# The sequential organization of behavior and processes

Gregor Schöner Institut für Neuroinformatik Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany gregor.schoener@rub.de

## Sequences

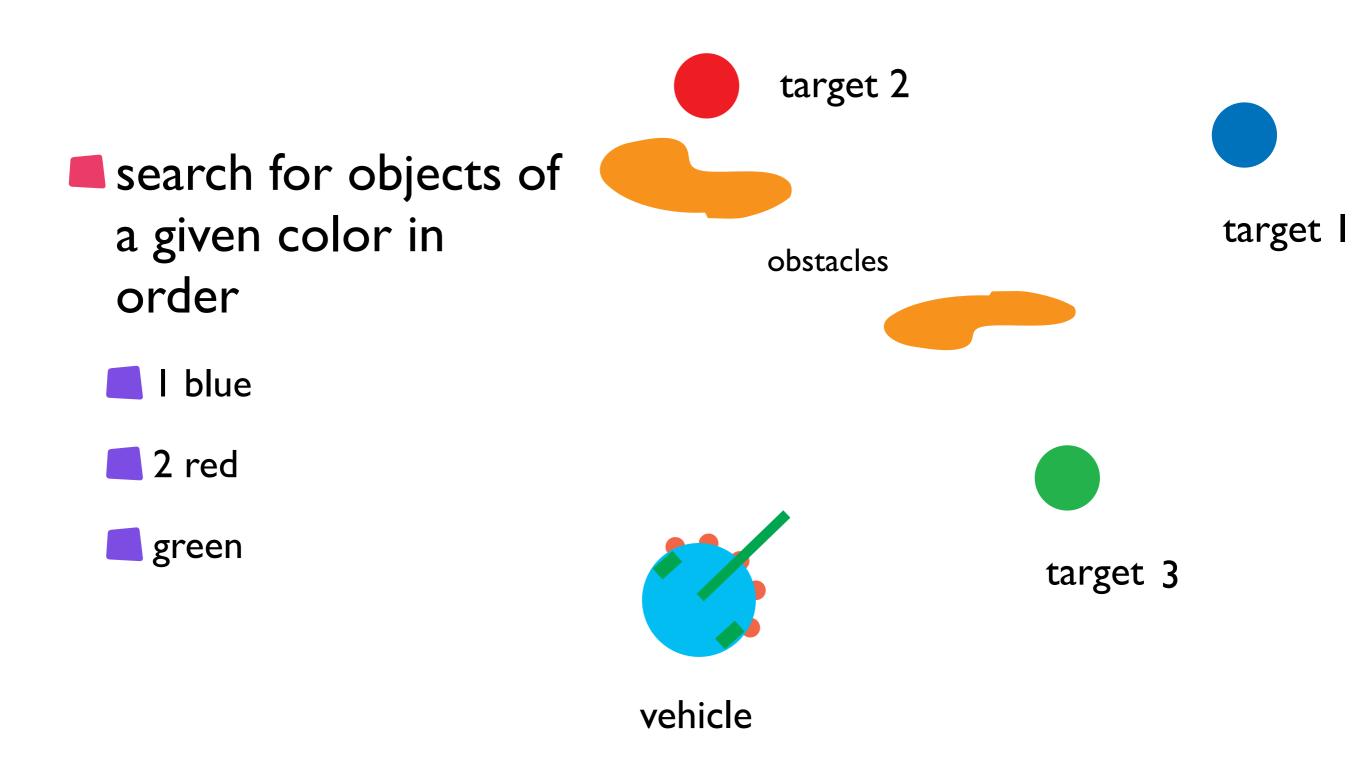
- all actions in real life consist of sequences of movements, perceptual acts, inferences
- In the second second
- or highly automated: routines
- but also flexible: serial order, planning, problem solving

## Challenge in DFT

behaviors/representations are stable states

- and as such resist change...
- to induce change in sequential behavior/ thinking: induce an instability

