

Information Closure Theory of Consciousness

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Abstract

Information processing in neural systems can be described and analysed at multiple spatiotemporal scales. Generally, information at lower levels is more fine-grained and can be coarse-grained in higher levels. However, information processed only at specific levels seems to be available for conscious awareness. We do not have direct experience of information available at the level of individual neurons, which is noisy and highly stochastic. Neither do

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34 we have experience of more macro-level interactions such as interpersonal communications.
35 Neurophysiological evidence suggests that conscious experiences co-vary with information en-
36 coded in coarse-grained neural states such as the firing pattern of a population of neurons.
37 In this article, we introduce a new informational theory of consciousness: Information Clo-
38 sure Theory of Consciousness (ICT). We hypothesise that conscious processes are processes
39 which form non-trivial informational closure (NTIC) with respect to the environment at cer-
40 tain coarse-grained levels. This hypothesis implies that conscious experience is confined due
41 to informational closure from conscious processing to other coarse-grained levels. ICT pro-
42 poses new quantitative definitions of both conscious content and conscious level. With the
43 parsimonious definitions and a hypothesis, ICT provides explanations and predictions of var-
44 ious phenomena associated with consciousness. The implications of ICT naturally reconciles
45 issues in many existing theories of consciousness and provides explanations for many of our
46 intuitions about consciousness. Most importantly, ICT demonstrates that information can be
47 the common language between consciousness and physical reality.

48 **Keywords:**

49 Keywords: theory of consciousness, non-trivial informational closure, NTIC, coarse-graining, level
50 of analysis

1 Introduction

Imagine you are a neuron in Alice’s brain. Your daily work is to collect neurotransmitters through dendrites from other neurons, accumulate membrane potential, and finally send signals to other neurons through action potentials along axons. However, you have no idea that you are one of the neurons in Alice’s supplementary motor area and involved in many motor control processes for Alice’s actions, for example, grabbing a cup. You are ignorant of intentions, goals, and motor plans that Alice has at every moment even though you are part of the physiological substrate responsible for all those actions. A similar story also happens to Alice’s conscious mind. To grab a cup, for example, Alice is conscious of her intention and visuosensory experience of this action. However, her conscious experience does not reflect the dynamic of your membrane potential or the action potentials you send to other neurons every second. That is, not all information you have is available to Alice’s conscious mind.

It seems to be true that we are not consciously accessing information processed at every scale in the neural system. There are both more microscopic and more macroscopic levels than the level corresponding to the conscious contents. On the one hand, dynamics of individual neurons are stochastic (Goldwyn & Shea-Brown, 2011; White *et al.*, 2000). However, what we are aware of in our conscious mind shows astonishing stability and robustness against the ubiquitous noise in the neural system (Mathis & Mozer, 1995). In addition, some parts of the neural system contribute very little to conscious experience (the cerebellum for example (Lemon & Edgley, 2010)), also suggesting that conscious contents do not have one-to-one mapping to the entire state of the neural system. On the other hand, human conscious experience is more detailed than just a simple (e.g. binary) process can represent, suggesting that the state space of conscious experience is much larger than what a single overly coarse-grained binary variable can represent. These facts suggest that conscious processes occur at a particular scale. We currently have only few theories (e.g., Integrated Information Theory (Hoel *et al.*, 2016) and Geometric Theory of Consciousness (Fekete & Edelman, 2011, 2012)) to identify the scale which conscious processes correspond to (also see discussion in Fekete *et al.* (2016)). We refer to this notion as **the scale problem of consciousness** (Fig. 1).

In this article, we propose a new information-based theory of consciousness, called Information Closure Theory of Consciousness (ICT). We argue that every process with a positive non-trivial information closure (NTIC) has consciousness. This means that the state of such a process corresponds one-to-one to conscious content.¹ We further postulate that the *level* of consciousness corresponds to the degree of NTIC. (for a discussion of the distinction between level versus content of consciousness see Laureys (2005); Overgaard & Overgaard (2010)).

In the following, we first introduce non-trivial informational closure and argue for its importance to information processing for human scale agents (Sec.2). We next argue that through coarse-graining the neural system can form a high degree of NTIC at a specific coarse-grained level (Sec.3). In the Sec.4, we propose a new theory of consciousness (ICT). We also illustrate how ICT can parsimoniously explain empirical findings from previous consciousness studies (Sec.5) and reconcile several current major theories of consciousness (Sec.6). Finally, we discuss the current theoretical and empirical limitations of ICT and propose the implications from ICT to the current consciousness science (Sec.7).

¹In the following IC stands for "informational closure" or "informationally closed" and NTIC stands for "non-trivial informational closure" or "non-trivially informationally closed".

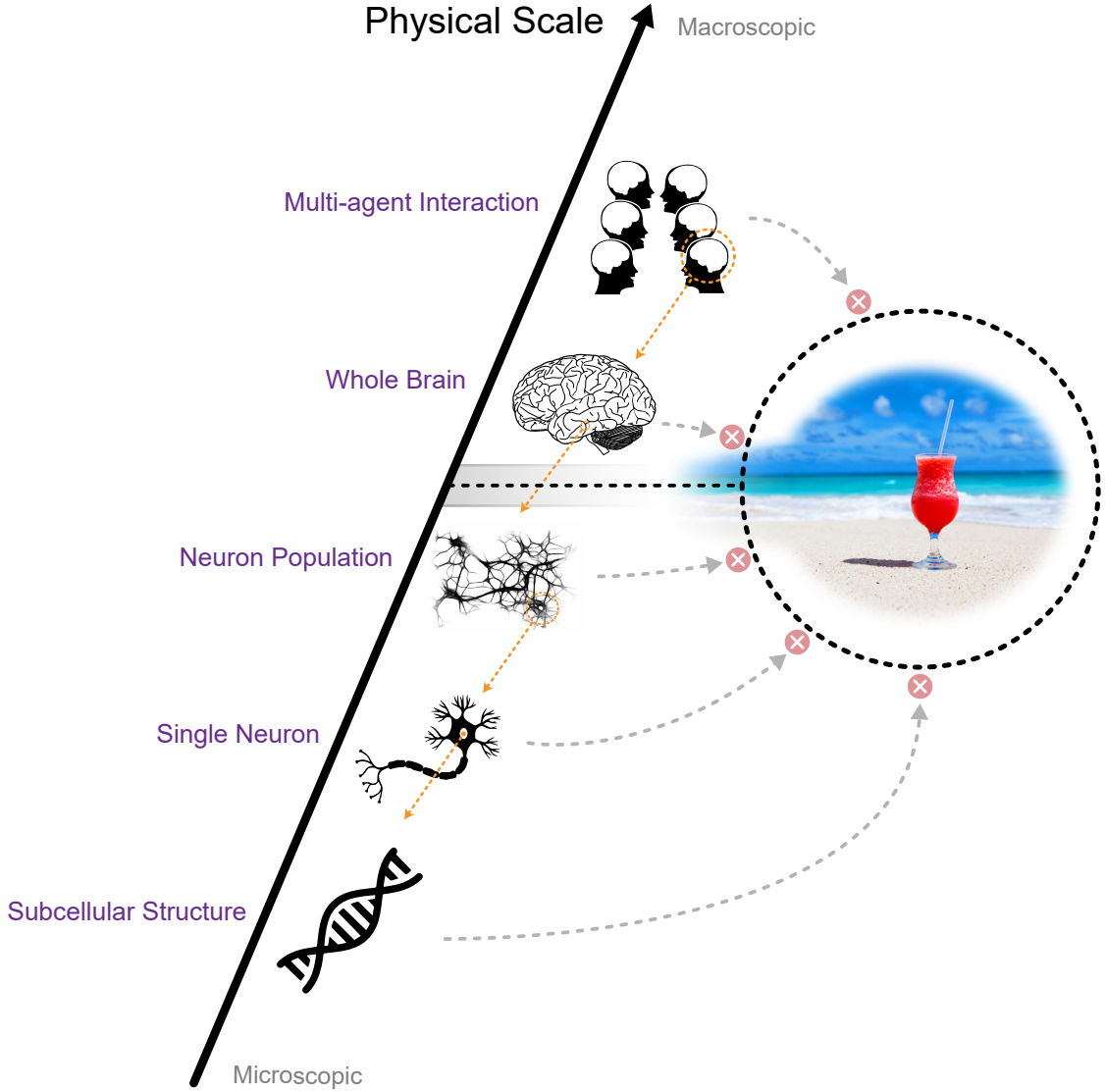


Figure 1: The scale problem of consciousness: Human conscious experience does not reflect information from every scale. Only information at a certain coarse-grained scale in the neural system is reflected in consciousness.

