

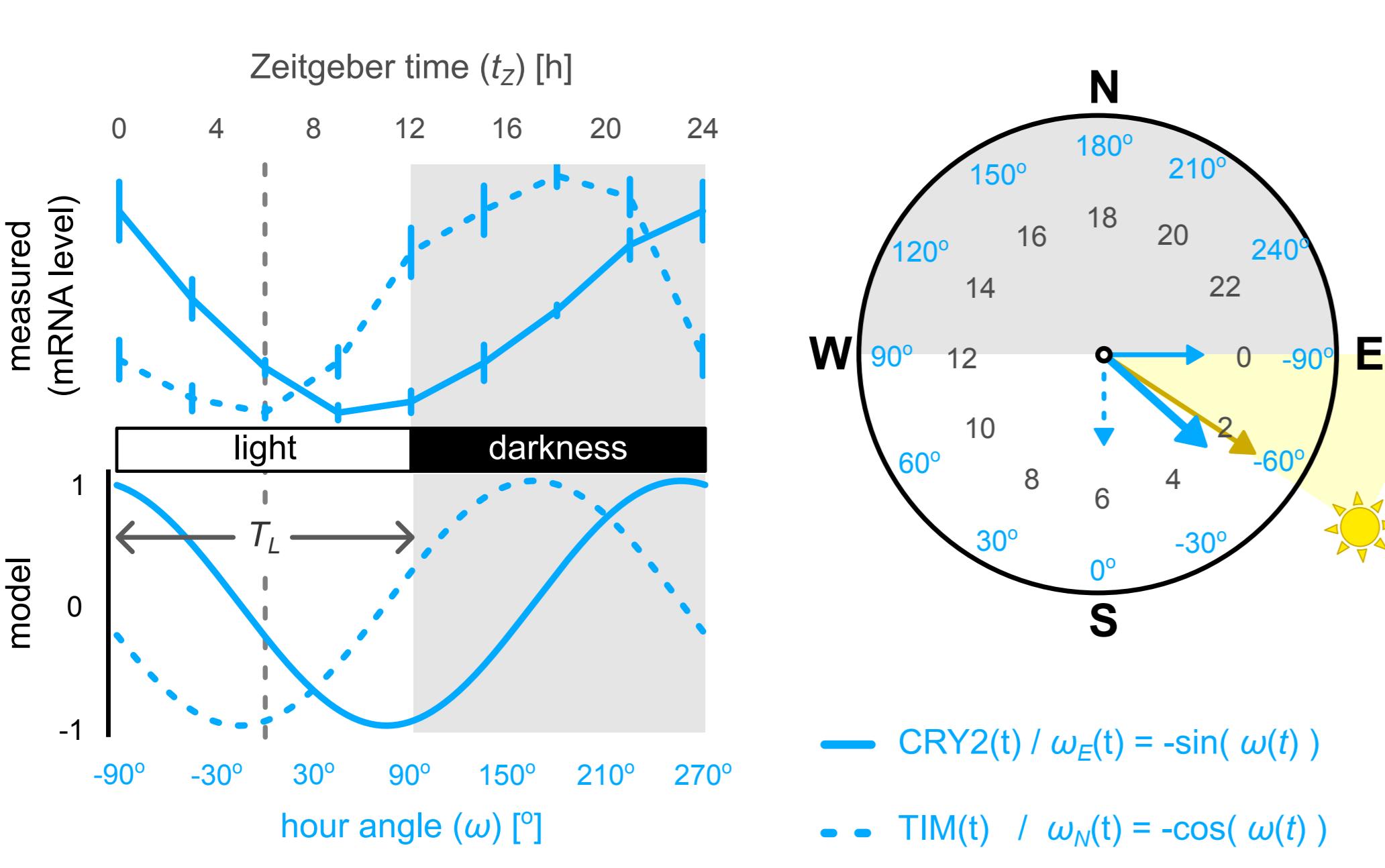
## Introduction

The sun's position must be time-compensated to become a geocentric compass.

