimental Papers

Visual Perception of 3D Space and Shapes in Time

- Part I: 2D Space Perception by 2D Linear Translation 52 members
- Part II: 3D Space Perception with Holographic Depth 30 members
- Part III: 2D Shape Recognition by Log-scaling 44 members
- Part IV: 3D Shape Recognition by 3D Rotation 32 members

Total 140 undergrads

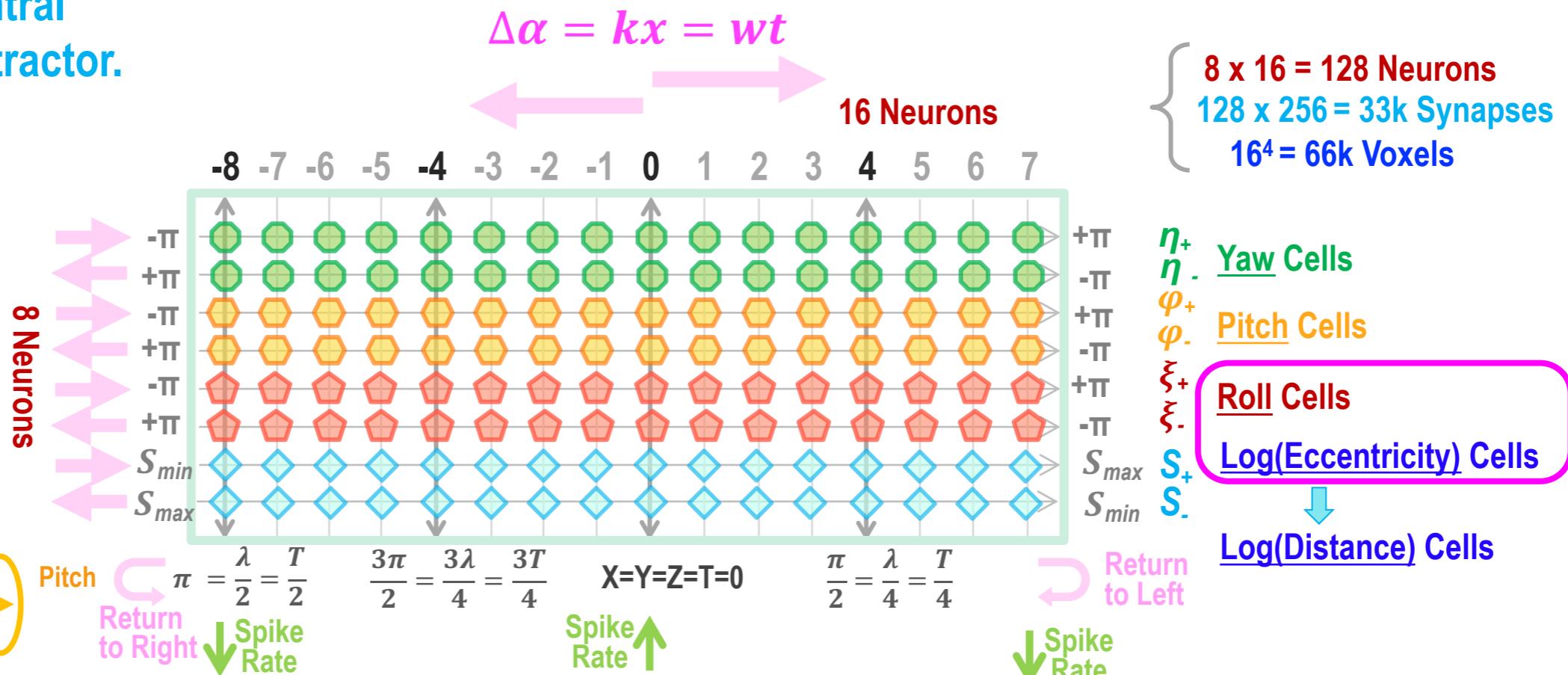
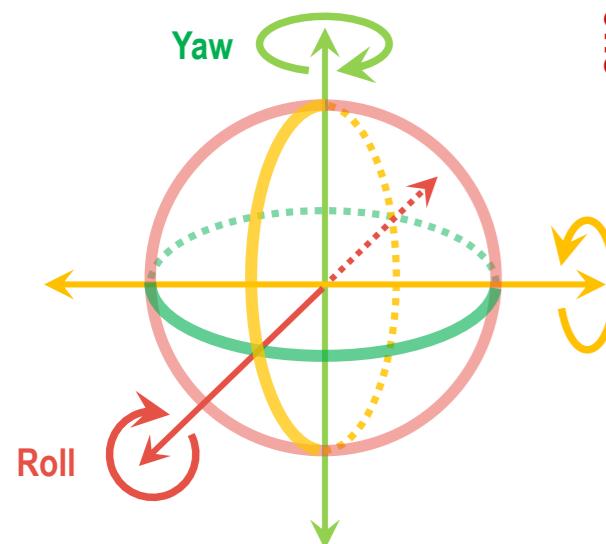


Holographic Ring Attractor Lattice (HAL)

3D Log-polar Vision HAL

Three independent Head Direction Cells:
(Yaw, Pitch, Roll)

Identical to Insect Central Complex as a Ring Attractor.

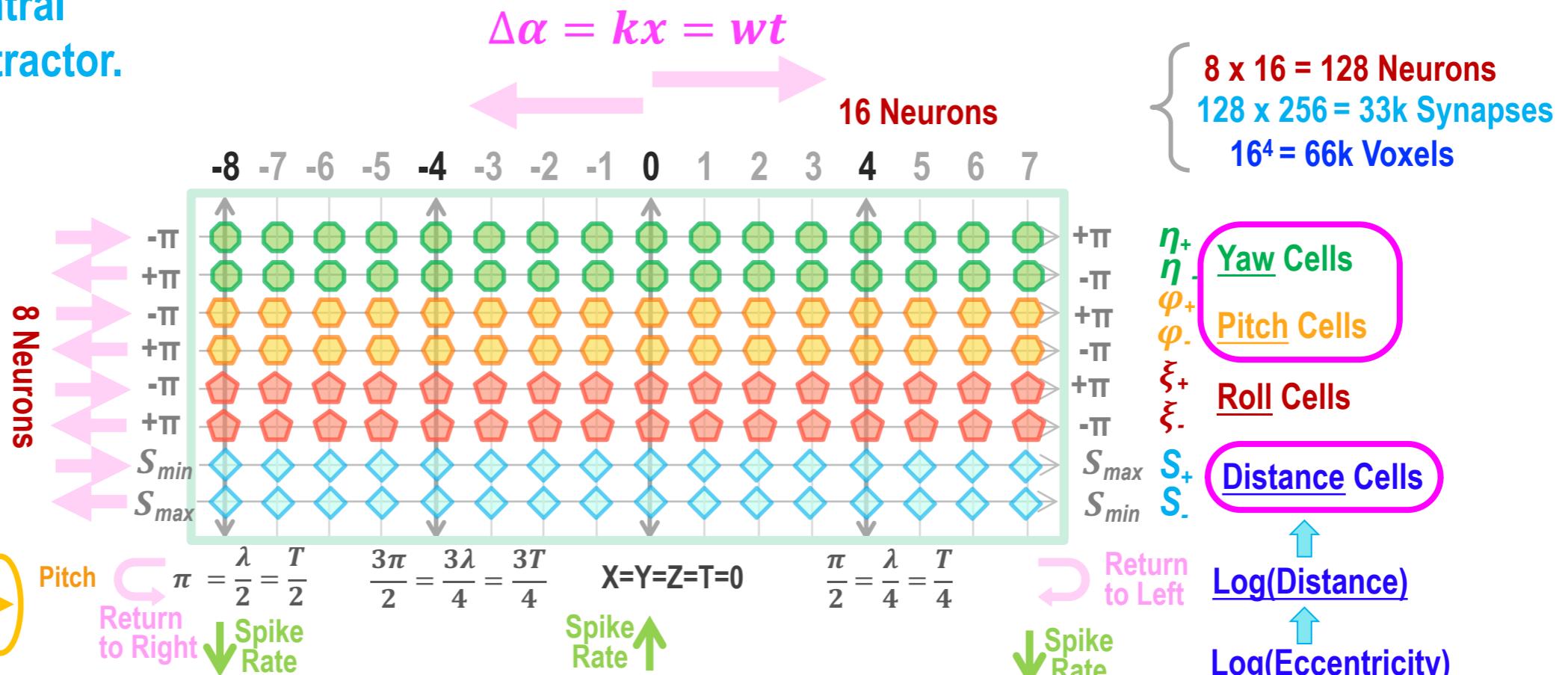
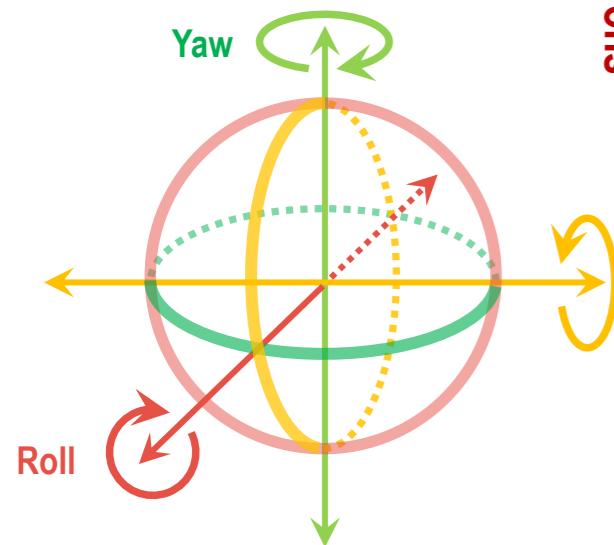