93 2 Non-trivial Informational Closure

94 The notion of non-trivial informational closure (NTIC) is introduced by [Bertschinger *et al.* \(2006\)](#).
 95 The concept of closure is closely related to system identification in systems theory. One can distin-
 96 guish a system from its environment by computing the closedness of the system ([Luhmann, 1995](#);
 97 [Maturana & Varela, 1991](#); [Pattee, 2012](#); [Rosen, 1991](#)). The closedness can be further quantified
 98 by information theory.

99 Consider two processes, the environment process $(E_t)_{t \in \mathbb{N}}$ and the system's process $(Y_t)_{t \in \mathbb{N}}$ and
 100 let their interaction be described by the Bayesian network in Fig. 2. Then, information flow J_t from
 101 the environment E to a system S at time t can be defined as the conditional mutual information
 102 I between the current environment state E_t and the future system state Y_{t+1} given the current
 103 system state Y_t

$$\begin{aligned} J_t(E \rightarrow Y) &:= I(Y_{t+1}; E_t | Y_t) \\ &= I(Y_{t+1}; E_t) - (I(Y_{t+1}; Y_t) - I(Y_{t+1}; Y_t | E_t)) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

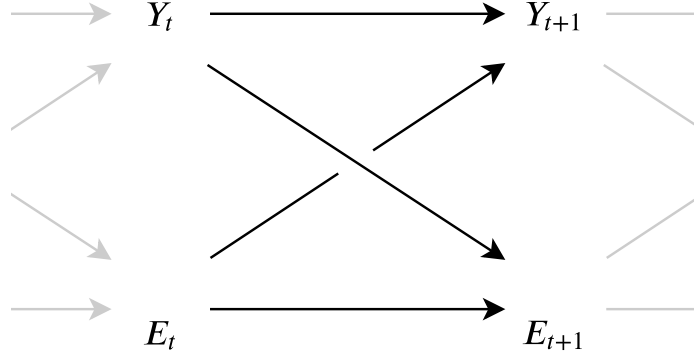


Figure 2: The dependencies between a system and its environment.

104 Bertschinger *et al.* (2006) defines that a system is informationally closed when information flow
 105 from the environment to the system is zero.

$$J_t(E \rightarrow Y) = 0 \quad (2)$$

106 Information closure (minimising J_t) is trivial if the environment and the system are entirely inde-
 107 pendent of each other.

$$I(Y_{t+1}; E_t) = 0 \Rightarrow J_t(E \rightarrow Y) = 0 \quad (3)$$

108 However, informational closure can be formed non-trivially. In the non-trivial case, even though a
 109 system contains (or encodes) information about the environmental dynamics, the system can still
 110 be informationally closed. In such cases, the mutual information between the current states of the
 111 environment and the future state of the system is larger than zero.

$$I(Y_{t+1}; E_t) > 0 \quad (4)$$

112 This also implies

$$I(Y_{t+1}; Y_t) - I(Y_{t+1}; Y_t | E_t) > 0 \quad (5)$$

And, non-trivial informational closure can be defined as

$$NTIC_t(E \rightarrow Y) := I(Y_{t+1}; Y_t) - I(Y_{t+1}; Y_t | E_t) \quad (6)$$

$$= I(Y_{t+1}; E_t) - I(Y_{t+1}; E_t | Y_t) \quad (7)$$

113 Hence, maximising $NTIC_t(E \rightarrow Y)$ amounts to

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{maximising } I(Y_{t+1}; Y_t) \quad \text{and} \\ &\text{minimising } I(Y_{t+1}; Y_t | E_t) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

114 One can also maximise $NTIC_t(E \rightarrow Y)$ by

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{maximising } I(Y_{t+1}; E_t) \quad \text{and} \\ &\text{minimising } I(Y_{t+1}; E_t | Y_t) \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

115 This implies the system contains in itself all the information about its own future and the self-
 116 predictive information contains the information about the environment. Therefore, to form NTIC,
 117 the system can internalise and synchronise with the dynamics of the environment, e.g., model
 118 the environment. Furthermore, having high degrees of NTIC entails having high predictive power
 119 about the environment. This gives biological agents a great functional and evolutionary advantage.

120 3 Coarse-graining in the Neural System

121 The formation of NTIC with a highly stochastic process is challenging. NTIC requires the pre-
122 dictability of the system state and is therefore impeded by noise in the system. Information
123 processing at the microscopic levels (the cellular levels) in neural systems suffers from multiple
124 environmental noise sources such as sensor, cellular, electrical, and synaptic noises. For exam-
125 ple, neurons exhibit large trial-to-trial variability at the cellular level, and are subject to thermal
126 fluctuations and other physical noises (Faisal *et al.*, 2008).

127 However, it is possible that neural systems form NTIC at certain macroscopic levels through
128 coarse-graining of microscopic neural states. Coarse-graining refers to many-to-one or one-to-one
129 maps which aggregate microscopic states to a macroscopic state. In other words, a number of
130 different micro-states correspond to the same value of the macro-variable (Price & Corry, 2007).
131 Coarse-grainings, can therefore form more stable and deterministic state transitions and more often
132 form NTIC processes. For neural systems this means that a microscopically noisy neural system
133 may still give rise to an NTIC process on a more macroscopic scale.

134 Indeed, empirical evidence suggests that coarse-graining is a common coding strategy to estab-
135 lish robustness against noise at microscopic levels of the neural system. For instance, the inter-spike
136 intervals of an individual neuron are stochastic. This implies that the state of an individual neuron
137 does not represent stable information. However, the firing rate, i.e. the average spike counts over
138 a given time interval, is more stable and robust against noise such as the variability in inter-spike
139 intervals. Using this temporal coarse-graining strategy, known as rate coding (Adrian, 1926; Ger-
140 stner & Kistler, 2002; Maass & Bishop, 2001; Panzeri *et al.*, 2015; Stein *et al.*, 2005), neurons can
141 encode stimulus intensity by increasing or decreasing the firing rate (Kandel *et al.*, 2000). (Stein
142 *et al.*, 2005). The robustness of the rate coding is a direct consequence of the many to one mapping
143 (i.e., coarse-graining).

144 Population coding is another example of encoding information through coarse-graining in neural
145 systems. In this coding scheme, information is encoded by activation patterns of a set of neurons
146 (a neuron population). In the population coding scheme, many states for a neuron population
147 map to the same state of macroscopic variables which encode particular informational contents,
148 thereby reducing the influence of noise in individual neurons. That is, stable representations can
149 be formed through coarse-graining the high dimensional state space of a neuron population to a
150 lower dimensional macroscopic state space (Binder *et al.*, 2009; Kristan Jr & Shaw, 1997; Pouget
151 *et al.*, 2000; Quiari Quiroga & Panzeri, 2009). Therefore, individual neuron states (the microscopic
152 level) are not informative enough about the complete encoded contents at the population level
153 (the macroscopic level). Instead, coarse-grained variables are better substrates for stably encoding
154 information and allow the neural system to ignore noisy interactions at the fine-grained level
155 (Woodward, 2007).

156 These two examples show that the known coding schemes can be viewed as coarse-graining,
157 and provide stochastic neural systems with the ability to form more stable and deterministic
158 macroscopic processes for encoding and processing information reliably. We argue that through
159 coarse-graining the neural systems is able to form NTIC processes at macroscopic levels. Based
160 on the merit of coarse-graining in neural systems, we propose a new theory of consciousness in the
161 next section.

162 4 Information Closure Theory of Consciousness (ICT)

163 In this section, we propose a new theoretical framework of consciousness: Information Closure
164 Theory of Consciousness (ICT). The main hypothesis is that conscious processes are captured by
165 what we call *C-processes*. We first define C-processes, then state our hypothesis and discuss its
166 implications.

