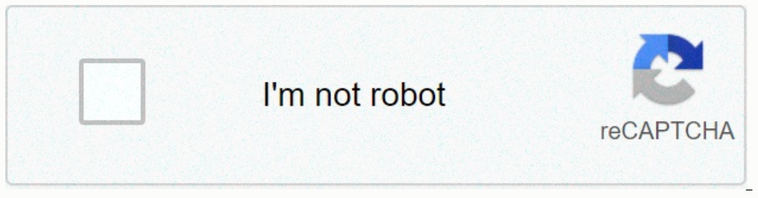

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Creating a perfect human

International researchers report that they have established a brain-to-brain interface between humans and humans, allowing two humans to separate them by the Internet to communicate with each other consciously without additional sensory cues. One researcher attached to the Brain Computer Interface (BCI) in India successfully sent words into the brains of another researcher in France who wore a computer-to-brain interface (CBI) in the short term. In recent years, researchers have begun reading your brain activity quite well. - Your thoughts A commercial brain computer interface that you can plug into your computer's USB port has been around for four or five good years now, and in the last couple of years we've seen. Advanced BCIs that can be implanted directly into your brain To establish a brain connection with the brain (such as telepathy), you need to have another side of the equation, however: you have to be able to get some information and input into someone else's brain, and as you can imagine, it is proving a little more difficult. However, now an international team of researchers has cracked it. On the BCI side of things, the researchers used a fair standard EEG (electroencephalogram) from Neuroelectrics for the CBI, which requires more relevant settings, with the use of transcranial magnetic stimulator (TMS) TMS, quite similar to TDCS, which can stimulate the area of neurons in your brain, but instead of electricity to use magnets. The main thing is that TMS is not invasive - it can stimulate your brain (and make you think or feel it some way). Without really cutting into your brain and using certain electrodes (see: deep brain stimulation). This is how the brain system works per brain. Read the sender's thoughts — in this case, the sender thinks about moving the recipient's hand or foot. Thinking about the foot is equivalent to binary 0, while the hand is binary 1 with a little time/effort, all words can be encoded as a stream of words and zero. These encrypted words are sent (over the Internet or other networks) to recipients who wear TMS TMS, focusing on the recipient's visual cortex. When TMS receives 1 from the sender, it stimulates the regions in the visual cortex that produce phosphene - a phenomenon where you see flash light without light actually hitting your retina (when you rub your eyes, etc.) recipients see these phosphenes at the bottom of them. Field by flash decoding — Flash phosphene = 1, no phosphene = 0 — The recipient can read the words sent, you are correct in thinking that this is a rather complex and meandering way to send messages from one brain to another. But for now, this is truly a state of art. As you can see, this method is neatly sideways, the fact that we do not know how the human brain encodes data. - And so for now, instead of importing native text. [Research: 10.1371/journal.pone.0105225 – conscious brain-to-brain communication in humans using non-invasive technology] The sender / EEG on the left, receptor / TMS on the right, reads our remarkable story: the remarkably low energy consumption of the human brain and how computers may mimicstill performance, although it seems a little hard work, there is no denying that this is a conscious and non-invasive brain connection. While the recipient doesn't go anywhere fast (TMS is huge), it's not hard to imagine a lightweight small EEG that allows the sender to constantly stream ideas back to the recipient. I'm sure we're no more than a couple of years from a setting that allows recipients to walk around as well — at that point, let's say we're progressing to decipher brain activity in general, you'll have a constant brain link to the brain, which will help you know what friends/family/loved ones are thinking. The future will be fun and/or awesome and/or an amazing place to live in friends. Most of us are familiar with cloning. Scientists used eggs from sheep and removed the nucleus containing mostly genetic material. All that's left is the eggs waiting, full of new genetic advice - a new yolk, if you will, then they remove the nucleus from another sheep egg and put it in the first. The new egg is then implanted into a representative sheep that carries and sends a clone of the animal with a nucleus filling the egg. The creation of chimera is mostly the same. The only big difference is the source of the transplanted nucleus. In the case of human hybrids, pigs, eggs come from pigs, and the nucleus comes from humans. In fact, embryos are almost all human - scientists estimate that only 0.1 percent of the animal's genetic material occurs is pig DNA [Source: Telegraph] Left behind