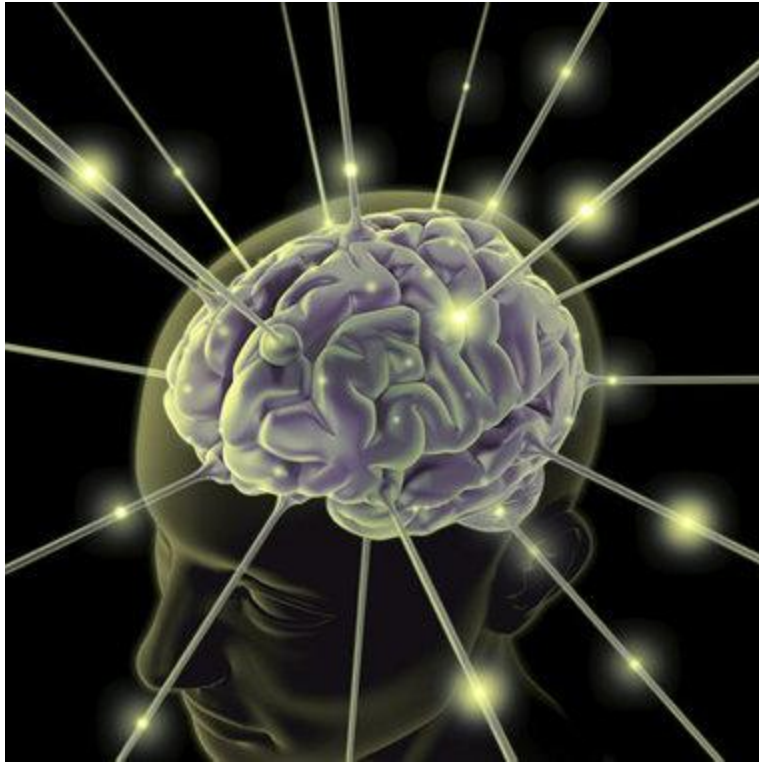


Can A Satellite Read Your Thoughts? - Physics Revealed - Part 4

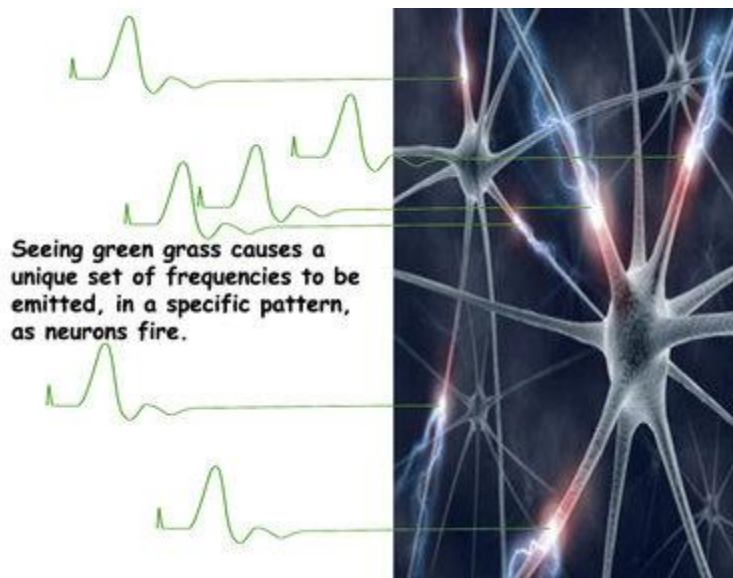
Oct 9, 2010 2:48 PM EDT

By [Deep Thought](#)

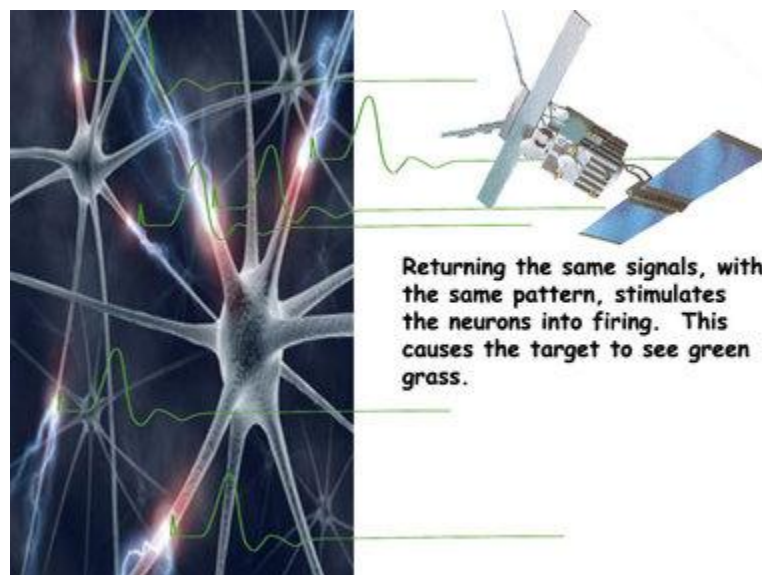
[Bio: "I'm an IT specialist by trade, so the A.I. behind this falls into my area. But I also have a solid background in physics and electronics, having switched to IT from this field."]



Hardware hacking taken to a whole new level...



The brain emits weak radio waves that can be detected and matched against a database of neural network patterns to reveal what was being thought.



Amounting to a security flaw, a radio transmitter can "replay", or transmit, those same frequencies and patterns causing a person to experience sound, images, thoughts, feelings, tastes and smells.

advertisement

In the last article, we refined our figures for the detection of weak radio emissions, from a single neuron, at orbital distances. Whilst the signal was weak, less than -200dBW, it was nothing outrageous that a modern satellite array could not detect. In this article, I have decided to fill in some of the missing blanks when it comes to the actual mechanism that betrays our thoughts.