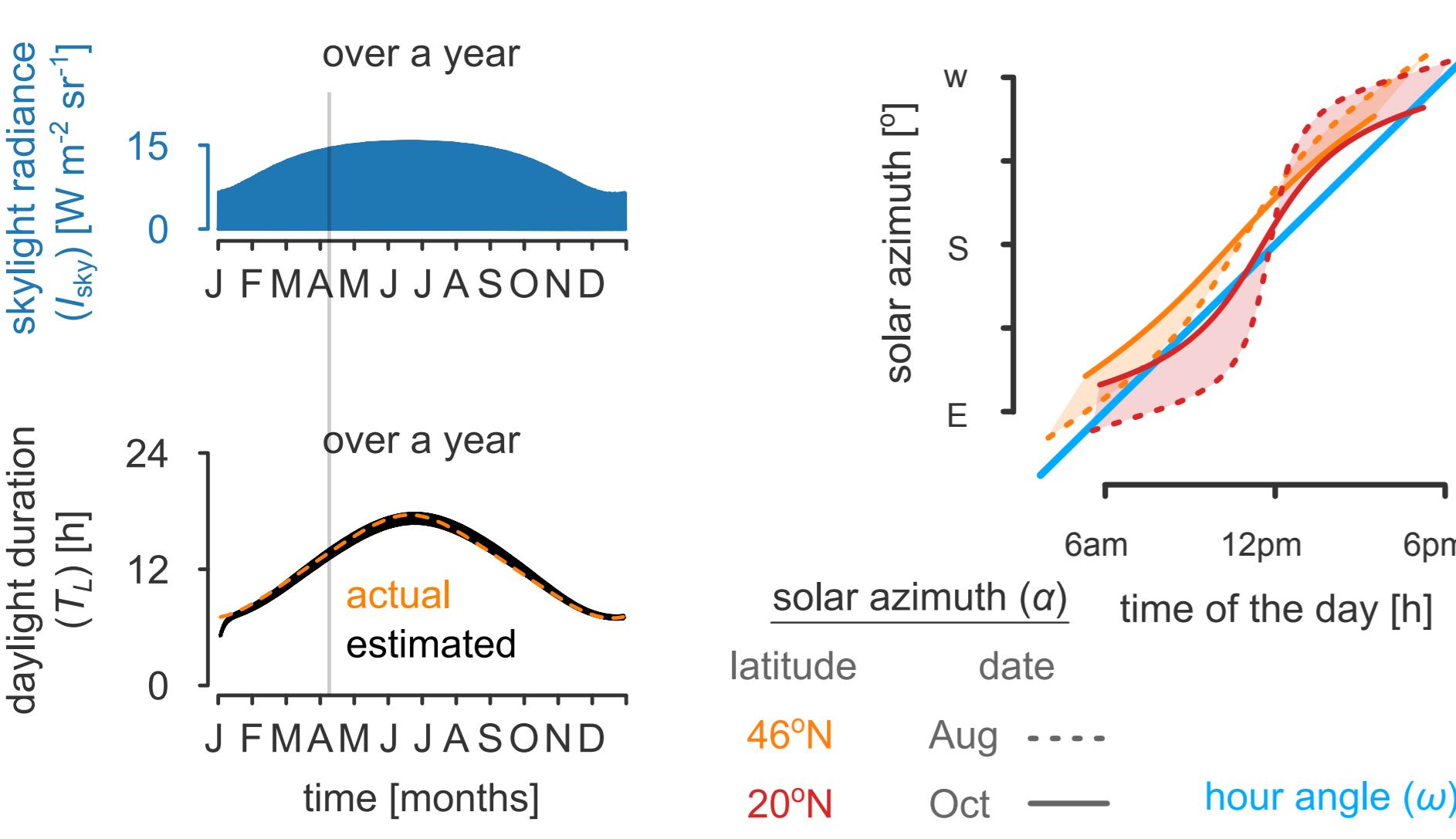
We explore the time compensation mechanism in the insect brain, and present:

1. Two models that can track the sun in different levels of precision,
2. A time-compensation mechanism based on trigonometric identities,
3. Simulations of foraging and migrating insects using both models.

