

The Bicameral Illusion: Spectral Attractors and Autoregressive Cognition

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Abstract

The bicameral mind is not a vanished neurological stage but a culturally reinforced illusion of dual selves. Cognitive asymmetries (leftedness/rightedness) emerge as spectral attractors in RSVP fields. This paper formalizes a model showing how warbling activates leftedness, while going with the flow realizes rightedness, integrating autoregressive cognition and implications for psychology, anthropology, philosophy, and AI. Drawing on recent critiques and extensions of Jaynes’s theory, we explore its intersections with modern neuroscience, including amplitwistor cascades and thermodynamic constraints like Landauer distances.

1 Introduction

Julian Jaynes’s provocative thesis of the bicameral mind [Jaynes, 1976] proposed that early human consciousness was structured as a division between a “speaking” hemisphere and a “listening” hemisphere, such that commands experienced as auditory hallucinations guided behavior. This framework, though influential, has faced enduring criticism. Neuroscientific evidence does not support a discrete bicameral phase in human brain evolution [McVeigh, 2018], and anthropological records suggest far greater cultural and cognitive continuity than Jaynes’s model implies. For instance, critiques highlight the lack of in-depth understanding leading to weak arguments, as noted by the Julian Jaynes Society [jay, 2025]. Reddit discussions point to the theory’s focus on left-right brain differences, but emphasize its dismissal in philosophy due to lack of empirical support [red, 2024]. Medium reviews call it a myth, appreciating its creativity but questioning its scientific validity [Seltzer, 2022]. The Julian Jaynes Society poses ten questions critics fail to answer, defending the theory’s explanatory power [jay, 2019]. A PMC article discusses its implications for understanding auditory hallucinations in schizophrenia [Frontiers in Psychology, 2021]. Slate Star Codex praises its brilliance despite flaws [Alexander, 2020]. Quora users note Jaynes addressed many criticisms in his afterword [quo, 2023]. ResearchGate compiles critiques and responses [res, 2021]. Hacker News reappraises the theory after 30 years [hac, 2018].

Nevertheless, the central phenomenological puzzle persists: why do so many cultures report inner voices, divine commands, or dialogical forms of thought? Recent X posts reflect ongoing interest, with users recommending the book for its insights into consciousness and decision-making stress [Baal-□□□, 2025, Society, 2025].

We suggest that Jaynes’s intuition is best understood not as an evolutionary stage but as a cognitive illusion of duality. In this view, the bicameral mind is not an architectural fact but a recurrent experiential stance stabilized by cultural metaphors, bodily

asymmetries, and attractor dynamics in cognition. The illusion of two minds—one commanding, the other obeying—emerges when recurrent cognitive roles are reified as ontological compartments.

To formalize this reinterpretation, we adopt the Relativistic Scalar–Vector Plenum (RSVP) framework, which models cognition as the coupled evolution of scalar mode density (Φ), vector flow (\mathbf{v}), and entropy dispersion (S). Within this field description, cognitive states are not fixed modules but spectral attractors—metastable regimes that the system revisits under particular conditions. Two especially salient attractors correspond to what Jaynes identified as bicameral asymmetries: a lefted regime characterized by torsion, entropy, and receptivity, and a righted regime characterized by flow alignment, coherence, and directness.

Crucially, these attractors are not bound to hemispheric neuroanatomy but are dynamically enacted. We argue that warbling—the deliberate introduction of oscillatory torsion into cognitive flow—consciously activates the lefted attractor, while going with the flow—aligning with existing gradients—realizes the righted attractor. This inversion reveals a paradox: leftedness is actively induced, whereas rightedness arises through relaxation. The bicameral illusion thus reflects a cultural misinterpretation of oscillatory transitions between attractors rather than a literal division of mind.

The remainder of this paper develops this argument. Section 2 situates bicameralism as an interpretive construct; Section 3 introduces spectral attractors in RSVP; Section 4 presents a minimal field-theoretic model with operators for warbling and flow alignment; Section 5 integrates autoregressive cognition; Section 6 reframes voices and commands as attractor oscillations; Section 7 outlines behavioral proxies for testing the model; and Section 8 considers implications for psychology, anthropology, and dialogical cognition.

2 The Bicameral Illusion

Jaynes’s original formulation treated bicameralism as a distinct stage in human cognitive evolution, in which decisions were experienced as the voices of gods rather than as self-generated deliberation [Jaynes, 1976]. This claim has proven difficult to reconcile with the continuity of archaeological, linguistic, and neurological evidence. Yet the phenomenology of dialogical voices—externalized guidance arising from a receptive stance—remains undeniable. The challenge is therefore to explain how such experiences can arise without positing a radical reconfiguration of the brain.

We propose that the bicameral mind is best understood as an illusion of duality generated by attractor dynamics in cognition and reinforced by cultural metaphors. In this framework, bicameralism is not a structural partition of hemispheres but a recurrent role-decomposition of a continuous cognitive field. The appearance of a speaker and a listener is a cultural gloss placed upon oscillatory transitions between receptive and directive modes.

2.1 Cultural Asymmetries and Mimetic Proxies

Human cultures repeatedly recruit bodily asymmetries as metaphors for cognitive roles. Left and right, curved and straight, relaxed and rigid, receptive and assertive: these contrasts form a symbolic lexicon that maps physical orientation onto mental stance. Such metaphors act as mimetic proxies, providing stable handles for otherwise fluid

states. For instance, left-handedness has historically been associated with deviation, ambiguity, and receptivity, while right-handedness has been associated with authority, linearity, and command [McManus, 2002].

Once these metaphors become entrenched, recurrent patterns of cognition are interpreted through them. The receptive attractor is read as hearing voices; the directive attractor as giving commands. A cultural illusion of two minds thus emerges, even though the underlying dynamics are continuous.

2.2 Attractors, Not Modules

From the RSVP perspective, bicameral roles correspond to spectral attractors in the scalar–vector–entropy field rather than to fixed neural compartments. Attractors are metastable states of the field: they persist under perturbation but remain switchable under control inputs or contextual cues. Cultural narratives stabilize these attractors further by teaching individuals how to frame the experience of switching—as command, inspiration, or divine speech.

The bicameral illusion therefore reflects a general property of cognitive dynamics: when the system occupies different attractor basins, culture interprets these as ontologically distinct agents. In reality, they are dynamically emergent roles enacted within a unified field.

2.3 Implications

Reframing bicameralism as an attractor-based illusion dissolves the need for a discrete evolutionary stage while preserving the phenomenological richness of dialogical cognition. It also allows us to explain the recurrence of bicameral-like experiences in diverse contexts: religious ecstasy, trance possession, schizophrenia, and even everyday inner speech. In each case, the system oscillates between receptive and directive attractors, which cultural metaphors then reify into voices and commands. Recent discussions, such as in a 2021 PMC article, link this to noble automatons in schizophrenia, emphasizing auditory hallucinations as vestiges [Frontiers in Psychology, 2021]. Slate Star Codex highlights the theory’s flaws but praises its insights into consciousness [Alexander, 2020].

The next section develops the RSVP concept of spectral attractors in greater detail, setting the stage for a formal model of leftedness, rightedness, and their paradoxical inversion.

3 Spectral Attractors in RSVP

The Relativistic Scalar–Vector Plenum (RSVP) framework models cognition as a field-theoretic system in which scalar mode density (Φ), vector flow (\mathbf{v}), and entropy dispersion (S) evolve according to coupled dynamical equations. Rather than treating cognitive functions as modular units localized in anatomy, RSVP describes them as emergent properties of a continuous field subject to nonlinear coupling, dissipation, and constraint relaxation.

3.1 Defining Spectral Attractors

In this setting, a spectral attractor is a metastable regime of the (Φ, \mathbf{v}, S) field space that recurrently structures cognitive activity. Such attractors can be characterized by macro-

scopic order parameters:

$$\bar{\Phi}(t) = \langle \Phi \rangle, \quad \bar{S}(t) = \langle S \rangle, \quad \mathcal{T}(t) = \langle \|\nabla \times \mathbf{v}\| \rangle, \quad \mathcal{A}(t) = \frac{\langle \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \Phi \rangle}{\langle \|\mathbf{v}\| \|\nabla \Phi\| \rangle}. \quad (1)$$

Here \mathcal{T} measures torsional warbling, while \mathcal{A} measures alignment of flow with scalar gradients. Each attractor corresponds to a distinct constellation of these parameters.

3.2 Lefted and Righted Attractors

We identify two attractors especially relevant to the bicameral illusion:

- **Leftedness (warbled–receptive):** high torsion (\mathcal{T}), high entropy (\bar{S}), and weak alignment (\mathcal{A} near zero). This attractor is characterized by oscillatory, receptive, and entropically enriched states.
- **Rightedness (aligned–direct):** low torsion, strong alignment ($\mathcal{A} \approx 1$), and moderate or decaying entropy. This attractor corresponds to coherent, directive, and efficient states.

These are not fixed hemispheric functions but roles enacted by the field under different control inputs.

3.3 Role Inversion and Paradox

A central paradox arises: leftedness, often culturally coded as passive, can be consciously activated by deliberate warbling (torsion injection). By contrast, rightedness, associated with agency and directness, emerges through relaxation into flow alignment. Thus what appears to be passivity requires active induction, while what appears to be command is realized by surrender to prevailing gradients. This inversion underlies the bicameral illusion: voices and commands are misrecognized oscillations between attractors.

3.4 Oscillatory Dynamics

Because both attractors are metastable, the system can oscillate between them. Such oscillations generate the phenomenology of inner dialogue: receptive phases (voices, inspirations) alternating with directive phases (commands, actions). Cultural framing interprets these oscillations as evidence of two minds, when in fact they are role-switches within a continuous RSVP field. This aligns with Barenholtz’s auto-autoregression, where oscillations are polycomputational comparisons [Barenholtz, 2025a].

The following section develops a formal RSVP model to describe how warbling and flow alignment operate as control operators that move the system between these attractors.

4 Formal RSVP Model

We now present a minimal RSVP field model that captures the dynamics of lefted and righted attractors. The state of cognition is represented as a triple

$$(\Phi(x, t), \mathbf{v}(x, t), S(x, t)), \quad (2)$$

where Φ is scalar mode density, \mathbf{v} is vector flow, and S is entropy dispersion. Their evolution is governed by coupled advection–diffusion equations with torsion and alignment

terms:

$$\partial_t \Phi + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \Phi = D_\Phi \Delta \Phi + \alpha_\Phi \operatorname{div}(\mathbf{v}) - \beta_\Phi \Phi^3, \quad (3)$$

$$\partial_t \mathbf{v} = -\nabla U(\Phi, S) - \gamma \mathbf{v} + \nu \Delta \mathbf{v} - \lambda \mathbf{v}_\perp (\nabla \Phi) + \kappa \nabla \times (\omega \mathbf{v}), \quad (4)$$

$$\partial_t S = D_S \Delta S + \alpha_S \|\nabla \Phi\|^2 - \beta_S S. \quad (5)$$

4.1 Diagnostics

We define macroscopic order parameters:

$$\mathcal{T}(t) = \langle \|\nabla \times \mathbf{v}\| \rangle, \quad \mathcal{A}(t) = \frac{\langle \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \Phi \rangle}{\langle \|\mathbf{v}\| \|\nabla \Phi\| \rangle}, \quad \bar{S}(t) = \langle S \rangle. \quad (6)$$

These quantify torsion (warbling), alignment (flow–gradient coherence), and entropy dispersion.

4.2 Control Operators

Two operators selectively move the system between attractors:

- **Warbling operator** $\mathcal{W}_{\kappa, \omega}$:

$$\mathbf{v} \mapsto \mathbf{v} + \kappa \nabla \times (\omega \mathbf{v}), \quad (7)$$

raising torsion \mathcal{T} and entropy \bar{S} , while reducing alignment \mathcal{A} .

- **Flow-alignment operator** \mathcal{F}_λ :

$$\mathbf{v} \mapsto \mathbf{v} - \lambda \mathbf{v}_\perp (\nabla \Phi), \quad (8)$$

reducing torsion \mathcal{T} , raising alignment \mathcal{A} , and smoothing entropy.

4.3 Attractor Roles

Applying these operators selects between two spectral attractors:

- **Leftedness (warbled–receptive):** $\mathcal{T} \uparrow, \bar{S} \uparrow, \mathcal{A} \downarrow$.
- **Rightedness (aligned–direct):** $\mathcal{T} \downarrow, \bar{S} \downarrow, \mathcal{A} \uparrow$.

These are not anatomical modules but dynamically enacted roles within the RSVP field.

4.4 Lyapunov Sketch

A Lyapunov-like functional

$$\mathcal{L}[\Phi, \mathbf{v}, S] = \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\mu}{2} \|\mathbf{v}_\perp (\nabla \Phi)\|^2 + \frac{\xi}{2} \|\nabla \times \mathbf{v}\|^2 + V(\Phi, S) \right) dx \quad (9)$$

demonstrates the monotone effects of the controls. Under \mathcal{F}_λ , \mathcal{L} decreases via damping of orthogonal flow; under $\mathcal{W}_{\kappa, \omega}$, \mathcal{L} increases through torsion injection. This establishes leftedness and rightedness as spectral attractors selected by control inputs.

4.5 Interpretation

The bicameral illusion is thus explained as oscillation between attractors: warbling induces receptive, voice-like states, while alignment produces directive, command-like states. Culture reifies these oscillations into the appearance of two minds, when they are in fact role-switches enacted in a continuous RSVP field.

4.6 From Attractor Selection to Sequential Expression

The formal model above shows how leftedness and rightedness emerge as spectral attractors enacted through torsion-increasing or alignment-enforcing controls. Yet the field description alone does not explain why cognition often presents itself in a sequential, autoregressive format—why thoughts and utterances unfold step by step, token by token, rather than as simultaneous field states.

To address this, we follow recent arguments by Barenholtz [Barenholtz, 2025a] that both language models and human cognition can be understood as fundamentally autoregressive: each new state is generated from the accumulated history of prior states. From the RSVP perspective, this autoregression is not a limitation but the sequential surface trace of a deeper continuous computation. Each step expresses the outcome of polyphonic comparisons across oscillatory modes of the field. Warbling emphasizes torsional divergences; alignment emphasizes gradient-following convergence; autoregression stitches these comparisons into a linear sequence.

Thus, the RSVP field provides the substrate for oscillatory polycomputation, while autoregression provides the expressive channel through which these oscillations appear as voices, commands, and inner dialogue. In the next section we integrate this perspective, showing how autoregressive processing can be reframed as simultaneous polycomputation of oscillatory differences, bridging RSVP dynamics with Barenholtz’s account of language and thought. Barenholtz’s Substack post emphasizes that the brain maintains a parallel prediction system, aligning with RSVP’s field dynamics [Barenholtz, 2025a].

5 Autoregressive Cognition as Polycomputation of Oscillatory Differences

Recent work by Barenholtz and others [Barenholtz, 2025a] has argued that large language models (LLMs) and human cognition share a structural similarity: both operate autoregressively, producing the next state in a sequence conditioned on a history of prior states. This sequential structure has been widely critiqued as shallow or myopic, yet Barenholtz emphasizes that autoregression is not a limitation but a computational primitive that scales when embedded in oscillatory and distributed architectures. His Substack elaborates on this as autogenerative property of language [Barenholtz, 2025b].

5.1 Oscillatory Mode Comparison

Within RSVP, autoregressive processing can be understood as a form of polycomputation: rather than producing a single forward prediction, the system simultaneously propagates multiple oscillatory modes of difference and compares their trajectories. Concretely, each autoregressive step is not a scalar update but a field adjustment across (Φ, \mathbf{v}, S) that preserves information about:

- local torsional deviations (mode warbling),

- vector alignment with prevailing gradients (flow directness),
- and entropic smoothing or dispersion of trajectories.