Holographic Ring Attractor Lattice (HAL)

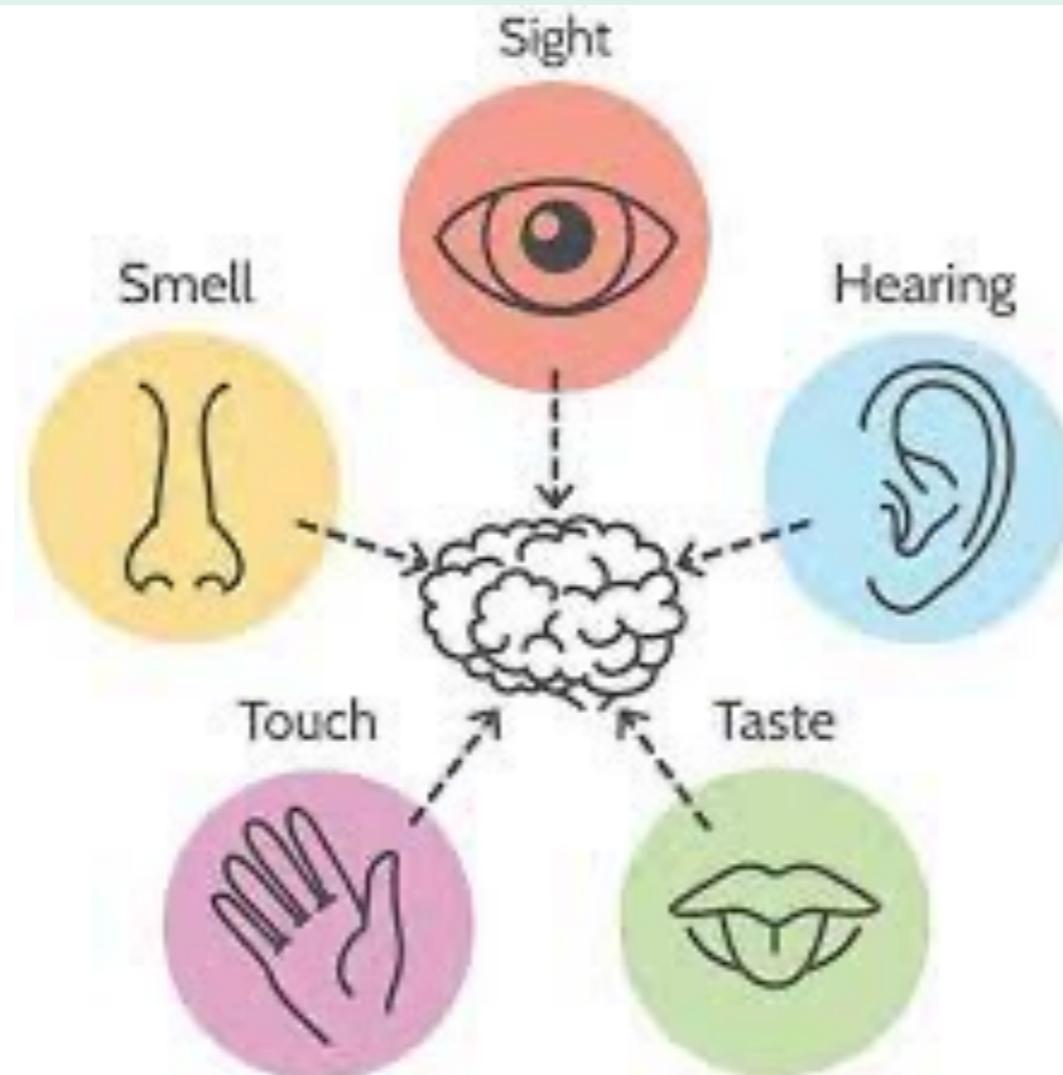
3D Linear-polar Vision HAL

Three independent Head Direction Cells:
(Yaw, Pitch, Roll)

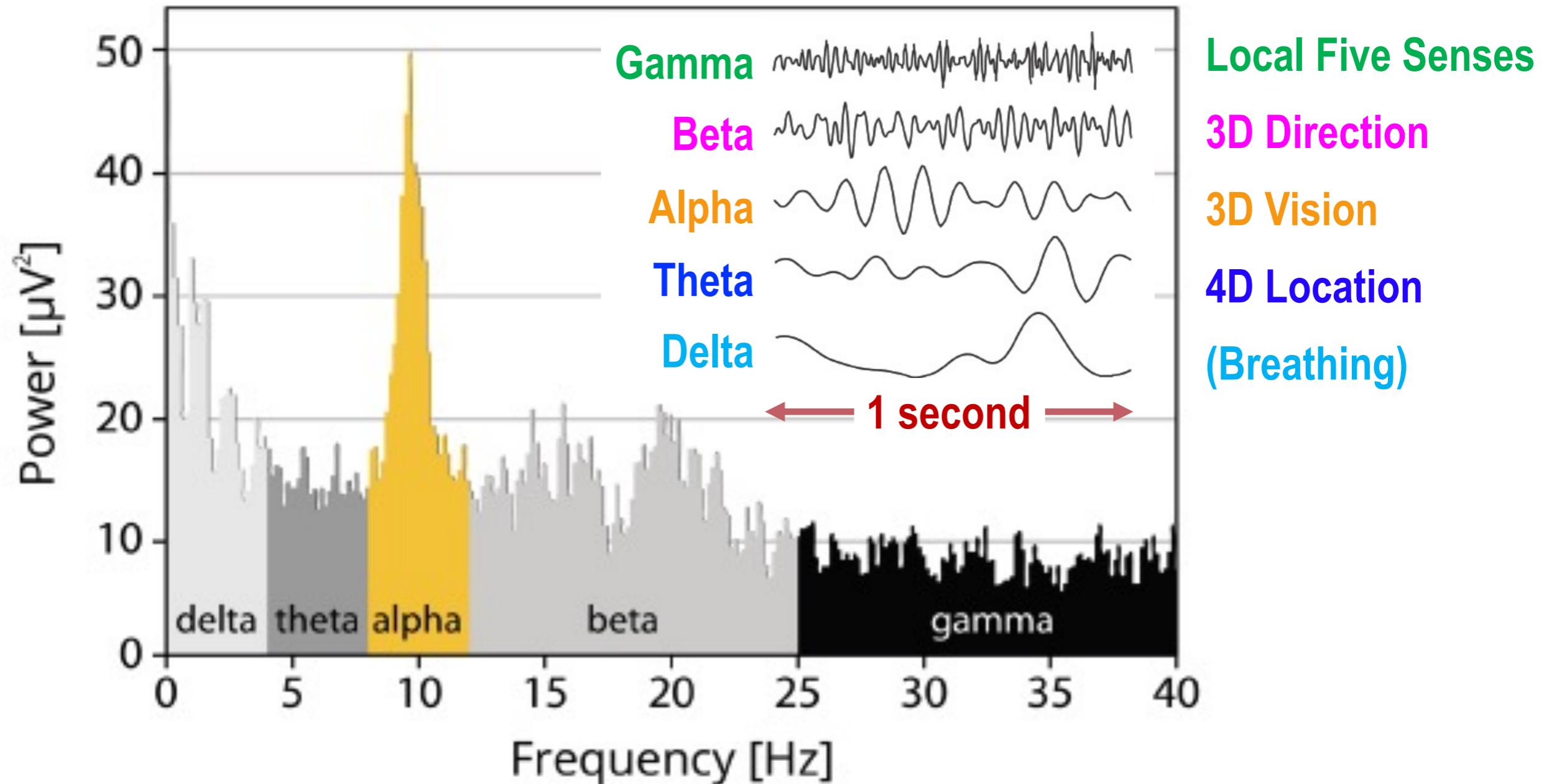
Identical to Insect Central Complex as a Ring Attractor.