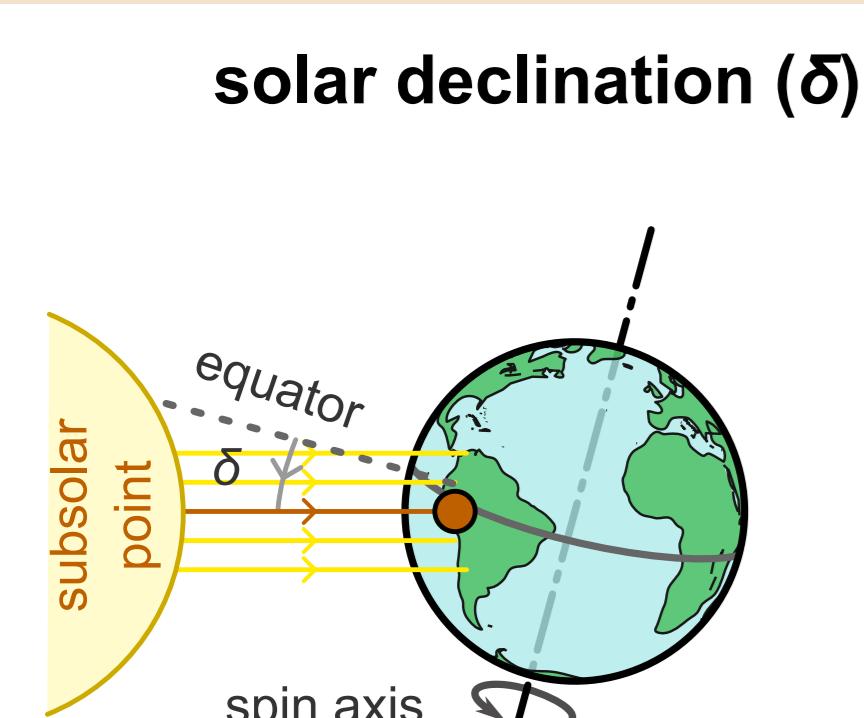
## The hour-angle model ( $\omega$ )



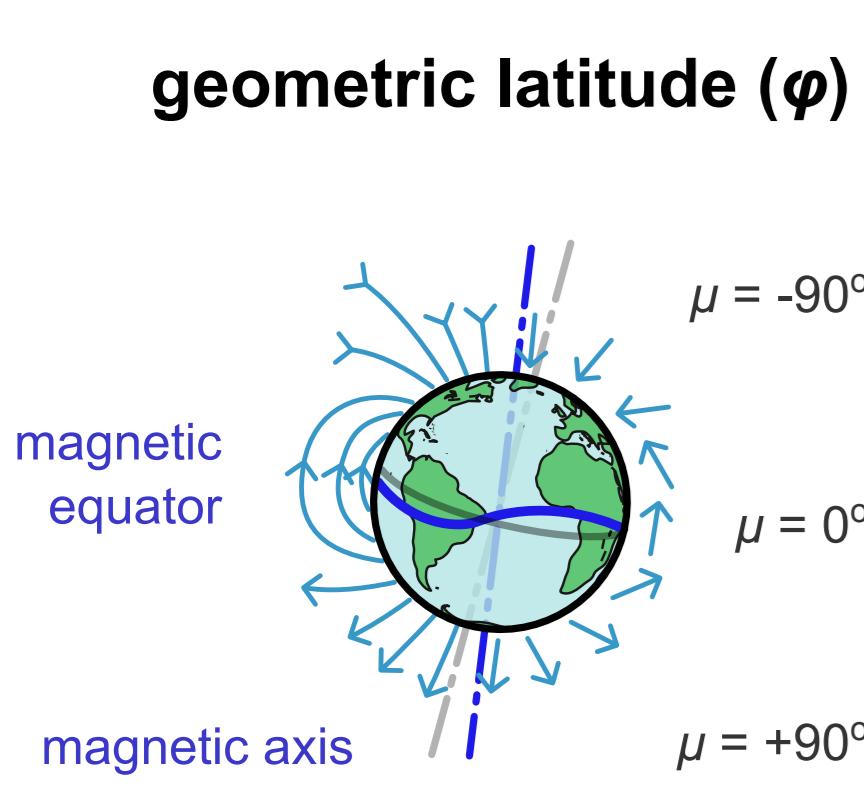
Oscillations must adjust for the daylight duration.