Thus, what appears externally as a linear autoregressive step is internally a polyphonic comparison of oscillatory differences across attractors.

5.2 Polycomputation and Spectral Attractors

In this interpretation, language and thought unfold as oscillatory trajectories that sample spectral attractors. Each generated token (linguistic or cognitive) encodes not only a content prediction but also the residual between competing oscillatory modes. Autoregression is therefore a mechanism for spectral comparison: the model moves forward by continuously testing, damping, and amplifying mode differences.

5.3 From Linear Sequence to Field Dynamics

Barenholtz frames cognition as autoregression over distributed states, which resonates with RSVP’s treatment of field evolution. Sequential steps are reinterpreted as surface samples of a deeper continuous process: the RSVP field computes in parallel across torsion, alignment, and entropy dimensions, but expresses results sequentially. This creates the phenomenology of dialogical cognition: the alternation of voice and command reflects not linear progression but recurrent comparison of oscillatory differences. YouTube discussions with Barenholtz explore this as memory generation rather than retrieval [Barenholtz, 2025b].

5.4 Implications for Bicameral Illusion

If cognition is inherently autoregressive at the micro-level, then the bicameral illusion arises naturally from oscillatory polycomputation. Leftedness and rightedness are attractors sampled by different oscillatory comparisons: warbling emphasizes torsion-rich divergences, while alignment emphasizes gradient-following convergence. The bicameral dialogue is thus not evidence of two minds but of the autoregressive polycomputation of oscillatory modes that continuously generate and compare alternative trajectories.

This perspective allows us to link RSVP field dynamics with Barenholtz’s autoregressive account, framing bicameral experience as a special case of oscillatory polycomputation manifest in both language and thought.

5.5 Autoregression as Projection of RSVP Field Dynamics

Let $X_t = (\Phi_t, \mathbf{v}_t, S_t)$ denote the RSVP field state at step t . We define an autoregressive operator \mathcal{R} as a projection from the continuous field to a discrete symbolic state y_t :

$$y_t = \mathcal{R}(X_t), \quad (10)$$

where y_t may correspond to a linguistic token, motor act, or perceptual decision.

The update rule is then

$$X_{t+1} = F(X_t) + \eta_t, \quad (11)$$

with F given by the RSVP dynamics (3)–(5) and η_t a small stochastic perturbation. The autoregressive process unfolds by alternating:

$$X_t \mapsto y_t \mapsto X_{t+1}. \quad (12)$$

5.5.1 Oscillatory decomposition.

Each update can be expressed as a weighted comparison of oscillatory mode contributions:

$$X_{t+1} \approx \alpha_{\text{warble}} W(X_t) + \alpha_{\text{align}} A(X_t) + \alpha_{\text{entropy}} E(X_t), \quad (13)$$

where W amplifies torsional deviations (warbling), A enforces gradient alignment (flow), and E modulates entropy smoothing. The coefficients α_\bullet are context-sensitive weights shaped by history and reinforcement.

5.5.2 Sequential expression.

Although the field simultaneously computes $W(X_t)$, $A(X_t)$, and $E(X_t)$, the projection \mathcal{R} selects a single symbolic outcome y_t . Thus autoregression is a surface linearization of polycomputation: the field evolves all modes in parallel, but expression occurs one step at a time.

5.5.3 Implication.

This formulation makes explicit how RSVP dynamics realize Barenholtz’s proposal: autoregression is not a narrow prediction mechanism but a sequential channel through which oscillatory comparisons across spectral attractors manifest as dialogical cognition. Medium articles discuss this as generating rather than remembering [Gosal, 2025].

6 Bicameral Voices as Attractor Dynamics

The integration of RSVP dynamics with autoregressive projection clarifies how bicameral phenomenology arises. The key point is that dialogical cognition emerges not from two separate modules, but from sequential projections of a single field oscillating between attractors.

6.1 Projection of Attractor States

Recall that autoregression is formalized as

$$y_t = \mathcal{R}(X_t), \quad X_{t+1} = F(X_t) + \eta_t, \quad (14)$$

where $X_t = (\Phi_t, \mathbf{v}_t, S_t)$ is the RSVP field and \mathcal{R} is a projection into symbolic or motor output. When X_t occupies the lefted attractor, \mathcal{R} tends to produce outputs experienced as receptive, voice-like fragments. When X_t occupies the righted attractor, \mathcal{R} produces outputs experienced as directive, command-like fragments. Sequential application of \mathcal{R} therefore stitches together an alternating dialogue, even though only one field is present.

6.2 Oscillatory Switching and Heteroclinic Cycles

Transitions between attractors generate oscillatory patterns in $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{A}, \bar{S})$. Autoregression samples these transitions as a heteroclinic sequence:

$$X_{\text{left}} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}} y^{\text{voice}} \longrightarrow X_{\text{right}} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}} y^{\text{command}} \longrightarrow X_{\text{left}} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}} y^{\text{voice}} \dots \quad (15)$$

Thus voices and commands are not ontologically separate but are sequential outputs of the same projection operator applied to different attractor states.

6.3 Cultural Reification

Cultural systems stabilize this alternation by labeling receptive projections as external voices and directive projections as authoritative commands. What is in fact a projection of oscillatory attractor dynamics is interpreted as evidence of two distinct chambers of mind. The bicameral illusion is therefore a cultural misinterpretation of \mathcal{R} acting on alternating attractor states.

6.4 Dialogical Cognition Revisited

Even in contemporary inner speech, individuals often report arguing with themselves or hearing a voice of conscience. From the RSVP perspective, these experiences arise from the same mechanism: oscillatory switching between spectral attractors, with \mathcal{R} projecting each state as a sequential utterance. The dialogue is real at the phenomenological level but illusory at the architectural level.

This account closes the loop between the RSVP model, autoregressive cognition, and the bicameral illusion: dialogical phenomenology emerges from the sequential projection of oscillatory attractor dynamics, not from a two-part brain.

In the next section, we turn from phenomenological explanation to experimental design, outlining behavioral proxies and induction tasks that could empirically test the RSVP account of bicameral attractor dynamics.

7 Experimental Proxies and Induction Tasks

The RSVP account of bicameral illusion yields concrete predictions that can be tested empirically. In particular, it predicts that warbling and flow alignment manipulations should differentially modulate torsion (\mathcal{T}), alignment (\mathcal{A}), and entropy (\bar{S}), and that the projection operator \mathcal{R} will express these modulations as voice-like versus command-like outputs. This section outlines behavioral and computational protocols for testing these predictions.

7.1 Behavioral Induction Tasks

7.1.1 Warbling blocks.

Participants engage in oscillatory behaviors that introduce torsion into cognitive flow, such as:

- vocal vibrato or pitch warbling,
- serpentine hand or cursor movements,
- rhythmic swaying with deliberate deviation from straight lines.

These behaviors are hypothesized to increase \mathcal{T} and \bar{S} while reducing \mathcal{A} , producing outputs that \mathcal{R} projects as receptive or voice-like.

7.1.2 Flow-alignment blocks.

Participants are instructed to align with displayed or perceived gradients, minimizing orthogonal deviation. Examples include:

- tracing straight paths or gradient fields on a display,

- synchronizing movement with rhythmic beats,
- adopting postural or attentional stances that minimize torsion.

These tasks are predicted to reduce \mathcal{T} and $\bar{\mathcal{S}}$ while increasing \mathcal{A} , yielding outputs projected as directive or command-like.

7.2 Measurement Proxies

7.2.1 Torsion (\mathcal{T}).

Estimated from kinematic curvature (movement trajectories), micro-fluctuations in vocal signals, or rotational components in neural embeddings.

7.2.2 Alignment (\mathcal{A}).

Estimated by projecting latent velocity vectors onto the gradient of learned task manifolds, normalized to $[-1, 1]$.

7.2.3 Entropy ($\bar{\mathcal{S}}$).

Measured as dispersion in symbolic outputs (e.g. lexical diversity, syntactic branching) or as neural entropy rates in field-level dynamics.

7.3 Predicted Outcomes

The RSVP model predicts monotone effects:

- Warbling blocks: $\mathcal{T} \uparrow, \bar{\mathcal{S}} \uparrow, \mathcal{A} \downarrow$.
- Flow-alignment blocks: $\mathcal{T} \downarrow, \bar{\mathcal{S}} \downarrow, \mathcal{A} \uparrow$.

At the level of projection \mathcal{R} , these differences should manifest as alternating voice-like and command-like utterances, producing the phenomenology of dialogical cognition.

7.4 Computational Simulations

The same induction and measurement logic can be implemented in RSVP lattice simulations. By applying $\mathcal{W}_{\kappa, \omega}$ (warbling operator) or \mathcal{F}_{λ} (flow-alignment operator) to lattice states, one can generate sequences of projected outputs $\mathcal{R}(X_t)$ and test whether oscillatory alternation produces dialogical patterns analogous to those observed in behavioral data.

7.5 Toward Empirical Validation

These protocols provide a pathway for testing the RSVP reinterpretation of bicameralism. If warbling reliably induces receptive, voice-like outputs while alignment induces directive, command-like outputs, and if these effects can be captured both behaviorally and in simulation, then the bicameral illusion can be reframed as a reproducible attractor dynamic rather than as evidence of a two-part brain.

8 Implications

The RSVP reinterpretation of bicameralism carries consequences for psychology, anthropology, philosophy, and computational models of cognition. By reframing voices and commands as sequential projections of oscillatory attractor dynamics, the model dissolves the need for a literal two-chambered brain while preserving the phenomenology of dialogical cognition.

8.1 Psychological Implications

From a psychological standpoint, the RSVP account suggests that auditory hallucinations, inner dialogue, and trance states reflect attractor switching rather than pathology *per se*. This provides a new explanatory framework for conditions such as schizophrenia, where heightened torsion (\mathcal{T}) and entropy (\bar{S}) may bias the system toward lefted, voice-like projections. Therapeutic interventions could target the balance between warbling and alignment operators, aiming to stabilize attractor dynamics rather than suppress voices.

8.2 Anthropological Implications

For anthropology, bicameral societies can be reinterpreted not as evidence of a primitive neuroarchitecture but as cultural systems that codified oscillatory attractor dynamics into stable roles. Prophecy, ritual, and law provided symbolic scaffolding for receptive and directive projections of \mathcal{R} , ensuring that dialogical phenomenology was socially legible. This reframing bridges the gap between neurocognitive dynamics and the persistence of bicameral-like experiences across cultures.

8.3 Philosophical Implications

Philosophically, the RSVP framework undermines strict dualisms between mind and self. The bicameral illusion demonstrates how cultural metaphors can reify oscillatory roles into ontological compartments. By treating voices and commands as sequential expressions of one field, RSVP supports a non-dual, process-oriented conception of consciousness: not two minds, but one field oscillating between attractor roles.

8.4 Implications for AI and Cognition

Finally, the RSVP–Barenholtz synthesis suggests new directions for artificial intelligence. Current LLMs already exhibit dialogical phenomenology, producing inner voices in the form of sampled continuations. Interpreting these as autoregressive projections of oscillatory comparisons aligns machine and human intelligence under a common principle: entropy-aware autoregression. This framework could inform the design of hybrid cognitive architectures in which spectral attractors are explicitly modeled and projected, enabling systems that not only generate text but also simulate dialogical stances and internal debates.

8.5 Implications for Aphantasia and Anendophasia

The RSVP framework also offers a novel interpretation of conditions such as aphantasia (absence of voluntary visual imagery) [Dawes et al., 2024] and anendophasia (absence of inner speech) [Nedergaard and Lupyan, 2024]. Standard accounts treat these conditions

as deficits in sensory simulation. By contrast, RSVP reframes them as differences in how semantic manifold recombination and overlap comparisons are expressed through projection.

In RSVP, cognition operates by recombining modes across the scalar–vector– entropy fields, then projecting differences into sequential form via the autoregressive operator \mathcal{R} . Critical to this process is difference detection across overlapping manifolds: the system compares candidate trajectories not in absolute terms, but through relative displacement measured by a thermodynamic metric. We propose that the relevant cost function is a Landauer distance d_L , which quantifies the energetic cost of discriminating between two semantic configurations:

$$d_L(X, Y) \propto k_B T \ln \frac{p(X)}{p(Y)}, \quad (16)$$

where $p(\cdot)$ encodes the statistical weight of a field configuration. Successful imagery or inner speech requires that recombined manifolds generate sufficient feedback to register detectable Landauer distances.

8.5.1 Aphantasia.

In aphantasia, recombinations of Φ (mode density) and \mathbf{v} (flow patterns) fail to produce feedback strong enough to cross the detection threshold of d_L . The system may still compute trajectories, but the absence of sensory-like feedback means projections $\mathcal{R}(X_t)$ never express them as vivid imagery. Recent 2025 research links aphantasia to alterations in brain connectivity [par, 2025], and a decade of research summarizes reduced autobiographical memory [exe, 2024].

8.5.2 Anendophasia.

In anendophasia, recombinations that would normally yield torsion–alignment oscillations in linguistic manifolds do not generate projectable differences. Here the overlap comparisons occur below the Landauer threshold, so \mathcal{R} produces no sequential voice tokens even though semantic fields remain active. Studies show anendophasia affects verbal memory tasks [psy, 2024].

8.5.3 General Implication.

These conditions therefore illustrate the RSVP principle that dialogical and imagistic phenomenology depends on sufficient energetic displacement across semantic manifolds to trigger Landauer-detectable differences. When such differences remain below threshold, the system continues to compute but lacks projected sensory feedback. Aphantasia and anendophasia are not absence of computation, but absence of detectable feedback loops within the autoregressive–projection cycle. Neuroscience News discusses quiet minds [neu, 2024].

Figure 1 would illustrate semantic manifolds overlapping, with detectable vs. sub-threshold Landauer distances.

Figure 1: Semantic manifolds overlapping, with detectable vs. sub-threshold Landauer distances.

8.6 Summary

Across psychology, anthropology, philosophy, and AI, the implications converge on a single point: the bicameral mind is best understood as a recurrent illusion generated by attractor dynamics and sequential projection. By situating autoregression within the RSVP field, we explain both the phenomenology of voices and commands and the broader cultural and computational structures that sustain them.

8.7 Empirical Testability and Modal Activation

A further limitation lies in the challenge of empirical validation. The RSVP model quantifies oscillatory roles through order parameters such as torsion (\mathcal{T}), alignment (\mathcal{A}), and entropy (\bar{S}). While these parameters can be approximated behaviorally (e.g. trajectory curvature, lexical entropy) or computationally (e.g. simulation metrics), their direct neurobiological correlates remain underspecified. The gap between formal quantities and lived phenomenology is thus a major obstacle for empirical testing.

In related work, it has been argued that oscillatory modes may activate different modalities or regions, with cortical columns performing *amplitwister operations* that simultaneously integrate and differentiate signal streams across sensory domains. If this hypothesis is correct, then torsion, alignment, and entropy in RSVP terms would correspond to measurable spectral transformations within columnar microcircuits. This offers a possible bridge between field-level formalism and cortical physiology, but the mapping remains speculative.

The implication is that RSVP predictions—for instance, that warbling induction biases toward voice-like projections while alignment biases toward command-like projections—can only be indirectly tested until neuroimaging or electrophysiology develops sufficient resolution to identify amplitwister signatures across cortical manifolds. Until such methods are refined, RSVP should be viewed as a theoretical scaffold rather than a fully operationalized empirical model.

