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Mind Unveiled: Cutting-Edge Neuroscience and Precision Brain Mapping

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This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Review Article

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ABSTRACT

Neuroscience, a dynamic field at the forefront of scientific exploration, is unravelling the complexities of the human brain. By merging biology, psychology, physics, and computer science, researchers are gaining profound insights into cognition, behaviour, and the neurological underpinnings of diseases. Brain mapping is a key component of recent advancements. Techniques like fMRI, PET, and DTI offer unprecedented views of brain structure and function. The Human Connectome Project and similar initiatives have produced detailed maps of brain connections, revealing how different regions interact to support cognition and behaviour. These

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maps are crucial for identifying disease biomarkers, predicting treatment responses, and developing targeted therapies. Molecular biology and genetics are also driving progress. Researchers are uncovering the genetic basis of neurological disorders, providing clues about disease susceptibility and progression. Molecular imaging techniques visualise neurotransmitter systems and cellular processes, shedding light on disease mechanisms. The integration of neuroscience with computer modelling and AI is revolutionising research. AI algorithms analyse vast datasets, simulate neural networks, and even decode neural signals for brain-machine interfaces. This has the potential for personalised medicine and ground-breaking treatments. The future holds immense promise. Techniques like optogenetics and single-cell imaging will offer even greater precision in studying brain circuits. However, we must address ethical considerations around data privacy, cognitive enhancement, and brain-altering interventions. Neuroscience is not just about understanding the brain; it's about improving lives. Researchers are striving to conquer neurological disorders and maximize human potential by pushing the boundaries of knowledge and technology while upholding ethical principles.

Keywords: Brain; cognition; behaviour; neuroimaging; genetics; AI.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Central Nervous System (CNS): The Mastermind

The human nervous system, a marvel of biological engineering, orchestrates everything human do, from the intricate dance of thought to the simple act of blinking. This intricate network, weighing a mere three pounds, governs our sensations, emotions, movements, and even the most complex cognitive functions [1]. Demystifying its structure, cellular language, and functional organization unveils the very essence of what makes us human. The nervous system, the maestro behind every action, thought, and sensation, meticulously conducts the symphony of our existence. The central nervous system (CNS), the processing centre, houses the brain, a remarkable organ with specialized lobes. The frontal lobe, the CEO of cognition, handles planning, decision-making, and emotional control. The temporal lobe, our soundstage, interprets music, speech, and stores memories. The parietal lobe, our body mapper, integrates sensory information like touch and spatial awareness. Finally, the occipital lobe, our visual interpreter, allows us to see the world. The spinal cord, the information highway's central hub, relays messages between the brain and the body, while also controlling reflexes. Branching outwards is the peripheral nervous system (PNS), a vast network acting as a two-way street. Sensory nerves carry information about touch, temperature, and more to the CNS, while motor nerves carry instructions from the brain to muscles and organs [2]. The autonomic nervous system, further divided into sympathetic and parasympathetic branches, regulates involuntary actions like heart rate and digestion, maintaining a delicate physiological balance. From processing information to controlling actions, the CNS and PNS work in beautiful harmony, conducting the symphony of life. The intricate dance of the nervous system relies on two main cellular players: neurons and glia. Neurons, the stars of the show, are specialized communication experts. Each neuron has a cell body containing the nucleus, branching dendrites receiving messages from neighbours, and a long axon transmitting electrical impulses. Axons can be insulated by myelin, sheaths produced by glial cells called oligodendrocytes, which speed up signal travel. When an action potential, a surge of voltage, travels down the axon, it triggers the release of neurotransmitters at the synapse, the junction between neurons [3]. These chemical messengers, like acetylcholine for memory or dopamine for reward, influence the receiving neuron. Glia, the understudies outnumbering neurons ten to one, provide essential support. Astrocytes, the busy backstage crew, regulate the brain's environment by maintaining the blood-brain barrier, controlling ion balance, and feeding neurons. Microglia act as the immune system's sentinels, clearing debris and damaged cells. Finally, Schwann cells, the glia of the peripheral nervous system, take over myelin production for nerves outside the brain and spinal cord. Together, neurons and glia in a coordinated performance orchestrate the symphony of thought, movement, and sensation within our bodies [4].