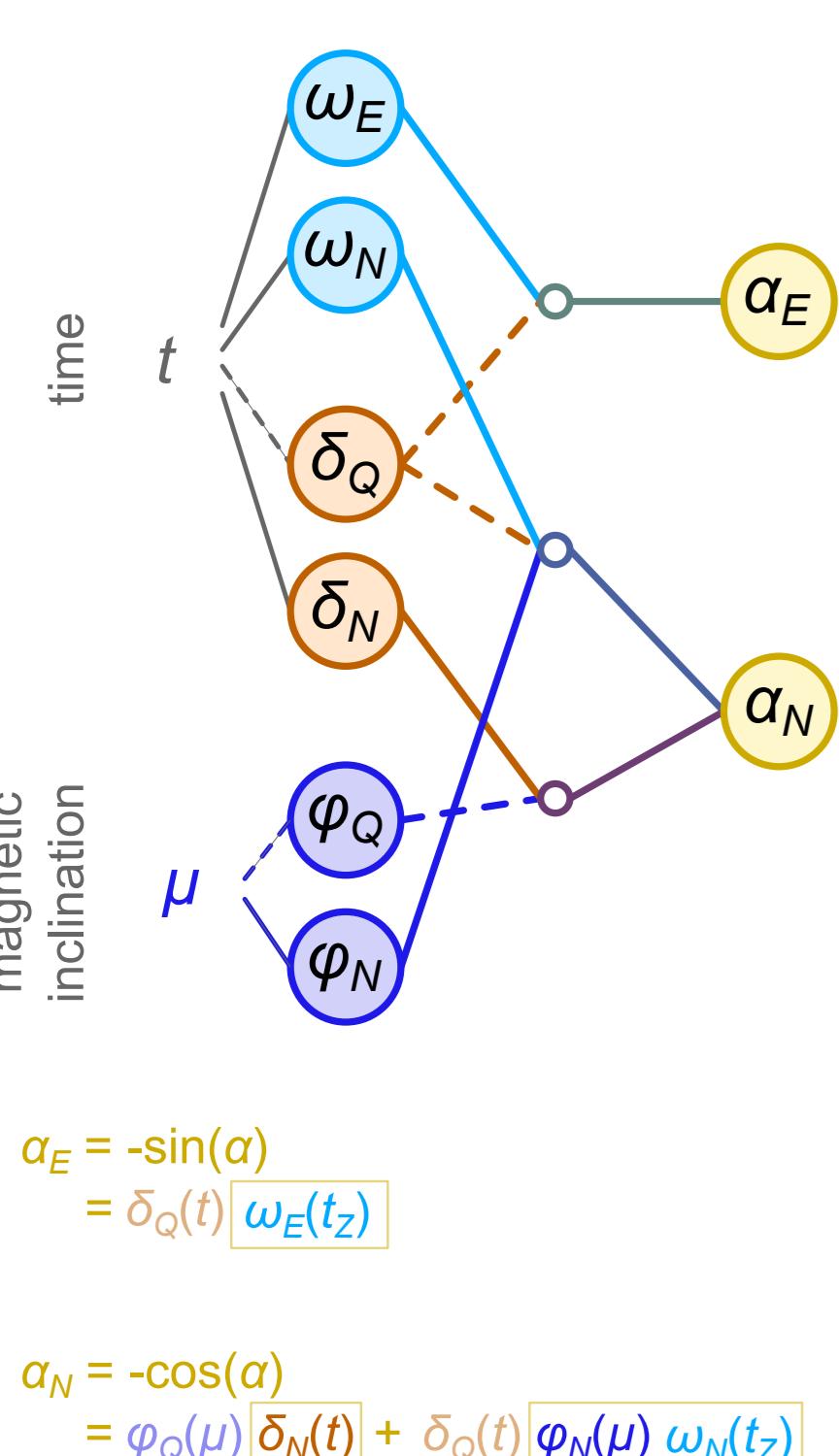
## The complete time-compensation model ( $\alpha$ )



