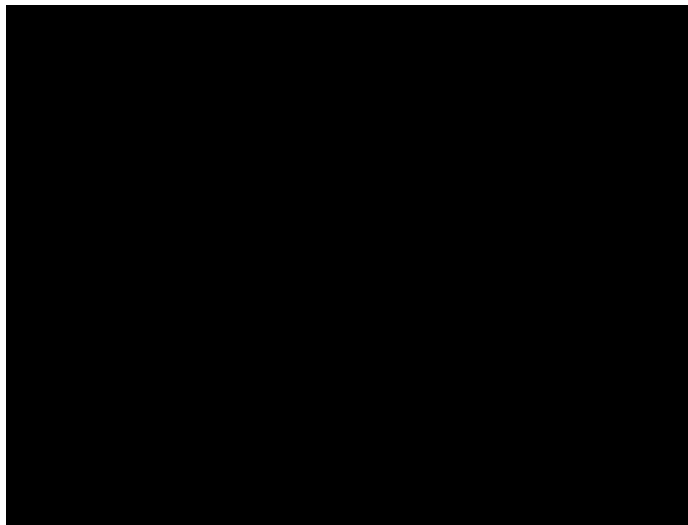


“In the wild”, free movement



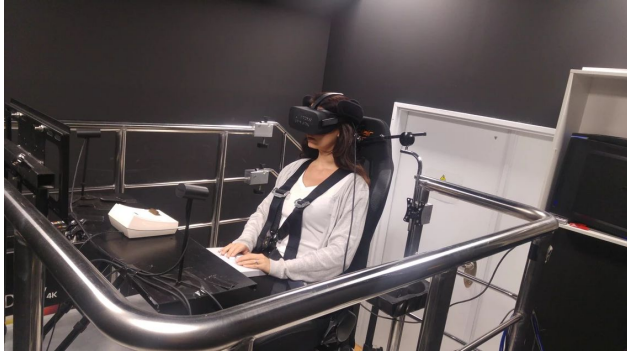
Single colony, one cycle of movement

# The Psychophysics of Non-neuronal Cognition

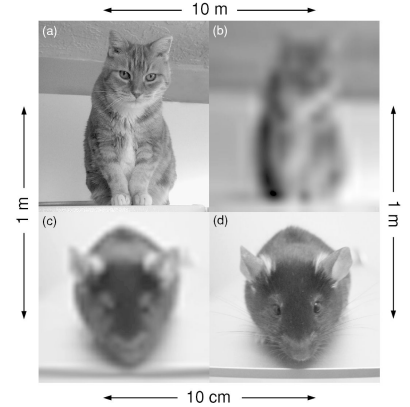
Bradly Alicea, Akshara Gopi, Richard Gordon, Thomas Harbich, Jesse  
Parent, Asmit Singh, and Ujjwal Singh

# Psychophysics in Animal Models

Stebbins, W.C. (1970). Animal Psychophysics: the design and conduct of sensory experiments.



Humans

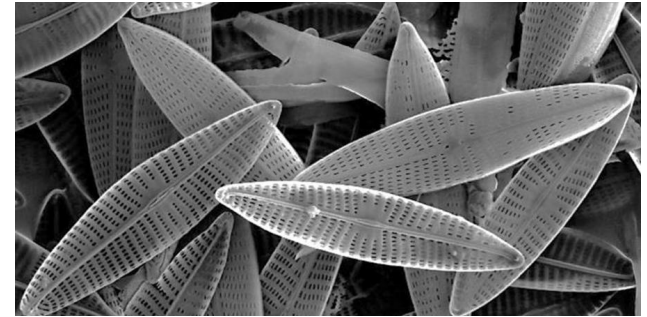


Mouse

Goldfish



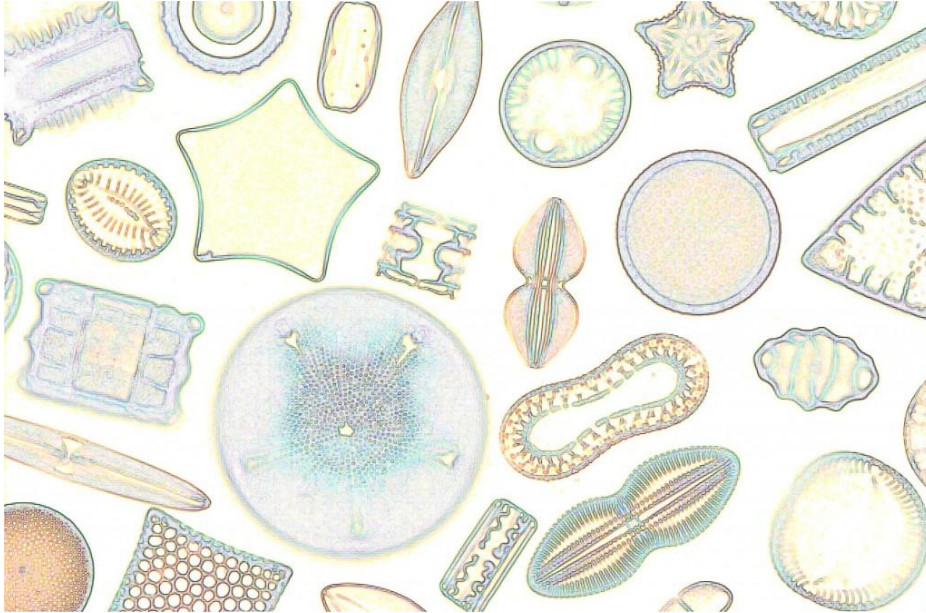
Diatoms??