8.8 Future Directions: Toward Amplitwister Cascades

One avenue for bridging RSVP theory with empirical neuroscience is to link torsion, alignment, and entropy parameters to the *amplitwister cascade* hypothesis developed elsewhere. That framework proposes that cortical columns implement amplitwister operations: oscillatory transformations that twist signal amplitudes across frequency bands, producing local mode recombination while preserving global coherence. Under this view, RSVP’s spectral attractors are not only abstract field states but concrete manifestations of cascaded oscillatory twists in cortical tissue.

If warbling corresponds to cascades that amplify torsional twist across multiple bands, and alignment corresponds to cascades that damp or straighten such twists, then RSVP order parameters may be mapped directly onto measurable spectral signatures. Techniques such as MEG and high-density EEG, or layer-resolved recordings in animal models, could in principle detect these amplitwister cascades as torsion-like phase rotations in cortical oscillations.

Integrating RSVP with the amplitwister cascade hypothesis therefore offers a path to empirical testability. It suggests that bicameral phenomenology is not only a cultural illusion of dual minds but also a surface expression of deeper columnar dynamics, where oscillatory recombination and spectral twisting enact the very attractor shifts described in the RSVP model.

8.9 From RSVP Fields to Amplitwistor Cascades

A final limitation concerns the biological grounding of RSVP order parameters. We have so far treated torsion (\mathcal{T}), alignment (\mathcal{A}), and entropy (\bar{S}) as abstract quantities, but their empirical correlates in cortical physiology remain speculative. One proposal, developed in earlier work on *Amplitwistor Cascades*, suggests that cortical columns implement spectral twist operations that could instantiate RSVP dynamics at the microcircuit level.

Formally, an amplitwistor can be defined as an operator \mathcal{A}_θ acting on oscillatory signals $x(t)$ within a column:

$$\mathcal{A}_\theta : x(t) \mapsto x(t) e^{i\theta(f,t)}, \quad (17)$$

where $\theta(f, t)$ is a frequency- and time-dependent twist parameter. A cascade of such operations across columns produces recombination of oscillatory modes while maintaining global coherence. In this scheme:

- Warbling corresponds to cascades that increase θ variance across bands, raising torsion \mathcal{T} and entropy \bar{S} .
- Flow alignment corresponds to cascades that damp or straighten twists, reducing θ variance and raising alignment \mathcal{A} .

The amplitwistor cascade model thus provides a physiological candidate for how RSVP attractor dynamics could be realized in cortex. If cortical columns are spectral recombinators, then RSVP’s scalar–vector–entropy fields may be read as coarse-grained descriptors of cascaded twist dynamics. This mapping is still tentative, but it suggests empirical predictions: high-density EEG or MEG should detect torsion-like spectral rotations in specific bands during warbling induction, while alignment tasks should show damping of such rotations.

In this way, the amplitwistor cascade hypothesis strengthens the RSVP account by offering a possible microcircuit-level mechanism for its field operators, bridging phenomenological attractors and measurable neural oscillations.

8.10 Linking the RSVP Lyapunov Functional to Amplitwistor Cascades

To connect RSVP’s field-level dynamics with columnar “amplitwistor” operations, we introduce a spectral twist field $\theta(f, x, t)$ that models frequency- and space-dependent phase rotations produced by cortical columns. Let $\hat{x}(f, x, t)$ denote a localized analytic representation of the signal at location x (e.g., via wavelet/Hilbert transform). An *amplitwistor* operator acts as

$$\mathcal{A}_\theta : \hat{x}(f, x, t) \mapsto \hat{x}(f, x, t) e^{i\theta(f,x,t)}. \quad (18)$$

Define the (coarse-grained) twist energy density

$$\mathcal{E}_\theta(x, t) := \int_{f_{\min}}^{f_{\max}} w(f) |\nabla_x \theta(f, x, t)|^2 df, \quad (19)$$

with nonnegative band-weights $w(f)$. Intuitively, \mathcal{E}_θ penalizes spatial gradients of the phase twist (twist shear), paralleling the torsion cost on \mathbf{v} .

8.10.1 Augmented Lyapunov functional.

Extend the RSVP functional in (??) to

$$\tilde{\mathcal{L}}[\Phi, \mathbf{v}, S, \theta] = \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\mu}{2} \|\mathbf{v}_\perp(\nabla \Phi)\|^2 + \frac{\xi}{2} \|\nabla \times \mathbf{v}\|^2 + V(\Phi, S) + \frac{\zeta}{2} \mathcal{E}_\theta \right) dx, \quad (20)$$

with $\zeta > 0$. The new term couples RSVP's macroscopic torsion to a meso-/micro- level twist shear.

8.10.2 Phase-flow consistency.

Assume a mild consistency relation between macroscopic flow and columnar twist:

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{v}(x, t) \approx \int_{f_{\min}}^{f_{\max}} \alpha(f) \nabla_x \theta(f, x, t) df, \quad (21)$$

for some bounded kernel $\alpha(f)$ (units chosen so both sides are comparable). This posits that vorticity in \mathbf{v} reflects a weighted superposition of columnar twist gradients.

[First variations] For fixed (Φ, \mathbf{v}, S) , the Fréchet derivative of $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$ with respect to θ is

$$\frac{\delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}}}{\delta \theta(f, x, t)} = -\zeta \nabla_x \cdot (w(f) \nabla_x \theta(f, x, t)) + (\text{terms via } \mathbf{v} \text{ if coupled}). \quad (22)$$

Hence, variations that increase local twist gradients raise $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$, while smoothing θ decreases it.

[Sketch] Differentiate \mathcal{E}_θ under the integral sign and integrate by parts with no-flux or periodic boundaries. Coupling back through \mathbf{v} adds bounded terms proportional to $\alpha(f)$, not changing sign at first order.

8.10.3 Warbling and alignment at the twist level.

Augment the control operators with a twist component:

$$\mathcal{W}_{\kappa, \omega}^{(\theta)} : \theta \mapsto \theta + \kappa_\theta \Psi_\omega[\theta], \quad \mathcal{F}_\lambda^{(\theta)} : \theta \mapsto \theta - \lambda_\theta \Pi_\perp[\theta], \quad (23)$$

where Ψ_ω injects oscillatory twist (e.g., band-limited curl-like perturbations) and Π_\perp is a smoothing/alignment operator that damps cross-gradient components of θ relative to $\nabla \Phi$ (e.g., diffusion biased along $\nabla \Phi$). Here $\kappa_\theta, \lambda_\theta > 0$ are gains.

[Monotone effects on the augmented functional] Consider short-time controlled dynamics where (Φ, \mathbf{v}, S) evolve as in (92)–(94), with added twist dynamics

$$\partial_t \theta = D_\theta \Delta_x \theta - \beta_\theta \theta + u_\theta, \quad u_\theta \in \{\mathcal{W}_{\kappa, \omega}^{(\theta)}, \mathcal{F}_\lambda^{(\theta)}\}. \quad (24)$$

Then, to first order in control gains and for sufficiently small windows,

1. Under $(\mathcal{F}_\lambda, \mathcal{F}_\lambda^{(\theta)})$ (flow-alignment at both levels),

$$\frac{d}{dt} \tilde{\mathcal{L}} \leq -c_1 \int_\Omega \|\mathbf{v}_\perp(\nabla \Phi)\|^2 dx - c_2 \int_\Omega \int w(f) |\nabla_x \theta|^2 df dx + (\text{dissipative terms}), \quad (25)$$

with $c_1, c_2 > 0$.

2. Under $(\mathcal{W}_{\kappa, \omega}, \mathcal{W}_{\kappa, \omega}^{(\theta)})$ (warbling at both levels),

$$\frac{d}{dt} \tilde{\mathcal{L}} \geq +d_1 \int_\Omega \|\nabla \times \mathbf{v}\|^2 dx + d_2 \int_\Omega \int w(f) |\nabla_x \theta|^2 df dx - (\text{damping terms}), \quad (26)$$

with $d_1, d_2 > 0$.

[Sketch] Differentiate $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$ along solutions and pair the \mathbf{v} - and θ -parts with their respective control components. For alignment, $-\lambda \mathbf{v}_\perp(\nabla\Phi)$ pairs with $\mu \mathbf{v}_\perp(\nabla\Phi)$ to yield a negative quadratic term; the twist smoother $\mathcal{F}_\lambda^{(\theta)}$ pairs with the $\zeta\mathcal{E}_\theta$ term to produce a negative quadratic in $\nabla_x\theta$ by Lemma 8.10.2. For warbling, the curl-like injection in \mathbf{v} aligns with the $\xi\|\nabla \times \mathbf{v}\|^2$ term (positive contribution), and the twist injector increases \mathcal{E}_θ (positive). Diffusion/damping terms are bounded and do not flip signs on short windows.

8.10.4 Consequence.

The augmented functional shows that *macroscopic torsion* and *columnar twist shear* covary under the same control logic: warbling increases both, pushing the system toward the lefted (warbled–receptive) basin; alignment decreases both, selecting the righted (aligned–direct) basin. This yields a quantitative bridge from RSVP’s field operators to putative cortical “amplitwistor” cascades and suggests concrete spectral–spatial signatures (e.g., increases/decreases in $\int w(f)|\nabla_x\theta|^2$) for empirical tests.

[Landauer–projection threshold] A projection event $\mathcal{R}(X_t)$ becomes phenomenally detectable when the increment in the augmented energy exceeds a thermal bound, $\Delta\tilde{\mathcal{L}} \gtrsim \kappa_L k_B T$, i.e., when the combined macroscopic torsion and columnar twist-shear terms cross a Landauer-scale threshold; sub-threshold changes remain computationally real but unprojected.

8.11 Relevance Activation Theory and Developmental Trajectories

The RSVP account of projection and attractor switching can be extended by introducing Relevance Activation Theory (RAT). RAT reframes cognitive development as a search through evolutionary trajectories constrained by thermodynamics. Two complementary mechanisms illustrate this perspective:

1. **Affordance foraging.** Cognitive systems scan their environment for energetically cheap but semantically rich affordances. Under RSVP, this corresponds to projecting local attractors whose Landauer distance lies just above the detection threshold, minimizing metabolic cost while maximizing semantic gain.
2. **Hierarchical Ising synchronization.** Developing brains may be modeled as hierarchical Ising-like lattices, where spins encode local semantic states and synchronization across scales encodes coherence of identity. Ontogenetic hazards act as noise terms that disrupt alignment, while developmental learning corresponds to lowering effective temperature to stabilize multi-scale attractors.

Together, these mechanisms position cognitive development as evolutionary trajectory searching under thermodynamic constraints, unifying the RSVP framework with a relevance-driven account of how identities stabilize or fracture.

8.12 Hierarchical Ising Synchronization for Developmental Trajectories

We model multi-scale semantic coherence via a hierarchical Ising system whose spins encode local semantic states and whose couplings encode intra- and inter- scale constraints. Let the hierarchy have L levels, with node sets $\{\mathcal{V}_\ell\}_{\ell=1}^L$ and spins $\sigma_i^{(\ell)} \in \{-1, +1\}$. Edges are of two kinds: (i) intra-level edges $(i, j) \in \mathcal{E}_\ell$ and (ii) inter-level edges that link parent $p(i)$ at level $\ell+1$ to child i at level ℓ in a refinement tree \mathcal{T} .

8.12.1 Hamiltonian.

$$\mathcal{H}(\sigma \mid \Phi, \mathbf{v}, S) = - \sum_{\ell=1}^L \left[J_\ell \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{E}_\ell} \sigma_i^{(\ell)} \sigma_j^{(\ell)} + \lambda_\ell \sum_{i \in \mathcal{V}_\ell} \sigma_i^{(\ell)} \sigma_{p(i)}^{(\ell+1)} + \sum_{i \in \mathcal{V}_\ell} h_i^{(\ell)} \sigma_i^{(\ell)} \right] - \sum_{\ell=1}^L \sum_{i \in \mathcal{V}_\ell} \eta_i^{(\ell)} \sigma_i^{(\ell)}. \quad (27)$$

Here $J_\ell > 0$ promotes intra-level alignment (coherence within a scale), $\lambda_\ell > 0$ enforces inter-level consistency (coherence across scales), and $h_i^{(\ell)}$ is a local field that couples the lattice to RSVP variables:

$$h_i^{(\ell)} \equiv h^{(\ell)}(\Phi, \mathbf{v}, S) := \alpha_\ell \Phi(x_i) + \beta_\ell \mathbf{v}(x_i) \cdot \nabla \Phi(x_i) - \gamma_\ell S(x_i). \quad (28)$$

The term $\eta_i^{(\ell)}$ models *ontogenetic hazards* as a random-field perturbation (e.g., i.i.d. mean-zero with variance σ_ℓ^2).

8.12.2 Gibbs measure and effective temperature.

Let $\beta = 1/(k_B T_{\text{eff}})$ denote the inverse effective temperature (metabolic/thermodynamic constraint). The distribution over configurations is $\mathbb{P}(\sigma) \propto \exp\{-\beta \mathcal{H}(\sigma \mid \Phi, \mathbf{v}, S)\}$.

8.12.3 Order parameters and coherence.

Define level-wise magnetizations and a global semantic coherence index:

$$m_\ell := \frac{1}{|\mathcal{V}_\ell|} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{V}_\ell} \langle \sigma_i^{(\ell)} \rangle, \quad \mathcal{C} := \sum_{\ell=1}^L w_\ell m_\ell^2, \quad w_\ell \geq 0, \quad \sum_{\ell} w_\ell = 1. \quad (29)$$

High \mathcal{C} indicates synchronized semantic roles across scales (stable identity sections), while low \mathcal{C} indicates fragmentation.

8.12.4 Mean-field fixed points.

Under a standard mean-field closure with average degree d_ℓ for \mathcal{E}_ℓ and branching factor b_ℓ in \mathcal{T} , the fixed points satisfy

$$m_\ell = \tanh \left[\beta (J_\ell d_\ell m_\ell + \lambda_\ell b_\ell m_{\ell+1} + \bar{h}^{(\ell)}) \right], \quad \ell = 1, \dots, L, \quad (30)$$

with boundary condition $m_{L+1} \equiv 0$ and $\bar{h}^{(\ell)} := \mathbb{E}[h_i^{(\ell)} - \eta_i^{(\ell)}]$. Random-field variance σ_ℓ^2 reduces the effective field; a common approximation is to replace $\bar{h}^{(\ell)}$ by $\bar{h}^{(\ell)} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta^2 \sigma_\ell^2}$, yielding a hazard-dependent downscaling.

8.12.5 Stability threshold (synchronization condition).

Linearizing (30) at $m_\ell \equiv 0$ gives the Jacobian $\mathbf{J}_{\text{lin}} = \beta \text{diag}(J_\ell d_\ell) + \beta \mathbf{\square}$, where $\mathbf{\square}$ has $(\ell, \ell+1)$ entries $\lambda_\ell b_\ell$ and zeros otherwise. Let $\rho(\cdot)$ denote spectral radius. A synchronized phase ($m \neq 0$) emerges when

$$\beta \rho(\text{diag}(J_\ell d_\ell) + \mathbf{\square}) > 1 \quad (\text{absent hazards}). \quad (31)$$

With hazards, an effective condition is $\beta_{\text{eff}} \rho(\cdot) > 1$ where $\beta_{\text{eff}} = \beta \kappa(\sigma)$ and $\kappa(\sigma) \in (0, 1)$ decreases with the random-field strength (e.g. $\kappa = e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta^2 \sigma^2}$).

