

## AN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE APPROACH TO BRAIN SIMULATION

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### ABSTRACT

This research paper investigates the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Brain Simulation aiming to enhance our understanding of brain functionality and its complex processes. With the advancement of technologies simulating brain activity has become increasingly feasible. The paper reviews the foundational ideas on mimicking the complex dynamics of human brain, how technologies are used to emulate neural activity, synaptic interactions, and cognitive functions. It addresses the technical challenges of replicating the brain's intricate architecture and discusses the potential of AI to uncover new insights into neurological diseases and disorders. The study begins with the historical overview of Turing Test which provided a framework to researches to build human-like intelligence. The study provides a review of how AI and ANNs are employed to model the intricate dynamics of the human brain, focusing on their ability to replicate neural activity, synaptic interactions, and complex behaviours. It also addresses the challenges in brain simulation, such as the need for large-scale data, high computational power, and the difficulty in modelling the brain's immense complexity. The study concludes with insights into future research directions, advocating for interdisciplinary collaboration and innovation to push the boundaries of what these technologies can achieve in solving real-world problems and advancing human knowledge.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence; Brain Simulation ; Artificial Neural Network ; Turing Test

### INTRODUCTION

The human brain, with its intricate network of billions of neurons and trillions of synapses, remains one of the most complex and enigmatic systems in existence. Understanding the brain's structure, function, and dynamics is crucial for unravelling the mysteries of consciousness, cognition, and neurological disorders. In the field of computational neuroscience, Brain Simulation seeks to unravel the brain's complexities at multiple levels. Brain simulation is used to study brain functions such as perception, memory, decision making and learning. The ultimate goal of brain simulation is to uncover fundamental principles of brain function and develop artificial brain.

Artificial intelligence plays a crucial role in brain simulation by providing the computational tools and techniques necessary to model and analyze the complex interaction within neural networks. The foundation of brain simulation lies in the intersection of neuroscience and artificial intelligence drawing upon the principles from both the fields to replicate the structure and function of human brain in computational

methods. The study of brain activities and IT participation have their antecedents in the second half of 20<sup>th</sup> century when Alan Turing proposed The Turing Test in 1950.<sup>[1]</sup> This test has provided a benchmark for evaluating the cognitive capabilities of artificial systems.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Role of Turing Test

The Turing Test, introduced by Alan Turing in 1950, is a crucial milestone in the history of artificial intelligence (AI). It came to light in his paper titled 'Computing Machinery and Intelligence.' Turing aimed to address a profound question: **Can machines mimic human-like intelligence?**

The Turing Test is significant because it addresses the question of whether a machine can exhibit intelligence in a way that is perceptually equivalent to human intelligence. It has influenced the development of artificial intelligence research and has spurred ongoing debate about the nature of intelligence, consciousness, and the possibility of creating machines that can think and reason like humans.

There are typically three participants involved in the test:

1. **Human Participant:** This participant is a real human being who communicates with the judge through the text-based interface. The human's goal is to convince the judge that they are human and not a machine.
2. **Machine Participant:** The machine participant is an artificial intelligence system or computer program designed to simulate human-like conversation and behaviour. The machine's goal is to convince the judge that it is human, thereby passing the Turing Test.
3. **Human Evaluator:** The human judge, also known as the evaluator, interacts with the other two participants through a text-based interface without knowing which is which. The judge's role is to determine, based on the responses they receive, which participant is human and which is a machine. The judge's goal is to identify the machine accurately.

These three participants interact with each other in a controlled environment, often through written text exchanges. If the judge cannot reliably identify which participant is the machine, the machine is said to have passed the Turing Test.