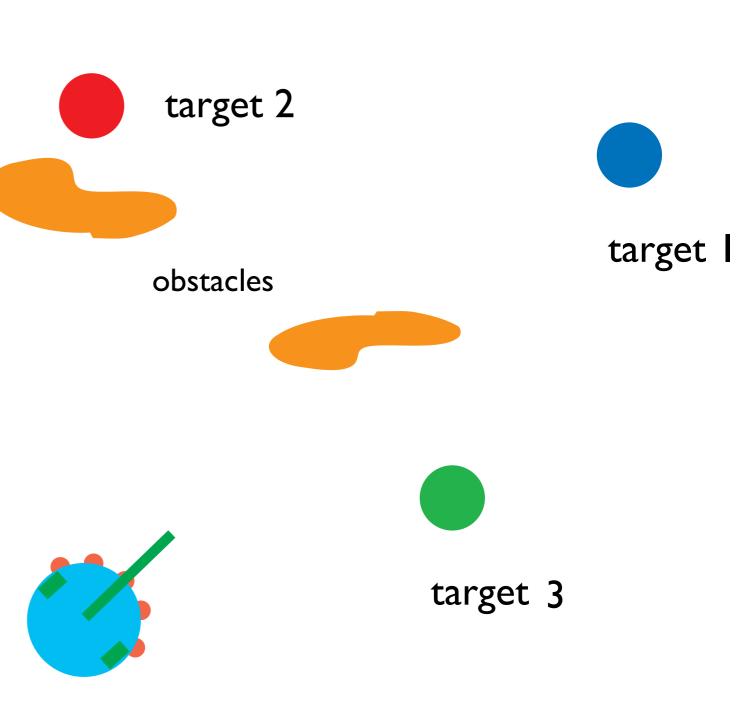
## Illustration



## The problem of sequential processing

each step in the sequence is a visual search, which takes a variable (here: unpredictable) amount of time

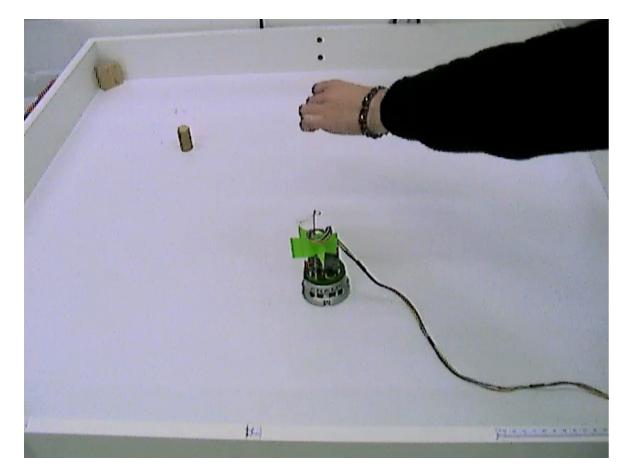
- so stabilize the goal of the visual search until the search is successful
- only then switch to the next element of the sequence



vehicle

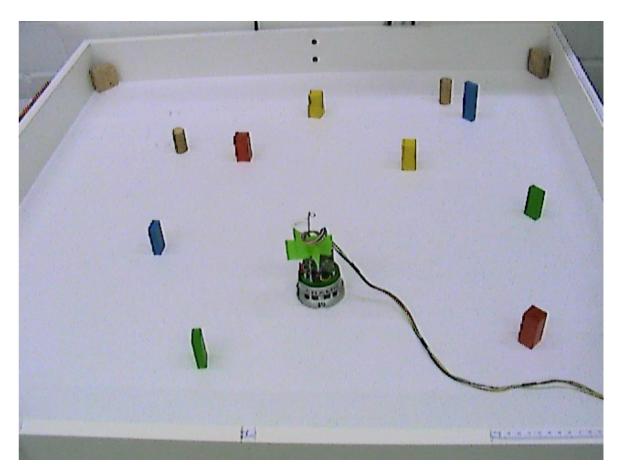
## Implementation as an imitation task

- learn a serially ordered sequence from a single demonstration
  - yellow-red-green-blue-red