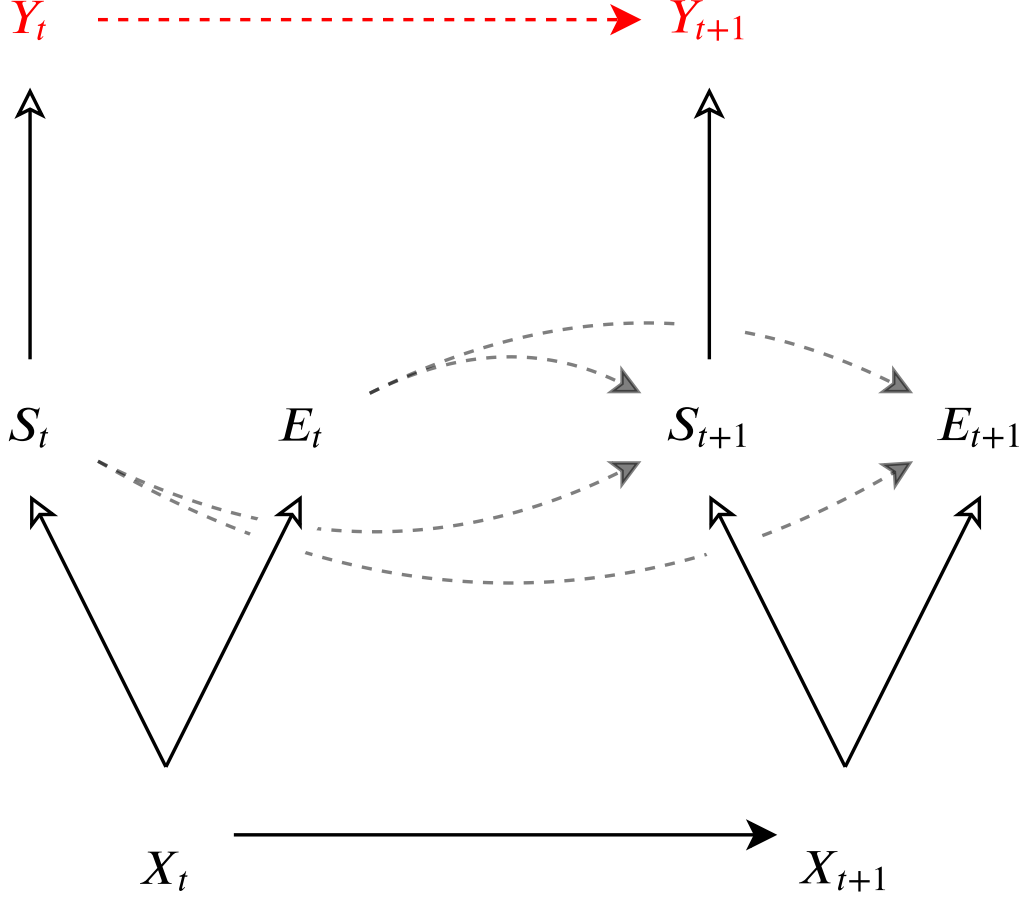


Figure 3: The information flow amounts the universe X , the system S , the environment of the system E , and the coarse-grained process Y of the system S . The solid line with a filled arrow from X_t to X_{t+1} represents the microscopic dynamic of the universe. The solid lines with a empty arrow represent directions of coarse-graining. The dashed lines represents virtual dependencies between two macroscopic variables. The red Y_t , Y_{t+1} , and the red dashed line in between represents a macroscopic process which forms informational closure at a certain coarse-grained level.

In order to define C-processes we need to define coarse-grainings first. Every coarse-graining is characterised by a function that maps the microscopic process to the coarse-grained macroscopic process. More formally:

Definition 1. Given a stochastic process X with state space \mathcal{X} , a coarse-graining of X is a stochastic process Y with state space \mathcal{Y} such that there exists a function ² $f_Y : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ with $Y_t = f_Y(X_t)$.

A more general definition of coarse-grainings that maps temporally extended sequences of the microscopic process to macroscopic states are possible but for this first exposure of our theory the simpler definition above is sufficient.

Definition 2. Given a stochastic process X called the universe process, a C-process is a coarse-graining Y of X such that the following two conditions are satisfied (see Fig. 3):

1. Y is informationally closed to X
2. there exists a pair (S, E) of coarse-grainings of X such that
 - Y is a coarse-graining of S ,

²Functions in the mathematical sense used here are always either one-to-one or many-to-one.

- the state space \mathcal{X} of X is equal to the Cartesian product of the state spaces \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{E} of processes S and E respectively, formally $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{E}$, and
- Y is NTIC to E , formally:

$$NTIC_t(E \rightarrow Y) > 0 \quad (10)$$

With the two definitions we can state the main hypothesis of ICT ³:

Hypothesis. A process Y is conscious if and only if it is a C -process of some process X . Also the content of consciousness $C_t^{Content}$ at time t is the state y_t of the C -process at time t and the level of consciousness C_t^{Level} is the degree of NTIC of the C -process to the environment i.e. $NTIC_t(E \rightarrow Y)$:

$$C_t^{Content} = y_t \quad (11)$$

$$C_t^{Level} = NTIC_t(E \rightarrow Y) \quad (12)$$

A concrete example in the context of neuroscience is that X represents the microscopic level of the universe, S a cellular level process in the neural system, Y a more macroscopic process of the neural system coarse-grained from the cellular level process S , and E the environment which the cellular level process S interacts with. The environment E may include other processes in the neural system, the sensors for perception and interoception, and external physical worlds.

Based on the hypothesis, ICT leads to five core implications:

Implication 1. Consciousness is information. Here, "informative" refers to the resolution of uncertainty. Being in a certain conscious state rules out other possible conscious states. Therefore, every conscious percept resolves some amount of uncertainty and provides information. This implication is also in agreement with the "axiom" of *information* in Integrated Information Theory (IIT 3.0) which claims that "...an experience of pure darkness is what it is by differing, in its particular way, from an immense number of other possible experiences..." (Oizumi *et al.*, 2014, P. 2)

Implication 2. Consciousness is associated with physical substrates and the self-information of the conscious percept is equal to the self-information of the corresponding physical event. This is a direct implication from our hypothesis that every conscious percept $C_t^{Content}$ corresponds to a physical event y_t .

Implication 3. Conscious processes are self-determining. This is a direct implication of the requirement that Y is informationally closed with respect to X . To be informationally closed with respect to X , no coarse-graining knows anything about the conscious process' future that the conscious process does not know itself. This self-determining characteristics is also in line with our daily life conscious experience which often shows stability and continuity and is ignorant of the stochasticity (e.g., noise) of the cellular levels.

Implication 4. Conscious processes encode the environmental influence on itself. This is due to the non-triviality of the informational closure of Y to E . At the same time all of this information is known to the conscious processes themselves since they are informationally closed with respect to their environments. This also suggests that conscious processes can model the environmental influence without knowing more information from the environment.

Implication 5. Conscious processes can encode environmental information (by forming NTIC), however, be ignorant to part of the information of more microscopic processes (from Implication 3 and 4). This is in line with our conscious experience that information that every conscious percept provides represent rich and structured environmental states without involving all the information about microscopic activities.

³Note that, here we applied the same definitions of information flow (Eq. 1) and informational closure (Eq. 2) to the system-environment dependency (e.g. $J_t(E \rightarrow Y) = 0$) and the micro-macro level dependency (e.g. $J_t(X \rightarrow Y) = 0$), even though the Bayesian graphs are different between the two scenarios. This follows the common settings in previous studies (e.g. Bertschinger *et al.* (2006); Pfante *et al.* (2014b)).