The human brain, commonly perceived as a complex and apparently chaotic formation, functions as an orchestrated ensemble of specialised areas operating in flawless synchronisation. Every lobe, characterised by its different neuronal populations and complex connections, has a specific function in influencing cognition, perception, and behaviour. Examining the functional organisation of the brain's primary lobes uncovers their essential contributions. The frontal lobe, located at the anterior part of the brain, serves as the director of cerebral activities, supervising cognitive processes such as strategic planning, decision-making, analytical thinking, short-term memory, discernment, self-restraint, and social understanding [5]. The temporal lobe, located on both sides of the brain, is responsible for processing sensory information like sounds. It also plays a crucial role in forming memories, processing emotions, and facilitating social interactions [6]. The parietal lobe, located near the top of the brain, combines sensory information, controls spatial orientation, and focuses attention. The occipital lobe, located in the posterior part of the brain, is responsible for visual processing. It takes in raw visual information and converts it into organised impressions of colour, shape, and motion. Each lobe's specific specialization contributes to our cognitive abilities, supported by a complex network of linkages that allow efficient information flow and coordinated brain function, similar to a well-connected metropolitan centre maximizing efficiency and resilience.

1.2 The Brain: A Collaborative Mastermind, Not Isolated Processors

The brain is the main organ of the human nervous system and, together with the spinal cord, forms the central nervous system. The brain consists of three primary components: the cerebrum, the brainstem, and the cerebellum. The central nervous system governs the bulk of physiological processes by digesting, integrating, and organising sensory input, and deciding on the instructions to be sent to the rest of the body. The brain is located and protected by the cranial bones of the cranium. Ignore the outdated view of the brain as separate calculators. It's more like a well-coordinated symphony orchestra, with specialized sections working together to create intricate experiences [7]. This collaboration is facilitated by the brain's complex "connectome," an extensive network of communication pathways linking various regions. Imagine it as a high-speed internet connecting all the city districts (brain regions). Consider, for example, reading a sentence. The occipital lobe, located in the back, processes and interprets the letters visually. Next, the parietal lobe, sometimes known as the "integration centre," combines the visual information with existing linguistic knowledge. Ultimately, the "meaning maker" (Wernicke's area in the temporal lobe) deciphers the words, enabling comprehension of the sentence. Neuroscience is continuously uncovering fascinating discoveries. Now, we can accurately chart these communication channels, revealing how different brain parts adjust their functions based on experiences [8]. Strong connections between specialized areas are crucial for optimal cognitive function. Research now focuses on "functional networks" in addition to the conventional brain lobes. These teams are akin to highly efficient groups that transcend lobe boundaries, collaborating on specific tasks like daydreaming (default mode network) or intense focus (central executive network). This new understanding of the brain as a collaborative masterpiece is transforming our perspective on learning, memory, and neurological illnesses. It even has the potential to enhance understanding of the brain's learning and adaptation processes, ultimately aiding in the development of more effective educational practices [9].

1.3 Unveiling the Brain's Landscape: Techniques of Brain Mapping

The human brain, the most complex organ in our body, has long captivated scientists and philosophers alike. In our quest to understand its intricate workings, brain mapping has emerged as a powerful tool [10]. These techniques allow us to visualize the brain's structure, activity, and connectivity, offering unprecedented insights into its organization and function.

2. MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING (MRI): UNVEILING THE BRAIN'S ANATOMY

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) stands as a non-invasive cornerstone in neuroimaging, leveraging powerful magnetic fields and radio waves to unveil intricate anatomical details of the brain. The process begins with subjects positioned within a robust magnetic field, aligning the protons in their body's water molecules [11]. Subsequent radio frequency pulses at specific frequencies induce proton energy absorption, altering their orientation [12]. Upon cessation of radio waves, protons realign with the magnetic field, emitting detectable energy signals captured by the MRI scanner [13]. Advanced algorithms then reconstruct these signals into precise 3D images of the brain from multiple angles [14]. MRI's strengths in brain mapping include high-resolution imaging for detailed structural insights, safety due to absence of ionizing radiation enabling repeated scans, and versatility for tasks such as functional imaging and brain chemistry analysis. However, challenges persist, including high costs, potential patient discomfort such as claustrophobia, and limitations with certain metal implants [15].