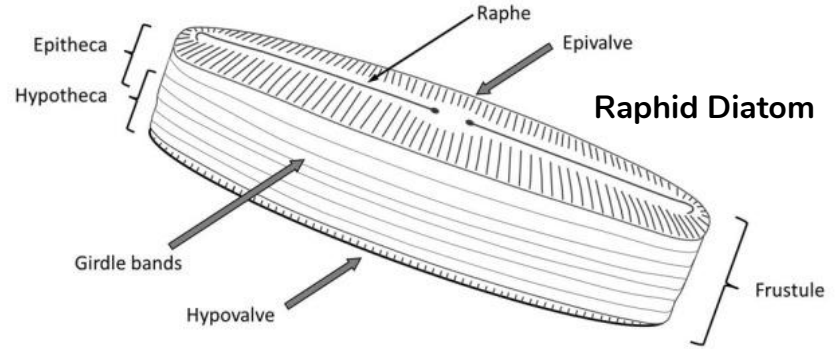
Sarris, V. (2006). Relational Psychophysics in Humans and Animals.

# Short Introduction to Diatoms

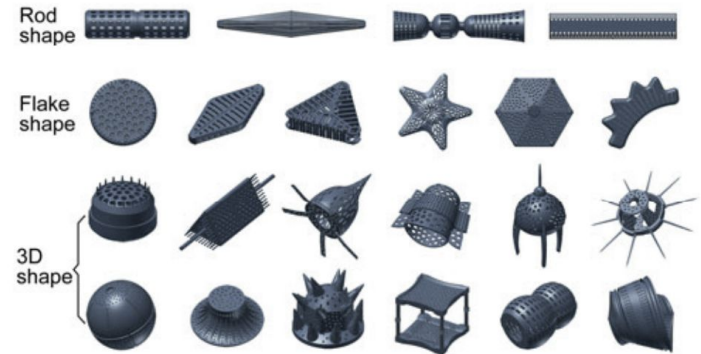
Algae, single-celled Eukaryotes with plant-like characteristics (chlorophyll) and a silica cell wall.



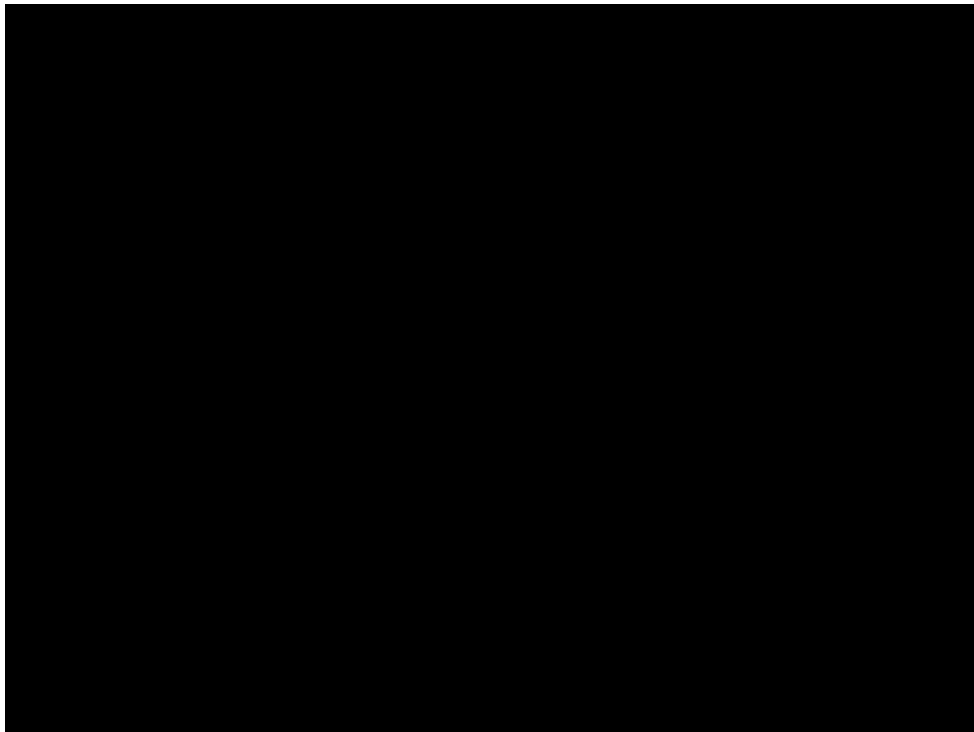
Frazer, Diatoms, or The Trouble with Life in Glass Houses. Scientific American, October 16, 2012.