For those that have a deeper interest, or indeed are involved in Neuroscience, I have come across a scientific paper which should outline the principle in more scientific terms. The following paper, published in 1995, describes the electromagnetic induction of "fundamental algorithms", or neural networks, to generate any sensory perception required. We will get to how this functions in a moment, for now, have a quick read:

On the possibility of directly accessing every human brain by electromagnetic induction of fundamental algorithms.

Persinger, MA.

Behavioural Neuroscience Laboratory, Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada.

Abstract

Contemporary neuroscience suggests the existence of fundamental algorithms by which all sensory transduction is translated into an intrinsic, brain-specific code. Direct stimulation of these codes within the human temporal or limbic cortices by applied electromagnetic patterns may require energy levels which are within the range of both geomagnetic activity and contemporary communication networks. A process which is coupled to the narrow band of brain temperature could allow all normal human brains to be affected by a subharmonic whose frequency range at about 10 Hz would only vary by 0.1 Hz.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/7567396?dopt=Citation>

For our astute readers that have been following this series, this is identical to the implied mechanism cited by the [Defense Technical Information Center \(DTIC\)](#) in 1977. A full 18 years prior to the release of the above paper. The description is as follows:

The writer discusses Kogan's calculation on information transmission. While he points out that the calculations should not be considered as proof of the validity of the magnetic nature of telepathic signals nor if the existence of telepathy, he suggests that, if telepathy exists and if it takes place by means of radio waves, then one should look in the range of wavelengths of 300-1000 km.

So, how does this actually work?

Hacking The Brain

To understand the issue a little clearer, we will need to treat the human brain much like a computer with dedicated hardware. In this respect, what we are looking for is one, or more, security flaws that we can exploit. So, we have to come at this much like a hacker would.

We know from our previous articles that the brain emits weak radio frequencies in the sub-1000Hz range. The principles of radio tell us anything that can produce a radio signal, can also

accept one. Thus, we have overcome our first major hurdle, the establishment of a physical transport layer. A physical transport layer allows for two-way communications.

Given that we know that no information is directly encoded onto the radio waves, the frequencies are unique due to axon properties and the supply of energy will cause a neuron to fire, we have now established a data transport layer. That is, data is not communicated, it is stimulated in the target and the target experiences whatever that stimulation corresponds to.

If we return to our hacker analogy, what we have found is the human brain, whilst using a spread spectrum and a highly discreet frequency response to eliminate cross-talk, is unable to label information and determine that it has been processed before. In short, the human brain is vulnerable to what is known as a replay attack.

I have provided two diagrams, on the right hand side, to explain how this functions. If we look at diagram two, we can observe how the neurons, when viewing green grass, emits a specific pattern of radio waves at certain frequencies. If we now look at diagram three, we can observe that transmitting this pattern and frequencies back to the brain will result in the target seeing green grass. Of course, there are certain limitations and we will discuss them in a moment.

As we can see, anything we can possibly experience can be reduced to certain patterns and frequencies emitted from the human brain. As such, any experience can be faked by a computer and sent to your brain. Thus, it is a matter of recognizing these patterns and frequencies and this brings us back to the first citation in this article.

As human beings, we all assume that we are unique and that should be the case with our brains. As much as we would wish this to be true, it is simply not. We all must perform the same functions and be wired relatively similarly to conduct those functions. The reason we can all, for the most part, see, touch, smell, hear and taste indicates that we all have the same basic circuitry that allows these perceptions to function. With pattern matching and a large database we can build a library of thoughts, feelings, images, opinions and sounds that are generally applicable to anyone.

Thus, as the above citation calls it, we all have certain fundamental algorithms. As such, we all emit very similar patterns and frequencies due to this similar wiring. The slight variations that do occur, prevent us from emitting radio waves that would cause interference in all of our perceptions. If this were not the case, we would experience each others thoughts, vision, auditory and emotional experiences every minute of every day. Again, for our astute readers, this would indicate limited acts of natural telepathy due to wave propagation and frequency response. That, however, is a completely different story.

The limitation that I mentioned earlier are the result of actively processing input. That is, whilst I can put phosphenes or bright images in your vision, I may not be able to put more subtle or complex images. The problem is that the neurons are already firing and I have only two choices, interrupt or accelerate. That would usually translate to either darkness, or a bright spot. A similar issue exists with all sensory input. As a result, it is not possible to place someone into a VR type

environment, but it is possible to scramble their inputs, causing wide spread malfunctions, hallucinations and loss of motor skills.

The Dark Side

That's pretty much it for the technical side of the mechanism, but the real question would be, what would it be like? Well, if I got you to think of the phrase "Hello World!" and recorded the associated frequencies and patterns, I could retransmit them and you would feel that you have just thought the words "Hello World!", in your own inner voice. Unless you had extensive experience with the A.I. and a very deep understanding of your own mind, then it would be impossible to tell the difference.

Now, imagine a merger talks, or even political agreement. To get a person to commit to an agreement, I simply transmit a copy of my own feelings of acceptance to the target. They now feel the way you do about the agreement and will sign. It is also possible to block certain thoughts, or feelings of negativity, and even place your own counter-arguments to these thoughts directly into their mind. As far as the target is concerned, it was their own idea and they did it out of their own free will.

Why debate when you can impose your will?

URL http://deephought.newsvine.com/_news/2010/10/09/5262967-can-a-satellite-read-your-thoughts-physics-revealed-part-4