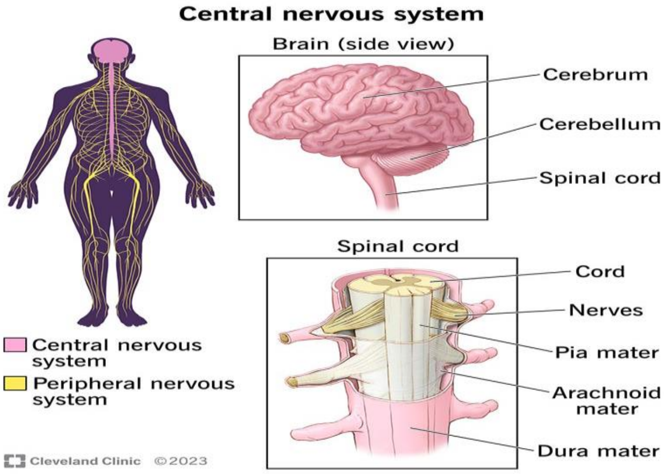

Fig. 1. Showing central nervous system

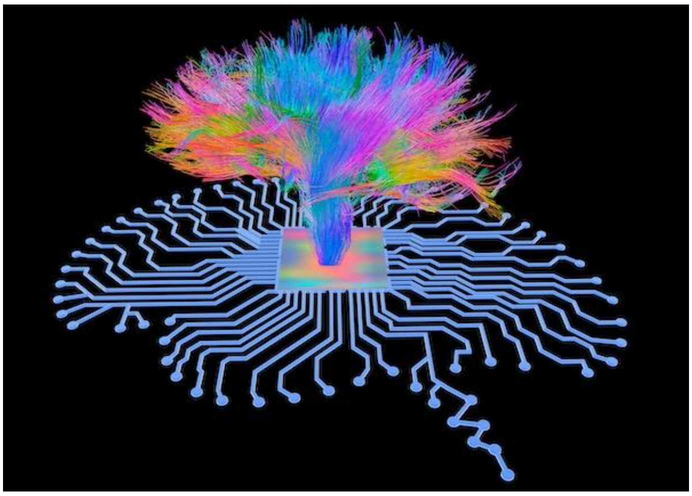

Fig. 2. Brain mapping technologies give us deeper information about where symptoms originate and how to apply precise, effective treatments

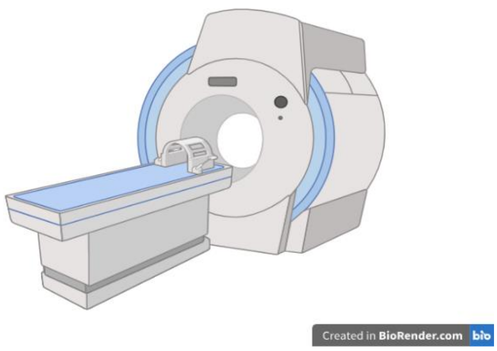

Fig. 3. MRI Machine

Table 1. Summarizes recent research findings that move beyond the traditional view of the brain as a collection of specialized lobes

Brain Function	Traditional View (Lobe-Based)	Modern View (Network-Based)	Research Highlights
Sensory Processing (Vision, Audition, Touch)	Primary sensory areas located in specific lobes (e.g., visual cortex in occipital lobe)	Distributed processing across multiple lobes with feedback loops.	- Integration of sensory information happens early in processing. - Higher-order areas in frontal and parietal lobes contribute to perception. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4762927/
Motor Control (Movement Planning & Execution)	Dedicated motor cortex in frontal lobe.	Motor control involves a network including cerebellum, basal ganglia, and premotor cortex.	- Cortico-basal ganglia circuits crucial for coordinating movement sequences. - Cerebellum fine-tunes motor execution. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6354324/
Language (Speech Production & Comprehension)	Broca's area (motor speech) and Wernicke's area (sensory speech) in frontal and temporal lobes, respectively.	Distributed language network including frontal, temporal, and parietal lobes.	- Functional connectivity between brain regions determines language ability. - Lateralization of language processing can vary across individuals. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK10936/
Memory (Encoding, Consolidation, Retrieval)	Hippocampus (medial temporal lobe) for explicit memory.	Hippocampus works in conjunction with other brain regions depending on memory type (e.g., prefrontal cortex for working memory).	- Encoding involves widespread activation across brain networks. - Memory retrieval depends on reactivating specific encoding patterns. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8611531/
Attention & Executive Functioning	Prefrontal cortex for planning, decision-making, and working memory.	Network involving prefrontal cortex, parietal cortex, and basal ganglia.	- Salience network directs attention to relevant stimuli. - Executive functions rely on dynamic interactions between these regions. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10067884/