Grand Unification of Five Senses

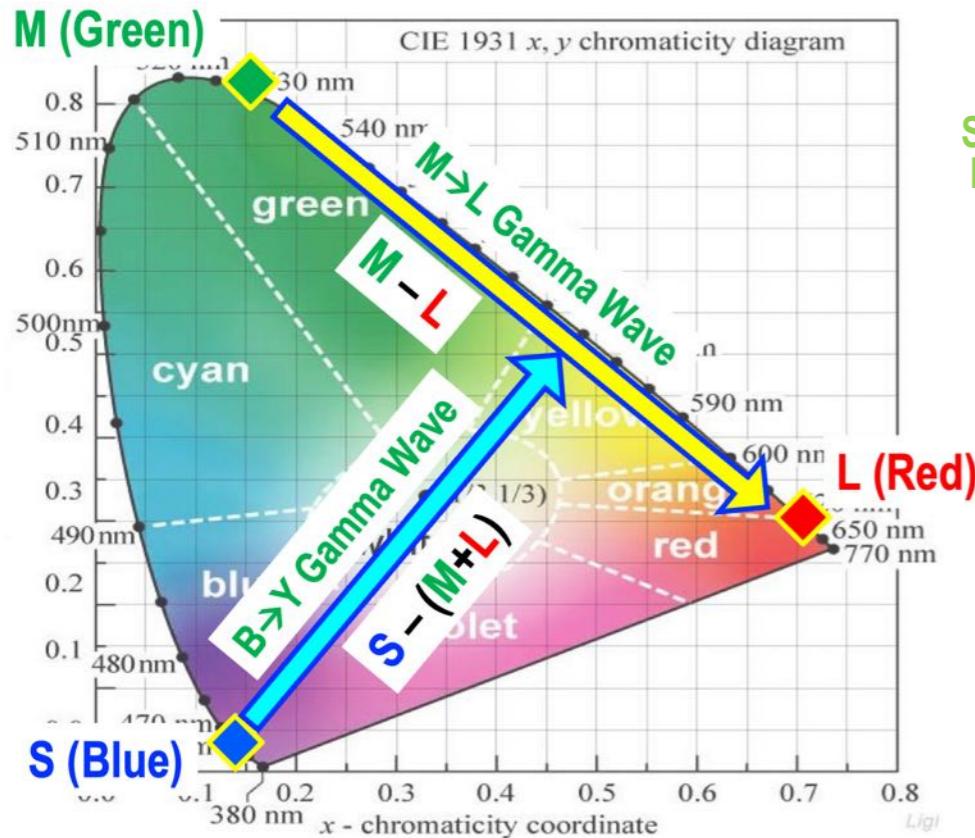


Frequency of Human Brainwave



HAL for Color Vision by Gamma Waves

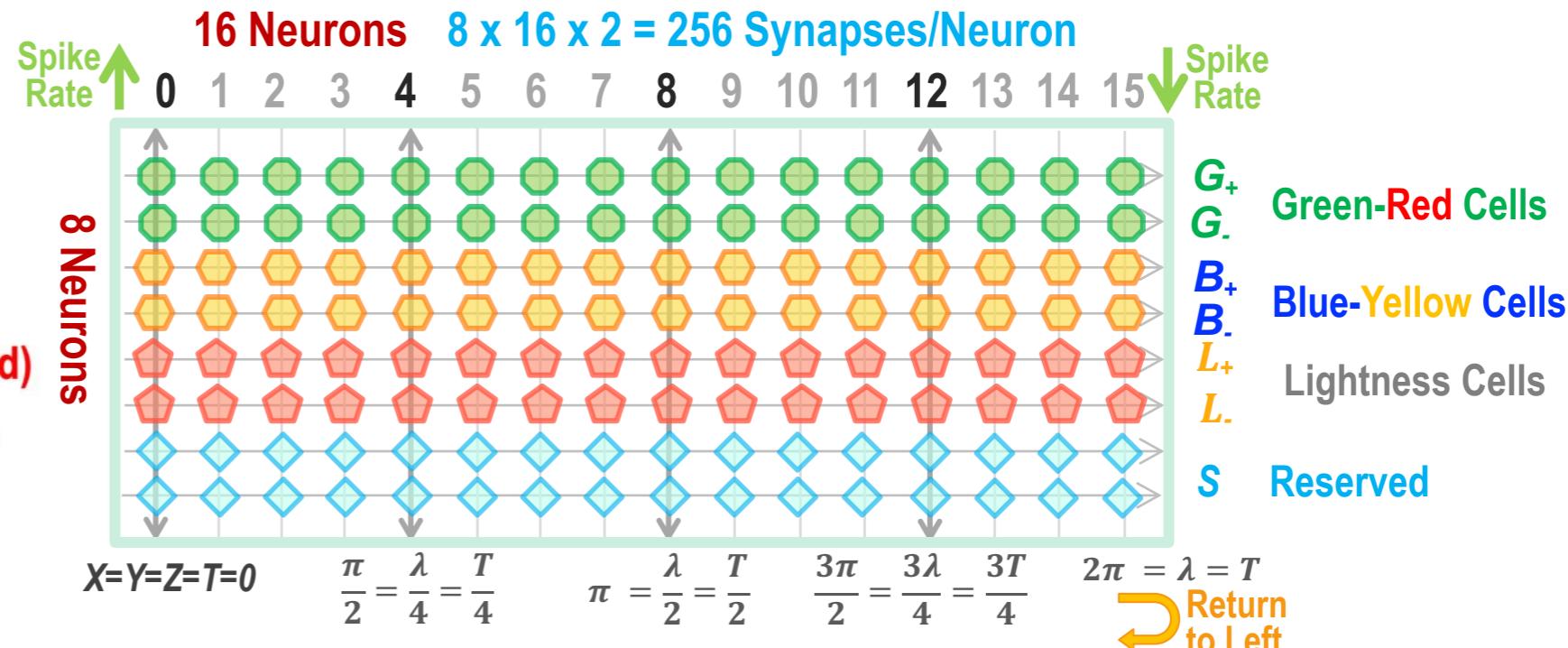
Color HAL



$$\Delta\gamma = kx \\ = wt$$

Gamma (50-80 Hz)

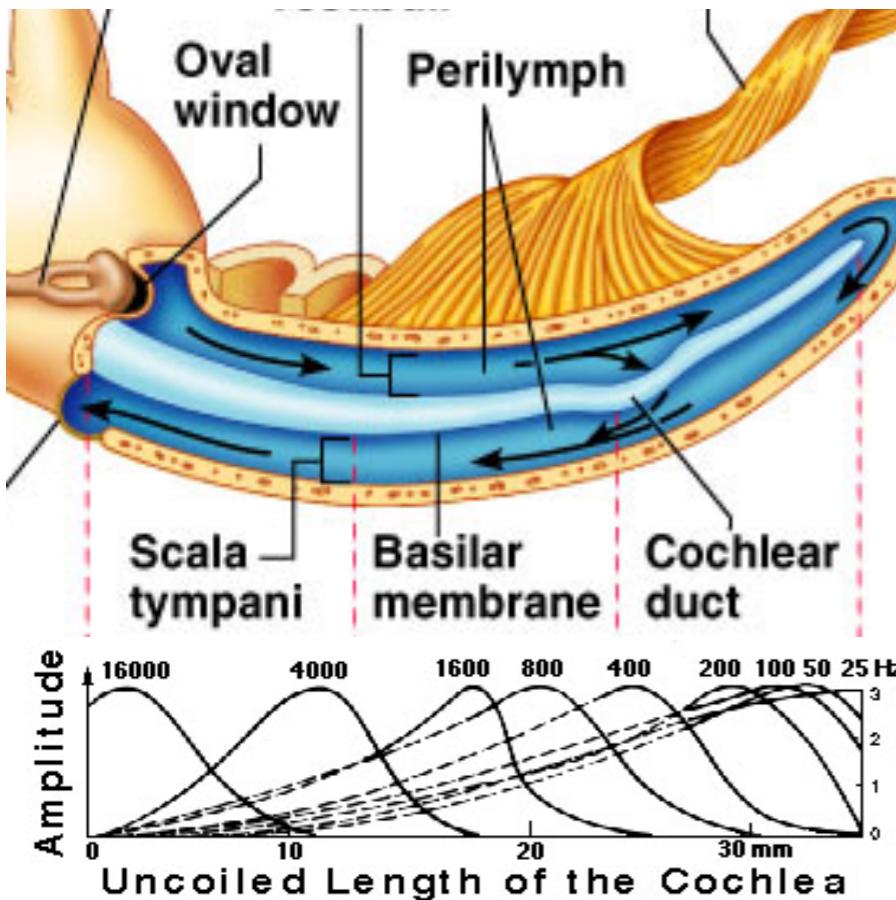
$$8 \times 16 = 128 \text{ Neurons} \\ 128^2 = 16k \text{ Synapses} \\ 16^4 = 66k \text{ voxels}$$



