

Serial Number	Conclusion and Inference	Variation from previous papers
1	EEG-based BCI systems are a promising technology for the restoration of motor function in patients with disabilities, particularly those with spinal cord injuries or stroke.	The paper focuses on the potential use of EEG-based BCIs for motor function restoration rather than communication, which was the focus of some of the earlier papers.
2	The use of EEG-based BCIs for communication is a promising field of research, but there are still several challenges that need to be addressed, including low accuracy and limited communication speed.	The paper focuses specifically on the use of EEG-based BCIs for communication, which sets it apart from some of the other papers that cover a wider range of applications.
3	The use of EEG-based BCIs for human-robot interaction is a promising area of research, with potential applications in areas such as rehabilitation and assistance for people with disabilities.	This paper focuses specifically on the use of EEG-based BCIs for human-robot interaction, which sets it apart from some of the other papers that cover a wider range of applications.
4	The development of hybrid EEG-fNIRS BCIs has the potential to address some of the limitations of EEG-based BCIs, such as poor spatial resolution. However, there are still several challenges that need to be addressed in this area of research.	The paper focuses on hybrid EEG-fNIRS BCIs, which is a newer area of research that builds upon the findings of earlier studies on EEG-based BCIs.
5	The use of mobile EEG-based BCIs has the potential to enable more natural and flexible communication and control of devices. However, there are still several challenges that need to be addressed to improve the usability and reliability of these systems.	This paper focuses specifically on the use of mobile EEG-based BCIs, which sets it apart from some of the other papers that cover a wider range of applications.
6	The case study highlights the potential of EEG-based BCIs for rehabilitation of patients with severe brain injury, but also demonstrates the challenges and limitations of these systems in a clinical setting.	This paper is a case study rather than a review paper, so it provides a more in-depth analysis of a specific application of EEG-based BCIs.
7	EEG-based BCIs have the potential to enable communication and restore motor function in patients with motor impairment, but current technological assistive solutions have several limitations that need to be addressed.	The paper provides a more comprehensive review of the challenges and limitations of EEG-based BCIs for motor function restoration and communication compared to some of the earlier papers that focused on more specific applications.
8	EEG-based BCIs have a wide range of potential applications, including spelling systems, wheelchair control, robot control, mental workload, virtual reality, gaming, environment control, driver fatigue monitoring, biometric identification, emotion recognition, and collaborative problem-solving. However, there are still several challenges that need to be addressed in the development of EEG-based BCIs, such as the lack of a general BCI standard and poor ITR for any type of effective BCI application.	The paper provides a more comprehensive overview of the potential applications of EEG-based BCIs compared to some of the earlier papers that focused on more specific applications. It also highlights recent notable developments in the field.