Size: 10-80µm



# Analysis of Bacillaria Movement in Culture



Accordian-like movement (series of oscillators).

Phases of movement (free-sliding, changes in momentum during the oscillation).

Model this as a series of coupled oscillators, but movement can vary due to stimuli.

Lyon (2015). The cognitive cell: bacterial behavior reconsidered. *Frontiers in Microbiology*, 6, 264.

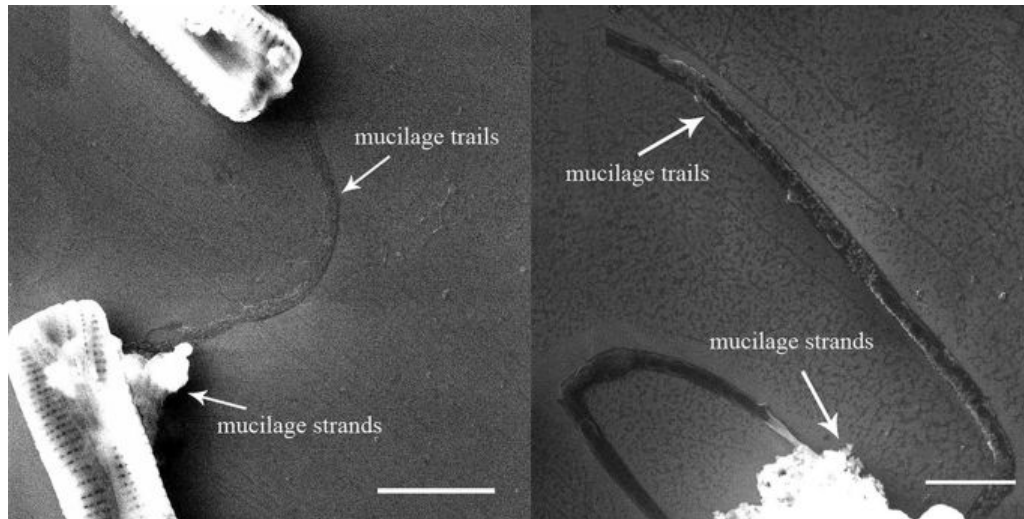
Non-neuronal cognition “*total set of mechanisms and processes that underlie information, acquisition, storage, processing, and utilization*”

Baluska and Levin (2016). On Having No Head: Cognition throughout Biological Systems. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 6, 264.

Extracellular matrix ideal as a memory medium. Internal (model) stigmergy: “*physical traces that can be referenced and read in the future*”

Baluska and Levin (2016). On Having No Head: Cognition throughout Biological Systems. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 6, 264.

Extracellular matrix ideal as a memory medium. Internal (model) stigmergy: “*physical traces that can be referenced and read in the future*”



Secreted polymers that completely encase the cell and are responsible for adhesion and interactions with the external environment.

**IMAGE:** Chen et.al (2019). *Scientific Reports*, 9, 7342.

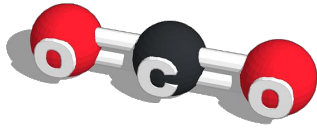


# The sensory world (habitats) experienced by Diatoms



Bach et.al (2019). Effects of elevated CO<sub>2</sub> on a Natural Diatom Community in the Subtropical Northeast Atlantic. *Frontiers in Marine Science*, 6, 75. doi:10.3389/fmars.2019.00075.

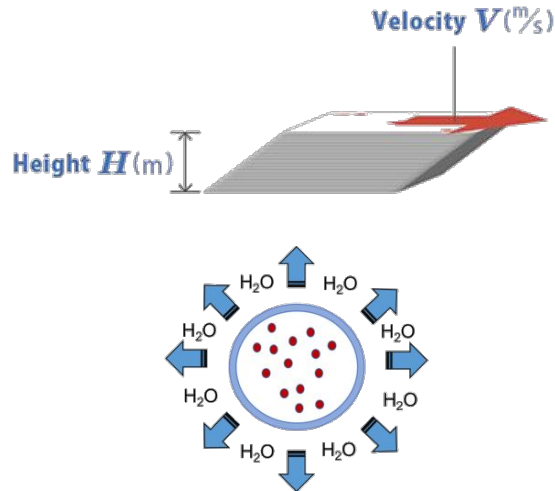
CO<sub>2</sub> sensation and concentration, affects growth. High CO<sub>2</sub>, reduced grazing pressure, effect on photosynthesis.





