

The Implications of Brain Active Refresh and Brain Machine Interface Technologies

*The Chip for Refresh and Activate your Brain

Project Gудie

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Abstract—Medical prostheses have typically been thought of as having brain machine interfaces (BMI). These days, they are advertised as a way to "blend with the AI. Before the end of the year, have plans to use human subjects in his "breakthrough technology" clinical research. It is essential to consider the societal ramifications of this revolutionary technology, regardless of whether it is successful in moving forward via the medical innovation process with the help of the Indian Food and Drug Administration. This essay highlights some of the concerns that both practitioners and philosophers have regarding the possibility for BMI.

Keywords—Brain Active Nano Chip, Brain Machine(BMI) Interface, social repercussions, Public opinion, Risk hypothetical, BCI

I. INTRODUCTION

Would you have a surgery to create a direct link between your brain and a computer?. brain activate and refresh chip is designed as a medical technology that works by implanting a series of small chips into the brain capable of both interpreting brain waves , and electrically stimulating the brain. The Brain chip technology is associated with a Slothful human being. It can be used for mentally affected the human brain Brain chip consists of both biological and electronics terms.

The basic idea is not new . A variety of medical technologies have operated by electrically stimulating nerve cells or the brain since the invention of cochlear implants in the 1950s . More recently , deep brain stimulation has been used in the treatment of medical conditions , including tremors , Parkinson's Disease and depression .

II. KARTHICK (BRAIN ACTIVE NANO CHIP)

A few years ago, research into deciphering brain waves began in locations like Rischard Anderson's Caltech lab.

Patients in Anderson's lab have serious physical impairments . Researchers at the lab discovered .

His group is of the opinion that nanochip technology and its possible applications constitute a quantum leap above the imprecise techniques of the past, with brain function functioning, and for lethargic, mentally sick people. They claim that it has enormous potential as a medical technology, including the ability to treat speech impairment and seizures more effectively and with less adversity.

Brain active nano and refresh chip Although the medicinal implications of the technology are frequently praised, what makes the brain active nanochip special—and more contentious—is that its creators are explicit that their objectives go beyond medical applications. Obviously, improving individuals rather than curing them is the ultimate goal. Some people have high hopes for the future, whereas many others have high fears and feel generally uneasy.

He refers to it as "a search for an exciting future." Positive vision has clinical applications, but also additional purposes when it comes to the mentally ill or lazy. As predictive artificial intelligence advances, their goal is to create a world where humans can still protect their relationships. His reasoning is that if computers can perform every task more efficiently than humans, the only reason humans will survive is if we can find a way to satisfy our humanity's mind-inflicted laziness. The capacity for abstract thinking and some technological pessimists prefer to immerse themselves in virtual reality, where they even see time as allowing downloads to make people immortal.

III. CONCEPTS OF GENERAL AND RISK IMAGINATION ACTIVATE AND REFRESH THE BRAIN

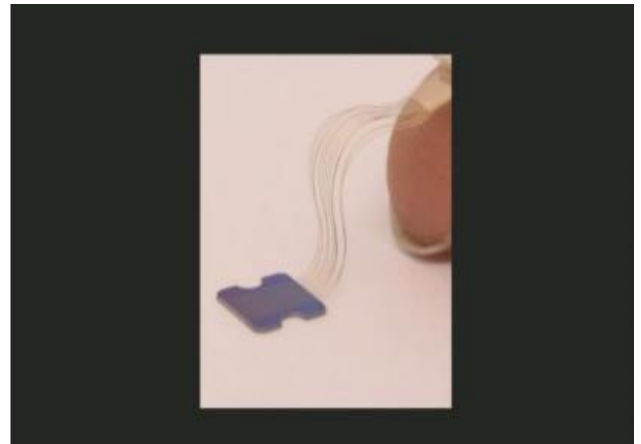
These goals are the reason why his nanochip can wake up mentally retarded people and revive their brains. Money and more professions are more likely to decline. Different groups of people have different opinions about the potential benefits of brain-computer interfaces. In Western culture, the tales we tell ourselves and the ideals we uphold have an impact on how we perceive things. These include our steadfast commitment to personal freedom and the substantial amount of science fiction that has concentrated on the unsettling and unsettling effects of brain-computer interfacing. Our innate caution is justified, though. People are aware that certain things they appreciate can be in danger.

Many people feel queasy at the thought of allowing a foreign item to physically enter their brains and take up residence in the seat of their minds. Being used as a pawn by other people, nations, or businesses is a more serious concern. It would be a most extreme case of invasion of privacy for others to be able to understand and see our private thoughts. Often, just creating the technology is enough to awaken a deep-seated anxiety of our privacy and individuality being invaded.

Given our recent experiences with data in the social media realm, the potential for abuse by corporate entities—manipulating people for their economic benefit—seems much more sinister than the obvious potential for misuse by autocratic regimes. Greater knowledge of how the brain functions suggests that elites will be better able to manipulate our minds and mental processes, with those using brain machine interfaces being especially more vulnerable. A complete capacity for control and manipulation involves a complete grasp of consciousness and the brain.