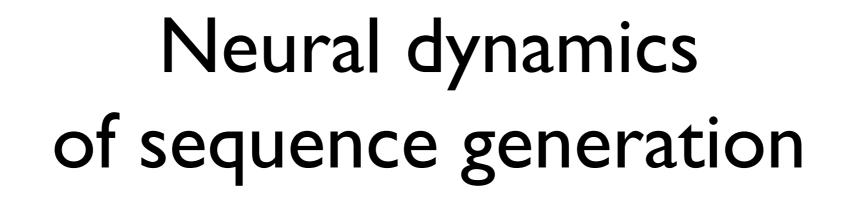


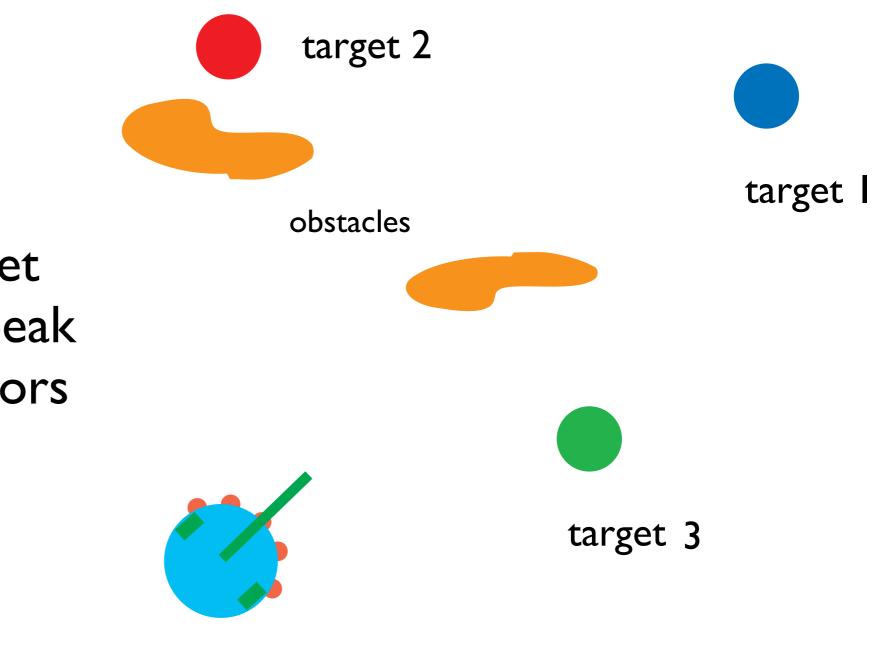
perform a serially ordered sequence with new timing

### yellow-red-green-blue-red



[Sandamirskaya, Schöner: Neural Networks 23:1163 (2010)]