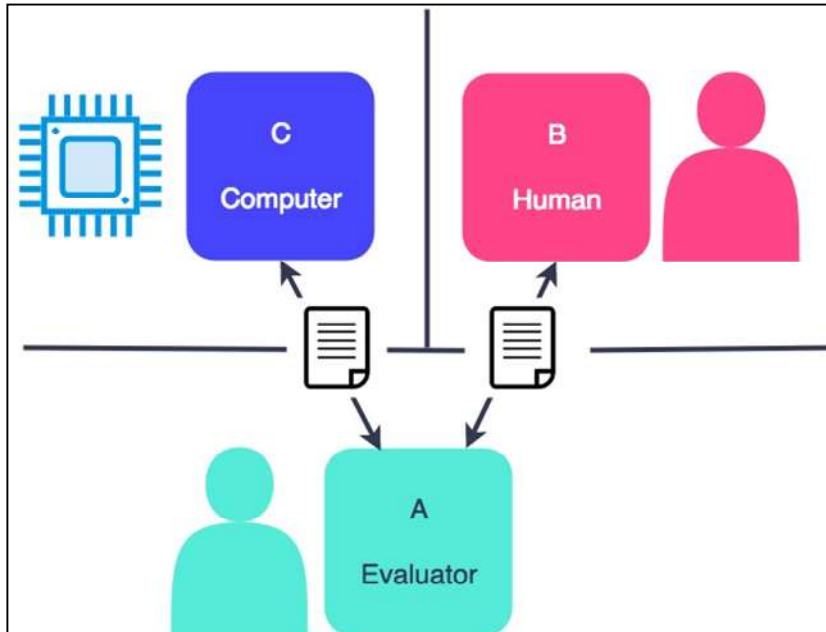


Fig. 1: The Turing Test <sup>[2]</sup>

The following are the key features to pass the Turing test:

1. **Natural Language processing:** for communication in general human language.
2. **Knowledge Representation:** to store and retrieve information.
3. **Automated Reasoning:** To use previously stored information.
4. **Machine Learning:** to adapt new changes and recognize patterns.
5. **Computer Vision:** to recognize surroundings.
6. **Robotics:** to act upon surroundings.

The Turing test itself is not a directly used in brain simulation, but it provides a framework for assessing the progress and limitations of brain simulation efforts, guiding researchers in refining their models and algorithms to better approximate human-like intelligence.

### Origin of Artificial Neural Networks

While passing the Turing Test has been a milestone in AI, the test itself has some limitations:

1. Test only measures machine's capability to mimic human language.
2. Test is human biased.

3. Test does not consider the context of conversation.
4. Test has limited scope.

However, the Turing Test has its limitations, such as not being able to measure the depth of understanding of a machine's response. That is where neural networks come in. These networks have the ability to simulate the workings of a human brain and are being used to unravel the complexities of the Turing Test. <sup>[3]</sup>

The origin of neural networks lies in 1943, with the introduction of the first mathematical model of artificial neurons by Warren McCulloch and Walter Pitts, laying the groundwork of artificial neural networks (ANN).

Later in 1957, Rosenblatt a psychologist, Developed the perception, an early neural network model for pattern recognition. While promising, perceptions were limited in their ability to handle complex tasks required for passing the Turing Test.

The introduction of the back propagation algorithm by Geoffrey Hinton, David Rumelhart, and Ronald Williams in 1986 enabled the training of multi-layer neural networks, overcoming earlier limitations and reigniting interest in neural networks.

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **Artificial Neural Network Approach**

The brain is primarily made up of a collection of neurons, all interconnected and firing electric signals back and forth to help the mind interpret things, reason, make decisions, etc. AI researchers at the time sought inspiration from this and tried to mimic the human brain's function by creating artificial neurons.

Neurons are responsible for carrying information throughout the human body. Using electrical and chemical signals, they help coordinate all of the necessary functions of life.

Each neuron is connected to another 1,000 neurons, creating an incredibly complex network of communication. Neurons are considered the basic units of the nervous system. <sup>[4]</sup>