HAL for Simple Sound by Gamma wave

Sound HAL

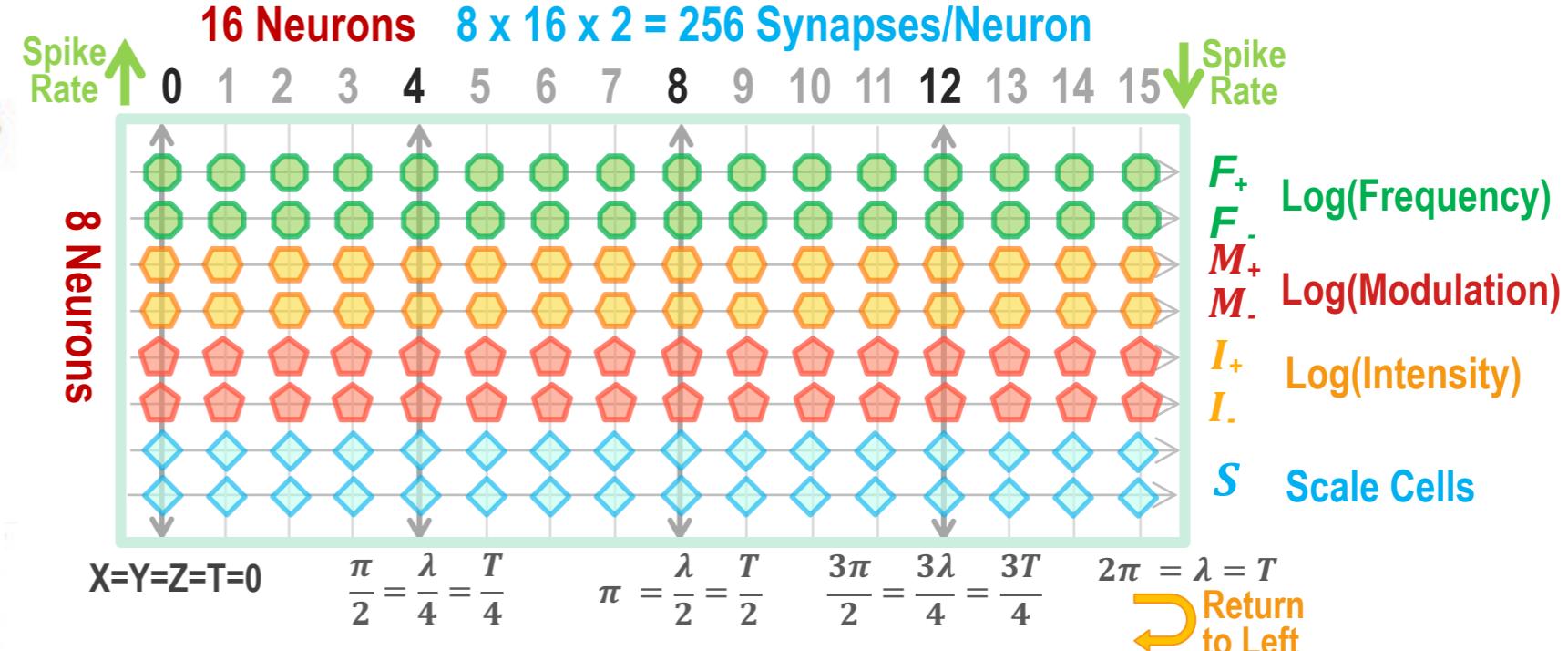
3D Sound Space



$$\Delta Y = kx = wt$$

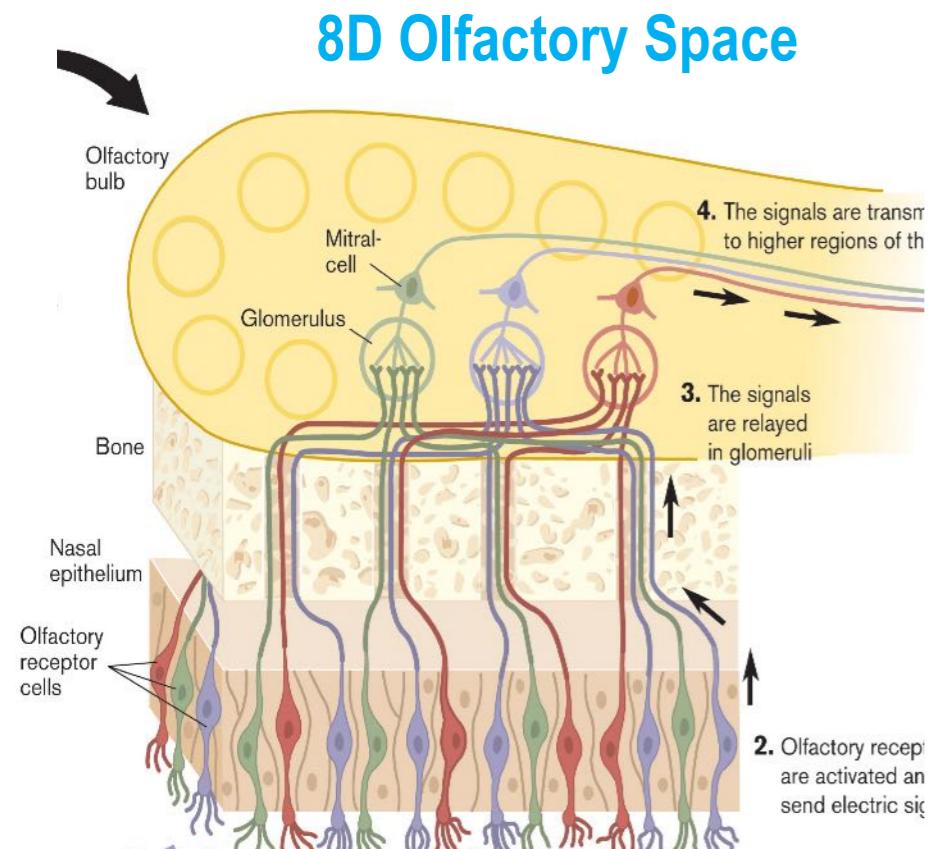
Gamma (70-150 Hz)

Log(Frequency, Modulation)