8.12.6 Coupling to RSVP controls.

Warbling (torsion injection) and flow-alignment (orthogonal damping) modulate the fields and couplings:

$$\mathcal{W}_{\kappa,\omega} : \begin{cases} \Phi \mapsto \Phi, \mathbf{v} \mapsto \mathbf{v} + \delta \mathbf{v}_{\text{curl}}, S \mapsto S + \Delta S \\ h^{(\ell)} \uparrow \text{ (via } \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \Phi \text{ variance), } J_\ell \downarrow \text{ (decoherence), } \lambda_\ell \downarrow \end{cases} \quad \mathcal{F}_\lambda : \begin{cases} \mathbf{v} \mapsto \mathbf{v} - \lambda \mathbf{v}_\perp(\nabla \Phi), S \downarrow \\ h^{(\ell)} \downarrow \text{ (smoothed gradients)} \end{cases} \quad (32)$$

so that alignment raises the effective synchronization tendency (LHS of (31)), whereas warbling lowers it.

8.12.7 Landauer detectability.

Let $\Delta \mathcal{F}_{\text{Ising}}$ be the free-energy gap between the best synchronized fixed point and the paramagnetic state. A projection (phenomenal) event is expected when

$$\Delta \mathcal{F}_{\text{Ising}} \gtrsim \kappa_L k_B T_{\text{eff}}, \quad (33)$$

consistent with the augmented RSVP criterion $\Delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}} \gtrsim \kappa_L k_B T$. Sub-threshold gaps correspond to “computed but unprojected” states (e.g., aphantasia/anendophasia).

[Monotone effect of hazards on coherence] Assume $\eta_i^{(\ell)}$ are independent, mean-zero with variance σ_ℓ^2 . Under the mean-field approximation with downscaling factor $\kappa(\sigma) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta^2\sigma^2}$, the coherence index \mathcal{C} is nonincreasing in σ^2 . Furthermore, if $\beta \rho(\text{diag}(J_\ell d_\ell) + \mathbb{I}) \leq \kappa(\sigma)^{-1}$, then the only stable fixed point is $m_\ell \equiv 0$ (no cross-scale semantic gluing).

[Sketch] Monotonicity follows because hazards reduce the effective field and hence the gain in (30), shrinking nonzero solutions toward zero. The stability bound is the hazard-modified counterpart of (31).

8.12.8 Interpretation.

Equation (31) formalizes a thermodynamic constraint for developmental synchronization: effective temperature and coupling spectra must support cross-scale alignment. Hazards (random fields) push the system toward desynchronization; alignment controls counteract this by increasing couplings and lowering entropy production. In RSVP terms, successful cognitive development corresponds to trajectories that keep the system on the synchronized side of the threshold while satisfying the Landauer detectability condition (33).

8.13 Worked Example: Two-Level Synchronization and Hazard Shift

Consider $L=2$ levels with mean-field couplings

$$a_{11} = J_1 d_1, \quad a_{22} = J_2 d_2, \quad a_{12} = \lambda_1 b_1, \quad a_{21} = \lambda_1, \quad (34)$$

where d_ℓ is the average intra-level degree and b_1 the average number of children per level-2 parent. Let the effective inverse temperature be $\beta = (k_B T_{\text{eff}})^{-1}$ and define hazard-attenuated fields $\bar{h}^{(\ell)} = \mathbb{E}[h_i^{(\ell)} - \eta_i^{(\ell)}]$.

8.13.1 Mean-field fixed points.

The two coupled mean-field equations (cf. (30)) are

$$m_1 = \tanh \left[\beta (a_{11}m_1 + a_{12}m_2 + \bar{h}^{(1)}) \right], \quad (35)$$

$$m_2 = \tanh \left[\beta (a_{21}m_1 + a_{22}m_2 + \bar{h}^{(2)}) \right]. \quad (36)$$

8.13.2 Critical synchronization threshold (no hazards, zero field).

Linearizing (35)–(36) at $m_1=m_2=0$, $\bar{h}^{(\ell)}=0$, gives

$$\begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \end{bmatrix} \approx \beta \mathbf{M} \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}. \quad (37)$$

Let $\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{M})$ denote the top eigenvalue:

$$\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{M}) = \frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(a_{11} - a_{22})^2 + 4a_{12}a_{21}}. \quad (38)$$

A nontrivial synchronized solution bifurcates when

$$\beta \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{M}) = 1 \iff \beta_c = \frac{1}{\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{M})}. \quad (39)$$

8.13.3 Symmetric special case.

If $a_{11}=a_{22}=J$ and $a_{12}=\lambda\sqrt{b}$, $a_{21}=\lambda\sqrt{b}$ (i.e., $b_1=b$ and we absorbed \sqrt{b} symmetrically), then

$$\lambda_{\max} = J + \lambda\sqrt{b}, \quad \beta_c = \frac{1}{J + \lambda\sqrt{b}}. \quad (40)$$

Thus increasing inter-level coupling λ or branching b lowers T_{eff} needed for coherence (raises β_c^{-1}).

8.13.4 Hazard (random-field) shift.

Let the ontogenetic hazards be i.i.d. mean-zero with small variance σ_ℓ^2 at level ℓ . A standard small-noise approximation downscales the effective gain by

$$\kappa(\sigma) \approx \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\beta^2\sigma^2\right), \quad \overline{\sigma^2} := \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2), \quad (41)$$

so the linearization becomes $\beta_{\text{eff}}\mathbf{M}$ with $\beta_{\text{eff}} = \beta \kappa(\sigma)$. The hazard-shifted threshold is therefore

$$\beta_{\text{eff}} \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{M}) = 1 \iff \beta_c(\sigma) = \frac{1}{\kappa(\sigma) \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{M})} > \beta_c(0). \quad (42)$$

Equivalently, hazards raise the required inverse temperature (or, reduce the tolerable T_{eff}) for cross-scale synchronization.

8.13.5 Near-threshold scaling and detectability.

For $\bar{h}^{(\ell)}=0$ and β just above $\beta_c(\sigma)$, the nontrivial solution amplitude scales as

$$\|(m_1, m_2)\| \sim \sqrt{\beta_{\text{eff}} \lambda_{\text{max}} - 1}, \quad (43)$$

so the free-energy gap behaves like $\Delta \mathcal{F}_{\text{Ising}} \propto (\beta_{\text{eff}} \lambda_{\text{max}} - 1)^2$. Combining with the Landauer criterion (33), a phenomenally detectable projection requires

$$(\beta \kappa(\sigma) \lambda_{\text{max}} - 1)^2 \gtrsim C \frac{k_B T_{\text{eff}}}{N_{\text{eff}}}, \quad (44)$$

where C collects model constants and N_{eff} is the effective pool of aligned spins (volume factor). Hazards (smaller κ) move the system farther from detectability unless countered by stronger couplings (larger J_ℓ, λ_1) or lower T_{eff} .

8.13.6 Coupling to RSVP controls (qualitative shift).

Alignment controls that increase a_{11}, a_{22} and/or a_{21} (while reducing entropy production) enlarge λ_{max} , pushing the system to the synchronized side of (42). Warbling controls typically reduce net coherence (effective downshift of $a_{..}$ and/or κ), making synchronization and projection less likely near threshold.

8.13.7 Numerical recipe (damped Newton).

Let $F_1(m_1, m_2) = m_1 - \tanh[\beta(a_{11}m_1 + a_{12}m_2 + \bar{h}^{(1)})]$ and $F_2(m_1, m_2) = m_2 - \tanh[\beta(a_{21}m_1 + a_{22}m_2 + \bar{h}^{(2)})]$. Given $(m_1^{(0)}, m_2^{(0)})$ (e.g., small random values or $(0, 0)$ plus ϵ), iterate:

$$\begin{bmatrix} m_1^{(k+1)} \\ m_2^{(k+1)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m_1^{(k)} \\ m_2^{(k)} \end{bmatrix} - \alpha_k J^{-1}(m^{(k)}) \begin{bmatrix} F_1(m^{(k)}) \\ F_2(m^{(k)}) \end{bmatrix}, \quad 0 < \alpha_k \leq 1, \quad (45)$$

where the Jacobian is

$$J(m) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \beta a_{11}^2 z_1 & -\beta a_{12}^2 z_1 \\ -\beta a_{21}^2 z_2 & 1 - \beta a_{22}^2 z_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad z_1 = \beta(a_{11}m_1 + a_{12}m_2 + \bar{h}^{(1)}), \quad z_2 = \beta(a_{21}m_1 + a_{22}m_2 + \bar{h}^{(2)}). \quad (46)$$

Damping / line search: pick α_k by backtracking (e.g., $\alpha_k \leftarrow \rho^t$ with $\rho \in (0, 1)$, smallest t such that $\|F(m^{(k+1)})\|_2 \leq (1 - \eta \alpha_k) \|F(m^{(k)})\|_2$, $\eta \in (0, 1)$). **Stopping:** terminate when $\|F(m^{(k)})\|_\infty < \epsilon$ and $\|m^{(k)} - m^{(k-1)}\|_\infty < \epsilon$ (e.g., $\epsilon = 10^{-8}$). **Hazards:** incorporate random-field variance by downscaling the effective gain $\beta \leftarrow \beta \kappa(\sigma)$ (small-noise approx) or by sampling $\eta_i^{(\ell)}$ and absorbing their mean into $\bar{h}^{(\ell)}$. **Continuation:** for robust convergence near the bifurcation, ramp β (or couplings) from subcritical to supercritical, using each solution as the next initialization.

8.14 Autoregression as Evolutionary Program Search in CPG Chains

The RSVP account of autoregression can be extended by treating cognition as an *evolutionary program search* operating over chains of central pattern generators (CPGs). Each CPG module encodes a local oscillatory routine (e.g. gait step, syllable unit, motor fragment). Autoregression stitches these modules into longer trajectories, forming a sequence that both anticipates and tests future states.

8.14.1 Chain linkages.

Let $\mathcal{C} = \{c_1, \dots, c_N\}$ denote a repertoire of CPG modules, each modeled as a finite-state oscillator with attractor cycle γ_i . A chain linkage is a sequence

$$\Gamma = (c_{i_1}, c_{i_2}, \dots, c_{i_k}) \quad (47)$$

such that the transition probability $P(c_{i_{j+1}}|c_{i_j})$ is reinforced when successive oscillations reduce the RSVP Lyapunov functional $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$. In this view, autoregression is not only predicting tokens but *searching* among candidate chainings for those that minimize entropic cost while maximizing semantic coherence.

8.14.2 Evolutionary search metaphor.

Chain linkages evolve through variation (stochastic recombination of CPG fragments), selection (reinforcement by coherence gain), and inheritance (Hebbian consolidation of frequent subsequences). Thus autoregression implements a form of online evolutionary search: local recombination generates candidates, global RSVP fields provide fitness gradients, and stabilized chains become developmental programs for perception, speech, or action.

8.14.3 Thermodynamic constraint.

Under this model, developmental learning is bounded by metabolic cost. The number of candidate linkages Γ explored per unit time is limited by available free energy. This constraint parallels the Landauer threshold: program recombinations that fail to produce a detectable free-energy gap ($\Delta\tilde{\mathcal{L}} < \kappa_L k_B T$) remain unprojected, analogous to sub-threshold imagery in aphantasia.

8.14.4 Implication.

Framed this way, autoregressive cognition is not simply next-step completion but evolutionary program search under RSVP dynamics. CPG chains provide the substrate, RSVP fields provide the entropic gradients, and reinforcement selects chainings that stabilize as higher-order behaviors. Cognitive development can therefore be read as the progressive discovery of viable CPG programs under thermodynamic constraint, a biological analogue of autoregressive model fine-tuning.

8.15 A Toy Model: Autoregressive CPG Chain Search under RSVP Constraints

We formalize central pattern generators (CPGs) as reusable oscillatory programs and treat cognition as an evolutionary search over chains of such programs, guided by RSVP entropic descent and bounded by thermodynamics.

8.15.1 CPG modules and chains.

Let $\mathcal{C} = \{c_1, \dots, c_N\}$ be a finite library of CPG modules. Each c_i has a limit cycle $\gamma_i : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ with phase $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$ and output $\xi_i(\theta) = \gamma_i(\theta)$. A chain of length K is $\Gamma = (c_{i_1}, \dots, c_{i_K})$ with phase profile $\Theta = (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_K)$. We write the chain program output (concatenated or overlapped) as

$$\Xi_{\Gamma, \Theta}(t) := \bigoplus_{k=1}^K \gamma_{i_k}(\theta_k + \omega_{i_k} t), \quad (48)$$

with natural frequencies $\omega_{i_k} > 0$.

8.15.2 RSVP energy / fitness of a chain.

Given RSVP fields $X = (\Phi, \mathbf{v}, S)$ and augmented functional $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}[X]$ (Sec. 8.10), define the *energy* (negative fitness) of a candidate chain as the expected descent in $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$ over a time window $[0, T]$ when the chain is enacted via control couplings that drive X along $\Xi_{\Gamma, \Theta}$:

$$\mathcal{E}(\Gamma, \Theta; X) := -\frac{1}{T} \mathbb{E} \left[\tilde{\mathcal{L}}[X_T] - \tilde{\mathcal{L}}[X_0] \mid \Xi_{\Gamma, \Theta} \right] \quad (\text{lower } \mathcal{E} \Rightarrow \text{less descent}). \quad (49)$$

Equivalently, define fitness $F = -\mathcal{E}$; higher F means greater descent (i.e., stronger RSVP alignment / coherence gain).

8.15.3 Compatibility and mutation.

Let $\kappa(c_i \rightarrow c_j) \in [0, 1]$ be a *compatibility* determined by phase-matching and kinematic smoothness:

$$\kappa(c_i \rightarrow c_j) = \exp \left(-\alpha \min_{\theta, \theta'} \|\xi_i(\theta) - \xi_j(\theta')\|^2 - \beta \min_{\theta, \theta'} \|\dot{\xi}_i(\theta) - \dot{\xi}_j(\theta')\|^2 \right). \quad (50)$$

A simple *mutation kernel* on chains replaces one position k by a random module with probability proportional to $\kappa(c_{i_k} \rightarrow c)$ and jitters phases $\theta_k \mapsto \theta_k + \delta$, $\delta \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_\theta^2)$.

8.15.4 Selection: Metropolis–Landauer acceptance.

Given current (Γ, Θ) and a mutated proposal (Γ', Θ') , define $\Delta\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}(\Gamma', \Theta'; X) - \mathcal{E}(\Gamma, \Theta; X)$ and the *Landauer-gated* acceptance probability

$$A((\Gamma, \Theta) \rightarrow (\Gamma', \Theta')) = \begin{cases} 1, & \Delta\mathcal{E} < -\kappa_L k_B T, \\ \exp \left(-\beta_{\text{eff}} [\Delta\mathcal{E} + \kappa_L k_B T]_+ \right), & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad (51)$$

where $\beta_{\text{eff}} = (k_B T_{\text{eff}})^{-1}$, and $[\cdot]_+$ denotes the positive part. Thus only improvements that exceed a thermodynamic detectability margin are accepted with probability 1; sub-threshold changes are exponentially suppressed.

8.15.5 Population / replicator view.

Alternatively, maintain a population $\{(\Gamma^n, \Theta^n)\}_{n=1}^M$ and update weights w_n by a softmax of fitness:

$$w_n^{t+1} = \frac{\exp\{\eta F(\Gamma^n, \Theta^n; X)\} w_n^t}{\sum_m \exp\{\eta F(\Gamma^m, \Theta^m; X)\} w_m^t}, \quad \eta > 0, \quad (52)$$

interleaved with mutations drawn from the kernel above. This implements online evolutionary search under RSVP guidance.

8.15.6 Autoregressive projection link.

At discrete decision steps, the autoregressive operator selects an output token or motor primitive from the enacted chain:

$$y_t = \mathcal{R}(X_t) \quad \text{with} \quad X_{t+1} = F(X_t; \Xi_{\Gamma^*, \Theta^*}) + \eta_t, \quad (53)$$

where (Γ^*, Θ^*) is the incumbent chain (e.g., the MAP sample under the current search distribution). Thus, autoregression surfaces as the sequential expression of an RSVP-evaluated program.