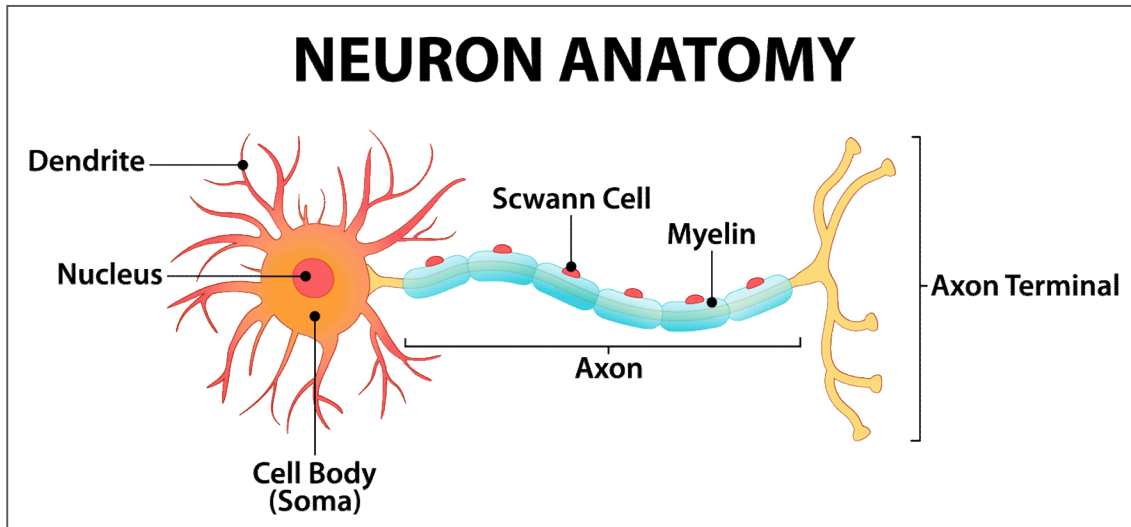


Fig. 2: Structure of a neuron in human brain[5]

Neurons can only be seen using a microscope and can be split into three parts:

**Soma (cell body)** — this portion of the neuron receives information. It contains the cell’s nucleus.

**Dendrites** — these thin filaments carry information from other neurons to the soma. They are the “input” part of the cell.

**Axon** — this long projection carries information from the soma and sends it off to other cells. This is the “output” part of the cell. It normally ends with a number of synapses connecting to the dendrites of other neurons. Both dendrites and axons are sometimes referred to as nerve fibers.

**Synapse**--It is the chemical junction between the terminal of one neuron and the dendrites of another neuron.

Artificial neural networks have taken direct inspiration from human neural networks. Even though a large part of the human brain’s functions remains a mystery, we do know this much: biological neural pathways or networks allow the brain to process massive amounts of information in the most complex ways imaginable, and that’s precisely what scientists are trying to replicate via artificial neural networks. <sup>[6]</sup>

The core components in this case are artificial neurons, with each neuron receiving inputs from multiple nearby neurons, multiplying them according to assigned weights, adding them and then passing the sum along to one or more neighbouring neurons. But some artificial neurons may apply an activation function to the output before it is passed to the next variable.

ANN consists of three layers:

- Input Layer: for accepting data from external sources
- Hidden layer: For processing the data
- Output Layer: It provides output in the form of response to the input received.