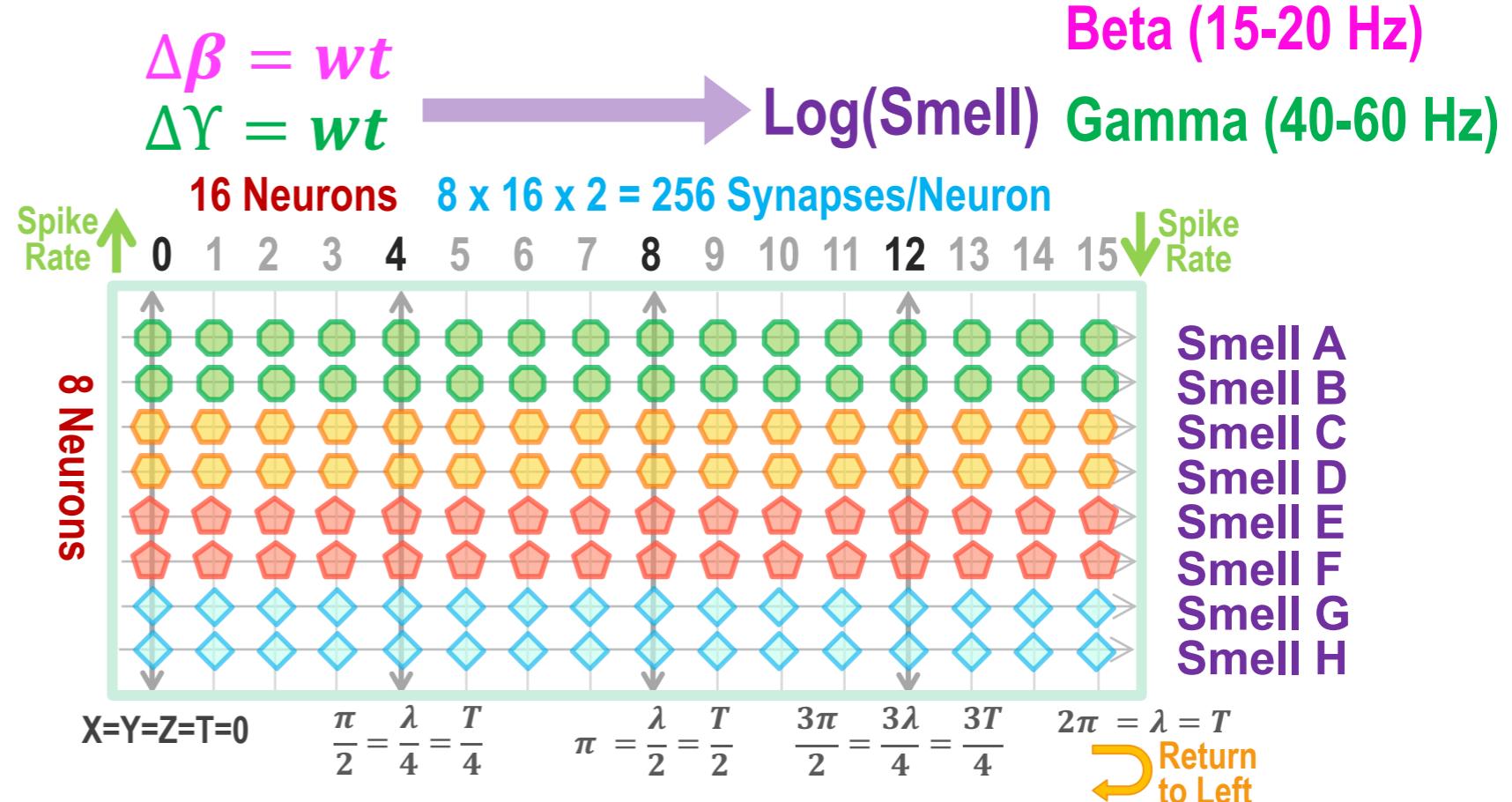


7D Smell HAL for by Beta/Gamma wave

Smell HAL

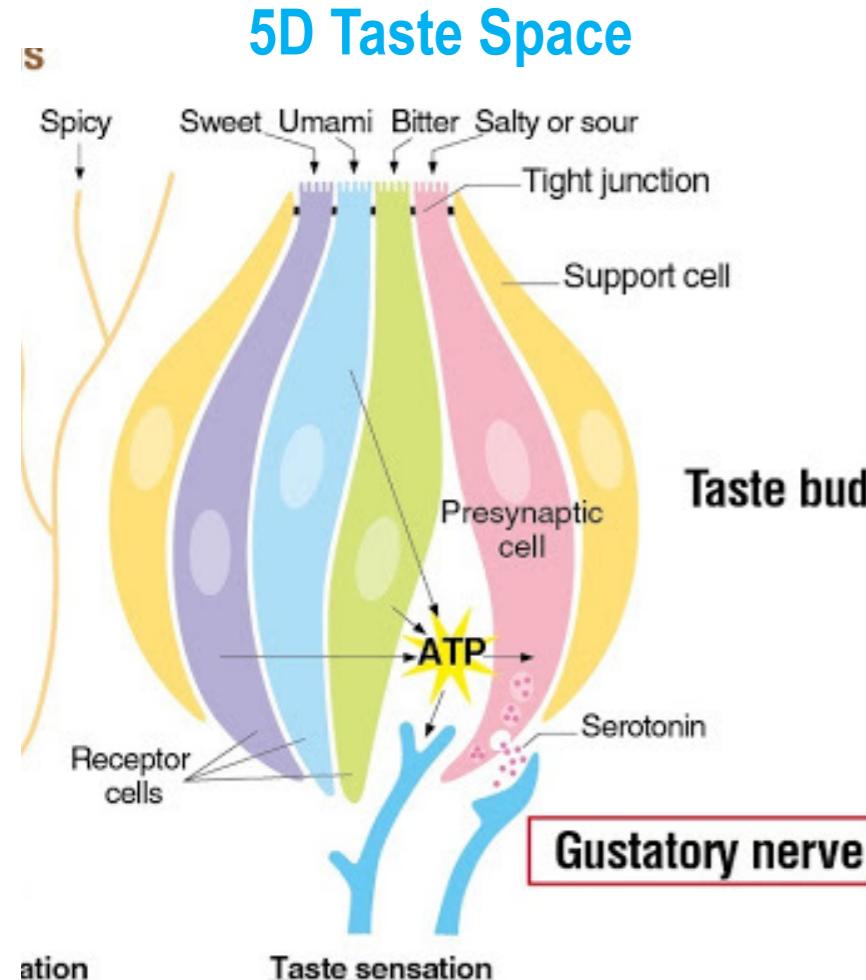


Gamma (40-60 Hz)

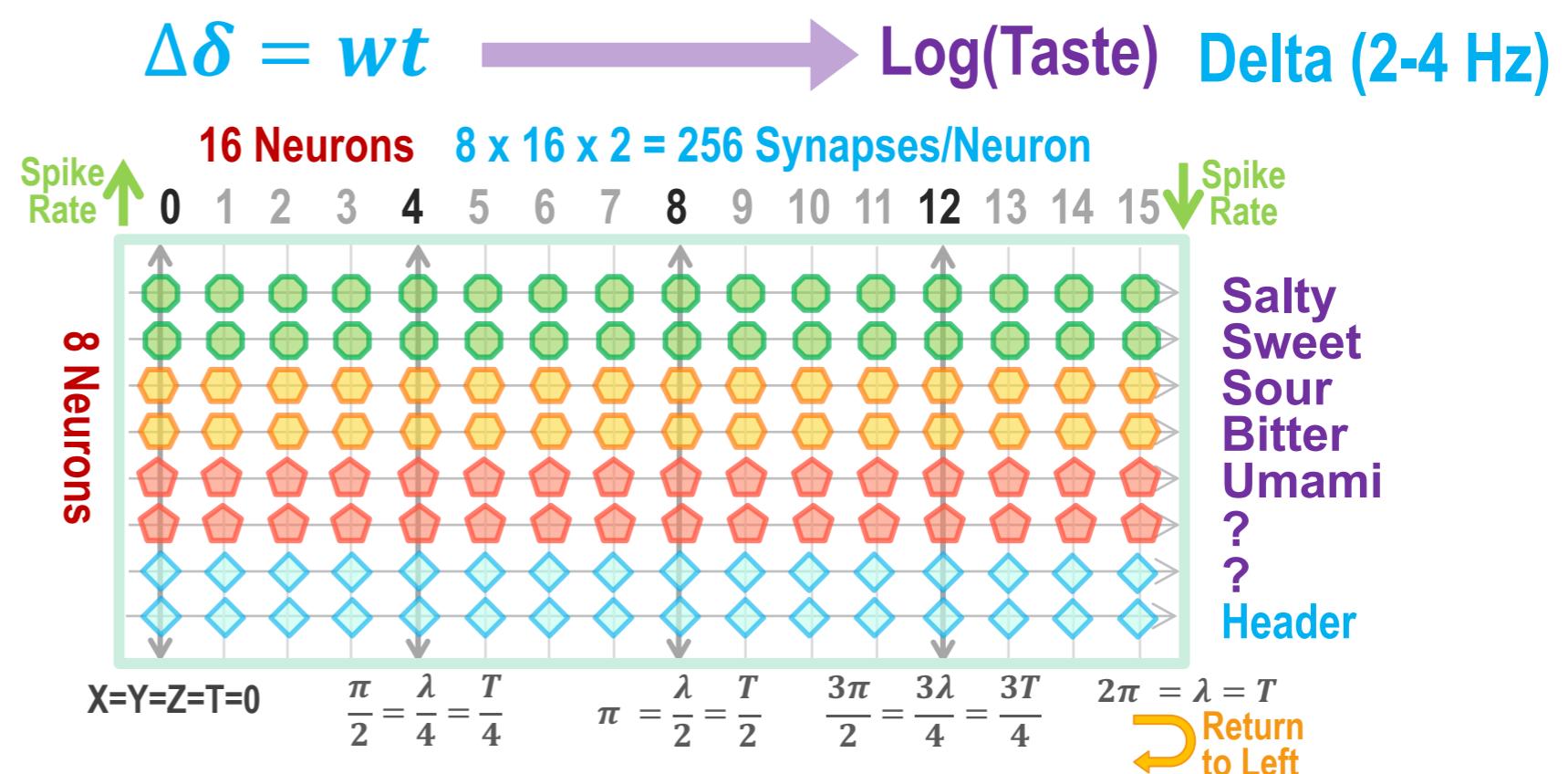


5D Taste HAL for by Delta wave

Taste HAL



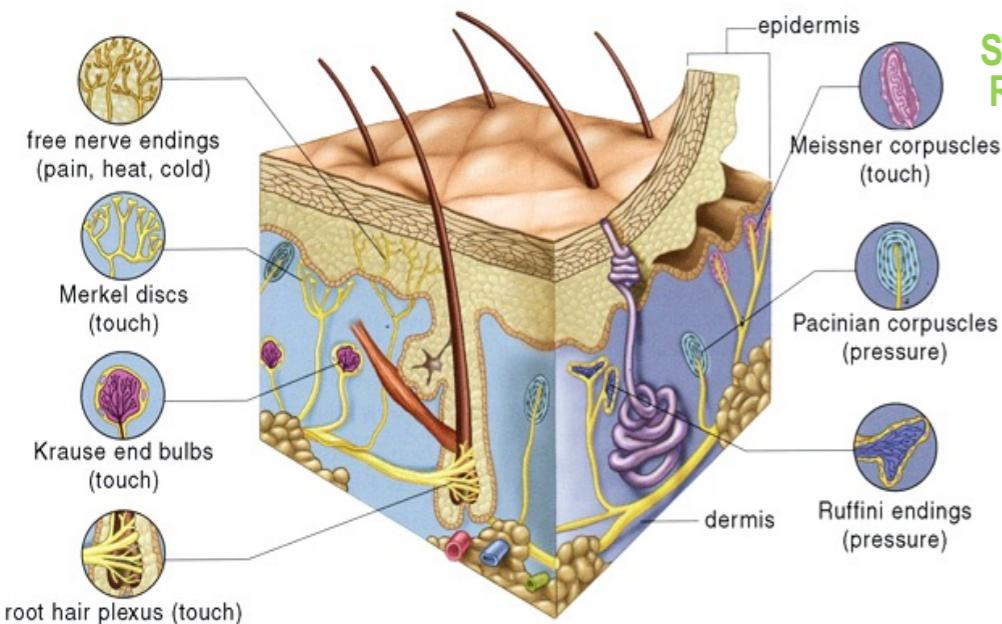
Gamma (40-60 Hz)



