# SANI Architecture - 2D Object Recognition Development Specification -21 September 2021 - 20 August 2022

sequentially activated neuronal input neural network

#### SANI convolution filters:

- Sequential convolution filters capture subfeatures invariant to transformations (deformations)

dendrite

RF primary axis/selectivity corresponds to apical dendrite orientation / elongation

see Weiler et al. 2022

anical dendrite orientation /

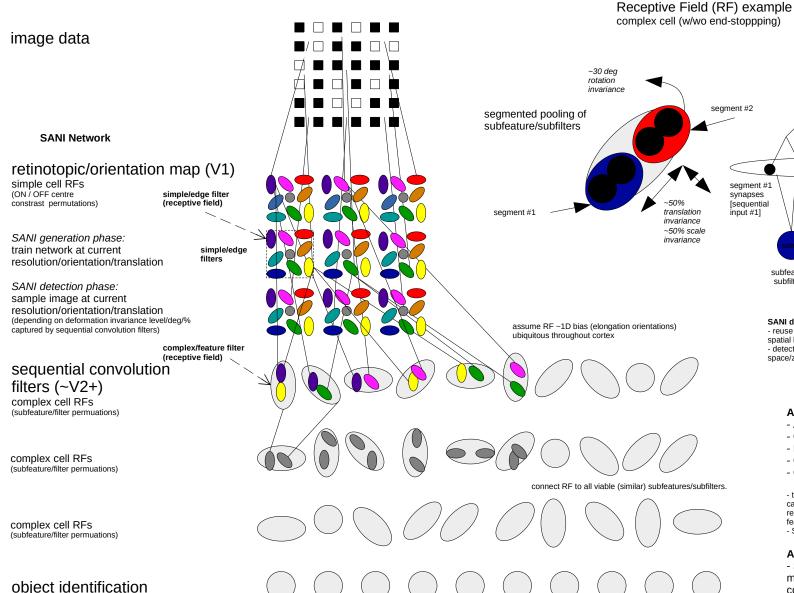
elongation

segment #2 synapses

[sequential input #21

for biological plausibility

- of the subimage including for example rotation/scaling/translation/shearing.
- Low level filters typically correspond to edge (contrast) detection.



# SANI default/hybrid algorithm options:

subfeature/

subfilter 1

- reuse kernels (sequential convolution filters) at different spatial locations in image as per default SANI specification - detect sequential subfilters (ignoring precise amount of

subfeature/ subfilter 2

space/zero-contrast between them) as per default SANI speficiation

## Algorithm advantages:

- Affine transformation invariance (local and global)
- Oneshot learning
- Robust memory (invariant to future additions)
- Component extraction / occlusion invariance
- Coherent feature/component binding/combination
- to further constrain affine invariance requirements, SANI network can be generated/trained with input data normalised with respect to 2 (e.g. gravitational/horizon or page/etc axes) or 3 (ATOR) features. Minimally, attention focus should aim at object centroids.
- SANI network can be spatio-temporal in the case of video data

## Algorithm requirements:

- Sequence index contiguity (connectivity) must be assured - ie all SANI node input must correspond to contiguous input data.