in eggs, mitochondrial DNA amounts to only 37 mitochondria as cell power supply. In contrast, the nucleus has 29,000 genetic recommendations [Source: Telegraph], since the nucleus comes from humans, embryos that occur almost entirely humanly. Why not stick to human embryos? Since that type of research is very expensive, there are ethical problems, and in some places it is hardly legal. In addition, these embryos and their stem cells are not implanted in humans. They do it for research purposes only. The study of human pig hybrids has many goals, but the comprehensive theme is to research the human disease process for the purpose of finding a cure. The idea is to implant the nucleus of eggs from humans with the disease - particularly familial heart disease, by looking at whether DNA from people with a life-threatening genetic condition dictates the development of cells at an early stage. How scientists hope to learn more about the inner workings of heart disease to facilitate better and possibly treatable treatments? The relevant goal of the research is to gain a better understanding of the interaction between mitochondrial DNA and nuclear DNA. Each species comes from different species, the problems affecting the development of new ones are more obvious. With the understanding that cell structures affect each other's growth, pharmaceutical treatments for genetic defects, along with lab-grown stem cells that can reverse spinal injuries, heart disease, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's, are closer to reality. This type of research is in its early stages and it remains to be seen whether DNA from two different products can work together effectively enough to provide real scientific benefits. That's one argument against funding such studies - it's not easy to get DNA from different plants to communicate, and some researchers think it's more than just sticking to all human embryos. Many believe that combining humans with pigs diminishs human dignity. The response from scientists in favor of this research is simple: researchers have an ethical duty to find human diseases and save human lives. Whether it is a viable human pig hybrid embryo and provides useful results remains to be seen. However, what is certain is that we will not see humans hoof all over the internet, at least not soon. For more information about hybrid cloning and related topics, hoof it to the link on the next page. Scientists speculated in the 1970s that chimpanzees share nearly 99 percent of our genetic makeup. It's a good guess - research a decade later proves they're correct. Humans do, after all, there is a lot in with other species of animals. We feel pain, and if you've ever watched a cat try to jump on a hot stove and retreat quickly, you'll decide what the cat does as well. We are emotional, and as every dog owner can tell you, their dog friends exhibit happy, affectionate and depressed behaviors, and if you observe chimpanzees - a breed believed by many to share with humans - you will see many traits and behaviors that look more like humans than humans. So what makes a small difference of 1 percent between humans and chimpanzees? On a genetic level, DNA comparisons reveal some changes - slightly mutated genes here, different proteins there. These deviations show us why human jaws are smaller than chimpanzees and why we are more or less susceptible to certain diseases. Although genes are remarkably similar, their expression is not. Think this way: can sand and water combine to keep glass or sand wet, but advances in evolution, religious, artistic, literary or moral decision-making? On a cognitive level, humans differ greatly from most species. We have the capacity for mathematics, language, invention, mechanical adaptation and music to create communities, but there is a wide gulf between communities and human cultures, and while chimpanzees express self-awareness by self-awareness in the mirror, there is not any evidence that this self-awareness led them to ponder the great mysteries of the universe (which in their case may be prompted by the question of what makes chimpanzees? These common differences seem to make humans, souls, and what makes humans human. What defines and treats spirituality as a question philosopher has pondered since ancient times. By the time of the death of Socrates in the fifth century, the word spirituality was used in the same way that the current use - not only that distinguishes life from death, but is responsible for the sense of justice, looking at introspection and our various emotional states . Regardless, our thoughts seem more complicated than other species. It may be argued that this is because we are Chimp 2.0 - a better version of the base model. Power