218 4.1 Level of Consciousness is Equal to the Degree of NTIC of a Process

219 According to Eq. 8, ICT implies that conscious levels are determined by two quantities.

220 First, to form a high level of NTIC, one can increase the mutual information $I(Y_{t+1}; Y_t)$ between
 221 the current internal state Y_t and the future internal state Y_{t+1} . In other words, conscious levels
 222 are associated with the degree of self-predictive information (Bialek *et al.*, 2001). This mutual
 223 information term can be further decomposed to two information entropy quantities:

$$I(Y_{t+1}; Y_t) = H(Y_{t+1}) - H(Y_{t+1}|Y_t) \quad (13)$$

224 This implies that a highly NTIC process must have rich dynamics with self-predictability over
 225 time. Another implication is that complex systems can potentially attain higher levels of con-
 226 sciousness due to the larger information capacities needed to attain high mutual information. This
 227 outcome is consistent with the common intuition that conscious levels are often associated with
 228 the degree of complexity of a system.

229 Second, one can minimise the conditional mutual information $I(Y_{t+1}; Y_t|E_t)$ to increase the level
 230 of NTIC. This quantity suggests that conscious level increases with the amount of information about
 231 the environment state E_t that the NTIC process encodes in its own state Y_t . In other words, Y_t
 232 should not contain more information about Y_{t+1} than E_t . An important implication is that agents
 233 interacting with a complex environment have the chance to build a higher level of NTIC within
 234 their systems than those living in a simple environment. In other words, the level of consciousness
 235 is associated with environmental complexity.

236 It is important to note that NTIC can be a non-monotonic function of the scale of coarse-
 237 graining. We saw above that not sufficiently coarse-grained variables have low values of NTIC. On
 238 the other hand, overly coarse-grained macroscopic variables also result in low values of NTIC. For
 239 example, in an extreme scenario, when all microscopic states map to a single macroscopic variable,
 240 the macroscopic level does not have any information capacity and thus cannot have high mutual
 241 information across time steps. Therefor, only processes at a certain level of coarse-graining in the
 242 neural system can form a high degree of NTIC (Fig. 4). ICT indicates that human consciousness
 243 occurs at the level of coarse-graining where higher NTIC is formed within the neural system.

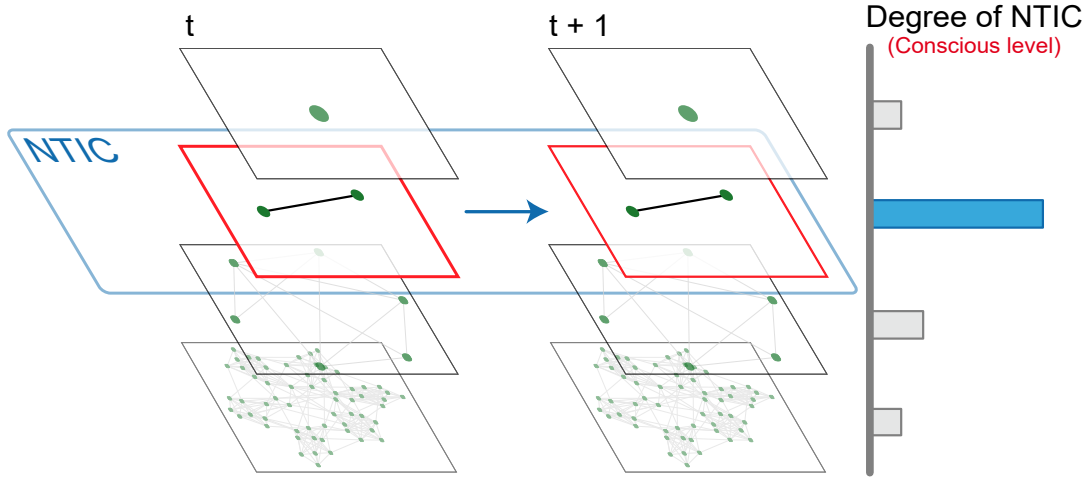


Figure 4: A non-monotonic relationship between Level of coarse-graining and level of consciousness.

244 4.2 Conscious Contents Corresponding to States of a NTIC Process

245 ICT proposes that conscious contents correspond to the states of NTIC processes (Eq. 11). This
 246 implies that the size of the state space of an NTIC process is associated with the richness of
 247 conscious contents that the process can potentially have. Therefore, a complex NTIC process with
 248 a high dimensional state space can have richer conscious experience than a simple NTIC process
 249 can have. This outcome is consistent with the intuition that the richness of conscious contents is
 250 associated with the complexity of a system.

As mentioned above, informational closure can happen between scales of coarse-graining within a single system. Thus, a macroscopic NTIC process can be ignorant to its microscopic states. ICT argues that human conscious contents do not reflect cellular level activity because the conscious process which corresponds to a macroscopic NTIC process is informationally closed to the cellular level in the human neural system. Further more, since NTIC processes are informationally closed, each of them can be considered as a reality. In the extreme case, when the information flow from its microscopic processes and environment to the informationally closed process is completely zero (Eq. 2), the future states of the process is only determined by its past states.

Importantly, NTIC processes internalise the environmental dynamics in its states (also see P. 4 Bertschinger *et al.*, 2006). This suggests that a NTIC process can be considered as a process that models the environmental dynamics. This implication fits well with some theories of consciousness (for example, world simulation metaphor (Revonsuo, 2006)). Note that ICT doesn't assume that generative models are necessary for consciousness. The implication is a natural result of processes with NTIC.

Finally, a coarse-graining can be a many to one map from microscopic to macroscopic states and ICT proposes that conscious contents $C^{Content}$ is the state of the NTIC process Y . Therefore, ICT implies multiple realisation thesis of consciousness (Bechtel & Mundale, 1999; Putnam, 1967) which suggests that different physical implementations could map to the same conscious experience.

4.3 Reconciling the Levels and Contents of Consciousness

While it is useful to distinguish the notion of the levels and contents of consciousness, whether they can be clearly dissociated has been a matter of debate (Bayne *et al.*, 2016; Fazekas & Overgaard, 2016). In ICT, conscious levels and conscious contents are just two different properties of NTIC processes, and, therefore, naturally reconciles the two aspects of consciousness. In an NTIC process with a large state space, conscious contents should also consist of rich and high dimensional information. Therefore, this framework integrates the levels and the contents of consciousness in a coherent fashion by providing explicit formal definitions of the two notions.

According to Sec. 4.1 and Sec. 4.2, an important implication from ICT is that both conscious levels and conscious contents are associated with the state space of an NTIC process Y . A large state space of Y contributes conscious levels through the mutual information $I(Y_{t+1}; Y_t)$ and also contributes richer conscious contents by providing more possible states of conscious processes. ICT therefore explains why, in normal physiological states, conscious levels and conscious contents are often positively correlated (Laureys, 2005). This implication is also in line with the intuition in which consciousness is often associated with complex systems.

5 Conscious Versus Unconscious Processing

In this section, we show how ICT can explain and make predictions about what processes are conscious and what are unconscious. ICT is constructed using information theory. Therefore, ICT can provide predictions based on the mathematical definitions.

5.1 Unconscious Processing

Regarding unconscious processing, we highlight two scenarios in which the degree of NTIC is rendered low for a process, and thereby making the process less conscious.

Informational is not Closed

If a process is not informationally closed, the degree of NTIC is low (Eq. 9) resulting in low or no consciousness. In such cases, the current state of a process depends primarily on the environment state (see Fig. 5), but receives little influence from its past state. Reflexive behaviours (Casali *et al.*, 2013) can be considered an example of this scenario. In ICT, if we can view reflexive behaviours as situations in which the internal state Y_t , which triggers reflexive action, is determined by the environment state E_{t-1} overruling the influences from its own past Y_{t-1} . Such interpretation of reflexive behaviour from the viewpoint of ICT naturally explains why reflexes do not involve conscious experience of external stimuli.