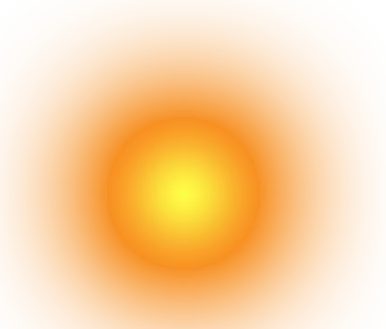
Bondoc et.al (2018). Decision-making Physiology of the Benthic Diatom *Seminavis robusta*: Searching for Inorganic Nutrients and Pheromones. *ISME Journal*, 13(2), doi:10.1038/s41396-018-0299-2.

Falciatore et.al (2000). Perception of Environmental Signals by a Marine Diatom. *Science*, 288(5478), 2363-2366.



Diatoms have sensory systems for detecting/responding to fluid motion (shear), osmotic stress, and iron abundance.

Heiden et.al (2016). Light Intensity Modulates the Response of Two Antarctic Diatom Species to Ocean Acidification. *Frontiers in Marine Science*, 3, 260.



CO<sub>2</sub> and light availability affect diatom physiology: three light intensities. Low light affects physiology, distinct physiology traits.



Localize sources of chemokinetic and chemotactic mobility. Attraction pheromone-guided search to find mates (restore cell size).

# Collective Pattern Generators (CoPG)

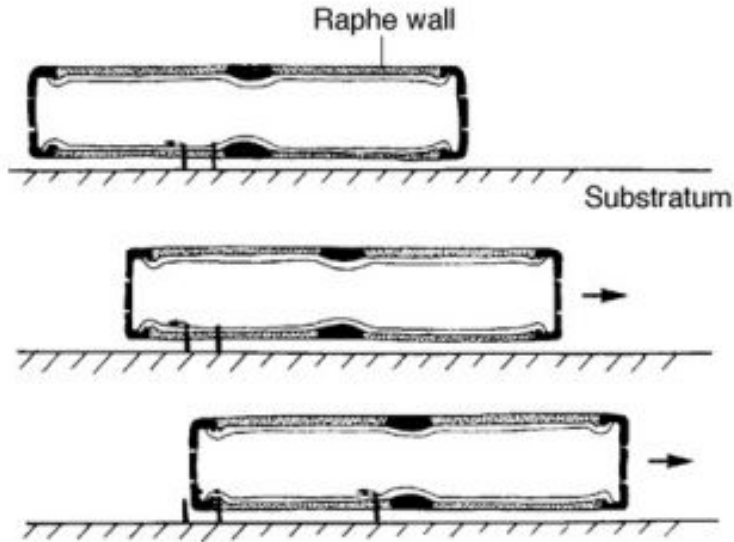
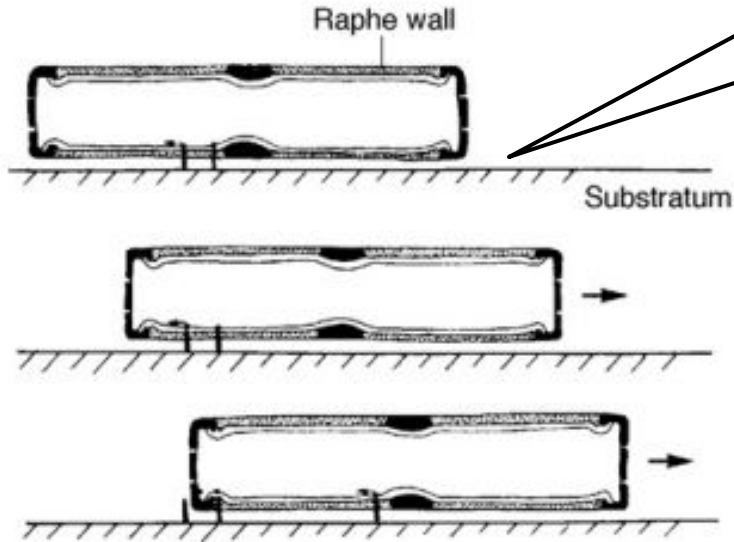
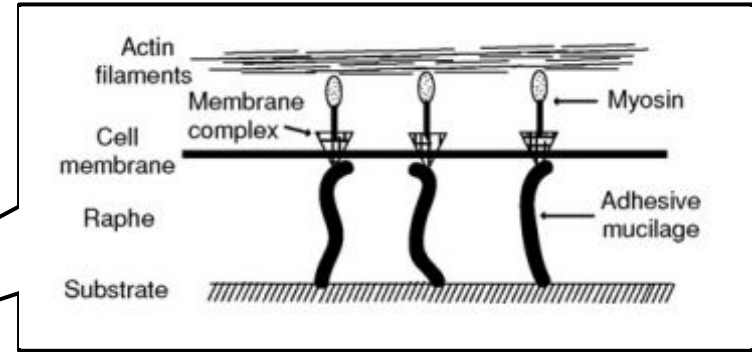


Figure 9, Heintzelman, M.B. (2006). Cellular and Molecular Mechanics of Gliding Locomotion in Eukaryotes. *International Review of Cytology*, 251, 79-129.