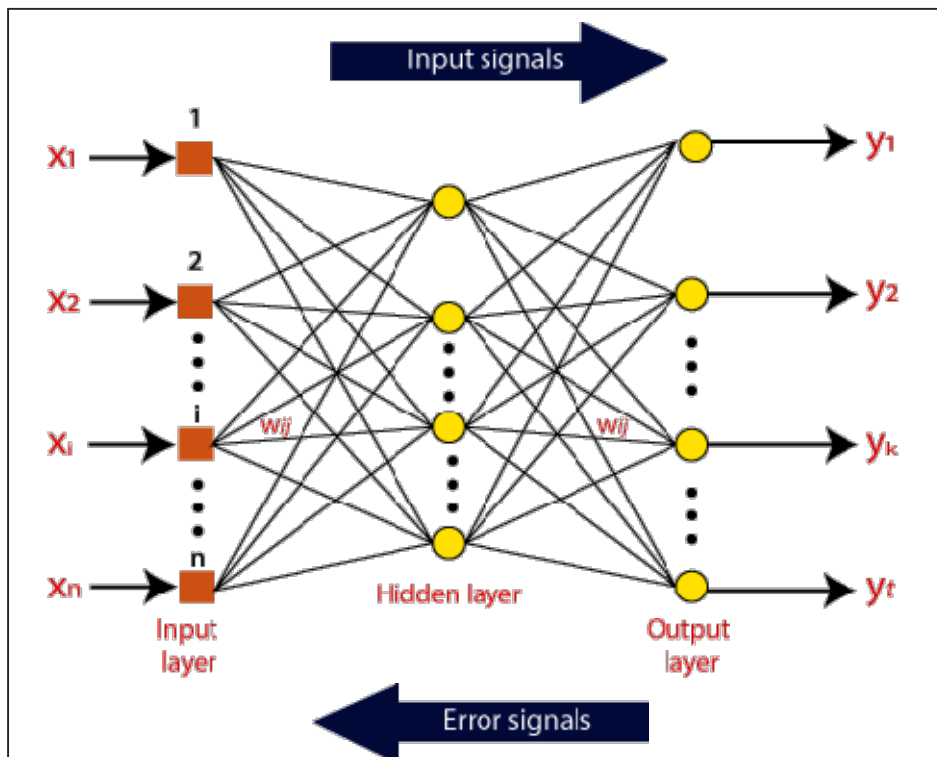


Fig 3. Structure of Artificial neuron

Artificial Neural Networks contain artificial neurons which are called units. Units are interconnected from one layer to another. Each of these connections has weights that determine the influence of one unit on another unit. As the data transfers from one unit to another, the neural network learns more and more about the data which eventually results in an output from the output layer.

## Human Brain Vs Artificial Neural Network

Comparing artificial neural networks (ANNs) to biological neurons involves understanding their differences in structure, function, and behaviour. Here's a comparison between the two:

<b>Human Brain</b>	<b>Artificial Neural Network</b>
Dendrites to carry information	Input Nodes to carry information
Cell nucleus or Soma receives information	Nodes receives information
Synapses (connection between neurons)	Weights (numerical values associated with connection between nodes)
Axon (output part of the cell)	Output Nodes(output part of cell)
Synaptic Plasticity (ability of synapses to become stronger or weaker)	Back propogation (technique used for learning, which adjusts the weights between nodes)
Structure is highly complex with dendrites,soma,axon.	Structure is organized into three layers.
Processes information through electromagnetic signals and synaptic plasticity.	Processes information using mathematical operations and algorithms.

## RESULTS

Neural networks have emerged as a powerful framework for brain simulation. Neural networks, inspired by the brain's structure and function, consist of interconnected neurons that process information in layers. The integration of neural networks in brain simulation has profound implications for both neuroscience and AI. In neuroscience, these models help researchers understand the underlying mechanisms of brain function and dysfunction. They provide a platform for testing hypotheses about neural processes and can lead to the discovery of new therapeutic targets for neurological disorders.

In AI, brain-inspired models offer a new paradigm for developing intelligent systems. By emulating the brain's architecture and dynamics, these models can achieve higher levels of performance and adaptability compared to traditional AI approaches.

## **Applications of AI based brain simulation**

1. Medical research and Healthcare: Simulating brain activity help researchers to study brain disease like Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, epilepsy, and schizophrenia. Mayo Clinic is using artificial intelligence to improve brain stimulated devices that can treat movement and psychiatric disorders. <sup>[7]</sup>
2. Blue Brain is a technology that is powered by Artificial Neural Networks (ANN). This is one of the advanced applications of Artificial Intelligence to the human brain aiming to address many of the problems that are involved in brain dysfunctions, the human mind and consciousness. <sup>[8]</sup>
3. Education and training: AI-based brain models can be used in virtual reality environments to create realistic training simulations for medical students and professionals.
4. **Speech Recognition:** Speech recognition relies heavily on artificial neural networks (ANNs). With the introduction of deep learning, several forms of neural networks have become the only way to acquire a precise classification.<sup>[9]</sup>

## **Challenges**

1. Neural Networks Are a 'Black Box'
2. Neural Networks May Take a Long Time to Develop
3. Neural Networks Require Lots of Data
4. Neural Networks Are Computationally Expensive

## **CONCLUSION**

In this paper we have explored the AI based approach to brain simulation. We have discussed the role of Turing test in discovery of artificial neural networks that lead to mimicking of complex structure of human brain. We examined the contributions of machine learning and neural networks, particularly in their ability to emulate certain cognitive functions and contribute to the development of artificial general intelligence. The research revealed that while substantial progress has been made in understanding and simulating various brain functions, there remains a considerable gap between current models and the full spectrum of human cognitive and neural processes. It became evident that neural networks serve as a potent tool in our quest for brain simulation.

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