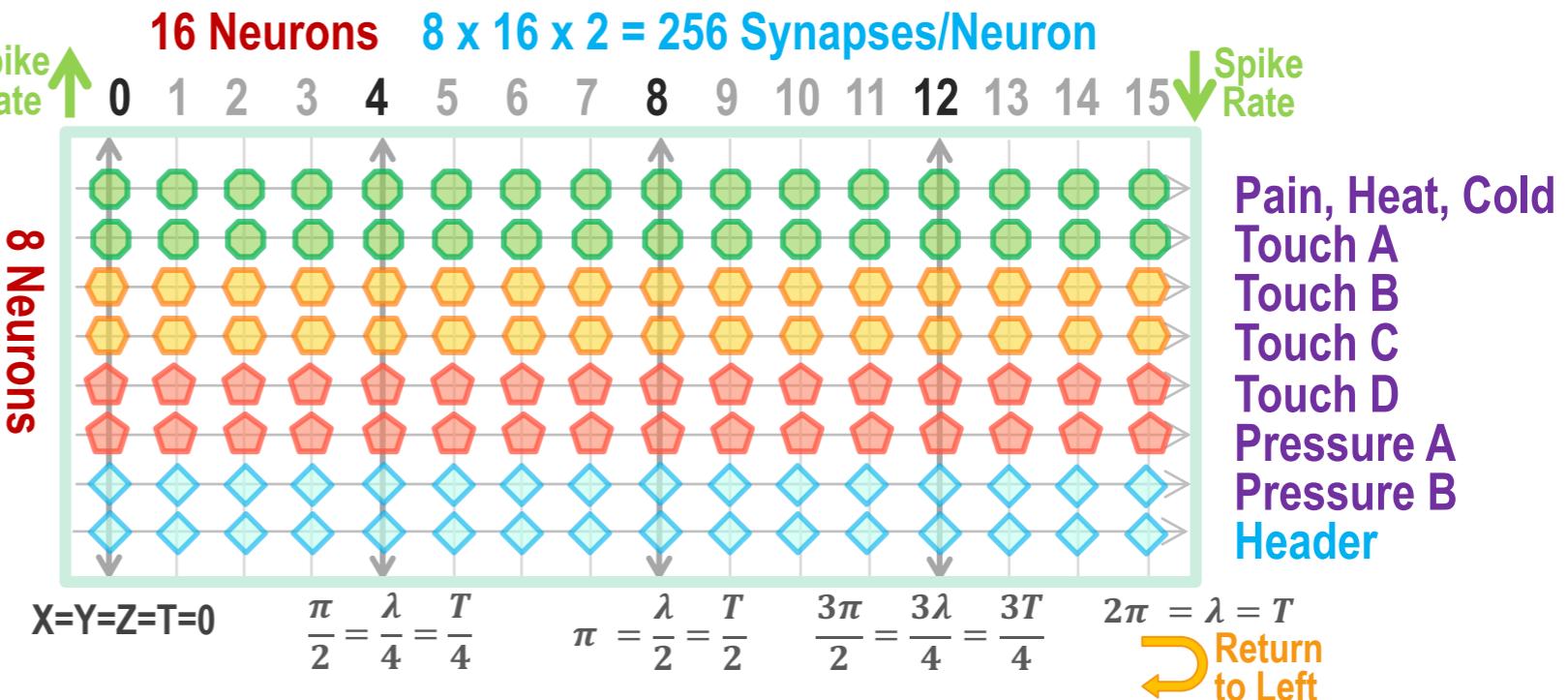
7D Tactile HAL for by Gamma wave

Tactile HAL

7D Texture Space



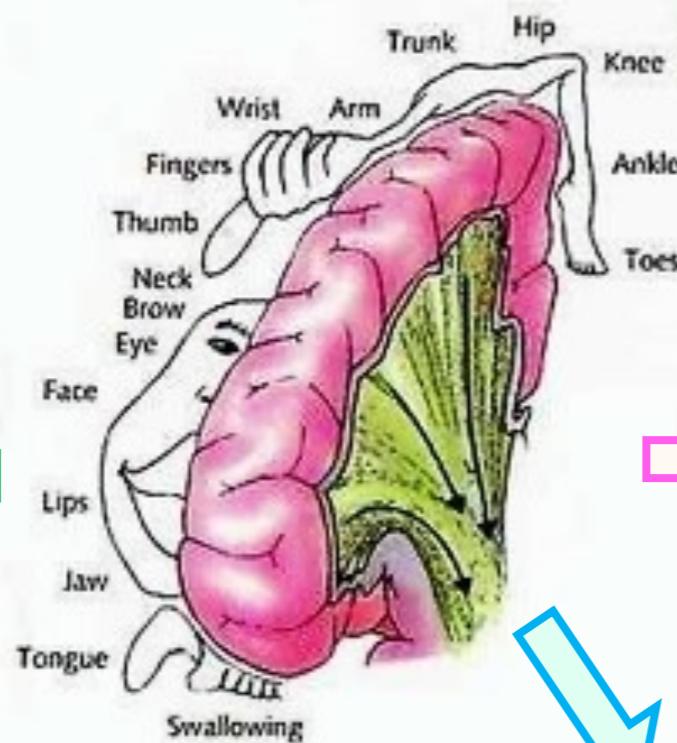
$$\Delta Y = wt \longrightarrow \text{Log(Tactile)}$$



Somatosensory Cortex

Motor Cortex

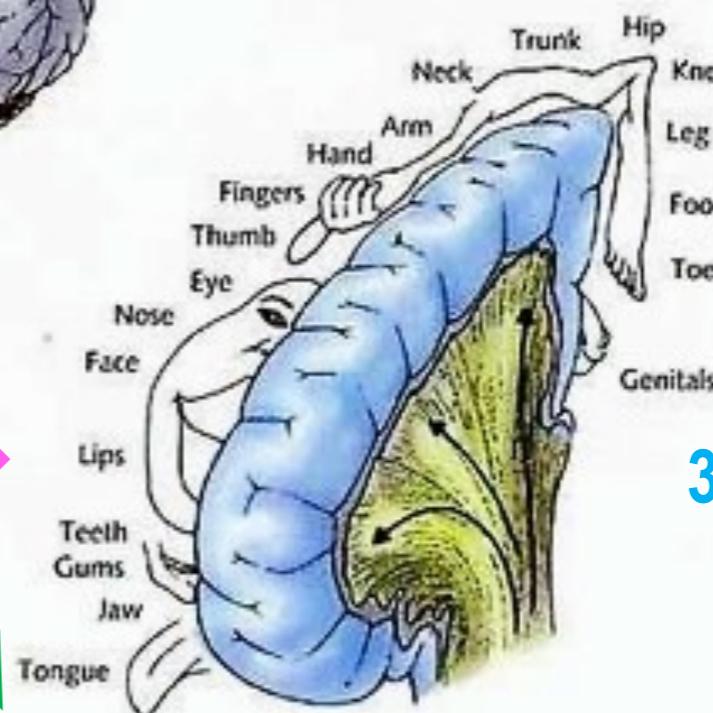
Output: Motor cortex
(Left hemisphere section controls the body's right side)



Motor Command

Somatosensory Cortex

Input: Sensory cortex
(Left hemisphere section receives input from the body's right side)

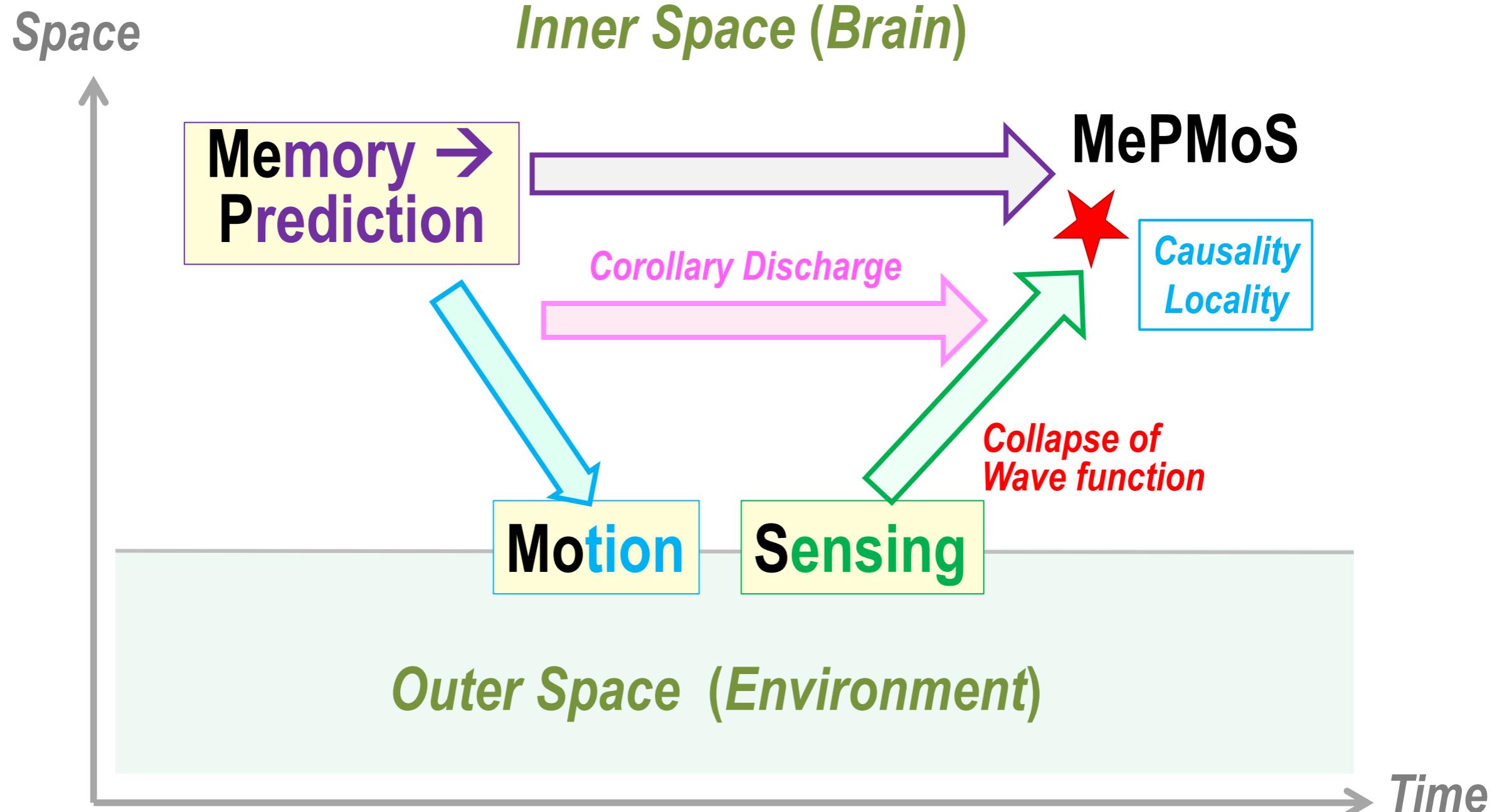


Motion

Sensing

Outer Space (Environment)

