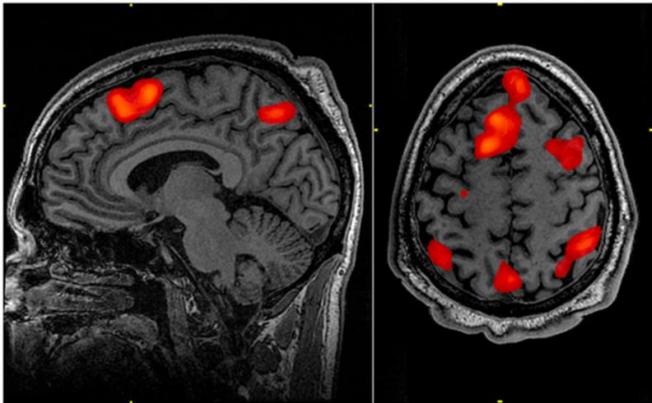


Brain scanners allow scientists to 'read minds'—could they now enable a 'Big Brother' future?

9 February 2017, by Julia Gottwald And Barbara Sahakian



The brain during memory tasks. Credit: John Graner/wikipedia

Are you lying? Do you have a racial bias? Is your moral compass intact? To find out what you think or feel, we usually have to take your word for it. But questionnaires and other explicit measures to reveal what's on your mind are imperfect: you may choose to hide your true beliefs or you may not even be aware of them.

But now there is a technology that enables us to "read the mind" with growing accuracy: [functional magnetic resonance](#) imaging (fMRI). It measures [brain activity](#) indirectly by tracking changes in blood flow – making it possible for neuroscientists to observe the brain in action. Because the technology is safe and effective, fMRI has [revolutionised our understanding of the human brain](#). It has shed light on areas important for speech, movement, memory and many other processes.

More recently, researchers have used fMRI for more elaborate purposes. One of the most

remarkable studies comes from Jack Gallant's lab at the University of California. His team showed movie trailers to their volunteers and managed to [reconstruct these video clips](#) based on the subjects' brain activity, using a machine learning algorithm.

In this approach, the computer developed a model based on the subject's brain activity rather than being fed a pre-programmed solution by the researchers. The model improved with practice and after having access to enough data, it was able to decode brain activity. The reconstructed clips [were blurry](#) and the experiment involved extended training periods. But for the first time, brain activity was decoded well enough to reconstruct such complex stimuli with impressive detail.

Enormous potential

So what could fMRI do in the future? This is a topic we explore in our new book [Sex, Lies, and Brain Scans: How fMRI Reveals What Really Goes on in our Minds](#). One exciting area is lie detection. While early studies were mostly interested in finding the brain areas involved in telling a lie, more recent research tried to actually use the technology as a lie detector.

As a subject in these studies, you would typically have to answer a series of questions. Some of your answers would be truthful, some would be lies. The computer model is told which ones are which in the beginning so it gets to know your "brain signature of lying" – the specific areas in your brain that light up when you lie, but not when you are telling the truth.

Afterwards, the model has to classify new answers as truth or lies. The typical accuracy reported in the literature [is around 90%](#), meaning that nine out of ten times, the computer correctly classified answers as lies or truths. This is far better than traditional

measures such as the polygraph, which is thought to be only about [70% accurate](#). [Some companies](#) have now licensed the lie detection algorithms. Their next big goal: getting fMRI-based [lie detection](#) admitted as evidence in court.

They have [tried several times now](#), but the judges have ruled that the technology is not ready for the legal setting – 90% accuracy sounds impressive, but would we want to send somebody to prison if there is a chance that they are innocent? Even if we can make the technology more accurate, fMRI will never be error proof. One particularly problematic topic is the one of false memories. The scans can only reflect your beliefs, not necessarily reality. If you falsely believe that you have committed a crime, fMRI can only confirm this belief. We might be tempted to see [brain scans](#) as hard evidence, but they are only as good as your own memories: ultimately flawed.

Still, this raises some chilling questions about the possibility for a "Big Brother" future where our innermost thoughts can be routinely monitored. But for now fMRI cannot be used covertly. You cannot walk through an airport scanner and be asked to step into an interrogation room, because your thoughts were alarming to the security personnel.

Undergoing fMRI involves lying still in a big noise tube for long periods of time. The computer model needs to get to know you and your characteristic brain activity before it can make any deductions. In many studies, this means that subjects were being scanned for hours or in several sessions. There's obviously no chance of doing this without your knowledge – or even against your will. If you did not want your brain activity to be read, you could simply move in the scanner. Even the slightest movements can make fMRI scans useless.

Although there is no immediate danger of undercover scans, fMRI can still be used unethically. It could be used in commercial settings without appropriate guidelines. If academic researchers want to start an fMRI study, they need to go through a thorough process, explaining the potential risks and benefits to an ethics committee. No such guidelines exist in commercial settings. Companies are free to buy fMRI scanners and

conduct experiments with any design. They could show you traumatising scenes. Or they might uncover thoughts that you wanted to keep to yourself. And if your scan shows any medical abnormalities, they are not forced to tell you about it.

Mapping the brain in great detail enables us to observe sophisticated processes. Researchers are beginning to unravel the brain circuits involved in [self control](#) and [morality](#). Some of us may want to use this knowledge to [screen for criminals](#) or [detect racial biases](#). But we must keep in mind that fMRI has many limitations. It is not a crystal ball. We might be able to detect an implicit racial bias in you, but this cannot predict your behaviour in the real world.

fMRI has a long way to go before we can use it to fire or incarcerate somebody. But neuroscience is a rapidly evolving field. With advances in clever technological and analytical developments such as machine learning, fMRI might be ready for these futuristic applications sooner than we think. Therefore, we need to have a public discussion about these technologies now. Should we screen for terrorists at the airport or hire only teachers and judges who do not show evidence of a [racial bias](#)? Which applications are useful and beneficial for our society, which ones are a step too far? It is time to make up our minds.

This article was originally published on [The](#)

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Provided by The Conversation

APA citation: Brain scanners allow scientists to 'read minds'—could they now enable a 'Big Brother' future? (2017, February 9) retrieved 16 September 2019 from <https://techxplore.com/news/2017-02-brain-scanners-scientists-mindscould-enable.html>

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