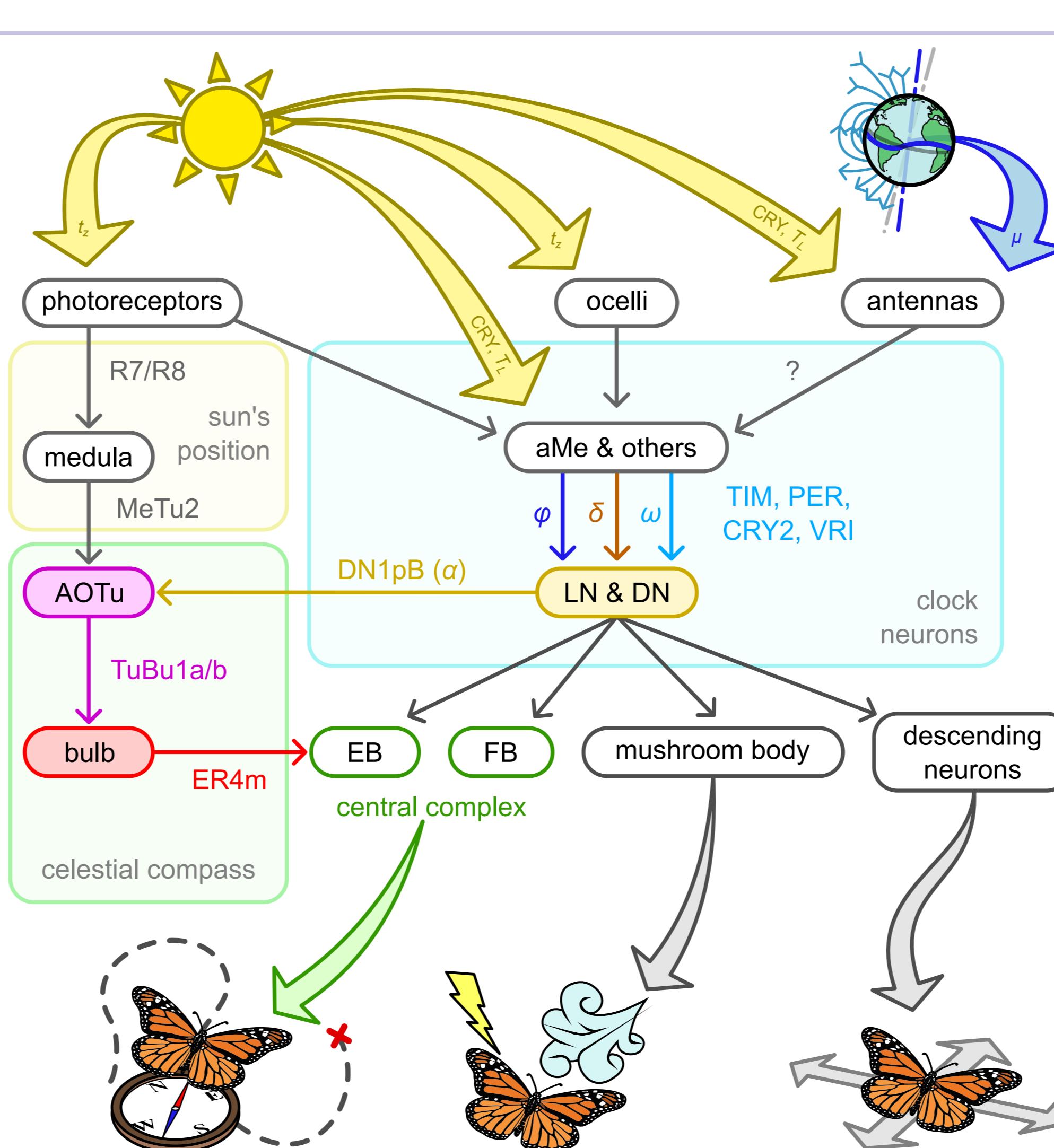
A couple of annual clock neurons can estimate the solar declination, representing the seasonal changes in daylight duration.