# Collective Pattern Generators (CoPG)



Actin and myosin system that interact between cell bodies, produce collective movements.

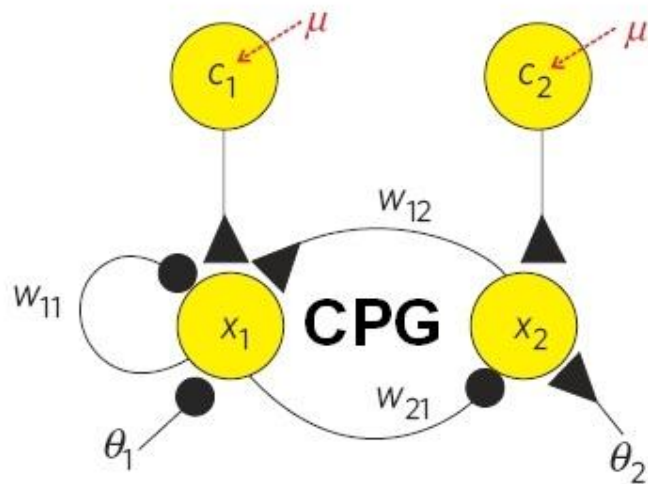
Figure 9, Heintzelman, M.B. (2006). Cellular and Molecular Mechanics of Gliding Locomotion in Eukaryotes. *International Review of Cytology*, 251, 79-129.

We will build our model around propulsion as the mode of movement:

- Psychophysics model (environmental inputs, actin filament outputs).
- oscillatory movements are a small subset of behavior, but allows us to view the CoPG circuit.
- Psychophysics model accounts for a wide range of behaviors outside of oscillatory movements.