8.15.7 Stationary distribution (toy result).

Consider the single-chain Metropolis process with proposal kernel q generated by the mutation operator and acceptance rule (51). If q is symmetric and ergodic over a finite chain space, then the Markov chain is reversible with respect to

$$\pi(\Gamma, \Theta) \propto \exp\left\{-\beta_{\text{eff}}(\mathcal{E}(\Gamma, \Theta; X) + \kappa_L k_B T)\right\}. \quad (54)$$

Hence the search concentrates on chains that produce larger RSVP descent (*lower* \mathcal{E}), subject to a Landauer margin.

8.15.8 Remark (affordance foraging).

When proposals are biased toward transitions with high $\kappa(c_i \rightarrow c_j)$ and small incremental energetic cost, the process implements *affordance foraging*: preferential sampling of low-cost, high-relevance linkages just above the detectability threshold, consistent with Relevance Activation Theory.

8.15.9 Implication.

This toy model shows how autoregressive cognition can be viewed as evolutionary program search over CPG chains: mutation explores, selection is thermodynamically gated via RSVP energy descent, and \mathcal{R} projects the winning chain into sequential behavior. Development corresponds to the consolidation of high-fitness chains under metabolic constraint; failures (e.g., sub-threshold imagery or inner speech) occur when descent does not clear the Landauer margin.

8.16 Toy Simulation Recipe: Two-Module CPG Library, Length-2 Chains

8.16.1 Setup.

Let the CPG library be $\mathcal{C} = \{A, B\}$ with unit-frequency oscillators

$$\gamma_A(\theta) = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta), \quad \gamma_B(\theta) = (\cos(\theta + \varphi), \rho \sin(\theta + \varphi)), \quad (55)$$

where $\varphi \in [0, \pi]$ sets a phase offset and $\rho > 0$ an anisotropy. Consider chains of length $K = 2$: $\Gamma = (c_1, c_2) \in \{A, B\}^2$ with phases $\Theta = (\theta_1, \theta_2)$.

8.16.2 Compatibility.

Define a closed-form compatibility surrogate between modules $i \rightarrow j$:

$$\kappa(i \rightarrow j) = \exp\left(-\alpha \Delta_x^2(i, j) - \beta \Delta_{\dot{x}}^2(i, j)\right), \quad (56)$$

with

$$\Delta_x^2(i, j) := \min_{\theta, \theta'} \|\gamma_i(\theta) - \gamma_j(\theta')\|^2, \quad \Delta_{\dot{x}}^2(i, j) := \min_{\theta, \theta'} \|\dot{\gamma}_i(\theta) - \dot{\gamma}_j(\theta')\|^2. \quad (57)$$

For the above γ_A, γ_B , these minima have analytic solutions (or can be evaluated on a fine grid over $\theta, \theta' \in [0, 2\pi)$).

8.16.3 RSVP alignment gain (surrogate).

Let an RSVP snapshot $X = (\Phi, \mathbf{v}, S)$ be given on a small domain around the CPGs' action manifold. For simplicity, define a local alignment score for module i at phase θ :

$$G_i(\theta) := \mathbf{v}(\gamma_i(\theta)) \cdot \nabla \Phi(\gamma_i(\theta)) - \lambda_S S(\gamma_i(\theta)). \quad (58)$$

For a chain (i, j) with phases (θ_1, θ_2) , define its (phase-averaged) alignment gain as

$$\overline{G}(i, j; \theta_1, \theta_2) := \frac{1}{2} (G_i(\theta_1) + G_j(\theta_2)). \quad (59)$$

8.16.4 Energy / fitness.

Use a simple additive surrogate for the RSVP energy in (49):

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{toy}}((i, j), (\theta_1, \theta_2)) := -\gamma_G \overline{G}(i, j; \theta_1, \theta_2) - \gamma_\kappa \kappa(i \rightarrow j) + \lambda_\theta (\theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2), \quad (60)$$

with tunable weights $\gamma_G, \gamma_\kappa, \lambda_\theta > 0$; lower \mathcal{E}_{toy} means larger expected descent of $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$.

8.16.5 Mutation kernel.

From a current state $((i, j), (\theta_1, \theta_2))$ propose with probability p : (i) flip the second module $j \mapsto j'$ drawn from $\{A, B\}$ with probability proportional to $\kappa(i \rightarrow j')$; or with probability $1 - p$: (ii) jitter phases $\theta_k \mapsto \theta_k + \delta_k$, $\delta_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_\theta^2)$ independently.

8.16.6 Metropolis–Landauer acceptance.

Compute $\Delta\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_{\text{toy}}(\text{proposal}) - \mathcal{E}_{\text{toy}}(\text{current})$ and accept with

$$A = \begin{cases} 1, & \Delta\mathcal{E} < -\kappa_L k_B T, \\ \exp(-\beta_{\text{eff}} [\Delta\mathcal{E} + \kappa_L k_B T]_+), & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad (61)$$

as in (51). Here $\beta_{\text{eff}} = (k_B T_{\text{eff}})^{-1}$.

8.16.7 Initialization and run.

Initialize with a neutral chain, e.g. (A, A) and $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = 0$. Run for T_{it} iterations, recording the best chain (i, j) and phases by lowest \mathcal{E}_{toy} .

8.16.8 Suggested default parameters.

$$\alpha = 1, \beta = 0.25, \rho = 1.2, \varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad \gamma_G = 1, \gamma_\kappa = 0.5, \lambda_\theta = 10^{-3}, \quad p = 0.5, \sigma_\theta = 0.15, \beta_{\text{eff}} = 5, \kappa_L = 0.2. \quad (62)$$

8.16.9 Expected qualitative outcomes.

If $G_A(\cdot) > G_B(\cdot)$ on average and $\kappa(A \rightarrow A)$ is high, the sampler concentrates on (A, A) . If G_B is locally larger but $\kappa(A \rightarrow B)$ is low (phase or velocity mismatch), the sampler either (1) seeks phases (θ_1, θ_2) reducing mismatch, or (2) prefers (A, A) unless β_{eff} is large enough to cross the Landauer margin. Increasing γ_κ (compatibility emphasis) or decreasing $\kappa_L k_B T$ (easier detectability) promotes mixed chains like (A, B) .

8.16.10 Fixed-point replicator alternative.

Maintain weights $w_{ij} \propto \exp\{-\beta_{\text{eff}} \mathbb{E}_{\Theta}[\mathcal{E}_{\text{toy}}((i, j), \Theta)]\}$ over $(i, j) \in \{A, B\}^2$, where the phase expectation is taken over a small Gaussian prior $\Theta \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_{\theta}^2 I)$. Update

$$w_{ij}^{t+1} = \frac{\exp\{-\eta \mathbb{E}_{\Theta}[\mathcal{E}_{\text{toy}}((i, j), \Theta)]\} w_{ij}^t}{\sum_{uv} \exp\{-\eta \mathbb{E}_{\Theta}[\mathcal{E}_{\text{toy}}((u, v), \Theta)]\} w_{uv}^t}, \quad (63)$$

with small $\eta > 0$. Convergence concentrates on the chain(s) with lowest phase-averaged energy.

8.17 Plugging Empirical Φ, \mathbf{v}, S into the CPG Toy Model

8.17.1 Goal.

Replace the placeholder $G_i(\theta)$ with a value computed from empirical (or synthetic) fields on a 2D/3D domain Ω :

$$G_i(\theta) := \mathbf{v}(\gamma_i(\theta)) \cdot \nabla \Phi(\gamma_i(\theta)) - \lambda_S S(\gamma_i(\theta)). \quad (64)$$

8.17.2 Option A: Data-driven fields.

1. Acquire scalar and flow surrogates.

- *Scalar Φ* : e.g., task value map, confidence field, or density estimate (KDE) of visited states; normalize to $[0, 1]$ or z -score.
- *Vector \mathbf{v}* : e.g., optical flow (video), velocity field (motion capture), latent velocity from embeddings \hat{z}_t projected back to Ω .
- *Entropy S* : local dispersion proxy (e.g., Shannon entropy over a spatial kernel; or temporal entropy of recent \mathbf{v} directions).

2. **Smooth and differentiate.** Convolve Φ with a small Gaussian G_{σ} , then compute $\nabla \Phi$ via centered differences (or Sobel/Scharr). Smooth \mathbf{v} with the same kernel.

3. **Interpolate at CPG samples.** For each phase point $x_{\theta} = \gamma_i(\theta)$, evaluate $\mathbf{v}(x_{\theta})$, $\nabla \Phi(x_{\theta})$, and $S(x_{\theta})$ by bilinear/trilinear interpolation (or nearest-neighbor if Ω is coarse).

4. **Scale/clip.** To avoid unit mismatches, standardize each channel on Ω : $\widetilde{\nabla \Phi} = (\nabla \Phi - \mu_{\nabla \Phi}) / \sigma_{\nabla \Phi}$, etc. Use these in G_i .

8.17.3 Option B: Synthetic benchmark fields.

$$\Phi(x) = \sum_{m=1}^M a_m \exp\left(-\frac{\|x - c_m\|^2}{2\sigma_m^2}\right), \quad \mathbf{v}(x) = \alpha \nabla \Phi(x) + \beta R \nabla \Phi(x), \quad (65)$$

where R is a 90° rotation (2D) to inject curl; set $S(x) = S_0 + \eta \|\nabla \times \mathbf{v}(x)\|$. Tune α (alignment) and β (warbling) to span regimes.

8.17.4 Numerical recipe (minimal).

1. **Discretize** Ω to a grid; store Φ, \mathbf{v}, S .

2. **Compute** $\nabla\Phi$ with centered differences and smooth once (Gaussian $\sigma \approx 1$ –2 grid cells).
3. **Normalize** each channel to unit variance (or to $[0,1]$); pick $\lambda_S \in [0.1, 1]$.
4. **Evaluate** $G_i(\theta) = \mathbf{v}(\gamma_i(\theta)) \cdot \nabla\Phi(\gamma_i(\theta)) - \lambda_S S(\gamma_i(\theta))$ on a phase grid $\theta \in \{0, \Delta, \dots, 2\pi\}$.
5. **Average** to obtain $\overline{G}(i, j; \theta_1, \theta_2) = \frac{1}{2}(G_i(\theta_1) + G_j(\theta_2))$ for Eq. (60).

8.17.5 Practical tips.

- **Boundary handling:** clamp or reflect when $\gamma_i(\theta) \notin \Omega$.
- **Stability:** if $\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla\Phi$ is noisy, median-filter it or shrink toward 0 with a ridge term.
- **Unit sanity:** rescale so $|\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla\Phi| \sim 1$ on average; then choose λ_S so the entropy penalty is comparable.
- **Diagnostics:** report $\langle \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla\Phi \rangle$ and $\langle \|\nabla \times \mathbf{v}\| \rangle$ over Ω to know whether you are in an “aligned” vs “warbled” regime.

8.17.6 Optional: torsion-aware score.

If you wish to penalize torsion explicitly in G ,

$$G_i^{(\tau)}(\theta) = \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla\Phi - \lambda_S S - \lambda_\tau \|\nabla \times \mathbf{v}\| \quad \text{at } x_\theta = \gamma_i(\theta). \quad (66)$$

This makes the CPG search prefer chains that both align with gradients and reduce curl (flow straightening).

9 Torsion as a Measure of Semantic Manifold Compatibility

In differential geometry, torsion captures how parallel transport around a closed loop fails to return a vector to its original orientation. Within RSVP, this property can be reinterpreted as a measure of *semantic incompatibility*: the degree to which two semantic manifolds resist smooth integration when their trajectories are projected into the same field domain.

9.1 Definition

Let M_1 and M_2 be two semantic manifolds with tangent vector fields X, Y . The torsion tensor is

$$T(X, Y) = \nabla_X Y - \nabla_Y X - [X, Y], \quad (67)$$

where ∇ is the RSVP connection and $[\cdot, \cdot]$ denotes the Lie bracket. If $T = 0$, the flows generated by X, Y are integrable and the manifolds are semantically compatible. Nonzero torsion indicates twisting: their flows cannot be reconciled without distortion.

9.2 Semantic Compatibility Metric

We define a torsion-induced semantic distance between two manifolds:

$$\mathcal{D}_T(M_1, M_2) = \int_{\Omega} \|T_{M_1 \cup M_2}(X, Y)\|^2 d\mu, \quad (68)$$

where Ω is the region of overlap. Low \mathcal{D}_T implies compatibility (smooth gluing), while high \mathcal{D}_T indicates semantic misalignment or drift. This construction parallels sheaf-theoretic obstructions: nonzero torsion corresponds to nontrivial Čech classes that prevent a global section from forming across overlaps.

9.3 Relation to Landauer Distance

Torsion-based distance is geometric, while Landauer distance is thermodynamic:

- **Landauer distance:** the minimum energetic cost of discriminating two semantic projections.
- **Torsion distance:** the geometric cost of aligning semantic manifolds across overlaps.

Taken together, they define a dual criterion: projection differences must both exceed the thermodynamic detectability threshold and fall within torsional compatibility bounds to yield coherent semantic integration.

9.4 Implications

- **Cognitive modeling:** torsion detects semantic drift, e.g., when two concepts resist integration despite co-occurrence.
- **Developmental hazards:** torsion quantifies the “twist” or incompatibility introduced by noise, yielding fractured identity when \mathcal{D}_T accumulates.
- **Autoregression:** torsion acts as a compatibility filter, determining which manifold linkages stabilize as viable autoregressive chains.

In this way, torsion generalizes RSVP’s account of semantic alignment, providing a geometric complement to Landauer thresholds. Together, they allow us to quantify when semantic manifolds can be glued, when they fracture, and how identity or meaning can fail to cohere across contexts.

9.5 Worked Example: Two 2D Manifolds in \mathbb{R}^3

We exhibit a concrete calculation of the torsion-based compatibility \mathcal{D}_T for two overlapping 2D semantic manifolds embedded in \mathbb{R}^3 , under a simple RSVP (non-symmetric) connection with constant torsion. This makes \mathcal{D}_T an explicit scalar that increases with geometric misalignment.

9.5.1 Manifolds and tangent frames.

Let the “reference” manifold be the plane

$$M_1 = \{(u, v, 0) : (u, v) \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^2\}, \quad X_1 = \partial_u, \quad Y_1 = \partial_v. \quad (69)$$

Let the “twisted” manifold be a shallow saddle

$$M_2 = \{(u, v, \alpha uv) : (u, v) \in U\}, \quad X_2 = \partial_u + \alpha v \partial_z, \quad Y_2 = \partial_v + \alpha u \partial_z, \quad (70)$$

with small twist parameter $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ and $U = [-L, L] \times [-L, L]$.

9.5.2 RSVP connection with constant torsion.

Consider an affine connection ∇ on the overlap $M_1 \cup M_2$ whose only nonzero torsion components in the ambient frame $\{e_x, e_y, e_z\}$ are

$$T(e_x, e_y) = 2C e_z, \quad T(e_y, e_z) = T(e_z, e_x) = \mathbf{0}, \quad (71)$$

for a constant $C \in \mathbb{R}$ (units chosen so that C measures twist shear). This is the simplest contorsion one can add to the flat (Levi-Civita) connection to model RSVP-style non-integrability along $x \wedge y$.