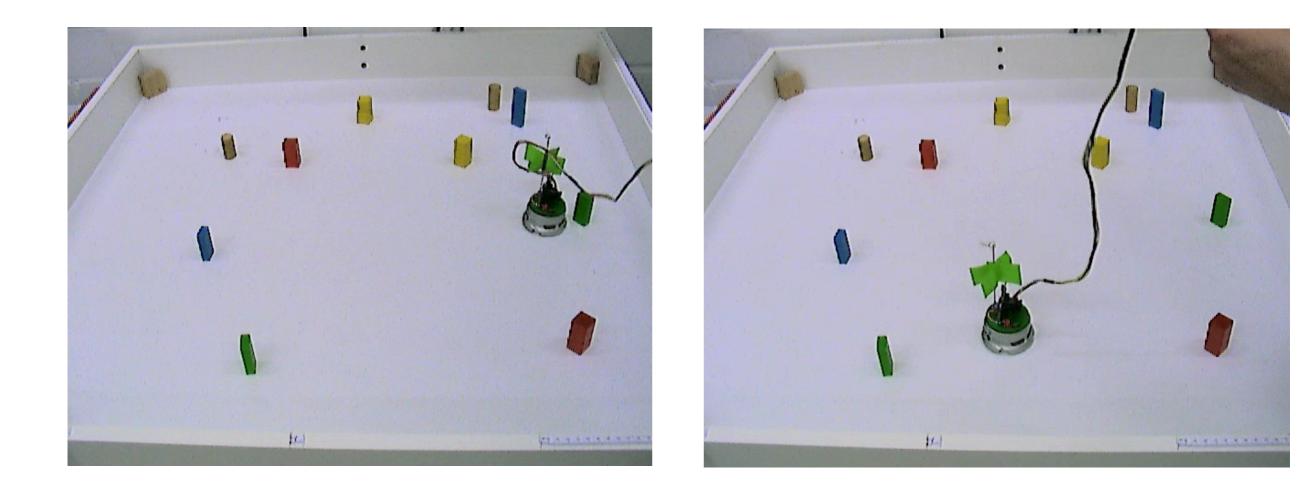


represent the target color by a stable peak that resists attractors

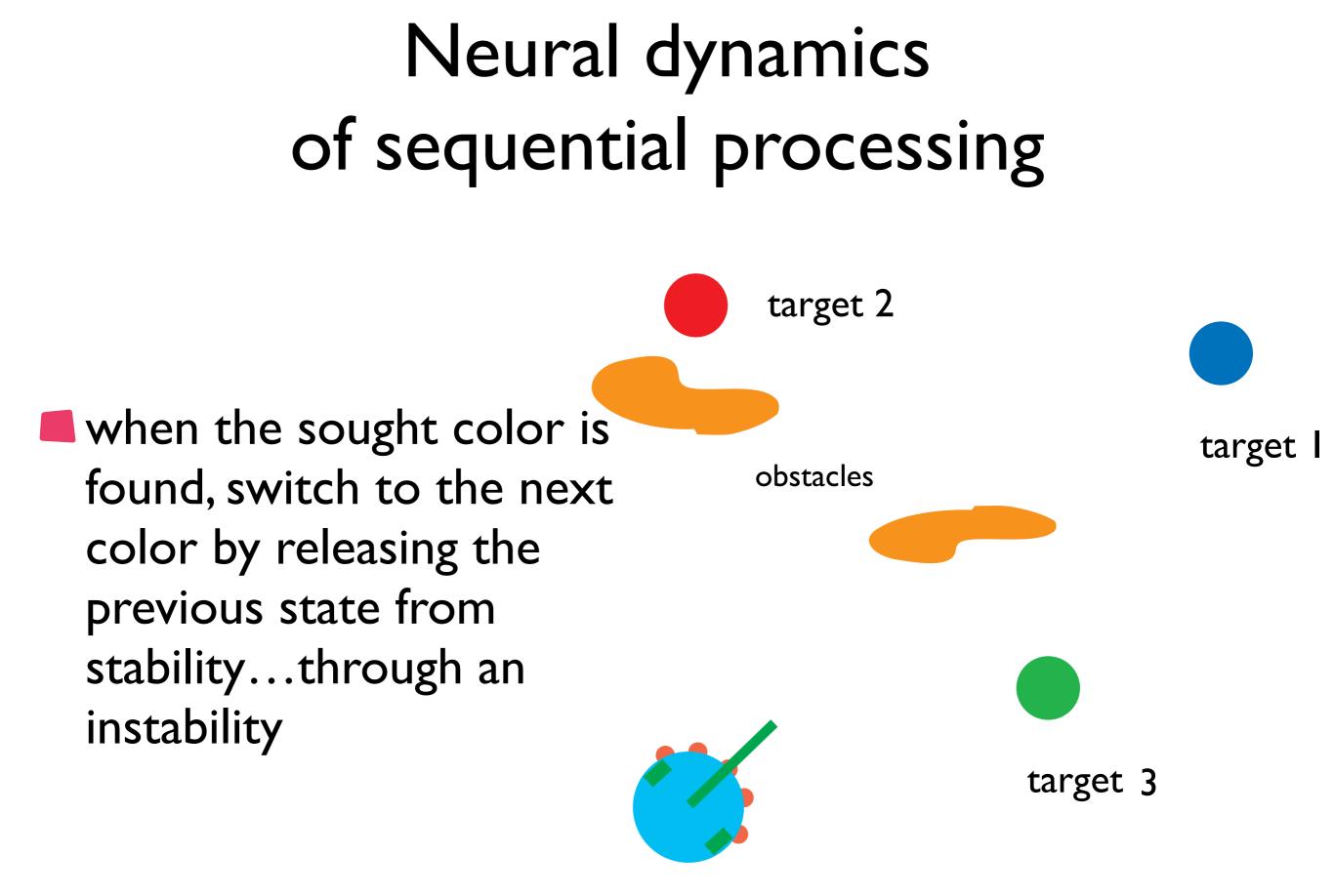
