- Communities of Organisms in a Life World
  - Navigate a world of inanimate, animate stimuli
  - Other species: harvesting, predator/prey relationships
  - Same species cooperative behavior, mating
  - Releaser behaviors
  - Complex social behaviors and communication
  - Human institutional behavior

- Nervous System has sub-networks
  - Peripheral : Sensory transducers, Motor effectors
  - Ganglia, Spinal: simple? computations, reflexes, transmission
  - Brainstem, Midbrain, Cortex
  - Diffuse endocrine, hormonal modulators
  - Grey matter cortex processing
  - White matter cortex transmission, communication

- Regions Cortical Brodman's areas
  - Observable in imaging, injuries (lesions), presurgery stimulation
- Cortex
  - Vertical Laminar Structure
  - Horizontal Columnar Structure
- Sub-Cortical Nuclei
  - Hard to observe in humans

- Long Range Networks: Brain state
  - Observable in imaging like fMRI, PET, MEG
- Local Networks and Neuropil
  - Excitatory, Inhibitory Populations
  - Short Range, Long Range Connections
    - Observable in Local Field Potential EEG in animals, MEG
    - Observable via correlations between single neurons

- Neuron
  - Synapse->In (dendrite)->Body->Out (axon)
  - Observable as spikes: rates, interval probabilities, return maps (nonlinear technique)
- Dendritic Fields and substructures
  - Ion channels, voltage sensitive geometry,
  - Weak Electotonic (voltage field) coupling via gap junctions
- Synapse substructure

## Scale Issues: Time, Spike Level

- Spike Firing sensory 10/ s , 100/sec in motor
- Area Responses-each stage 30ms, sensory response correlated to behavior, recognize 10 common objects/ sec
- Synchronization Epochs
- Functional Epochs 50-250 ms

#### Scale Issues: Time, Wave Level

- EEG waves , , (6, 10, 40)
- Evoked Potential EEG many cortical areas
   <1 sec</li>

### Scale Issues: Time, Learning

- Adaptive Synapses or Dendritic Processing
  milliseconds
- Short Term Learning seconds
- Long Term Learning hours, days