New Space-Time Diagram of Sensorimotor Integration



Triple Coincidence of a Clap

3D Location of a Clap



All three locations must agree one another.



Perception of the 3D space by Vision, Hearing, and Touch.

3D Vision HAL

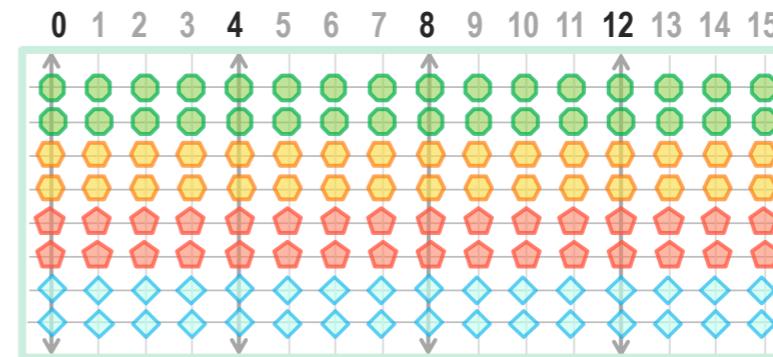
Alpha (8-12 Hz)

3D Sound HAL

Alpha (7-13 Hz)

3D Tactile HAL

Mu (8-13 Hz)

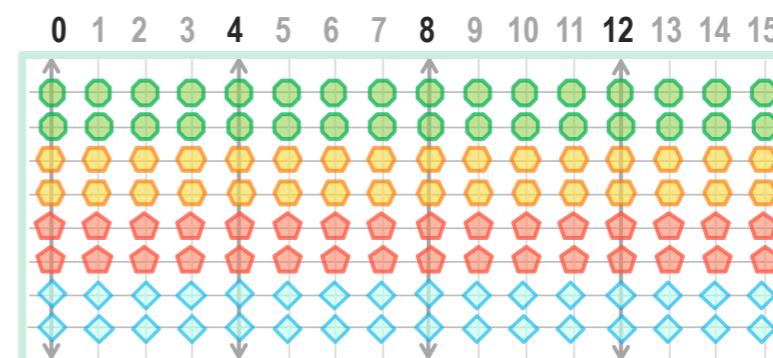


Head Yaw Cells

Head Pitch Cells

Depth Cells

Scale Cells

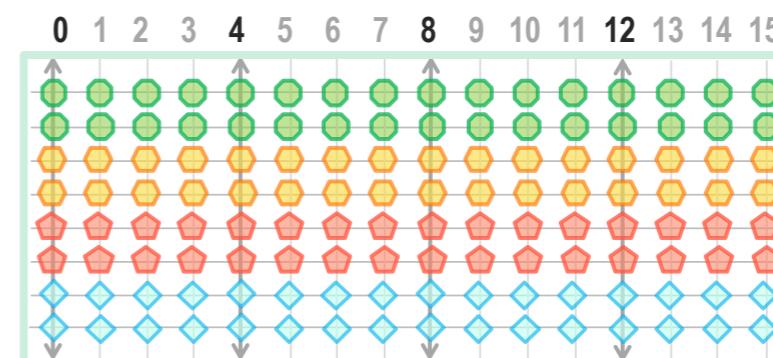


Head Yaw Cells

Head Pitch Cells

Depth Cells

Scale Cells



Head Yaw Cells

Head Pitch Cells

Depth Cells

Scale Cells

Grand Unified Theory of Mind and Brain

- Inner Universe (= Brain) is evolving to the extra dimensional space.

■ 3D Body-centric Space

- 3D Vision Alpha (10 Hz)
 - 3D Sound localization Alpha (10 Hz)
 - 3D Touch localization Mu (10 Hz)

■ 4D Allocentric Space-time

- 4D Cartesian
 - 3D Polar

Space Invariant
Path Integration

Theta (5 Hz)
Beta (20 Hz)

▪ **5D Landmarks with Semantic Information (= Five Senses)**

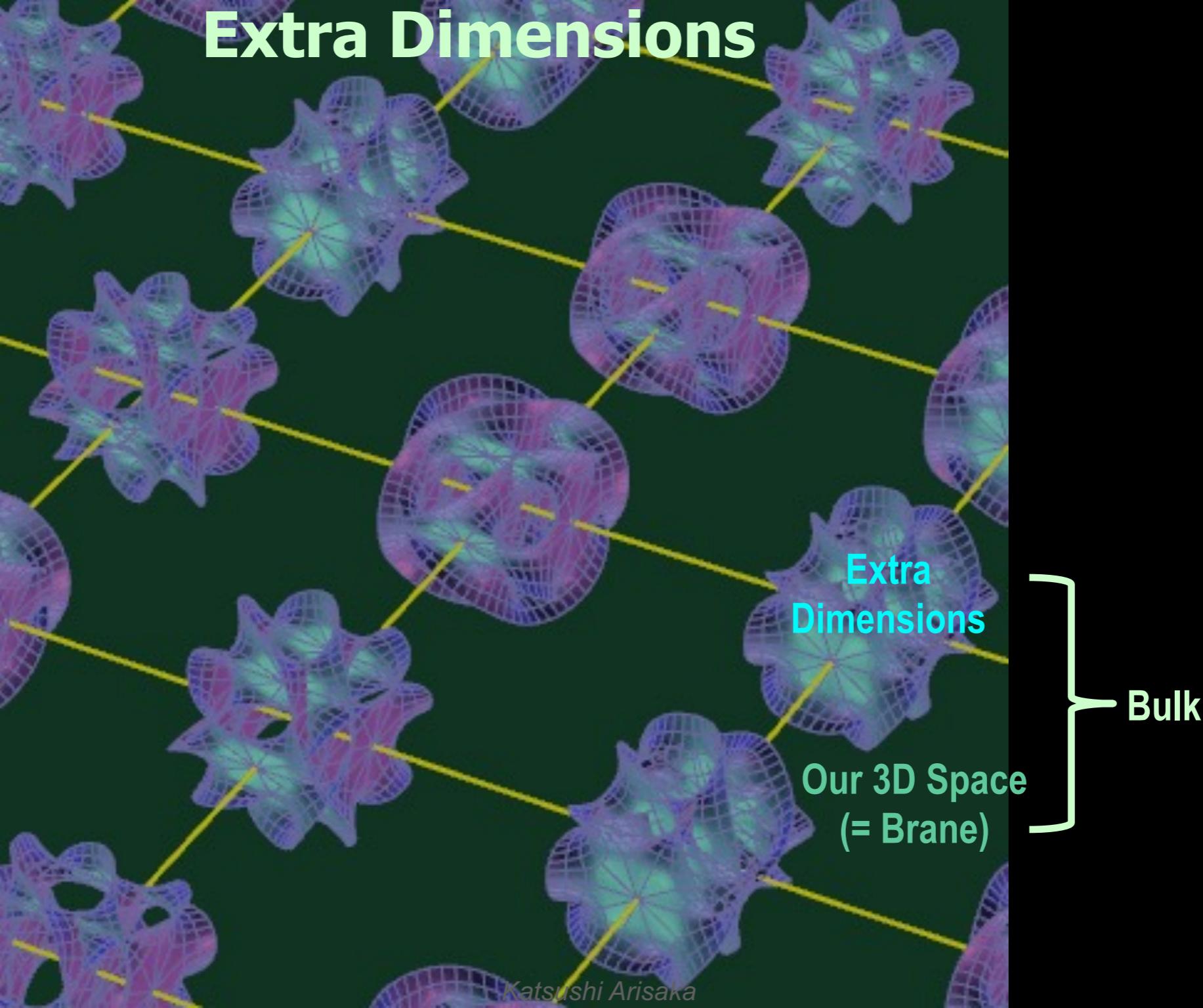
- | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| • Vision | Local Shape, 3D Color (HSL) | Gamma (40 – 80 Hz) |
| • Sound | Frequency, Modulation | Gamma (70 – 150 Hz) |
| • Touch | Pain, Touch, Pressure... | Gamma (30 – 90 Hz) |
| • Smell | Smell A, B, C, D... | Gamma (60 Hz) |
| • Taste | Salty, Sweet, Sour, Bitter, Umami | Delta (3 Hz), Gamma (~50 Hz) |

The Beginning of the Universe

- Everything was the same \leftrightarrow Perfect symmetry.
 - All the particles are the same as photons.
 - All four forces are the same.
- The Universe was 10 dimension.