vehicle

#### red a distractor

#### red a target

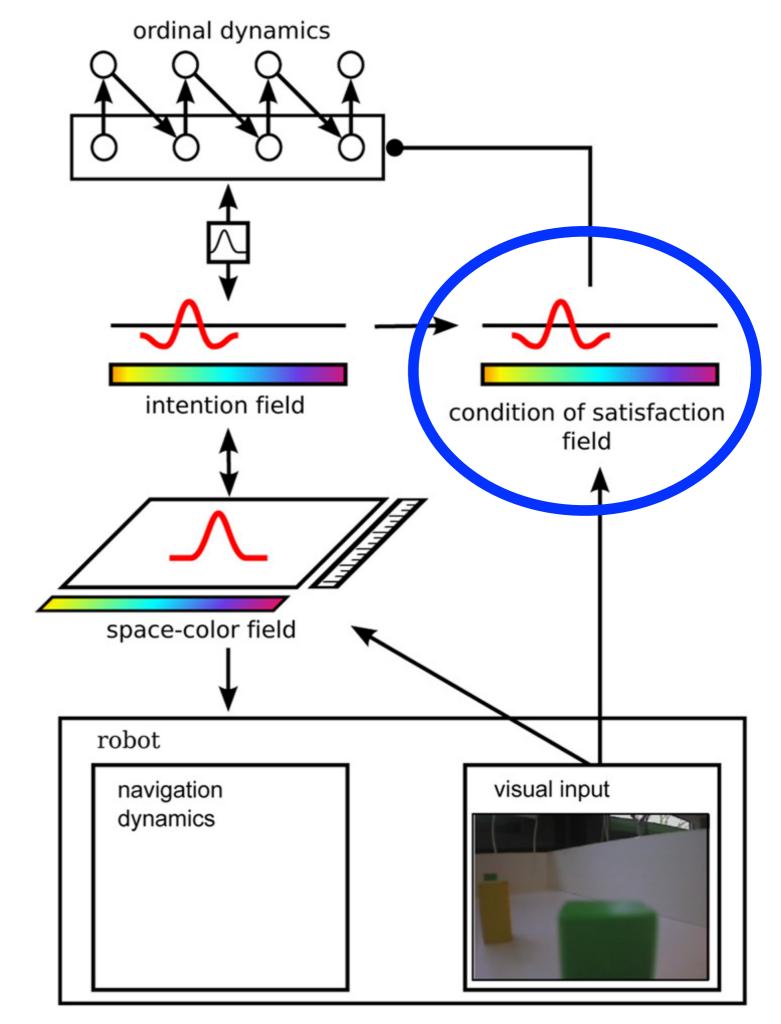


[Sandamirskaya, Schöner: Neural Networks 23:1163 (2010)]