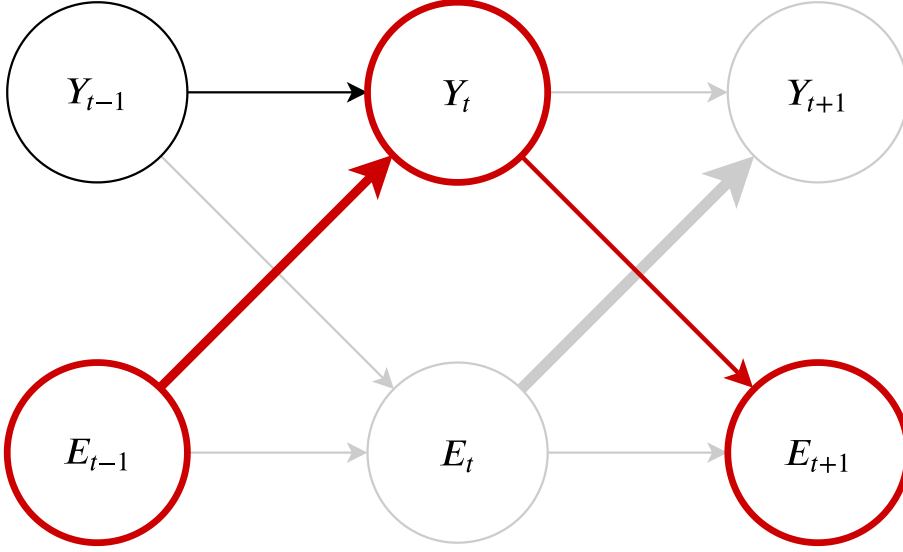


Figure 5: A diagram depicting the information flow in reflexive behaviours (shown by the red nodes and arrows) happening through the interaction between a process Y and its environment E . In such situations, the internal state Y_t is mostly dependent on the environment state E_{t-1} but less on its past state Y_{t-1} . Therefore, the process Y is not informational closed. As a consequence, Y is unable to form high NTIC and, therefore, remain less conscious or unconscious.

300 The same principle can be applied to interpret blindsight (Humphrey, 1970, 1999, 1974) and
 301 procedural memory (Ashby *et al.*, 2010; Doyon *et al.*, 2009) which are often considered as uncon-
 302 scious processes. Blindsight patients are able to track objects, avoid obstacles, and make above
 303 chance-level visual judgements with degraded or missing visual experience (however, in some cases,
 304 they may still preserve some forms of conscious experience, see Mazzi *et al.* (2016); Overgaard
 305 (2011)). We argue that action outputs of blindsight can be directly guided by sensory inputs
 306 through stimulus-response maps. The neural circuits are not informationally closed and, therefore,
 307 unconscious. Similarly, for procedural memory, the state transitions of action controls largely de-
 308 pends on the concurrent environmental states. This prevents the internal processes of procedure
 309 memory from informational closure and being conscious. ICT also offer an interpretation as to why
 310 patients with visual apperceptive agnosia (James *et al.*, 2003) can perform online motor controls
 311 without visual awareness of action targets (Whitwell *et al.*, 2014).

312 As we have seen in the examples above, a crucial implication of ICT is that a pure feedfor-
 313 ward network cannot produce consciousness because NTIC requires a form of memory $I(Y_{t+1}; Y_t)$.
 314 Without memory, a network’s current state is entirely driven by the input the network receives
 315 from the environment without any influence from its own past states. Therefore, such a network is
 316 incapable of forming an NTIC. In contrast, a network with recurrent loops can maintain informa-
 317 tion about its own past states. This forms an information channel between the past and the future
 318 states of the network and, thus, makes the network capable of being informationally closed. This
 319 result coincides with theories of consciousness emphasising the importance of recurrent circuits to
 320 consciousness (Edelman, 1992; Lamme, 2006; Tononi & Koch, 2008).

321 Information is Trivial

322 According to ICT, when encoded information in a process is trivial, i.e. no mutual information
 323 between the process states and its environment states $I(Y_{t+1}; E_t)$ (Eq. 9), this could lead low
 324 NTIC. In such case, this process is considered to be unconscious due to the low level of NTIC. This
 325 implies an isolated process which is simply informationally closed is insufficient to be conscious.
 326 This mathematical property of ICT provides a natural and intuitive (but only partial, see the
 327 current challenge in Sec. 7) solution to the boundary and the individuality problem of consciousness
 328 ⁴ (Raymont & Brook, 2006). Consider a NTIC process Y and an isolated informationally closed

⁴The boundary problem of consciousness refers to identifying physical boundaries of conscious processes and the individuality problem of consciousness refers to identifying individual consciousnesses in the universe.

process \hat{Y} with only trivial information. Adding \hat{Y} to Y can still keep informational closure, but, however, does not increase non-trivial information, i.e. doesn't affect consciousness.

$$\begin{aligned}
I(Y, \hat{Y}; E) &= H(Y, \hat{Y}) - H(Y, \hat{Y}|E) \\
&= H(Y) + H(\hat{Y}|Y) - (H(Y|E) + H(\hat{Y}|Y, E)) \\
&= H(Y) + H(\hat{Y}) - (H(Y|E) + H(\hat{Y})) \\
&= H(Y) - H(Y|E) \\
&= I(Y; E)
\end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

This implies that isolated processes with trivial information do not contribute consciousness and should be considered being outside the information boundary of the conscious processing (for more details of the boundary detection procedure, see [Krakauer et al. \(2014\)](#)). This property also implies that consciousnesses do not emerge from just aggregating informationally closed (isolated) processes which contain trivial information.

5.2 Conscious Processing

According to ICT, we claim that any process, system, or cognitive function which involves any NTIC process should be accompanied by conscious experience.

Previous consciousness research has identified a number of diverse cognitive processes often accompanied by conscious experience. ICT provides an integrated account for the reason why these processes involve conscious experience. As mentioned above, an NTIC process can be seen as an internal simulation engine for the agent-environmental interactions ([Bertschinger et al., 2006](#)). Therefore, information encoded in NTIC processes is essential for several cognitive processes.

One of the most valuable information is the predictions about the environmental states. Cognitive functions requiring agent-scale environmental predictions are likely to recruit NTIC processes and therefore accompanied by conscious experience, for example planning and achieving long term goals.

Second, as a simulation engine, with a given initial state, an NTIC process can self-evolve and simulate the environmental transitions. Cognitive functions involving simulations are expected to involve NTIC processes. Consequently, mental simulation, imagination, computing alternative realities, and generating counterfactuals often come with conscious experience.

Third, as an informationally closed system, an NTIC process can still provide environmental information without new sensory inputs. This is crucial for many types of off-line processing. Therefore, in contrast to reflexive-like behaviours mentioned above (Sec. 5.1), behaviours requiring off-line computations ([Himmelbach & Karnath, 2005](#); [Milner et al., 1999](#); [Revol et al., 2003](#)) often involve conscious experience.

Finally, for agents adapting to complex environments (e.g., human being), any state of the NTIC process can be seen as an integration of high dimensional information. To accurately encode information about the complex environmental states and transitions, the NTIC process requires knowledge about the complex causal dependencies involved in the environment. Therefore, cognitive functions requiring large scale integration are likely to involve NTIC processes and accompanied by conscious experience.

Note that many of the claims above are compatible with several theories of consciousness which highlight the connection between consciousness and internal simulation, predictive mechanism, or generative models inside a system (e.g. world simulation metaphor ([Revonsuo, 2006](#)), predictive processing and Bayesian brain ([Clark, 2013](#); [Hohwy, 2013](#); [Seth, 2014](#)), generative model and information generation ([Kanai et al., 2019](#))). Instead of relating functional or mechanistic aspects of a system to consciousness, ICT captures common informational properties underlying those cognitive functions associated with consciousness. As such, ICT does not assume any functionalist perspective of consciousness, which associate specific functions to consciousness. That is to say, since ICT associates information with consciousness, functional features accompanied by consciousness are collateral consequences of neural systems utilising NTIC processes for adaptive functions.

In sum, we argue that cognitive functions involving the NTIC process are inevitably accompanied by consciousness. Having an NTIC process is potentially an effective approach to increase fitness in the evolution. It is likely that biological creatures evolve NTIC processes at some point in the evolution. Due to the fundamental relation between information and consciousness, biological

377 creatures also evolve different degrees of consciousness depending on the physical scales and the
378 complexity of the environments they adapt to.

379 ICT starts with a non-functional hypothesis, however, it accounts for the association between
380 functional and consciousness. ICT further demonstrates remarkable explanatory power for various
381 findings of conscious and unconscious processing.