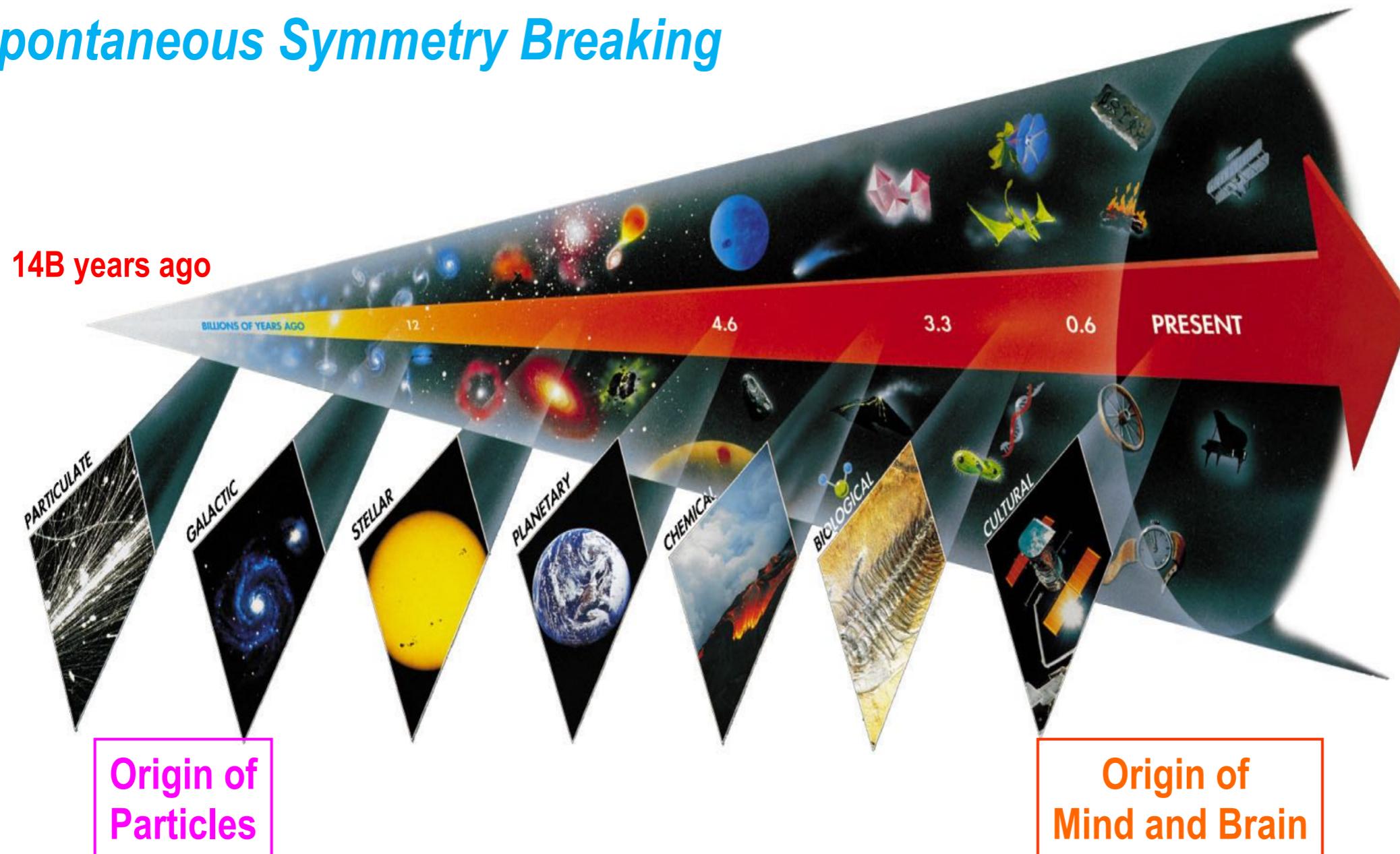


Extra Dimensions



Seven steps of cosmic evolution

Spontaneous Symmetry Breaking



Elegant Mind Club at UCLA

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Senior Sm2021

Fiat Lux W2022

Fiat Lux F2021

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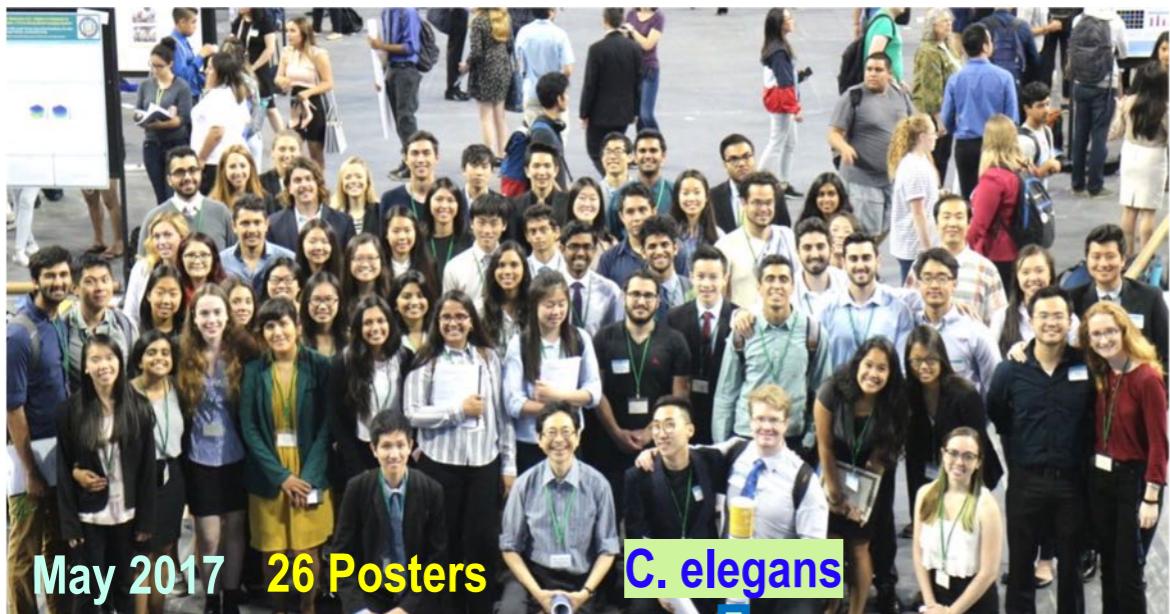
Visual Perception of 3D Space and Shapes in Time

- **Part I:** 2D Space Perception by 2D Linear Translation ([PDF](#))
- **Part II:** 3D Space Perception with Holographic Depth ([PDF](#), [bioRxiv](#))
- **Part III:** 2D Shape Recognition by Log-scaling ([PDF](#))
- **Part IV:** 3D Shape Recognition by 3D Rotation ([PDF](#))

Grand Unified Theory of Mind and Brain

- **Part I:** Space-Time approaches to Dynamic Connectomes of *C. elegans* and Human Brains by MePMoS ([PDF](#))
- **Part II:** Neural Holographic Tomography (NHT) and Holographic Ring Attractor Lattice (HAL) ([PDF](#))
- **Part III:** Holographic Visual Perception of 3D Space and Shape ([PDF](#))

Elegant Mind Club (2013 – Now) ~500 undergrads



Division	Major	Fall 2020	Fall 2021	Winter 2022	
		Remote	In-person	Senior	New
Life Sciences		56	61	44	83
Neuroscience		16	11	9	24
Biology		11	18	10	15
Psychobiology		2	11	1	16
Psychology		10	2	9	3
Molecular, Cell, and Developmental Biology (MCDB)		7	7	6	6
Microbiology, Immunology, and Molecular Genetics (MIMG)		4	5	3	7
Physiological Science		2	4	2	6
Cognitive Science		2	2	2	3
Computational and Systems Biology		2	1	2	3
Physical Sciences		22	26	19	23
Physics		11	12	8	8
Biochemistry		4	7	6	8
Biophysics		1	3	2	3
Astrophysics		4	2	1	2
Chemistry		0	1	1	2
Mathematics		1	0	0	0
Applied Math		1	1	1	0
Engineering		27	11	6	11
Mechanical Engineering		9	4	2	4
Electrical and Computer Engineering		2	4	3	6
Chemical Engineering		4	0	0	0
Computer Science		5	1	0	1
Aerospace Engineering		2	1	1	0
Bioengineering		4	1	0	0
Civil Engineering		1	0	0	0
Social Sciences		4	1	3	5
Anthropology		3	0	1	0
Sociology		0	1	1	0
History		1	0	0	1
Gender Studies		0	0	0	1
Human Biology and Society		0	0	1	3
Total		109	99	72	122
					194