2.1 Computerized Tomography (CT Scan) and DTI: A Quick Snapshot

CT scans and DTI scans are two imaging modalities employed for cerebral examination. CT scans, which are now more accessible and efficient, utilise X-rays to get highly detailed cross-sectional images. However, they do carry a slight radiation hazard and have a lower level of resolution. DTI, a specialised MRI method, provides a detailed visualisation of the brain's white matter pathways by measuring the diffusion of water molecules [16]. This allows for a better understanding of the tracts' structural integrity and connectivity. Functional brain mapping techniques such as EEG, MEG, and fMRI offer immediate insights into brain activity. EEG employs scalp electrodes to record electrical impulses from extensive regions of the brain, providing high temporal resolution but limited spatial accuracy [17]. Magnetoencephalography (MEG) is a technique that detects magnetic fields generated by brain currents. It offers excellent spatial resolution, but it is costly and not easily accessible. fMRI utilises blood flow alterations as an indirect means of mapping brain activity, offering high spatial resolution at the expense of a slower response time [18]. These approaches, each possessing distinct advantages and drawbacks, collaborate to reveal the intricate functional structure of the brain.

3. APPLICATIONS OF BRAIN MAPPING: ILLUMINATING DIAGNOSIS, GUIDING TREATMENT, AND BRIDGING THE GAP

Brain mapping has significantly transformed our understanding of the brain by offering profound insights into its structure, functions, and interrelationships. The advancements in these fields have led to significant practical applications in a variety of fields, ranging from healthcare to human-computer interaction [19-25]. Brain mapping techniques, such as MRI, PET, fMRI, and DTI, have significantly revolutionised the diagnosis and treatment of neurological disorders, such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, and brain tumours, in clinical settings. These instruments enable neurologists and neurosurgeons to accurately detect brain abnormalities, plan procedures with precision, and guide therapies to minimise damage to healthy tissue. Furthermore, brain mapping has facilitated the development of brain-computer interfaces (BCIs), allowing direct connections between the brain and external devices. Brain-computer interfaces (BCIs) have the potential to assist people with disabilities, restore sensory capabilities, and enhance the control of artificial limbs [26-30]. Ongoing brain mapping research seeks to comprehend the complex nature of cognitive functions, learning mechanisms, and the neurological foundations of mental health disorders such as depression and anxiety. Brain mapping offers an unmatched level of comprehension from an ethical perspective. Nevertheless, it is imperative to acknowledge and tackle concerns around privacy, accessibility, and proper usage of this technology. Overall, ongoing advancements in brain mapping are uncovering the intricate functions of the human brain, resulting in notable advancements in the realms of science, medicine, and technology [31-35].