382 6 Comparison with Other Relevant Theories of Conscious- 383 ness

384 In this section, we compare ICT with other relevant theories of consciousness.

385 6.1 Multilevel Views on Consciousness and Cognition

386 ICT proposes that conscious processes can occur at any level of coarse-graining which forms NTIC
387 within a system. This suggests that the scale of coarse-graining is critical for searching and iden-
388 tifying the information corresponding to consciousness. A few versions of multilevel views on con-
389 sciousness have previously been (explicitly or implicitly) proposed. To our knowledge, Pennartz's
390 neurorepresentational theory (also called Neurorepresentationalism, (Pennartz, 2015, 2018)) is the
391 proposal closest to the multilevel view of ICT. Similar to Neurorepresentationalism, the concept
392 of levels in ICT is also relevant to Marr's level of analysis (Marr, 1982; Pennartz, 2015, 2018).
393 However, ICT suggests that coarse-graining is necessary only when the microscopic processes are
394 stochastic (e.g. the neural system). An NTIC process can be formed in a noise-free deterministic
395 system without coarse-graining. According to ICT, this NTIC process is sufficient to be conscious.
396 Another fundamental difference between ICT and Neurorepresentationalism is that Neurorepre-
397 sentationalism takes functionalist perspective and suggests consciousness should serve high-level
398 world-modelling and makes a best guess about the interaction between the body and the envi-
399 ronment. However, ICT is grounded by non-functional informational hypothesis. Therefore, ICT
400 provides a more fundamental explanation for the scale problem of consciousness.

401 Another well-known proposal based on multilevel views is the Intermediate Level Theory of
402 Consciousness (Jackendoff, 1987; Prinz, 2007, ILT). ILT proposes that conscious experience is
403 only associated with neural representations at intermediate **levels of the sensory processing**
404 **hierarchy** (e.g., the 2.5D representation of visual processing) rather than lower (e.g., pixel) or
405 higher (e.g., abstract) levels of the sensory hierarchy.

406 Here, we want to make clear that the "level" in ICT refers to the **levels of coarse-graining**
407 instead of the "level" for the cortical anatomy or sensory processing. It is important to note that
408 the coarse-graining direction is an orthogonal dimension irrespective of the level of anatomy or the
409 level of information processing hierarchy in the neural system (see Fig. 6). Because ILT focuses on
410 the levels of the sensory processing hierarchy and ICT focus on informational closure among the
411 levels of coarse-graining, the two theories are fundamentally different.

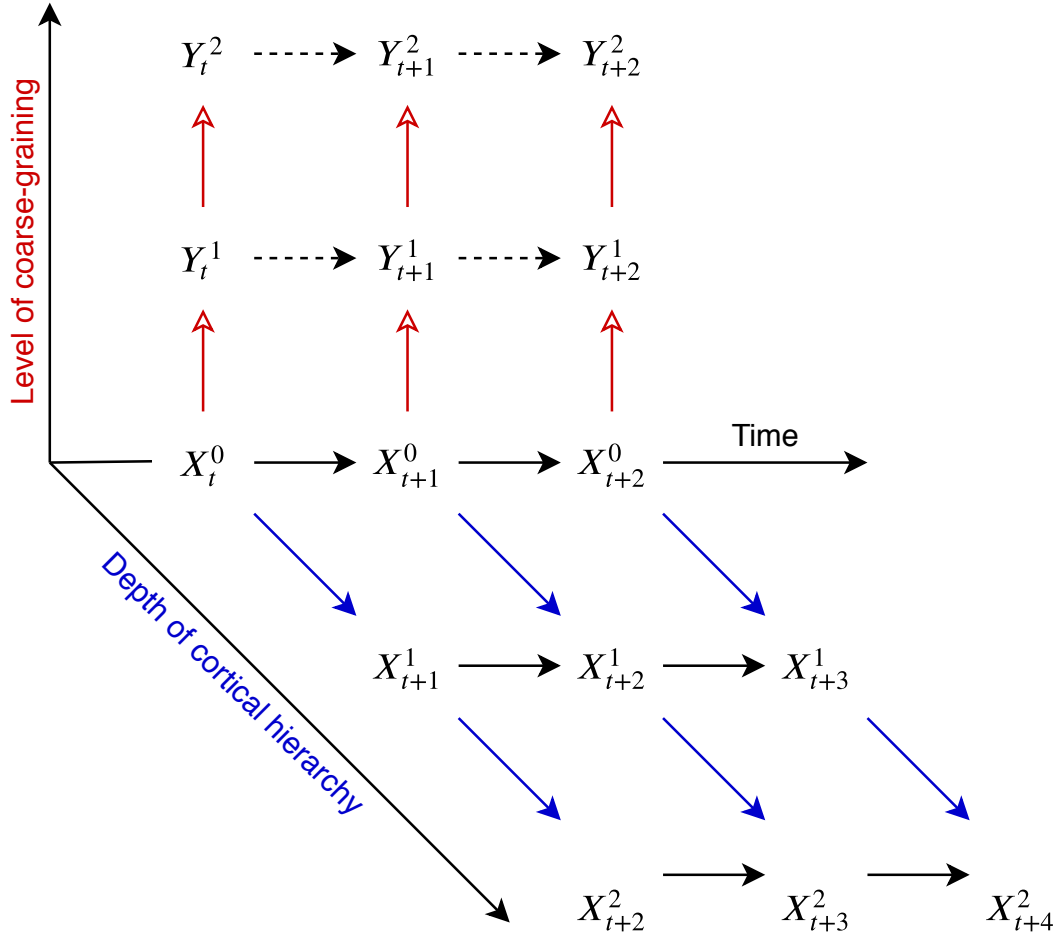


Figure 6: The distinction between the level of coarse-graining and the level of the cortical hierarchy. X and Y represent the microscopic and macroscopic coarse-grained variables, respectively. X^0 represents the microscopic states at the upstream of the cortical hierarchy. The red empty arrows represents the directions of coarse-graining and the blue arrows represent the directions of the physical dependencies in the cortical hierarchy from the upstream to the downstream. (Some variables and dependencies are omitted for clarity.)

6.2 Integrated Information Theory

Integrated information theory (IIT) states that consciousness is integrated information and system's consciousness is determined by its causal properties (Tononi *et al.*, 2016). IIT is in line with IIT in that informational properties are thought to underlie consciousness. In this section, we will discuss IIT in the light of IIT.

The concept of "information": In IIT, information refers to "integrated information": "Information that is specified by a system that is irreducible to that specified by its parts." (Tononi *et al.*, 2016) In IIT, information refers to "self-information", i.e. information about the states of conscious experience and the physical states of a process. Therefore, IIT focuses more on the relationships between consciousness and causal interactions among elements within a system, whereas IIT focuses more on the informational relationships between conscious experience and being in a certain state of a process.

The "Exclusion" axiom in IIT: In IIT, the Exclusion axiom claims that of all overlapping sets of elements, only one set with maximal integrated information can be conscious. The exclusion axiom should be applied over elements, space, time, and scales (Hoel *et al.*, 2016; Oizumi *et al.*, 2014). Different from IIT, IIT allows multiple consciousnesses coexist across different levels of coarse-graining within a system if they are informationally closed from each other. The two distinctive predictions decisively pinpoint the core concepts of the two theories.

The concept of "integration": In IIT, integrated information is one of the core concept of defining conscious individuals. In the current paper, we did not include the notion of integrated information within ICT. This, however, results in one of the current weaknesses of ICT that it lacks the ability to individuate NTIC processes in some extreme cases (i.e., the problem of individuality). We discussed this weaknesses in Sec. 7.

Prediction after system damaged: ICT and IIT lead to different predictions when a system suffers from a damage. For example, considering a densely connected networks whose dynamics forms an NTIC process. If we cut the network in half, IIT would predict that this results in two consciousnesses because elements in both networks still maintain high degrees of interactions. In contrast, ICT would predict that this operation could completely destroy NTIC rendering both parts unconscious.

6.3 Predictive Processing

Predictive processing (PP) is a powerful framework which integrates several ideas from neuroscience. This emerging theoretical framework posits that neural systems constantly generate predictions about incoming sensory signals and updates predictions based on prediction errors between predictions and sensory signals. According to PP, neural systems constantly perform unconscious statistical inference about hidden causes in the external environment. The perceptual contents are the "best guess" about the environment states including these hidden causes (Clark, 2013; Hohwy, 2013). PP is well integrated with Bayesian brain hypothesis and has been used to interpret conscious perception in many domains (Hohwy, 2013; Seth, 2014).