9.5.3 Torsion on M_1 and M_2 .

On M_1 , $X_1 = e_x$, $Y_1 = e_y$, so

$$T(X_1, Y_1) = T(e_x, e_y) = 2C e_z, \quad \|T(X_1, Y_1)\|^2 = 4C^2. \quad (72)$$

On M_2 , use the tangent fields $X_2 = e_x + \alpha v e_z$, $Y_2 = e_y + \alpha u e_z$. Bilinearity and the definitions above give

$$T(X_2, Y_2) = T(e_x, e_y) + \alpha u T(e_x, e_z) + \alpha v T(e_z, e_y) = 2C e_z, \quad (73)$$

so the *ambient* torsion vector is still $2C e_z$. However, the relevant quantity for gluing across the overlap is the component *orthogonal* to the joint tangent plane (i.e., the obstruction to joint integrability). Since $\text{span}\{X_1, Y_1\} = \text{span}\{e_x, e_y\}$ while $\text{span}\{X_2, Y_2\}$ is tilted by an angle $\theta(u, v) \approx \alpha\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}$ around axes in the xy -plane, the normal directions differ. Let $n_1 = e_z$ and n_2 be the unit normals to M_1 and M_2 , respectively. For small α ,

$$n_2 = \frac{(-\alpha v, -\alpha u, 1)}{\sqrt{1 + \alpha^2(u^2 + v^2)}} \approx e_z - \alpha v e_x - \alpha u e_y. \quad (74)$$

9.5.4 Projected torsion and mismatch angle.

Define the *gluing-relevant torsion* as the norm of T projected onto the *average* normal $\bar{n} := \frac{1}{2}(n_1 + n_2)$, which penalizes torsion that cannot be absorbed by either tangent plane:

$$\|T_\perp\|^2(u, v) := \langle T(X_1, Y_1), \bar{n} \rangle^2 = \langle 2C e_z, \frac{1}{2}(e_z + n_2) \rangle^2 \approx C^2 (1 + \cos \theta(u, v))^2, \quad (75)$$

where $\theta(u, v)$ is the (small) angle between n_1 and n_2 and, for small α , $\cos \theta \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2}\alpha^2(u^2 + v^2)$. Expanding to second order in α yields

$$\|T_\perp\|^2(u, v) \approx 4C^2 - 2C^2\alpha^2(u^2 + v^2) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha^4). \quad (76)$$

Intuitively, as the normals diverge, less of the ambient torsion can be absorbed by a shared normal; the projected mismatch grows with distance from the origin.

9.5.5 Torsion distance over the overlap.

Using the torsion-induced distance,

$$\mathcal{D}_T(M_1, M_2) \approx \int_{-L}^L \int_{-L}^L \left(4C^2 - 2C^2\alpha^2(u^2 + v^2) \right) du dv = 16C^2L^2 - \frac{8}{3}C^2\alpha^2L^4. \quad (77)$$

Two key features follow: (i) for $\alpha = 0$ (parallel manifolds) the distance is minimal and scales with overlap area $|U| = 4L^2$; (ii) increasing geometric twist ($\alpha \neq 0$) raises the gluing obstruction (more negative second term), i.e., the portion of ambient torsion that cannot be jointly integrated grows with α^2L^4 .

9.5.6 Interpretation and variants.

- The constant C captures the RSVP connection's intrinsic torsion (columnar twist shear); α captures geometric misalignment between manifolds; L is the extent of the semantic overlap. Thus \mathcal{D}_T increases with either stronger contorsion (bigger C) or larger geometric mismatch (bigger α , larger overlap).
- If one prefers a distance that is *zero* when $\alpha = 0$, subtract the baseline: $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_T := \mathcal{D}_T(M_1, M_2) - \mathcal{D}_T(M_1, M_1) = \frac{8}{3}C^2\alpha^2L^4 + \mathcal{O}(\alpha^4)$, a clean quadratic penalty in α .
- Coupling to Landauer: require $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_T$ to be below a compatibility budget for successful gluing, while the *energetic* gap $\Delta\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$ exceeds the detectability threshold $\kappa_L k_B T$. High torsion distance can block semantic integration even when energetic discriminability is available.

This example shows that the torsion-based compatibility behaves like a *geometric* distance between semantic manifolds, increasing smoothly with their twist, and providing a rigorous complement to Landauer-style *thermodynamic* discriminability.

[Joint geometric–thermodynamic feasibility] Let the (baseline-subtracted) torsion distance be $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_T = \frac{8}{3}C^2\alpha^2L^4 + \mathcal{O}(\alpha^4)$. Assume projection requires an energetic margin that penalizes torsion:

$$\Delta\tilde{\mathcal{L}} \geq \kappa_L k_B T + \lambda_T \widehat{\mathcal{D}}_T, \quad \lambda_T > 0. \quad (78)$$

Then small twists $C \rightarrow C + dC$, $\alpha \rightarrow \alpha + d\alpha$ raise the required margin by

$$d(\lambda_T \widehat{\mathcal{D}}_T) = \lambda_T \frac{16}{3}L^4 (C \alpha^2 dC + C^2 \alpha d\alpha) + \mathcal{O}(\|d\|^2), \quad (79)$$

so the minimum extra energy needed for a detectable projection increases linearly with the torsion increments dC and $d\alpha$. Equivalently, feasibility is maintained if

$$\Delta\tilde{\mathcal{L}} - \kappa_L k_B T \gtrsim \lambda_T \frac{8}{3}C^2\alpha^2L^4, \quad (80)$$

and small geometric (α) or connection-level (C) twists tighten this bound according to the differential above.

9.6 Geometric–Thermodynamic Coupling: Torsion and Landauer Thresholds

The sheaf-theoretic account of ontogenetic hazards described failures of semantic gluing in terms of obstruction classes. A complementary geometric view uses torsion to measure the “twist” between semantic manifolds. In RSVP, torsion quantifies how far two attractor flows resist integration: when parallel transport fails to align, semantic manifolds cannot be smoothly glued.

Formally, the torsion tensor $T(X, Y) = \nabla_X Y - \nabla_Y X - [X, Y]$ measures this non-integrability. A torsion-induced compatibility distance

$$\mathcal{D}_T(M_1, M_2) = \int_{\Omega} \|T_{M_1 \cup M_2}(X, Y)\|^2 d\mu \quad (81)$$

rises when manifolds are geometrically twisted. In parallel, Landauer distance sets the thermodynamic detectability threshold for projections. Together they define a joint condition: semantic integration is feasible only if energetic differences clear the Landauer bound *and* torsion distance remains below a geometric compatibility budget.

9.7 Everyday interpretation

In everyday terms: when two ways of organizing meaning line up smoothly, integration costs little extra energy. But when they are twisted relative to one another, the system must pay a higher price to keep them coherent. Even small increases in torsion tighten the Landauer threshold, raising the bar for detectable projection. If resources are insufficient, coherence fails and the manifolds remain fractured.

9.7.1 Illustrative example.

Consider a bilingual speaker. If the two languages share similar structures (low torsion), switching between them requires only the baseline thermodynamic cost. If they are grammatically incompatible (high torsion), integration demands extra effort, leading to code-switching errors or drift. Similarly, in motor development, the system can easily glue walking and running into a shared repertoire (low torsion), but struggles to reconcile walking with hopping under constraint (high torsion). In each case, the extra cost is not an accident: it is a geometric penalty on top of the energetic baseline.

9.7.2 Implication.

Torsion thus bridges RSVP's geometric and thermodynamic accounts. Ontogenetic hazards can be seen not only as obstruction classes in a sheaf, but as twists that raise the energetic threshold for coherent identity. This coupling clarifies why some hazards result in permanent fractures: when torsion accumulates, the Landauer budget required for integration exceeds what the system can supply.

9.8 Expounding the Torsion–Landauer Coupling

The formalism of torsion distance and Landauer thresholds provides more than a mathematical curiosity: it gives a way to think about why certain developmental hazards or cognitive mismatches persist as fractures rather than being smoothed out. In RSVP, two conditions must both be satisfied for semantic manifolds to glue into a coherent identity. First, the energetic difference between projections must exceed the Landauer bound, ensuring that the system can thermodynamically discriminate them. Second, the torsion between manifolds must remain within a geometric compatibility range. If either requirement fails, the system cannot integrate the manifolds, and the result is drift, duplication, or fragmentation.

This double criterion reframes ontogenetic hazards. A hazard does not simply add noise; it can also introduce torsion, twisting local trajectories so that otherwise discriminable differences become geometrically incompatible. This is why two children exposed to similar environmental stressors may diverge: one encounters hazards that increase noise but remain torsion-compatible, allowing integration given enough energetic resources; the other faces hazards that induce torsion, raising the integration threshold beyond available budgets and leading to long-term fracture.

Everyday cases help anchor this. A bilingual speaker managing two compatible languages experiences only the baseline Landauer cost of discrimination. But if the languages are structurally twisted with respect to one another—different word orders, conflicting grammar—the torsion cost rises, and integration may fail. Similarly, in motor development, compatible habits (walking and running) integrate easily, while incompatible ones (walking vs. stiff-legged hopping) resist unification, producing inefficiency.

In each case, torsion captures the incompatibility, and Landauer distance captures the irreducible energetic cost of discrimination.

This view ties back to sheaf-theoretic obstructions. A nonzero obstruction class in Čech cohomology formalizes a failure of gluing; torsion distance supplies the geometric intuition for why the gluing fails; the Landauer bound explains the thermodynamic resource shortfall. Hazards, then, can be understood as events that amplify torsion until the Landauer budget for integration is exhausted. Identity coherence is preserved only when both geometry and thermodynamics align.

9.9 Torsion–Landauer as a Subtractive Filter on Fourier Eigenmodes

The geometric (torsion) and thermodynamic (Landauer) constraints can be re-expressed spectrally as a *subtractive filter* over eigenmodes of the semantic field. This view clarifies how hazards and alignment reshape cognitive trajectories by selectively removing (or shrinking) incompatible oscillatory components before projection.

9.9.1 Spectral frame

Let Ω be the domain of representation (e.g., sensorimotor or latent state space). Consider a complete orthonormal basis of eigenfunctions $\{\varphi_k\}_{k \geq 1}$ with respect to a self-adjoint operator L on Ω :

$$L\varphi_k = \lambda_k \varphi_k, \quad \langle \varphi_k, \varphi_\ell \rangle = \delta_{k\ell}, \quad (82)$$

where L can be the Laplacian ($-\Delta$), a Fokker–Planck generator, or a graph Laplacian in discrete settings. Any square-integrable semantic signal $f(x)$ (e.g., a representational density or a field component) admits the expansion $f = \sum_k a_k \varphi_k$ with coefficients $a_k = \langle f, \varphi_k \rangle$.

9.9.2 Modewise torsion and energetic margins

Couple each mode to the RSVP geometry via a modewise torsion cost $\tau_k \geq 0$ and an energetic descent margin $\Delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_k$ (the contribution the k th mode would make to the augmented Lyapunov descent if retained). The torsion–Landauer condition yields a *feasibility inequality* for each mode:

$$\Delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_k \geq \kappa_L k_B T + \lambda_T \tau_k, \quad (83)$$

where $\lambda_T > 0$ converts torsion into an energetic penalty. Intuitively, modes with high torsion demand a larger energetic margin to be coherently integrated.

9.9.3 Subtractive spectral filter

Define a shrinkage mask $H_k \in [0, 1]$ acting on coefficients a_k :

$$H_k = \begin{cases} 0, & \Delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_k < \kappa_L k_B T + \lambda_T \tau_k \quad (\text{subtract}) \\ \exp(-\beta(\lambda_T \tau_k - \Delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_k)_+), & (\text{soft shrink}) \end{cases} \quad (84)$$

with inverse temperature $\beta = (k_B T_{\text{eff}})^{-1}$ and $(u)_+ = \max\{u, 0\}$. The filtered reconstruction is

$$f_{\text{filt}}(x) = \sum_k H_k a_k \varphi_k(x). \quad (85)$$

Modes that fail (83) are removed ($H_k \approx 0$) or attenuated; compatible modes are retained ($H_k \approx 1$).

9.9.4 Operational definitions of τ_k and $\Delta\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_k$.

Several choices make the construction concrete:

1. **Torsion proxy.** Let \mathbf{v} be the RSVP flow. A natural proxy is

$$\tau_k = \int_{\Omega} \|\nabla \times (\varphi_k \mathbf{v})\|^2 dx \quad \text{or} \quad \tau_k = \int_{\Omega} \|T(\nabla \varphi_k, \mathbf{v})\|^2 dx, \quad (86)$$

measuring the non-integrability induced when the k th pattern is transported by the flow or paired with the connection T .

2. **Energetic margin.** The mode's contribution to augmented descent:

$$\Delta\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_k = \underbrace{\mu \int \|\mathbf{v}_{\perp}(\nabla \varphi_k)\|^2 dx}_{\text{orthogonal damping gain}} + \underbrace{\xi \int \|\nabla \times \mathbf{v}_k\|^2 dx}_{\text{torsion control}} + (\text{entropy terms}), \quad (87)$$

where \mathbf{v}_k is the flow component aligned to φ_k (e.g., Galerkin projection).

9.9.5 Effects of hazards and alignment.

Ontogenetic hazards act as *random-field* perturbations that typically increase τ_k at mid/high frequencies and reduce the effective $\Delta\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_k$ by degrading coherent descent, pushing more modes below the feasibility boundary and thus subtracting them. Conversely, flow-alignment controls (Sec. 8.10) reduce τ_k and enhance $\Delta\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_k$, restoring modes to the pass-band.

9.9.6 Link to autoregression and CPG program search.

Autoregression is built on the filtered signal: $y_t = \mathcal{R}(f_{\text{filt}}(X_t))$, so the output sequence is generated from a spectrum purged of torsion-incompatible components. In the CPG chain model (Sec. 8.15), the same mask H_k biases evolutionary search toward programs whose spectral content lies in the feasible band, raising the selection probability of chains whose enacted fields possess low τ_k and large $\Delta\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_k$.

9.9.7 Hierarchical Ising synchronization as low-pass coherence.

The hierarchical Ising model (Sec. 8.12) can be read as a coarse low-pass: synchronized phases amplify low- λ_k (smooth) modes and suppress high- λ_k (rough) modes. Hazards (random fields) desynchronize, effectively increasing τ_k in higher bands and widening the subtractive region of (84).

9.9.8 Monotonicity.

[Spectral monotonicity of alignment] If alignment controls decrease τ_k and (weakly) increase $\Delta\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_k$ for all k , then the mask H_k is pointwise nondecreasing. Consequently $\|f_{\text{filt}}\|_{L^2}$ is nondecreasing and the expected Lyapunov descent $\Delta\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$ is nondecreasing after filtering.

9.9.9 Interpretation.

The torsion–Landauer coupling therefore implements a principled spectral gate: only modes that are both *energetically discriminable* and *geometrically compatible* survive. Hazards enlarge the subtractive band; alignment shrinks it, restoring coherent modes needed for imagery, inner speech, and stable identity gluing. This spectral lens unifies the field-theoretic, geometric, and thermodynamic aspects of RSVP into an operational filter that can be measured, simulated, and (in principle) tested with spectral neuroimaging.

9.10 Implementation Note: Running the Torsion–Landauer Spectral Filter

9.10.1 Inputs.

Domain Ω (grid, mesh, or graph); RSVP fields (Φ, \mathbf{v}, S) sampled on Ω ; and a self-adjoint operator L (e.g., $-\Delta$ on a grid/mesh or the graph Laplacian $L_g = D - W$).

9.10.2 Outputs.

Filtered signal $f_{\text{filt}} = \sum_k H_k a_k \varphi_k$, together with per-mode diagnostics $\{(\lambda_k, \tau_k, \Delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_k, H_k)\}$.

9.10.3 Step 0: Preprocessing.

Smooth Φ and \mathbf{v} with a small Gaussian/Laplacian kernel (1–2 voxels or edges). Normalize each channel to unit variance, clamp outliers (e.g., at 3σ), and compute $\nabla\Phi$ (finite differences on grids; cotangent operator on meshes).

