The Kanban cell neuron maps the whole brain on an umbilic torus

When the 2D Möbius is extended into a 3D umbilic torus (less precisely as umbilic "bracelit"), then antipodal points take three revolutions to traverse the shape. The shape without coefficients is in the cubic form of (x^2)(x+3y)+(y^2)(3x+y). For the shape to be physically mapped as a whole brain, the solutions are in real number solutions, not on the complex space in imaginary number solutions.

Three rotations map to the linear formula of the Kanban cell neuron model formula of ((p&q)+r)=s where <p,q,r,s> are in {11,10,01,00} as respectively <tautology (proof), falsity (contingency), truthity (non contingency), contradiction (non proof)>. There are 14-combinations as equations where:

1. {00} is not present (no contradictions); and
2. p ≠ s, input does not equal output, because the end state to stop processing is p = s.

Connective No.	((p	& q)	+ r)	= s
091	01	01	10	11
095	01	01	11	11
106	01	10	10	10
111	01	10	11	11
123	01	11	10	11
127	01	11	11	11
149	10	01	01	01
159	10	01	11	11
167	10	10	01	11
175	10	10	11	11
183	10	11	01	11
191	10	11	11	11
213	11	01	01	01
234	11	10	10	10

The distribution of s is: 2 {01}; 2 {10}; and 10 {11}. This means the formula output is skewed by about 83% towards tautology (proof). Because 14-connectives are allowed out of a possible 256-connectives, about 5% of input is accepted and 95% rejected. This effectively filters input and concurrently self-times the processing cycles, to overcome mechanical issues of whole brain models. The Kanban cell neuron limits the number of such dual points by processing about 5% of input data in the 14-combinations. With location markers based on the properties of the linear Kanban cell neuron model, the mapping requires only one point on the 3D umbilic torus and not two antipodal points.

What follows is a simplified model of the whole brain as limited within a 3D topology, and without resorting to imaginary higher dimensions for fitting untenable models of quantum vector spaces which are not bivalent but probabilistic.