PP is a powerful explanatory framework for diverse brain functions. However, to serve as a theory of consciousness, PP is still incomplete due to two explanatory gaps. First, it has been known that the neural system is equipped multiple predictive mechanisms. Apparently, not all the predictive mechanisms are involved in conscious processes (e.g. mismatch negativity, Näätänen et al. (2007)). PP needs to explain the difference between conscious and unconscious predictive mechanisms.

Second, PP can be considered as a sophisticated computation for perceptual inference. It takes von Helmholtz's conception of perception as unconscious inference. Thus, only the most probable outcome computed by the inference processes can be conscious while other details of the computation remain unconscious. PP also needs to explain how unconscious inferences is able to give rise to conscious results. In short, while PP is often discussed in the context of consciousness, these explanatory gaps prevent PP from being a theory of consciousness.

ICT is well compatible with PP. Crucially, ICT further provides natural and fundamental explanations to fills the two explanatory gaps which PP encounters. According to the definition of NTIC, a process with high NTIC can be regarded as a powerful predictive machine which has accurate self-predictive information ($I(Y_{t+1}; Y_t)$, E.q. 6) and concurrently incorporates environmental information into its dynamic ($I(Y_{t+1}; Y_t | E_t)$, E.q. 6). This predictive nature of NTIC processes is in agreement with the core notion of PP in which the conscious contents are always the predicted (inferred) outcome of our predictive mechanisms. Second, due to the informational closure to the environment, the encoded information about its environment in an NTIC process can be seemed as "the best guess" about the external environment in the context of Bayesian inference.

So, eventually, why are some predictive information conscious and some are not? ICT predicts that only the predictions generated from mechanisms involving the NTIC process are conscious. Note that predictive processes are not necessary to involve NTIC processes. A predictive process can make prediction about the future state of its environment based on the current sensory inputs. In this case, the the process is not informationally closed and could not be conscious.

According to ICT, we further propose that we can only be aware of the predictions from predictive processes due to informational closure to computational details of microscopic predictive processes. The macroscopic NTIC process only acquires the coarse-grained summary statistics of the microscopic processes. In other words, we predict that the computation of the statistical inferences of PP is implemented at microscopic (cellular) levels in the neural system.

Finally, we consider PP as an potential empirical implementation of NTIC processes. To maintain accurate information about the environment encoded in an NTIC process, one can open an information channel between the process and the environment for minimal information flow to correct the divergence between them. This proposal is compatible with PP which suggests that PP systems updates (corrects) the current estimations by computing prediction errors between

486 predicted and real sensory inputs.

487 6.4 Sensorimotor Contingency

488 Sensorimotor contingency (SMC) theory of consciousness proposes that different types of SMCs give
489 rise to different characteristics of conscious experience (O'Regan & Noë, 2001). The theory radically
490 rejects the view that conscious content is associated with internal representations of a system.
491 Rather, the quality of conscious experience depends on agents' mastery of SMCs. SMC emphasises
492 that the interaction between a system and its environment determines conscious experience.

493 ICT is not compatible with SMC. As mentioned in Sec. 5, a process directly maps the sensory
494 states to the action states is insufficient to be NTIC. Therefore, learning contingencies between
495 sensory inputs and action outputs does not imply NTIC. Hence, ICT predicts that having senso-
496 rimotor contingencies is neither a necessary nor a sufficient condition for consciousness. In fact,
497 empirically, with extensive training on a sensorimotor task with a fixed contingency, the task can be
498 gradually performed unconsciously. This indicates that strong SMCs do not contribute conscious
499 contents. In contrast, ICT suggests that, with extensive training, the neural system establishes a
500 neural mapping from sensory inputs to action outputs. This decrease the level of informational clo-
501 sure and, as a result, decrease the conscious level of this process. This outcome strongly supports
502 ICT than SMC.

503 Nevertheless, ICT does appreciate the notion that interactions between a process and its envi-
504 ronment is crucial to shape conscious experience. As mentioned above, to form NTIC, a process
505 needs to encode environmental transitions into its own dynamic. Therefore, information of agent-
506 environment interaction should also be encoded in the NTIC process, and therefore, shape conscious
507 contents in a specific way.

508 Different from the classical SMC, a new version of SMC, Predictive Processing of SensoriMo-
509 tor Contingencies (PPSMC), proposed by Seth (2014, 2015) combines SMC and the predictive
510 processing framework together. PPSMC emphasises the important role of generative models in
511 computing counterfactuals, inferring hidden causes of sensory signals, and linking fictive sensory
512 signals to possible actions. According to ICT, if the generative model involving the NTIC process
513 for the computation of counterfactuals, PPSMC will be compatible to our theory and may have
514 strong explanatory power on some specific conscious experience.

515 6.5 Global Workspace Theory

516 Global workspace theory (GWT; Baars (1988, 1997, 2002)) or Global Neuronal Workspace theory
517 (GNWT; Dehaene & Changeux (2011); Dehaene & Naccache (2001); Dehaene *et al.* (1998)) states
518 that the neural system consists of several specialised modules and a central global workspace (GW)
519 which integrates and broadcasts information gathered from those specialised modules. Only the
520 information in the global workspace reaches conscious awareness, and information outside of it
521 remains unconscious. These modules compete with each other to gain the access to the GW and
522 the information from the winner triggers an all-or-none "ignition" in the GW. Information in the
523 GW is broadcasted to other modules. Conscious contents then are associates with the information
524 that gains access to the internal global workspace Dehaene *et al.* (2017).

525 While GWT emphasises the importance of global information sharing as a basis of conscious-
526 ness, the precise meaning of information broadcasting has been somewhat unclear if one tries to
527 describe it more formally in the language of information theory. ICT offers one possible way to con-
528 sider the meaning of broadcasting in GWT. Specifically, one could interpret the global workspace
529 as the network of nodes where information is shared at the scale of NTIC where communication
530 is performed through macro-variables that are linked via mutual predictability. That is, global
531 workspace should be also NTIC. While this link remains speculative at this point, this interpreta-
532 tion encourages empirical studies into the relationship between the contents of consciousness and
533 macrostate neural activities that are mutually predictive of each other.

534 7 Limitation and Future Work

535 As a brand new theory of consciousness, ICT is still far from completion. In the following, we
536 discuss the current limitations and challenges of ICT and point out the potential future research
537 directions.

538 It's important to clarify that ICT does not intend to completely solve the hard problems of
 539 consciousness (Chalmers, 1995). Knowing the state of a conscious process does not allow us to
 540 answer "What is it like to be in this state of this process" (Nagel, 1974). Instead, ICT focuses more
 541 on bridging consciousness and the physical world using information theory as a common language
 542 in between.

543 The current version of ICT cannot entirely solve the problem of individuality in some extreme
 544 circumstances. In common cases, one can identify individual consciousnesses by computing the
 545 levels of NTIC of a process. This approach can also be applied to finding the boundaries of
 546 individual consciousnesses (for details of the boundary detection procedure, see Krakauer *et al.*
 547 (2014)). However, in some specific circumstances, individuality of consciousness is not clear. For
 548 instance, we can define a new process Y and also its environment E by recruiting two independent
 549 NTIC processes Y^1 & Y^2 and their environments E^1 & E^2 , respectively. So that $Y = \{Y^1, Y^2\}$
 550 and $E = \{E^1, E^2\}$. In such case, the new process Y will also be NTIC to E . Therefore, the
 551 current version of ICT cannot determine whether there are two smaller consciousnesses or one
 552 bigger consciousness (or 3 coexisting consciousnesses). The problem of individuality is a significant
 553 theoretical weakness of the current version of ICT. The notion of integration is a possible remedy
 554 for this issue and we will address this issue more explicitly in our future work using the concept of
 555 synergy.

556 The current version of ICT assume that consciousness is only contributed by non-trivial rather
 557 than trivial information encoded in a process. In other words, how much information about envi-
 558 ronmental states and dynamics encoded in a process is a key quantity for consciousness. However,
 559 we do not exclude the possibility that environmental information may be just a proxy of other
 560 informational quantities. More theoretical work is needed to elucidate the role of environments.
 561 This issue will also be discuss in our next theoretical paper.