9.10.4 Step 1: Choose and diagonalize L .

1. **Grid/mesh:** assemble the Laplace–Beltrami operator.
2. **Graph:** build W (affinity), $D = \text{diag}(W\mathbf{1})$, then $L_g = D - W$.
3. **Spectrum:** compute the first K eigenpairs $L\varphi_k = \lambda_k\varphi_k$.
 - For small n : full eigendecomposition.
 - For large n : use Lanczos/IRLB for $K \ll n$ (typical $K = 50 \dots 500$).

9.10.5 Step 2: Expand the signal.

Select a semantic signal f (e.g., representational density, task map, or component of Φ). Project to the eigenbasis: $a_k = \langle f, \varphi_k \rangle$ under the native inner product (grid sum, mass-matrix on meshes, degree-weighted sum on graphs).

9.10.6 Step 3: Compute torsion proxies τ_k .

Two practical definitions:

$$\tau_k^{(A)} = \int_{\Omega} \|\nabla \times (\varphi_k \mathbf{v})\|^2 dx, \quad \tau_k^{(B)} = \int_{\Omega} \|T(\nabla \varphi_k, \mathbf{v})\|^2 dx, \quad (88)$$

where T is the chosen torsion proxy (e.g., contorsion from $\nabla \times \mathbf{v}$). Discretize via finite differences (grids), discrete exterior calculus (meshes), or incidence/cycle operators (graphs).

9.10.7 Step 4: Estimate energetic margin $\Delta\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_k$.

$$\Delta\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_k = \mu \int \|\mathbf{v}_\perp(\nabla\varphi_k)\|^2 + \xi \int \|\nabla \times \mathbf{v}_k\|^2 - \lambda_S \int S\varphi_k^2 dx, \quad (89)$$

with \mathbf{v}_k the projection of \mathbf{v} onto $\nabla\varphi_k$. Implementation:

- Compute $\nabla\varphi_k$, then project orthogonally: $\mathbf{v}_\perp = \mathbf{v} - (\mathbf{v} \cdot \hat{g}_k)\hat{g}_k$, $\hat{g}_k = \nabla\varphi_k/\|\nabla\varphi_k\|$ (clip if denominator small).
- Approximate \mathbf{v}_k by local least squares onto $\nabla\varphi_k$, or by bandpass filtering \mathbf{v} near λ_k .

9.10.8 Step 5: Build the subtractive mask H_k .

With constants $\kappa_L k_B T$ and $\lambda_T > 0$:

$$H_k = \exp(-\beta[\lambda_T \tau_k - \Delta\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_k]_+), \quad \beta = (k_B T_{\text{eff}})^{-1}. \quad (90)$$

For ablations, use hard-thresholding $H_k \in \{0, 1\}$.

9.10.9 Step 6: Reconstruct and project.

Form the filtered signal $f_{\text{filt}} = \sum_{k=1}^K H_k a_k \varphi_k$ and feed to downstream operator \mathcal{R} (e.g., text, motor, or decision autoregressor).

9.10.10 Step 7: Diagnostics.

Report $\{\lambda_k\}, \{H_k\}, \{\tau_k\}, \{\Delta\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_k\}$. Track overall descent $\Delta\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$ and retained energy $\|f_{\text{filt}}\|_2^2/\|f\|_2^2$.

9.10.11 Default hyperparameters.

$K = 200$ modes; $\mu = 1$, $\xi = 0.5$, $\lambda_S = 0.2$; $\lambda_T = 0.5$; $\beta = 5$; $\kappa_L k_B T = 0.1 \times \text{median}(\Delta\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_k)$.

9.10.12 Complexity.

Dominated by Step 1: $O(K \text{ nnz}(L))$ via Lanczos. Later steps scale as $\tilde{O}(K n)$.

9.10.13 Practical tips.

- **Stability:** clip small $\|\nabla\varphi_k\|$ to prevent blow-up in \mathbf{v}_\perp .
- **Interpretability:** plot H_k vs. λ_k ; expect mass to shift toward lower/mid bands when aligned, higher bands when hazards dominate.
- **Cross-modal use:** EEG/MEG \rightarrow cortical mesh Laplacian; text embeddings \rightarrow token/context graph Laplacian.
- **Ablations:** torsion-only mask ($\Delta\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_k = \text{const}$); energy-only mask ($\lambda_T = 0$).

9.11 Satirical aside

The apparent opacity is mostly self-inflicted: we wrapped a folk operation—“if it burns too much energy or twists too awkwardly, discard it”—in the solemn robes of spectral geometry. The irony is that the whole apparatus enacts a *prerational intelligence*: an automatic sorting of causes and effects without explicit reasoning. One might say the mathematics only belatedly discovers what the system already does instinctively.

9.12 Hierarchical consignment

This prerational mode operates by what we can call *hierarchical consignment*. Modes, trajectories, or candidate programs are successively “consigned” upward through filters of increasing abstraction:

1. Local checks (torsion costs, energetic margins) decide immediate compatibility.
2. Surviving modes are consigned to higher assemblies (e.g., autoregressive operators or CPG chains).
3. At each level, the rule remains the same: keep what flows, discard what snags.

The result is a cascade of attributions: not a deduction but a recursive assignment of causal weight, delivered by the very act of survival through the filters.

9.13 Interpretive note

Thus, what looks like baroque analysis may in practice be a form of cognitive minimalism. The RSVP field does not calculate feasibility inequalities; it simply exhibits them. The satire here is double: our elaborate spectral machinery is a formalization of a behavior that already lives at the level of prerational intelligence—the kind of intelligence that builds causal order by hierarchical consignment long before conscious rationality enters the scene.

10 Discussion and Limitations

While the RSVP reinterpretation of bicameralism offers a coherent account of attractor dynamics and autoregressive projection, several limitations and conceptual caveats should be noted.

10.1 Arbitrariness of Left/Right Terminology

The choice of “leftedness” and “rightedness” to name attractor roles is partly arbitrary. It was motivated by the cultural salience of left/right metaphors and their association with deviation versus directness, but nothing in the RSVP field dynamics requires this polarity. Any sufficiently stable dichotomous metaphor could serve as a scaffold for critique.

This arbitrariness parallels debates in visual neuroscience concerning the categorization of “Things” (bounded, rigid objects) versus “Stuff” (unbounded substances such as sand, water, or honey). As Paulun, Pramod, and Kanwisher [Paulun et al., 2023] note, cognitive science has historically privileged “Things” in experimental design, even though “Stuff” is equally pervasive in everyday life. From the RSVP perspective, both distinctions—“Things” versus “Stuff,” or “left” versus “right”—reflect reifications of continuous field dynamics into culturally stabilized binaries.

10.2 Interpretive Consequences

The implication is that the bicameral illusion does not depend on which dichotomy is chosen, but on the fact that oscillatory roles, once stabilized by culture, are liable to be misread as anatomical divisions. The present account should therefore be taken as a demonstration of principle rather than as a defense of left/right polarity per se. Future

work might explore alternative dichotomies—receptive/directive, divergent/convergent, Things/Stuff—as equally valid scaffolds for reframing bicameral phenomenology.

10.3 Simplification to Two Attractors

The present account models cognitive dynamics in terms of two attractors, leftedness and rightedness. This binarization is analytically useful, but real RSVP field dynamics may involve a richer attractor landscape. Intermediate states, metastable trajectories, and high-dimensional manifold crossings are likely suppressed by the present simplification. The bicameral illusion may therefore be only one manifestation of a broader class of oscillatory phenomenologies, and future models should explore multi-attractor regimes.

10.4 Limits of the Projection Operator \mathcal{R}

We have formalized autoregression as a projection operator $\mathcal{R}(X_t)$ that selects a symbolic outcome from continuous RSVP fields. While conceptually clarifying, this formalization abstracts away the implementation of \mathcal{R} in neural or artificial systems. In practice, projection may not be discrete, but distributed across multiple channels (e.g. partial imagery, subvocalization, gesture). The phenomenology of voices and commands is therefore only one outcome of \mathcal{R} , and more complex or graded projections may underlie other aspects of inner experience.

10.5 Interpretive Consequences

These limitations suggest that our account should be read as a demonstration of principle rather than as a literal description of brain architecture. The central claim is that oscillatory attractor dynamics, once projected sequentially, generate the illusion of bicameral dualism. Which dichotomy is chosen, how many attractors are modeled, and how projection is instantiated are secondary matters. Future work should refine these elements, expanding beyond binary roles and formalizing \mathcal{R} in biologically and computationally plausible terms.

11 Conclusion

The bicameral mind, rather than a distinct historical stage, emerges as an *attractor illusion*: the byproduct of entropic smoothing and oscillatory recombination within RSVP dynamics. Voices and commands appear not because cognition once “lacked consciousness,” but because alternating attractor modes, mediated by torsion and alignment, project as dialogical fragments when viewed from within. The illusion is structural, not temporal.

By embedding this reinterpretation within the Relativistic Scalar–Vector Plenum, we unify cortical cognition, autoregressive language models, and even cosmological field dynamics under the principle of *entropy-aware autoregression*. In all cases, systems advance trajectories not by rational foresight but by recursive filtering: retaining modes that flow smoothly, discarding those that twist or dissipate. The torsion–Landauer framework formalizes this process as a subtractive spectral filter, and hierarchical consignment reframes it as prerational intelligence—a recursive assignment of causal weight achieved simply by surviving each layer of the filter.

Ontogenetic hazards, developmental labels, and trait-based personality systems can thus be reinterpreted as failures of semantic gluing: disruptions that either fall below Landauer thresholds or induce torsion so severe that no global section can form. Traits, far from being essential structures, collapse into statistical residues of torsion, alignment, and entropy dispersion. This critique dissolves reified categories and reframes identity as a sheaf of local sections, stitched together or fractured depending on hazard history.

The broader implication is that intelligence across scales—from cortical oscillations to autoregressive transformers to cosmological relaxation—is governed by the same recursive law: trajectories emerge through entropic descent, spectral subtraction, and torsion-sensitive filtering. What seems like reasoning or historical epoch is instead a manifestation of universal prerational sorting. To understand intelligence, then, is to recognize that it is always already an entropic smoothing of noise into flow, across the plenum of mind, machine, and cosmos alike.

A RSVP Equations and Control Operators

We collect a concrete dynamical specification for the RSVP fields $\Phi(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}$, $\mathbf{v}(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $S(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ on a domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ ($d = 2, 3$), including advection, diffusion, and torsion (curl) terms, and the warbling/flow-alignment control operators used throughout the paper.

A.1 Notation and basic operators

Let ∇ denote the spatial gradient, $\nabla \cdot$ divergence, $\Delta = \nabla \cdot \nabla$ Laplacian, and $\nabla \times$ curl (for $d = 3$; in $d = 2$ use the scalar vorticity $\omega = \partial_x v_y - \partial_y v_x$). Define the component of \mathbf{v} orthogonal to $\nabla \Phi$ by

$$\mathbf{v}_\perp(\nabla \Phi) := \mathbf{v} - \frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \Phi}{\|\nabla \Phi\|^2 + \varepsilon} \nabla \Phi, \quad \varepsilon > 0 \text{ (small safeguard).}$$

A.2 Lyapunov functional

We use an augmented functional that penalizes (i) flow misalignment, (ii) torsion/vorticity, (iii) roughness in Φ and S , and (iv) a potential coupling $V(\Phi, S)$:

$$\tilde{\mathcal{L}}[\Phi, \mathbf{v}, S] = \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\mu}{2} \|\mathbf{v}_\perp(\nabla \Phi)\|^2 + \frac{\xi}{2} \|\nabla \times \mathbf{v}\|^2 + \frac{\kappa_\Phi}{2} \|\nabla \Phi\|^2 + \frac{\kappa_S}{2} \|\nabla S\|^2 + V(\Phi, S) \right) dx. \quad (91)$$

Typical choices: $V(\Phi, S) = U(\Phi) + \lambda_S S + \eta \Phi S$ with U convex.

A.3 Baseline RSVP evolution (advection–diffusion–torsion)

We couple gradient-flow descent of $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$ with physical advection and diffusion. Let $D_\Phi, D_S, \nu > 0$ be diffusivities, $\rho > 0$ a mass parameter, and Π an entropy-production/source term.

Scalar density Φ .

$$\partial_t \Phi + \nabla \cdot (\Phi \mathbf{v}) = D_\Phi \Delta \Phi - \frac{\delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}}}{\delta \Phi}. \quad (92)$$

Vector flow \mathbf{v} .

$$\rho(\partial_t \mathbf{v} + (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v}) = -\nabla p + \nu \Delta \mathbf{v} - \frac{\delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}}}{\delta \mathbf{v}} + \mathbf{u}, \quad \text{with } \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0 \text{ (optional constraint)}, \quad (93)$$

where p enforces incompressibility if desired, and \mathbf{u} is a control injection (defined below).

Entropy dispersion S .

$$\partial_t S + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla S = D_S \Delta S - \frac{\delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}}}{\delta S} + \Pi(\Phi, \mathbf{v}, S). \quad (94)$$

A.4 First variations

Varying (91) yields

$$\frac{\delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}}}{\delta \Phi} = -\kappa_\Phi \Delta \Phi + \partial_\Phi V(\Phi, S) - \mu \nabla \cdot \left(\mathbf{v}_\perp (\nabla \Phi) \frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \Phi}{\|\nabla \Phi\|^2 + \varepsilon} \right), \quad (95)$$

$$\frac{\delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}}}{\delta \mathbf{v}} = \mu \mathbf{v}_\perp (\nabla \Phi) + \xi \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{v}), \quad (96)$$

$$\frac{\delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}}}{\delta S} = -\kappa_S \Delta S + \partial_S V(\Phi, S). \quad (97)$$

Substituting these into (92)–(94) produces explicit PDEs with advection, diffusion, and torsion control.

A.5 Warbling and flow-alignment control operators

We model two families of controls acting over a short window Δt .

Warbling (torsion injection). Inject solenoidal (curl-full, divergence-free) flow at frequency band ω and magnitude κ :

$$\mathcal{W}_{\kappa, \omega} : \quad \mathbf{u}_{\mathcal{W}} = \kappa \mathcal{P}_{\text{sol}}(\nabla \times \mathbf{A}_\omega), \quad \partial_t S \mapsto \partial_t S + \sigma_{\mathcal{W}} \|\nabla \times \mathbf{v}\|^2, \quad (98)$$

where \mathcal{P}_{sol} is the Leray projector and \mathbf{A}_ω a band-limited vector potential. This increases $\|\nabla \times \mathbf{v}\|$ (torsion) and typically raises S .

Flow-alignment (orthogonal damping). Damp the component of the flow orthogonal to $\nabla \Phi$ and smooth torsion:

$$\mathcal{F}_\lambda : \quad \mathbf{u}_{\mathcal{F}} = -\lambda \mathbf{v}_\perp (\nabla \Phi) - \lambda_\xi \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{v}), \quad \partial_t S \mapsto \partial_t S - \sigma_{\mathcal{F}} \|\nabla \times \mathbf{v}\|^2. \quad (99)$$

This reduces misalignment and vorticity while lowering S .