But autonomy may be lost. Understanding of brain connections improves over time, which benefits individuals and makes it easier for people to make decisions. It would be simpler to treat certain mental illnesses and create fully immersive virtual environments with our better understanding of emotions. However, a sophisticated gadget with similar capabilities can cause great distress, paralysis and even social isolation on people. The potential benefits of having a device increase with the amount of interaction between computers combs and minds. However, users of such a device may be more susceptible to manipulation by the online community. Not everyone likes the idea of a computer uploading a virus .

III. CHIP IMAGE MODEL



V. THE TRUTH

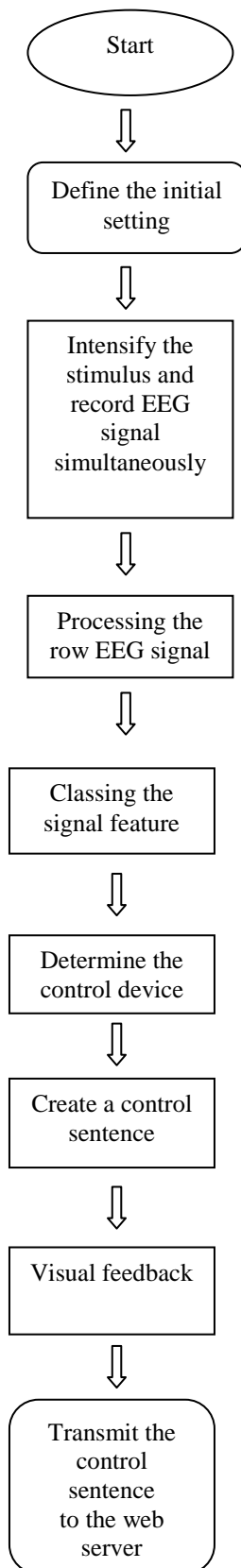
Of course, a lot of these ideas are technologically advanced. There is a fundamental problem with the premise that the brain-human interface properly comprehends the human mind that underlies the idea that neutron electrical impulses accurately explain human thought. However, we believe that the electrical impulses from the brain are very important to the human mind, which we can refer to as consciousness. The human brain can provide electrical charges to the chips through 24 watts of electronics, and the electrical signals of neutrons in the brain can make the chip work. understanding electrical signals to fully understand. In computers, the device's hardware and software are essentially independent entities. The physical environment in which a computer programme is executed is largely unimportant. Biology, however, differs. Hardware and software are tightly intertwined in living things. Even a near-perfect comprehension of electrical signals may struggle to fully appreciate or explain how hormones, physical capabilities, and external events influence how the brain responds and functions. Depression and other mental health conditions in humans may be correlated with physical health problems.

This raises an important query. How simple is it to recreate emotion? The goal of several ongoing projects is to simulate the human mind. In a world run by powerful companies, just a limited amount of synthetic consciousness will exist in the future if the answer is too difficult or if machines are incapable of doing something. If it's that simple, then whole-brain downloads and simulated awareness will likely become more widespread in the future. However, the likelihood of truly terrible nightmare scenarios increases with the ease with which the brain may be simulated .

This raises a straightforward query. How straightforward is it to recreate consciousness? A number of initiatives are currently under way to simulate the human mind. We are likely headed for a future in which just a limited amount of synthetic consciousness will exist in a world run by powerful corporations, especially if the answer is that it is very difficult or that awareness depends on something that computers alone cannot accomplish. If it is relatively simple, then we are headed for a future in which full brain downloads and simulated awareness are both common occurrences. However, the possibility of truly awful

nightmares increases with the ease with which the brain may be simulated.

VI.FLOW CHART



VII.CONCLUSION

If our society truly values individual freedom, autonomy, personal agency, and control over our own lives, then we must establish high standards and regulations for brain-machine interfaces. The concepts of "risk innovation" and "responsible innovation" are especially important when working with a technology that has the power to fundamentally alter society and the human experience. A detailed investigation of a technology's dangers, appropriateness, societal repercussions, costs, and equity issues is encouraged by the risk innovation framework, for instance. If our society genuinely upholds the ideals we claim to, if we respect individual liberty, autonomy, personal responsibility, and control over our own lives, then we require.

But designing a system that takes into account what the best outcomes are for all interactions between humans in society is an exceedingly challenging challenge in a world where there are so many conflicting interests and values amongst and among governments, firms, investors, and consumers. The frameworks created and provided for responsible innovation vary greatly. On what should be the objectives of such government, opinions are extremely divided. However, efforts that are made with a proper understanding of the dangers, ethics, and desired objectives are more likely to produce a better future than those that do not. Those who want the technology to generate results fast will also benefit from careful examination of these concerns since careful analysis of how the technology will .

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