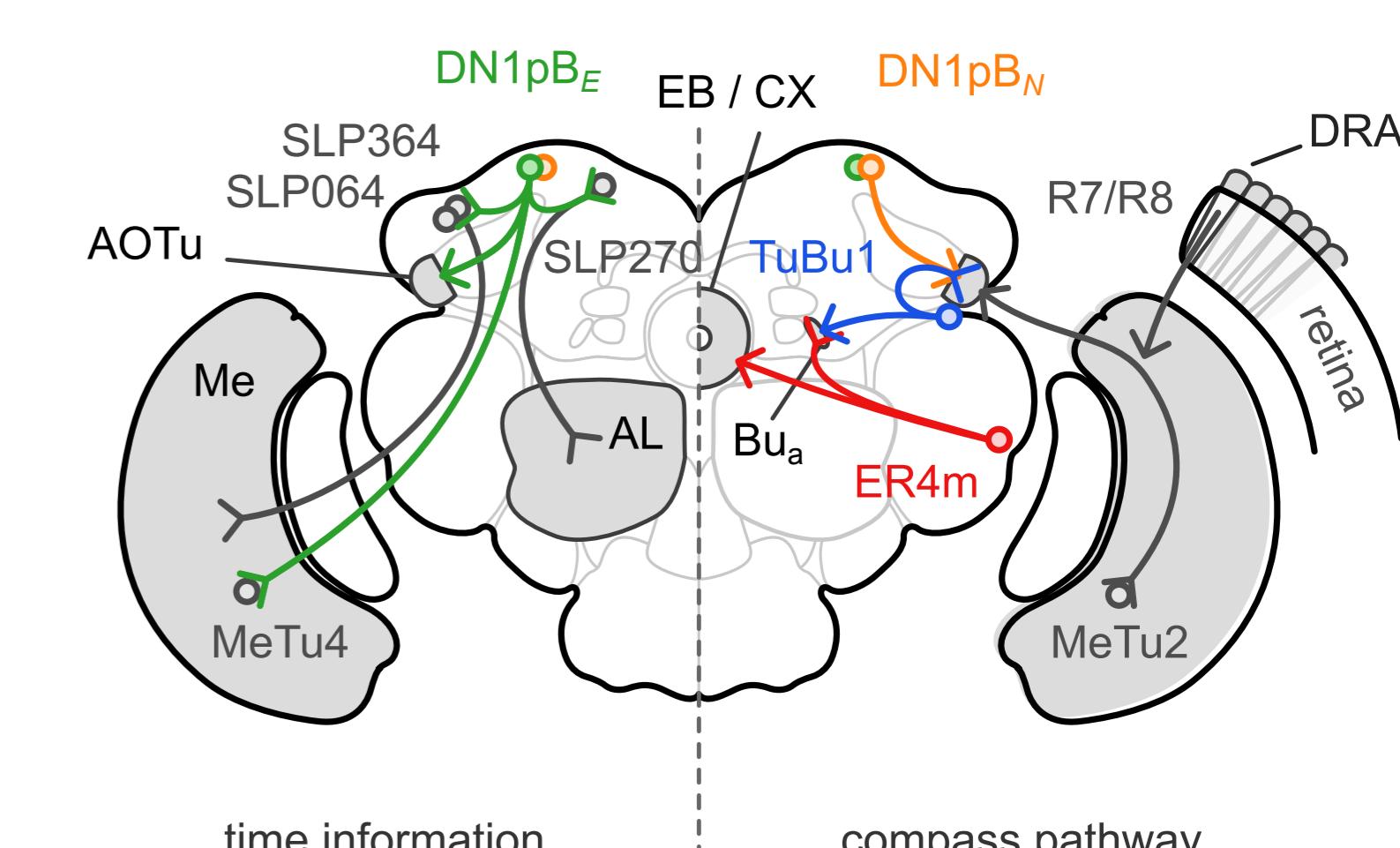
The geometric latitude is a monotonic function of the geomagnetic inclination and represents the direction of the hour-angle.



Representation of the north-sun angle.