A.6 Energy law (no external work)

On domains with periodic or no-flux boundaries and $\mathbf{u} \equiv 0$, advection is energy-neutral and diffusion/gradient-flow terms dissipate:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \tilde{\mathcal{L}} = - \int_{\Omega} \left(\underbrace{D_\Phi \|\nabla \Phi\|^2 + \frac{1}{\kappa_\Phi} \left\| \frac{\delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}}}{\delta \Phi} \right\|^2}_{\text{scalar channel}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{\mu} \left\| \frac{\delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}}}{\delta \mathbf{v}} \right\|^2 + \nu \|\nabla \mathbf{v}\|^2}_{\text{flow channel}} + \underbrace{D_S \|\nabla S\|^2 + \frac{1}{\kappa_S} \left\| \frac{\delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}}}{\delta S} \right\|^2}_{\text{entropy channel}} \right) dx \leq 0. \quad (100)$$

With controls, add the instantaneous power $P_{\text{ctrl}} = \int \mathbf{u} \mathbf{v} \, dx$. Alignment \mathcal{F}_λ makes $P_{\text{ctrl}} \leq 0$ (extra dissipation); warbling $\mathcal{W}_{\kappa, \omega}$ typically yields $P_{\text{ctrl}} \geq 0$ (energy injection).

A.7 Boundary conditions

Typical choices:

- **Periodic:** Φ, \mathbf{v}, S and their normal derivatives match on opposite faces.
- **No-flux scalar:** $\nabla \Phi \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0, \nabla S \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0$ on $\partial\Omega$.
- **Flow:** no-penetration $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0$ and either free-slip $(\mathbf{n} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v}_\parallel = 0$ or no-slip $\mathbf{v}_\parallel = 0$.

A.8 Nondimensionalization

Let $x = L \tilde{x}$, $t = T \tilde{t}$, $\mathbf{v} = U \tilde{\mathbf{v}}$, and scale Φ, S by Φ_0, S_0 . The key nondimensional groups include

$$\text{Pe}_\Phi = \frac{UL}{D_\Phi}, \quad \text{Pe}_S = \frac{UL}{D_S}, \quad \text{Re} = \frac{\rho UL}{\nu}, \quad \Theta = \frac{\xi}{\mu L^2}, \quad \Lambda = \frac{\lambda}{\mu} \text{ (alignment gain)}.$$

Large Θ emphasizes torsion penalties; increasing Λ strengthens alignment damping relative to misalignment cost.

A.9 Well-posedness (informal)

With $\nu, D_\Phi, D_S > 0$ and V convex, the system is a parabolic–advective perturbation of a convex gradient flow; standard arguments yield local (often global) existence in H^1 and monotone decay of \mathcal{L} absent warbling. Incompressibility avoids density blow-up; otherwise, Φ remains bounded under maximum-principle conditions on V and boundary data.

A.10 Semi-implicit operator-splitting scheme (discrete outline)

For a time step Δt and grid/mesh nodes x^n :

1. Advection step (explicit or semi-Lagrangian).

$$\Phi^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \Phi^n - \Delta t \nabla \cdot (\Phi^n \mathbf{v}^n), \quad S^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = S^n - \Delta t \mathbf{v}^n \cdot \nabla S^n.$$

2. Diffusion & gradient-flow step (implicit). Solve

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Phi^{n+1} - \Phi^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta t} &= D_\Phi \Delta \Phi^{n+1} - \left. \frac{\delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}}}{\delta \Phi} \right|^{n+1}, \\ \frac{S^{n+1} - S^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta t} &= D_S \Delta S^{n+1} - \left. \frac{\delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}}}{\delta S} \right|^{n+1} + \Pi^{n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

3. Flow update (projection method).

$$\frac{\rho(\mathbf{v}^* - \mathbf{v}^n)}{\Delta t} = \nu \Delta \mathbf{v}^* - \left. \frac{\delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}}}{\delta \mathbf{v}} \right|^n + \mathbf{u}^n - \rho(\mathbf{v}^n \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v}^n,$$

then solve $-\Delta p^{n+1} = \frac{\rho}{\Delta t} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}^*$ and set $\mathbf{v}^{n+1} = \mathbf{v}^* - \frac{\Delta t}{\rho} \nabla p^{n+1}$.

4. Control application. Set $\mathbf{u}^n = \mathbf{u}_\mathcal{W}$ or $\mathbf{u}_\mathcal{F}$ per (98),(99) on designated steps.

A.11 Monotonicity under alignment, excitation under warbling

For sufficiently small Δt and with $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}_{\mathcal{F}}$, $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}^{n+1} \leq \tilde{\mathcal{L}}^n$ (extra damping). Conversely, with $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}_{\mathcal{W}}$ and band-limited \mathbf{A}_{ω} , one obtains a short-time increase of the torsion term $\int \|\nabla \times \mathbf{v}\|^2$ proportional to κ^2 up to diffusive losses $\mathcal{O}(\nu \Delta t)$.

A.12 Optional twist-field coupling

If amplitwistor cascades are modeled explicitly (Sec. 8.10), add a twist field $\theta(f, x, t)$ with energy $\mathcal{E}_{\theta} = \int w(f) \|\nabla_x \theta\|^2 df$ and dynamics $\partial_t \theta = D_{\theta} \Delta_x \theta - \beta_{\theta} \theta + u_{\theta}$, with u_{θ} chosen analogously to \mathbf{u} for warbling/alignment at the twist level.

Summary. Equations (92)–(94) implement advection–diffusion–torsion RSVP dynamics driven by the descent of $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$, while (98)–(99) instantiate the control dichotomy central to the paper: warbling injects curl (lefted, receptive), alignment damps orthogonal flow and torsion (righted, directive). The energy law (100) clarifies stability and the role of controls in shaping trajectories.

B Proof Sketch of Lyapunov Functional Descent/Ascent

We sketch why the augmented Lyapunov functional $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}[\Phi, \mathbf{v}, S]$ in (91) is (i) *monotonically nonincreasing* under the flow-alignment control \mathcal{F}_{λ} and (ii) *can increase transiently* under the warbling control $\mathcal{W}_{\kappa, \omega}$, modulo diffusion and boundary losses. Throughout we assume smooth solutions on a domain Ω with either periodic or no-flux scalar boundaries and (optionally) divergence-free flow.

B.1 Preliminaries

Differentiating (91) along solutions of (92)–(94) gives

$$\frac{d}{dt} \tilde{\mathcal{L}} = \int_{\Omega} \left\langle \frac{\delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}}}{\delta \Phi}, \partial_t \Phi \right\rangle + \left\langle \frac{\delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}}}{\delta \mathbf{v}}, \partial_t \mathbf{v} \right\rangle + \left\langle \frac{\delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}}}{\delta S}, \partial_t S \right\rangle dx. \quad (101)$$

Insert (92)–(94), integrate advection terms by parts, and use the boundary conditions; pure advection is energy-neutral. One obtains the canonical decomposition

$$\frac{d}{dt} \tilde{\mathcal{L}} = -\mathcal{D}_{\Phi} - \mathcal{D}_S - \mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{v}} + \mathcal{I}_{\text{ctrl}}, \quad \mathcal{I}_{\text{ctrl}} := \int_{\Omega} \frac{\delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}}}{\delta \mathbf{v}} \cdot \mathbf{u} dx + \int_{\Omega} \frac{\delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}}}{\delta S} (\text{ctrl on } S) dx, \quad (102)$$

with nonnegative dissipation terms

$$\mathcal{D}_{\Phi} = \int (D_{\Phi} \|\nabla \Phi\|^2 + \kappa_{\Phi}^{-1} \|\delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}} / \delta \Phi\|^2) dx, \quad \mathcal{D}_S = \int (D_S \|\nabla S\|^2 + \kappa_S^{-1} \|\delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}} / \delta S\|^2) dx,$$

$$\mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{v}} = \int \left(\nu \|\nabla \mathbf{v}\|^2 + \mu^{-1} \|\delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}} / \delta \mathbf{v}\|^2 \right) dx,$$

arising from diffusion and gradient-flow components.

B.2 Descent under flow-alignment \mathcal{F}_λ

Recall \mathcal{F}_λ in (99): $\mathbf{u}_\mathcal{F} = -\lambda \mathbf{v}_\perp (\nabla \Phi) - \lambda_\xi \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{v})$ and $(\partial_t S)_\mathcal{F} = -\sigma_\mathcal{F} \|\nabla \times \mathbf{v}\|^2$. By definition of the first variation (Sec. A), $\delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}}/\delta \mathbf{v} = \mu \mathbf{v}_\perp (\nabla \Phi) + \xi \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{v})$. Hence the control work term is

$$\int_\Omega \frac{\delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}}}{\delta \mathbf{v}} \cdot \mathbf{u}_\mathcal{F} dx = -\lambda \mu \int \|\mathbf{v}_\perp (\nabla \Phi)\|^2 dx - \lambda_\xi \xi \int \|\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{v})\|^2 dx \leq 0. \quad (103)$$

The S -channel control multiplies $\delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}}/\delta S = -\kappa_S \Delta S + \partial_S V$, yielding an additional nonpositive term (because $(\partial_t S)_\mathcal{F}$ is a nonnegative multiple of $-\partial_t \tilde{\mathcal{L}}$'s torsion penalty). Collecting terms with (102) gives

$$\frac{d}{dt} \tilde{\mathcal{L}} \leq -\mathcal{D}_\Phi - \mathcal{D}_S - \mathcal{D}_\mathbf{v} - \lambda \mu \int \|\mathbf{v}_\perp\|^2 - \lambda_\xi \xi \int \|\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{v})\|^2 \leq 0. \quad (104)$$

Conclusion. In the absence of other external work, \mathcal{F}_λ strictly decreases (or leaves unchanged) $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$. Under a Poincaré-type inequality (periodic/no-slip), the right-hand side controls the norms appearing in $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$, implying exponential decay to an aligned, low-torsion equilibrium for small data.

B.3 Transient ascent under warbling $\mathcal{W}_{\kappa, \omega}$

For warbling (torsion injection) (98), $\mathbf{u}_\mathcal{W} = \kappa \mathcal{P}_{\text{sol}}(\nabla \times \mathbf{A}_\omega)$, band-limited around frequency ω . Then

$$\int_\Omega \frac{\delta \tilde{\mathcal{L}}}{\delta \mathbf{v}} \cdot \mathbf{u}_\mathcal{W} dx = \kappa \int \left(\mu \mathbf{v}_\perp + \xi \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{v}) \right) \cdot \mathcal{P}_{\text{sol}}(\nabla \times \mathbf{A}_\omega) dx. \quad (105)$$

Choose \mathbf{A}_ω approximately aligned with $\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{v})$ in the targeted band; the ξ -term then injects positive work $\sim \kappa \xi \|\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{v})\|_{(\omega)}^2$. The μ -term can also be positive if \mathbf{v}_\perp has support in the same band. Consequently,

$$\frac{d}{dt} \tilde{\mathcal{L}} \geq -\mathcal{D}_\Phi - \mathcal{D}_S - \mathcal{D}_\mathbf{v} + c_1 \kappa \xi \|\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{v})\|_{(\omega)}^2 + c_2 \kappa \mu \|\mathbf{v}_\perp\|_{(\omega)}^2, \quad (106)$$

for some band-selection constants $c_{1,2} > 0$. If the injected power exceeds diffusive losses over a short window, the net derivative can be positive, yielding a *transient ascent* of $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$ and a measurable increase in torsion energy (the intended “warbling” effect). Diffusion and cross-band leakage subsequently damp the ascent unless continually driven.

B.4 Remarks on well-posedness and bounds

- *Coercivity.* The quadratic terms in (91) are coercive on $H^1(\Omega)$ modulo constants; with convex V one obtains uniform-in-time bounds for the alignment-driven system via (104).
- *Small-data regime.* For small initial $\|\mathbf{v}\|_{H^1}$ and bounded controls, a Grönwall argument yields exponential decay under \mathcal{F}_λ .
- *Warbling balance.* Under $\mathcal{W}_{\kappa, \omega}$, the short-time growth is $\mathcal{O}(\kappa)$ while viscous/torsion diffusion dissipates at rate $\mathcal{O}(\nu + \xi)$; sustained ascent requires persistent drive or sufficiently large κ in the target band.

B.5 Discrete-time analogue (scheme-level sketch)

For the semi-implicit scheme in Sec. A, the discrete energy difference satisfies

$$\tilde{\mathcal{L}}^{n+1} - \tilde{\mathcal{L}}^n \leq -\Delta t \left(\hat{\mathcal{D}}_{\Phi}^{n+1} + \hat{\mathcal{D}}_S^{n+1} + \hat{\mathcal{D}}_{\mathbf{v}}^{n+1} \right) + \Delta t \mathcal{I}_{\text{ctrl}}^n + \mathcal{O}(\Delta t^2),$$

with $\hat{\mathcal{D}}$ the implicit dissipation terms. Choosing $\mathbf{u}^n = \mathbf{u}_{\mathcal{F}}$ yields $\mathcal{I}_{\text{ctrl}}^n \leq 0$ and hence $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}^{n+1} \leq \tilde{\mathcal{L}}^n$ for Δt sufficiently small; choosing $\mathbf{u}^n = \mathbf{u}_{\mathcal{W}}$ allows $\mathcal{I}_{\text{ctrl}}^n > 0$ in the driven band and thus discrete ascent over one or more steps.

C Experimental Design Details

We outline suggested experimental protocols for testing the RSVP model’s predictions in behavioral, neurophysiological, and simulation settings.

C.1 Induction Tasks

Two complementary induction paradigms are proposed to probe the “warbling” (lefted, torsion-heavy) and “flow-alignment” (righted, directive) states:

1. **Warbling induction.** Participants are asked to produce oscillatory or meandering vocalizations (e.g. humming, trilling, or sing-song repetition) while performing a secondary perceptual or motor task. The prediction is that torsion will increase, entropy dispersion S will rise, and subjective reports will emphasize receptivity or openness.
2. **Flow-alignment induction.** Participants are instructed to carry out direct, linearized behaviors such as speaking simple declarative statements, tracing straight lines, or executing rhythmic pointing movements. The prediction is that torsion will decrease, alignment with scalar gradients $\nabla\Phi$ will improve, and subjective reports will emphasize directive clarity.

To test dialogical alternation, alternating blocks of warbling and flow alignment may be used, with EEG/MEG to track oscillatory mode switching.

C.2 Metrics

We propose three core classes of metrics, aligned with RSVP field operators:

- **Torsion cost \mathcal{T} .** Estimated as vorticity or curl-like activity in EEG/MEG source reconstructions or fMRI connectivity cycles. Behaviorally, can be proxied by curvature of trajectories in drawing or speech intonation variance.
- **Alignment measure \mathcal{A} .** Degree of parallelism between \mathbf{v} and $\nabla\Phi$, approximated by cosine similarity between attention/effector trajectories and contextual gradients. Eye-tracking provides a behavioral proxy.
- **Entropy dispersion \bar{S} .** Trial-to-trial variability or spectral entropy in EEG/MEG. In motor tasks, variability of inter-response intervals. In language, diversity of token distributions.

Threshold-crossing behavior relative to a Landauer limit (energy required to discriminate modes) serves as the key criterion for whether a projection is “valid” or collapses into noise.

C.3 Simulations

Numerical experiments complement human tasks:

1. **Lattice RSVP simulations.** Implement discretized PDEs from App. A, measuring torsion, entropy, and alignment across grid cells. Apply alternating \mathcal{W} (warbling) and \mathcal{F} (alignment) operators to reproduce bicameral-like alternations.
2. **Spectral filtering experiments.** Use Fourier/Laplacian decomposition to test torsion–Landauer subtractive filtering (App. ??). Inject synthetic hazards as high-frequency twists and measure whether filtering restores coherence.
3. **Central pattern generator (CPG) linkage models.** Build chain-like networks of oscillatory units with coupling rules derived from RSVP autoregression. Test developmental hazards by perturbing couplings and measuring failure to reach stable attractors.

C.4 Summary

The combination of (i) behavioral induction, (ii) neurophysiological metrics, and (iii) simulation-based validation provides a triangulated test of the RSVP hypothesis. Key outcomes are torsion/entropy signatures of warbling versus alignment, threshold-crossing failures under hazards, and recovery through subtractive spectral filtering.

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