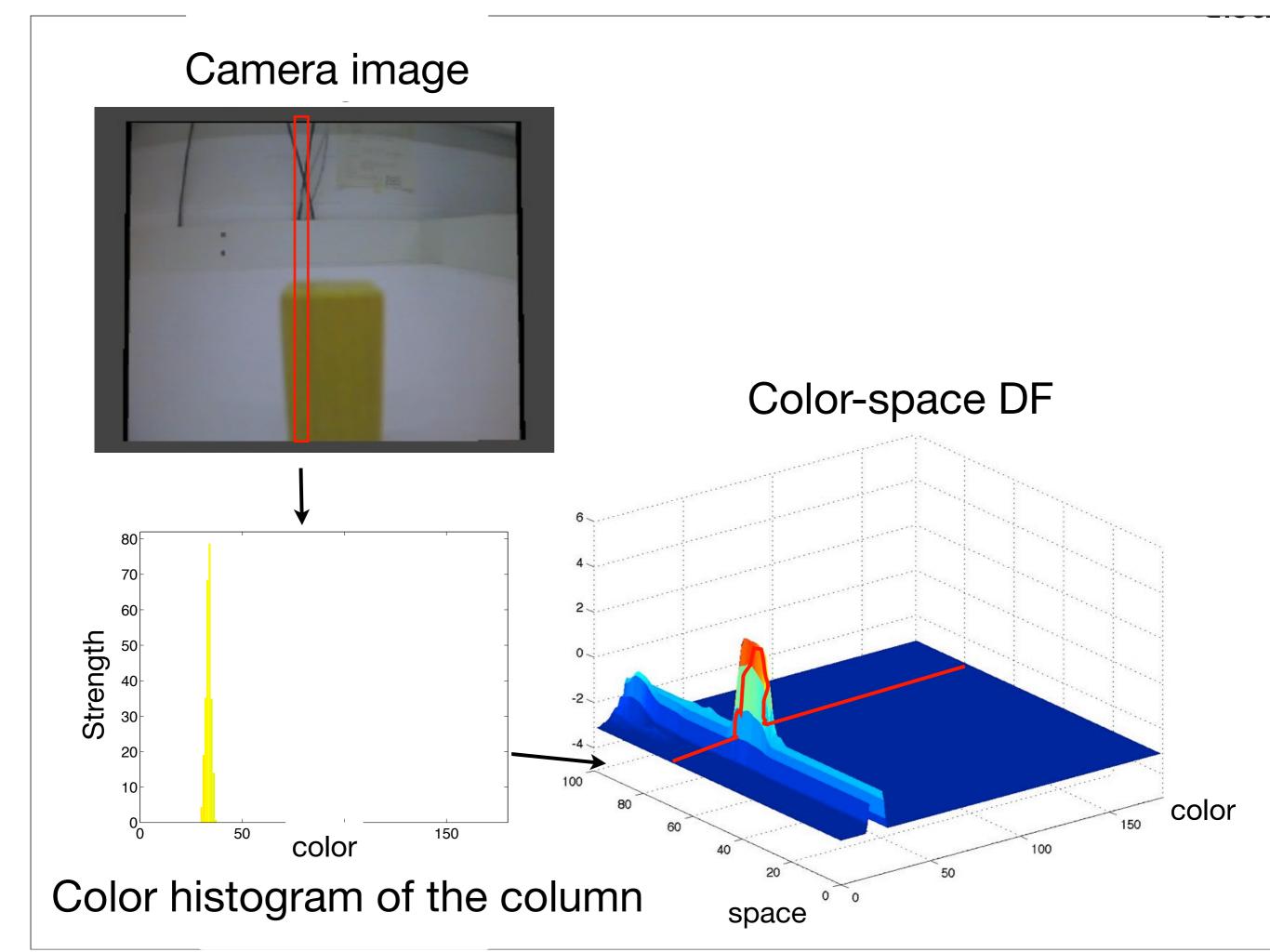


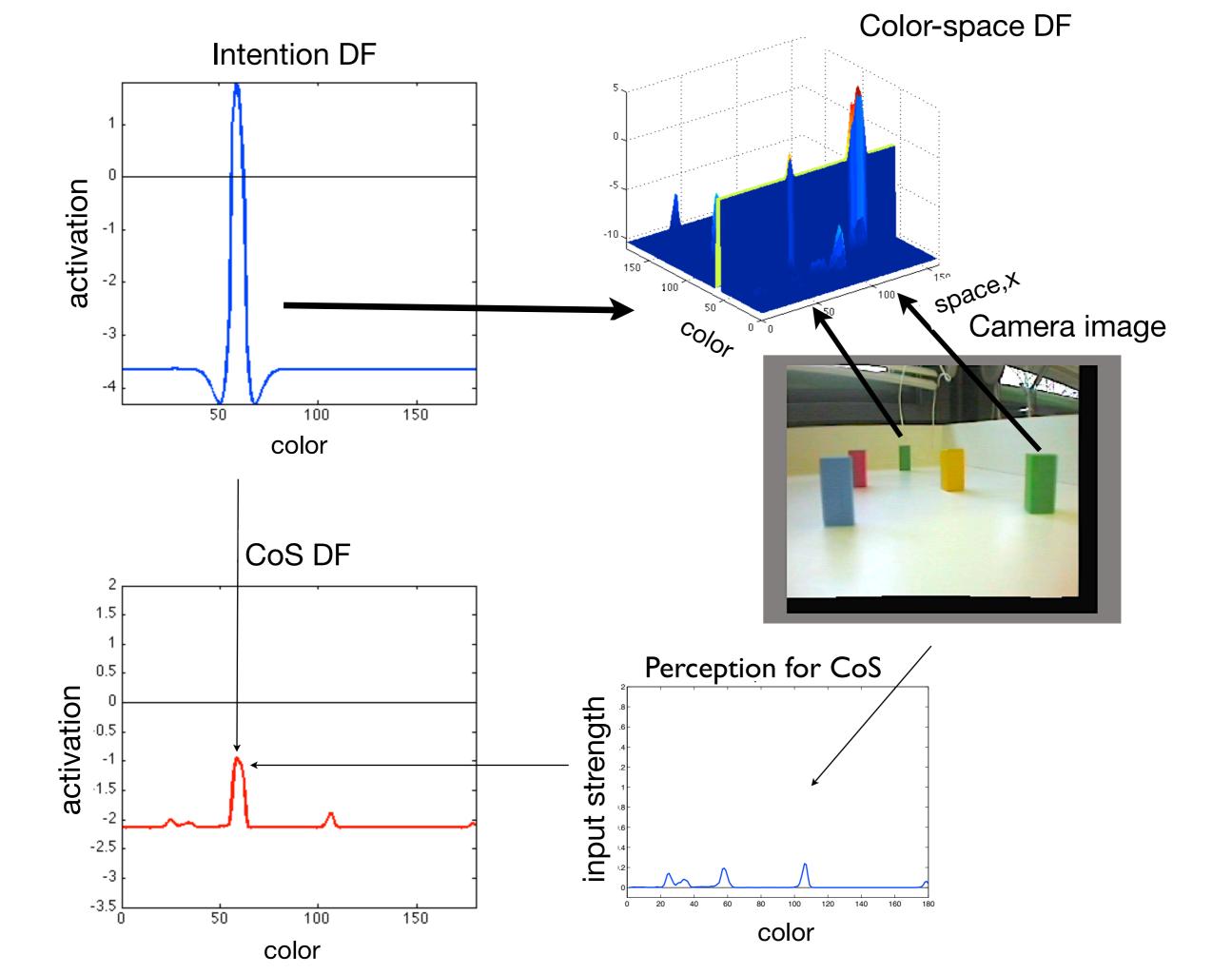
vehicle

## "Condition of Satisfaction" (CoS)



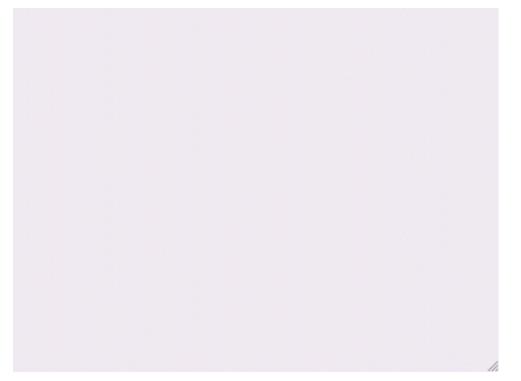
[Sandamirskaya, Schöner, 2010]