## Celestial compass and clock neurons

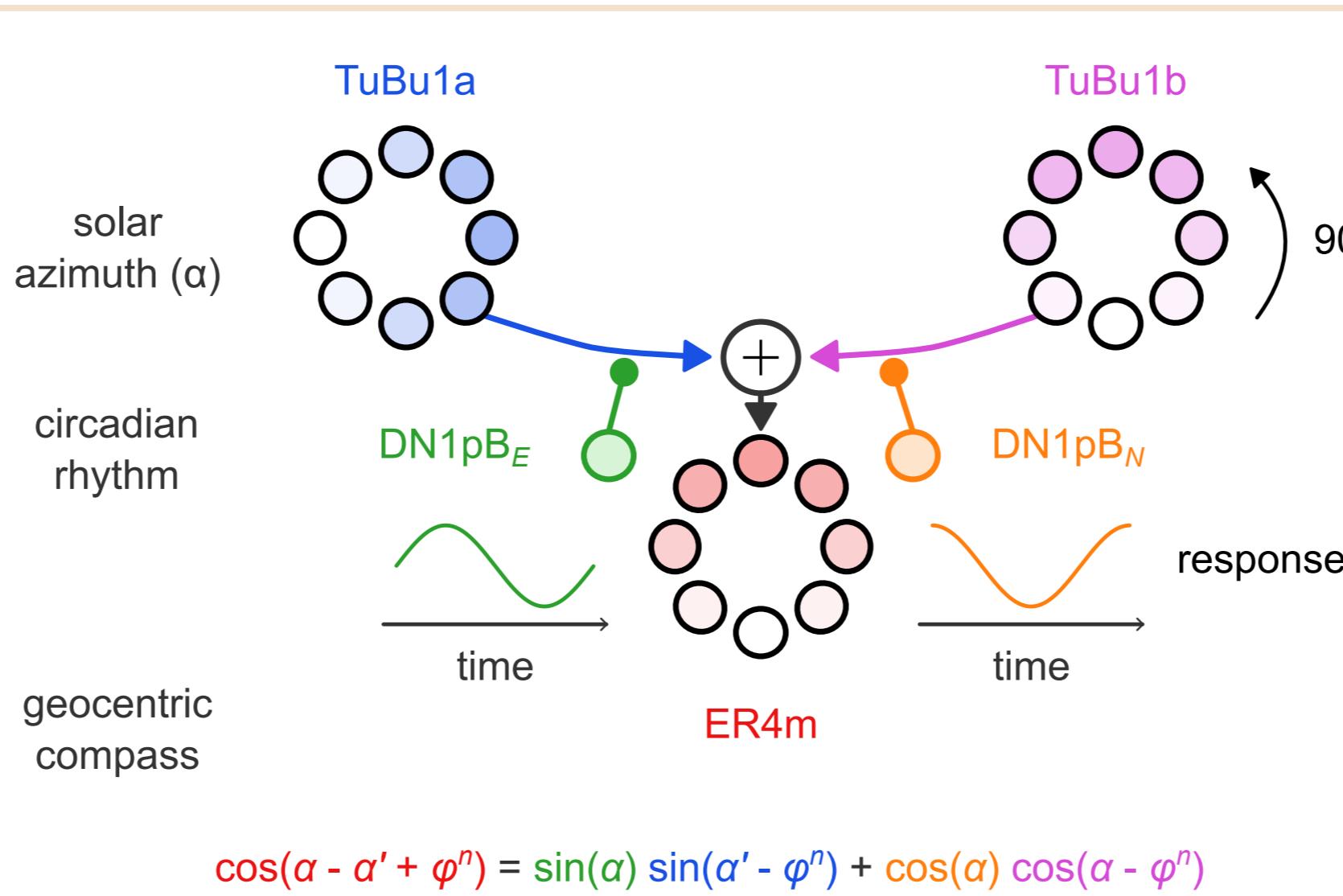


The sun is detected by photoreceptors in the compound eyes. Downstream TuBu1 neurons represent the sun [1] (model [2]). Two DN1pB neurons represent time in *D. melanogaster* [1, 3]. Time is synchronised using daylight [4].

## References

- [1] B. J. Hardcastle et al. *eLife*, vol. 10, p. e63225, 2021.
- [2] E. Gkranias et al. *Communications Engineering*, vol. 2, no. 1, p. 82, 2023.
- [3] B. K. Hulse et al. *eLife*, vol. 10, 2021.
- [4] C. Merlin et al. *Science*, vol. 325, no. 5948, pp. 1700–1704, 2009.
- [5] E. Shlizerman et al. *Cell Reports*, vol. 15, no. 4, pp. 683–691, 2016.

## Compensation for the moving sun



TuBu1a/b populations represent the retinotopic sun's position [2]. A 90° phase-shift encodes the sine and cosine of the head-sun angle. Similarly, DN1pB<sub>E/N</sub> neurons predict the north-sun angle in time. Their responses combine using trigonometry into a celestial compass.