# CPG vs. CoPG

## CPG

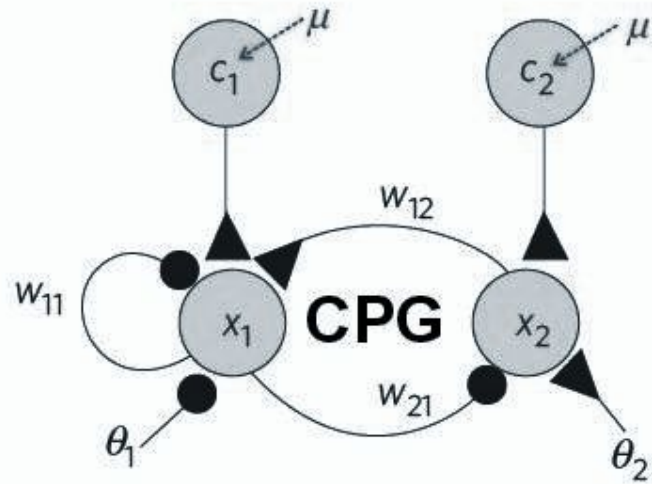


Inhibitory synapse —●

Excitatory synapse —▲

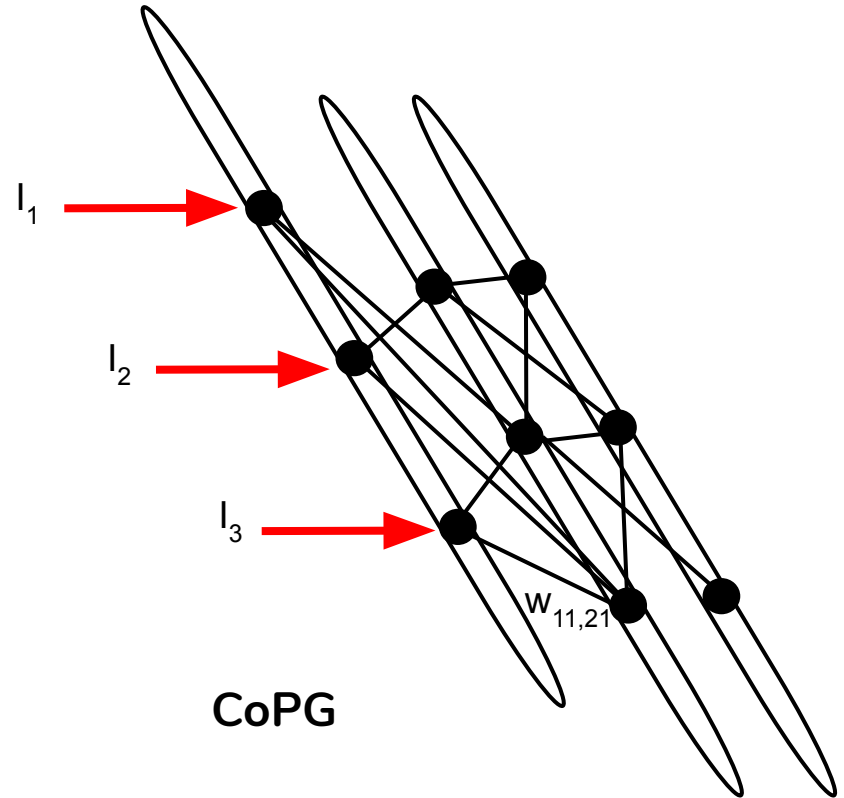
# CPG vs. CoPG

CPG



Inhibitory synapse —●—

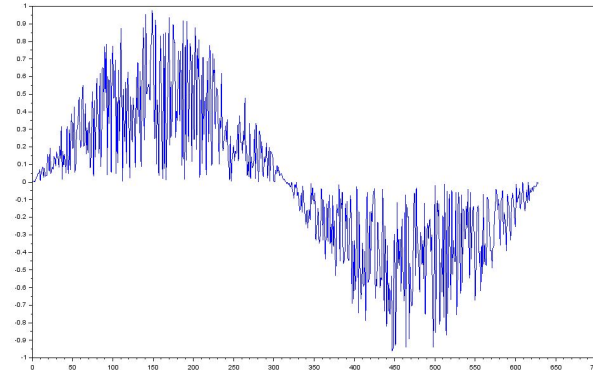
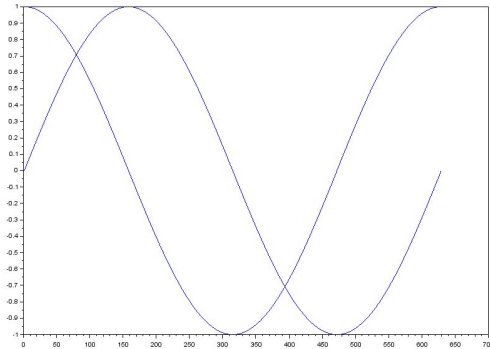
Excitatory synapse —▲—



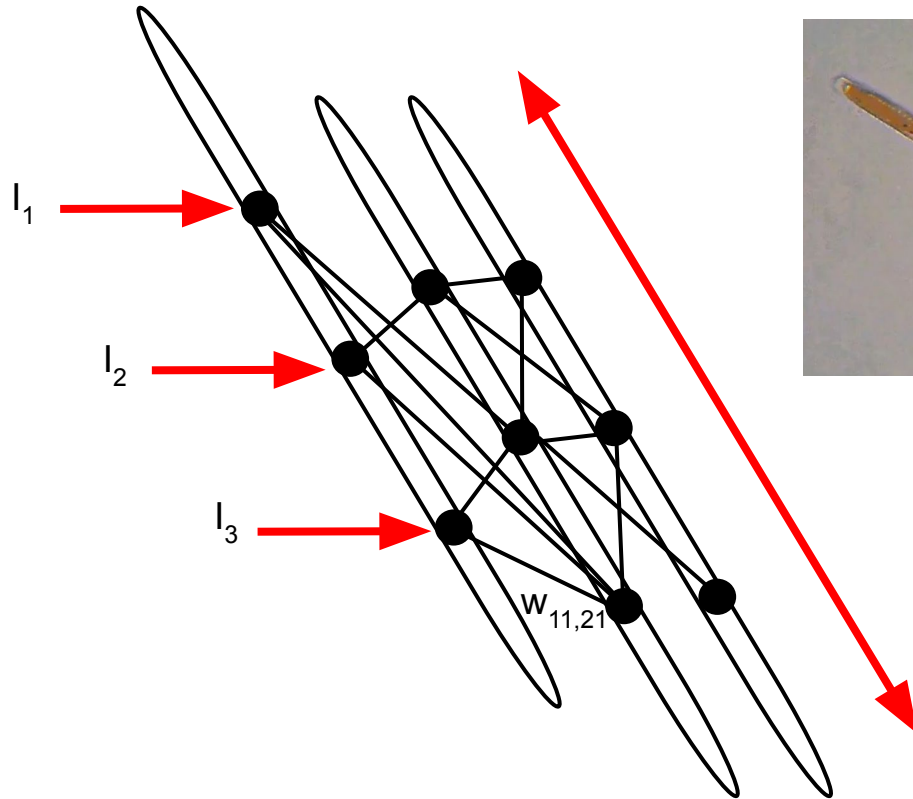


We can use a series of coupled sinusoids to model an ideal CoPG:

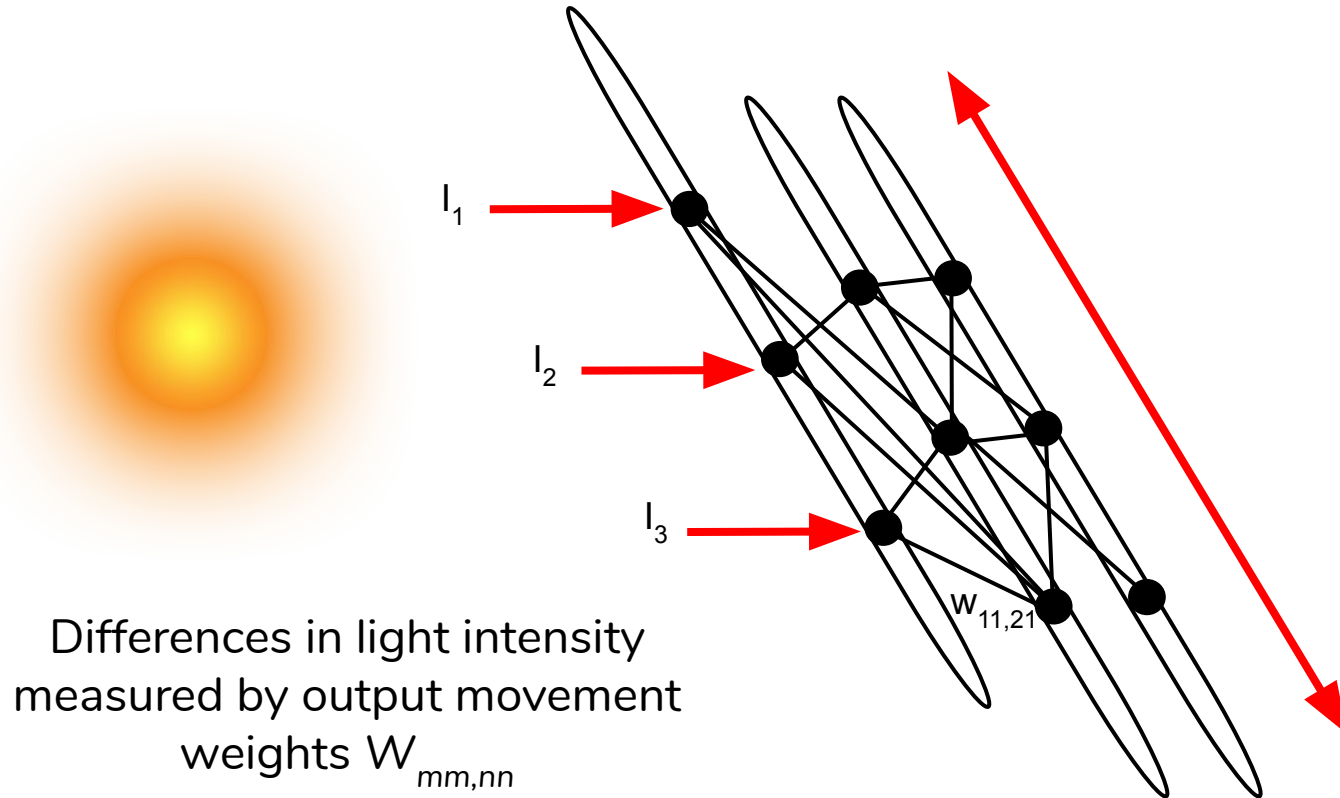
- Half-phase (90 degrees out of phase), Quarter-phase (45 degree out of phase) can be used to simulate discoordination.
- Additive noise can also be used to simulate discoordination.
- Speed of movement (derivatives of position) can also be varied according to effects of stimulus.