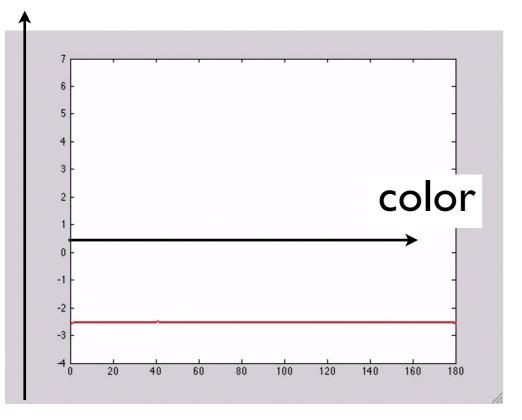


#### ordinal stack

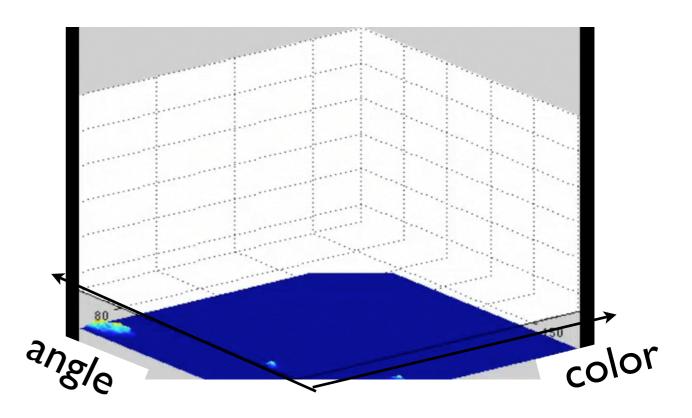
#### condition of satisfaction (CoS)



#### intentional state



#### 2D feature-space field



## ... continued in part 2