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 Brain-Reading Technology

 If I were to create something new, I would develop human and animal brain-reading robots. This technology, also known as brain-computer interface (BCI) or neurotechnology, involves using devices to record and analyze brain activity. These devices pick up electrical signals linked to specific functions such as speech or attention. The recorded activity is then used to control external devices and provide information to the user. This innovative technology can potentially transform fields like healthcare and assist individuals with disabilities. Brain-reading, also known as neural decoding, involves analyzing the activity of multiple voxels (3D pixels) in the brain in response to a given stimulus. This is done through fMRI (Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging), which detects changes in blood flow and oxygenation levels in the brain. By decoding the patterns of brain activity associated with specific stimuli, researchers can gain insight into how the brain processes information and perceives the world. This has implications for understanding cognitive processes and potentially developing brain-computer interfaces.

 In my theory, this can also be applied to animals too. Chimpanzees are the closest to humans based on comparisons of anatomy and genetics according to science, I don’t see any reason why their brains can’t be read. I found inspiration from a sci-fi thriller movie called "ATLAS." The storyline follows Atlas Shepherd, a skilled data analyst, who becomes part of a mission to apprehend a rogue robot. In the movie, Atlas uses a cutting-edge device known as a Neural Link, which enables a one-way transfer of data and commands from the human brain to a high-powered ARC suit controlled by artificial intelligence (AI). This technology allows her to seamlessly interact with and control the advanced suit, creating a gripping narrative that explores the intersection of human cognition and machine capabilities.

 This cutting-edge technology has the potential to significantly benefit individuals and students with a range of disabilities, including autism, dyslexia, paralysis, blindness, and deafness. Specifically, for those with paralysis, this technological transformation offers the promise of restoring movement and control. By using brain-computer interfaces, individuals who are unable to move their limbs can potentially regain mobility by harnessing the power of their thoughts to control assistive devices such as wheelchairs. This has the potential to significantly improve the quality of life for individuals with paralysis.

 The system continuously learns and adapts to individual users, improving accuracy and efficiency over time. Through the use of personalized machine learning models, the device evolves to become increasingly effective with regular use, effectively sculpting its functionality to match the user's specific requirements.

 The development of brain-reading robots using brain-computer interface (BCI) technology can transform healthcare and assist individuals with disabilities. This technology offers benefits for people with paralysis by restoring movement and control. Exploring neural decoding in animals like chimpanzees is an intriguing area for future research, with the potential to make the world a better place and full of knowledge.