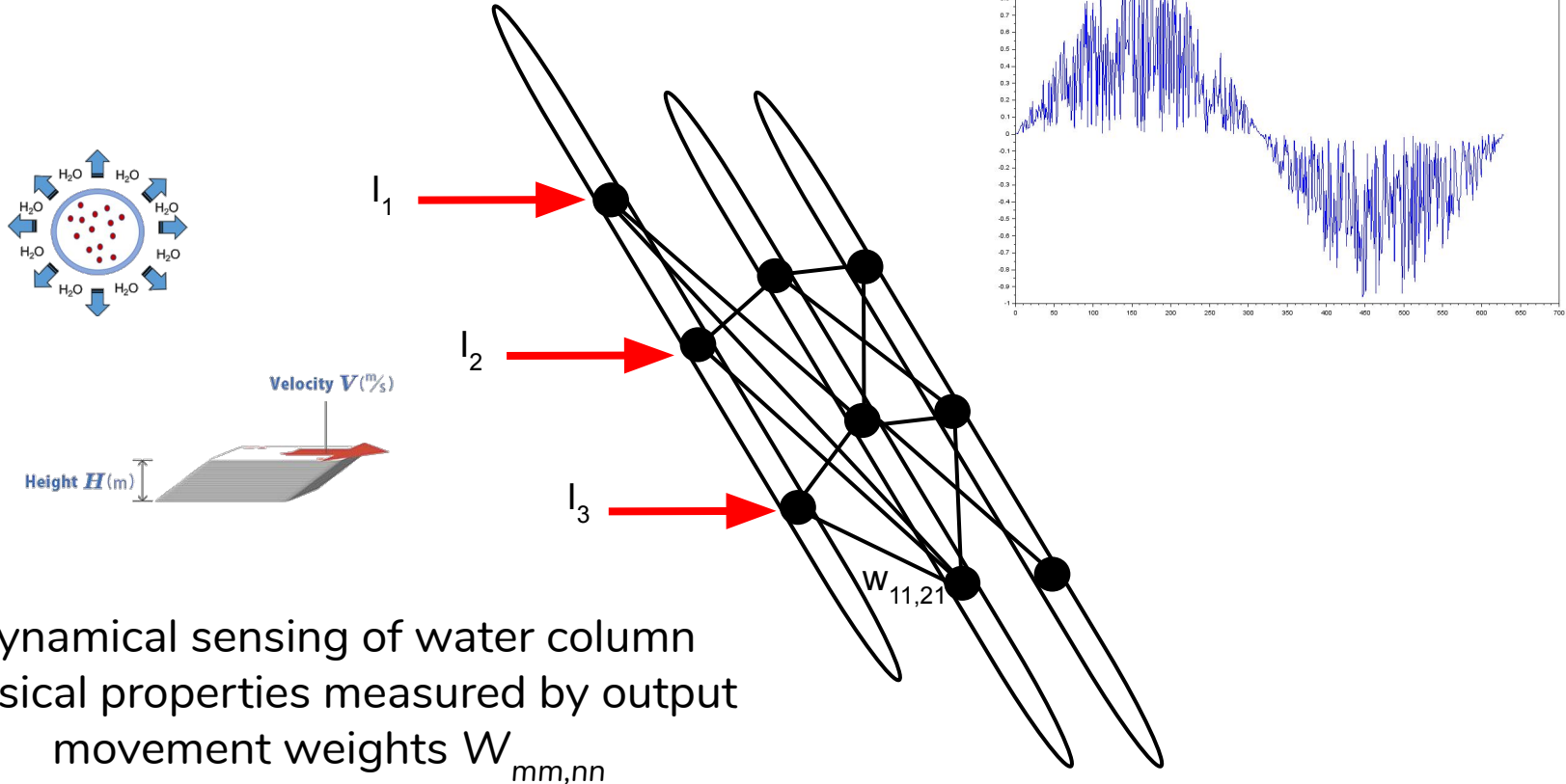
# Differences in stretch phase in coupled cells



# Sensory Thresholds (just noticeable difference)

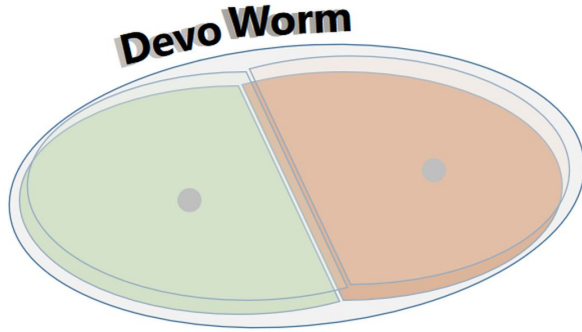


# Signal-to-Noise Ratio



# Thanks for Your Attention!

## Acknowledgements

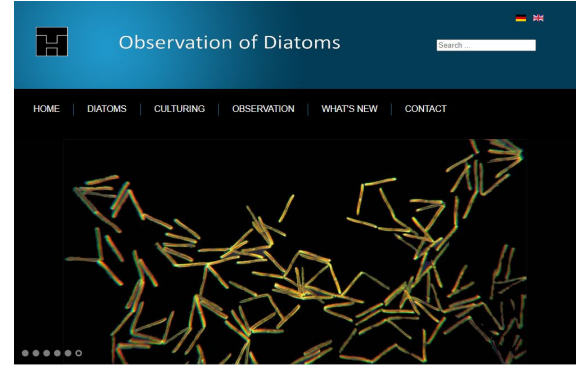


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<https://devoworm.weebly.com/>

<https://github.com/devoworm>

<https://github.com/devolearn>



Dr. Thomas Harbich's Observation  
of Diatoms

<https://diatoms.de/en/>

Check out the weekly DevoWorm group meetings on YouTube! <https://tinyurl.com/y4c254fu>