

Blog Series Outline:

Variable Power and Analog Computation

Definition and introduction to analog computation.
The role of variable power in computation.
Differences between analog and binary systems.
Applications: how analog systems solve problems like differential equations more naturally.
The potential of modulated power as both an instruction set and computational process.

Energy-Signature Logic Gates

Concept of energy-signature-based gates.
How they differ from traditional binary gates.
The idea of gates carrying both power and data simultaneously.
Challenges and opportunities in designing these gates.
Potential for system simplification by reducing the need for discrete components like CPUs.

Hybrid Computing: Analog Meets Binary

What a hybrid system entails and why it's important.
Step-by-step bootstrapping from analog to binary.
Advantages of combining continuous and binary logic.
Real-world applications of hybrid systems.
The limitations and obstacles you foresee, and how to overcome them.

Emergent Intelligence and Chaos Theory

What is emergent intelligence?
The role of chaos (versus randomness) in fostering emergent behavior.
How this can apply to both analog and digital systems.
Use cases for chaotic systems in AI and computing.
The ethical considerations of creating self-evolving systems.

Energy-Modulated Computing: Encoding Data in Power

The idea of power modulation encoding instructions and data.
Different types of modulation: voltage, current, frequency.
How to build feedback mechanisms into an energy-modulated system.
Practical challenges in implementing this system and potential solutions.
Future prospects: pushing the boundaries of data density and efficiency.

Comparison to Neuromorphic Computing

Definition and key principles of neuromorphic computing.
How your hybrid system aligns with or differs from neuromorphic models.
Potential for parallel processing and 'learning' nodes.
Long-term visions for your hybrid system in relation to neuromorphic computing.