562 Explaining conscious experience during dreaming is always a challenge to all the theories of
 563 consciousness. ICT currently does not have a certain answer to dreaming. However, we want to
 564 emphasise that not all the processes in the neural system are NTIC. This is trivial since some
 565 processes are evidently not informationally closed. They mainly passively react to sensory inputs
 566 or other processes in the neural system. To the conscious (NTIC) process, the rest of the neural
 567 system is part of the environment, and undoubtedly retains some degree of activity during sleep
 568 and dreaming. We speculate that, during dreaming, the neural system stably forms an NTIC
 569 process with respect to its environment, i.e. the other parts of the neural system. However, at the
 570 current stage, this is mere speculation. Searching for the NTIC process(es) during dreaming is a
 571 crucial step to extend the scope of ICT in future research.

572 Empirically, a major challenge to ICT is to find proper coarse-graining functions which map
 573 microscopic processes to macroscopic NTIC processes. This will become an imperative issue of
 574 finding neurological supporting evidence for ICT. To find proper coarse-graining functions among
 575 infinite candidates (Price & Corry, 2007) seem to be very challenging. Nevertheless, there are still
 576 theoretical and technical progresses recently that may contribute to solving this issue. For example,
 577 the concept of *causal emergence* proposed by Hoel (Hoel, 2018; Hoel *et al.*, 2013) has been further
 578 developed recently. Causal emergence is highly relevant to the relationship between informational
 579 closure and coarse-graining. In their new study by Klein & Hoel (2019), they started to compare
 580 how different coarse-graining functions influence causal emergence at macroscopic levels. Pfante
 581 *et al.* (2014a,b) provides thorough mathematical analyses on level identification including infor-
 582 mational closure. In neuroscience, the understanding of neural population codes also achieves a
 583 tremendous progress due to the advancement of recording technique and data science (Kohn *et al.*,
 584 2016; Panzeri *et al.*, 2015). Gamez (2016) has also systematically described relevant issues in terms
 585 of finding data correlates of consciousness amount different levels of abstraction. We believe that
 586 interdisciplinary research is required to narrow down the scope of searching the coarse-graining
 587 functions and conscious processes at the coarse-grained levels in the neural system and beyond.

588 In this article, we do not use a state-dependent formulation of NTIC. However, we believe that
 589 the state-dependent NTIC is essential to describe the dynamics of conscious experience. Therefore,
 590 further research using point-wise informational measures to construct state-dependent NTIC is
 591 needed in the next version of ICT.

592 Finally another empirical challenge to ICT is the of empirical supporting evidence. This is
 593 understandable because the concept of NTIC is relatively new in the history of information sci-
 594 ence, not to mention in neuroscience. Very few experiments and data collections are designed for
 595 examining NTIC properties in neural systems. To our knowledge, only two studies (Palmer *et al.*,

2015; Sederberg *et al.*, 2018) coincidentally examine relevant properties in salamander retina. They found that the a large group of neural populations of retinal ganglion cells encoded predictive information about external stimuli also had high self-predictive information about their own future states. This result is in line with the characteristic of NTIC. We expect that there will be more empirical studies examining relevant neural properties of NTIC.

8 Conclusions

In this paper, we introduced **Information Closure Theory of Consciousness (ICT)**, a new informational theory of consciousness. ICT proposes that a process which forms **non-trivial informational closure (NTIC)** is conscious and through coarse-graining the neural system can form NTIC processes, i.e., conscious processes, at a certain macroscopic level. ICT considers that information is a common language to bridge the gap between conscious experience and the physical reality. Using information theory, ICT proposes computational definitions for both conscious level and conscious content. This makes ICT be able to generalise to any system beyond the human brains.

ICT provides explanation for various findings from research of conscious and unconscious processing. The implications of ICT point out that the levels of coarse-graining play a critical role in searching for neural substrates of consciousness. Improper measurements, e.g., too fine or too coarse in terms of the scale of measurements, of neurophysiological signals may lead to misleading results and misinterpretations.

ICT reconciles several theories of consciousness. ICT indicates that they conditionally coincide with ICT’s implications and predictions but, however, not the fundamental and sufficient conditions for consciousness. For example, theories includes the theories emphasising recurrent circuits (Edelman, 1992; Lamme, 2006), the theories highlighting the internal simulation, predictive mechanism, and generative models (Clark, 2013; Hohwy, 2013; Kanai *et al.*, 2019; Revonsuo, 2006; Seth, 2014, 2015), and theories related to multilevel view of consciousness (Jackendoff, 1987; Penharts, 2015, 2018; Prinz, 2007). Notably, ICT is proposed based on the non-functional hypothesis. Notwithstanding, its implications for the functional aspects of a system well fit several functionalist proposals.

Regarding philosophy of mind, ICT connects several distinct arguments together. ICT can be seen as an identity theory because it assumes a fundamental relation between consciousness and information. Second, the implications of ICT tightly link consciousness to several cognitive functions in the context of evolution. This explains why people might intuitively have a functionalist point of view of consciousness. ICT emphasises that informational closure between levels of coarse-graining is critical to form NTIC processes in some stochastic systems. In this case, especially for the neural system, forming conscious processes at the macroscopic levels coincide with the perspective of emergentism. Finally, forming NTIC (conscious) processes through many-to-one maps, i.e., coarse-graining, implies multiple realisability of consciousness. As a result, ICT provides an integrated view for these arguments and is further capable of indicating how and why they are conditionally true.

So far, the current version of ICT is still far from completion. Further theoretical and empirical research is indispensably required for ICT to improve and solve several issues in the current version. Nevertheless, ICT offers explanation and prediction for consciousness science. We hope that ICT provides a new way of thinking and understanding neural substrates of consciousness.

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645 Author Contributions Statement

646 A.C. conceived and developed the theory. M.B. and A.C. contributed the mathematical formalisa-
647 tion of the theory. A.C., M.B, and R.K wrote the manuscript, based on a first draft by A.C. with
648 extensive comments from Y.Y. All authors contributed to manuscript revision, read and approved
649 the submitted version.

650 Conflict of Interest Statement

651 All authors were was employed by the company Araya Inc. The authors declare that the research
652 was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed
653 as a potential conflict of interest.

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837 Figure Legends

838

839	Figure 1:	The scale problem of consciousness: Human conscious experience does not	
840		reflect information from every scale. Only information at a certain coarse-	
841		grained scale in the neural system is reflected in consciousness.	4
842	Figure 2:	The dependencies between a system and its environment.	5
843	Figure 3:	The information flow amounts the universe X , the system S , the environ-	
844		ment of the system E , and the coarse-grained process Y of the system S .	
845		The solid line with a filled arrow from X_t to X_{t+1} represents the microscopic	
846		dynamic of the universe. The solid lines with a empty arrow represent direc-	
847		tions of coarse-graining. The dashed lines represents virtual dependencies	
848		between two macroscopic variables. The red Y_t , Y_{t+1} , and the red dashed	
849		line in between represents a macroscopic process which forms informational	
850		closure at a certain coarse-grained level.	7
851	Figure 4:	A non-monotonic relationship between Level of coarse-graining and level of	
852		consciousness.	9
853	Figure 5:	A diagram depicting the information flow in reflexive behaviours (shown	
854		by the red nodes and arrows) happening through the interaction between	
855		a process Y and its environment E . In such situations, the internal state	
856		Y_t is mostly dependent on the environment state E_{t-1} but less on its past	
857		state Y_{t-1} . Therefore, the process Y is not informational closed. As a	
858		consequence, Y is unable to form high NTIC and, therefore, remain less	
859		conscious or unconscious.	11
860	Figure 6:	The distinction between the level of coarse-graining and the level of the	
861		cortical hierarchy. X and Y represent the microscopic and macroscopic	
862		coarse-grained variables, respectively. X^0 represents the microscopic states	
863		at the upstream of the cortical hierarchy. The red empty arrows represents	
864		the directions of coarse-graining and the blue arrows represent the directions	
865		of the physical dependencies in the cortical hierarchy from the upstream to	
866		the downstream. (Some variables and dependencies are omitted for clarity.)	14