4. THE EVOLVING LANDSCAPE OF BRAIN MAPPING: A GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE

4.1 Opto Genetics: Illuminating Neural Circuits with Light

Optogenetics is an innovative approach that uses light to control the activity of specific groups of neurons. The research entails using animals that undergo genetic engineering to express light-sensitive proteins, such as channel rhodopsin or halorhodopsin, in specific groups of neurons. They carry out the operations with remarkable accuracy. These proteins function as minuscule switches within the neurons themselves. Scientists can articulate these proteins to release focused laser beams with precise spatial and temporal precision [36-40]. Channel rhodopsin acts as a molecular switch, turning on the genetically engineered neurons when exposed to light. In contrast, halorhodopsin functions as a chemical mechanism that turns off their activity by blocking it. Through precise manipulation of certain brain circuits, researchers may monitor the subsequent alterations in behaviour in the animal model. This enables them to demonstrate a causal relationship between the activity in certain brain regions and the observed behaviours. Optogenetics provides an unprecedented level of accuracy compared to conventional electrical stimulation methods, as it selectively activates specific neurons. Researchers can use this technique to precisely target and control the activity of certain groups of cells [41]. The temporal precision of light stimulation is particularly remarkable, as it achieves accuracy down to the millisecond level. This refined level of control enables researchers to precisely determine the time of neural activation or inhibition, leading to a more profound comprehension of the brain's dynamic communication. Optogenetic research frequently involves conscious, active animals, which is an intriguing feature. This methodology enables researchers to observe the effects of changing distinct cerebral networks on tangible behaviour in the real world, connecting brain activity with observable actions. Nevertheless, there are restrictions [42-45]. Optogenetic experiments sometimes rely on animal models, which raises ethical questions about animal care. Thorough deliberation is required to ensure that animals involved in such research are treated ethically. Furthermore, the intrusive nature of genetic manipulation prevents the safe and efficient application of optogenetic techniques in humans, given the current state of science [46]. Substantial progress is required prior to the application of optogenetics in human brain research.

4.2 Connectomics: Unveiling the Brain's Wiring Diagram

The human brain, an extensive network of interconnected neurons responsible for detailed information processing, is the primary subject of connectomics, a fast-advancing study focused on mapping its complex network of connections. Connectomics uses advanced techniques like diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) to map white matter pathways, electron microscopy to see individual neuronal connections in great detail, and complex computational models to combine different datasets [47]. Although the task of mapping the complete human connectome is difficult because of the brain's vast complexity and present technical constraints, new advancements in artificial intelligence and high-performance computing provide hopeful opportunities for speeding up research in this field [48]. A complete connectome could lead to a new way of thinking about how the brain works by showing how different parts of the brain work together, how information moves, and what happens when connections get messed up in neurological and psychiatric disorders [49,50].

4.3 Artificial Intelligence (AI): Deciphering the Enigmatic Brain

Artificial intelligence (AI) progressively examines extensive and intricate data from brain mapping to extract meaningful observations. Machine learning algorithms, trained on extensive brain imaging datasets, are the key to AI progress in brain mapping. These algorithms are capable of identifying patterns of brain activity that are associated with cognitive functions and neurological illnesses [51-55]. Deep learning, a specific branch of artificial intelligence (AI), utilises artificial neural networks to analyse complex brain scan pictures, offering improved accuracy in diagnosis and more precise treatment approaches [56]. Also, AI-driven predictive modelling uses patterns found in brain imaging data to identify people who are more likely to develop neurological diseases. This lets doctors start treatment early and prevent neurological diseases [57]. Nevertheless, there are ethical considerations that arise, particularly with regards to the "black box" problem, where certain AI algorithms function in an opaque manner, making transparency in decision-making more complex [58]. Moreover, the vulnerability of AI to bias highlights the significance of ensuring fair dataset selection and unbiased implementation in brain mapping research and practice [59].

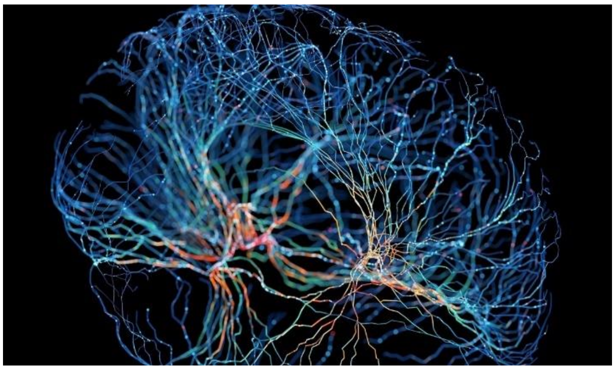

Fig. 4. Brain wiring diagram

Table 2. Explores the ethical considerations surrounding brain mapping, outlining potential risks and proposing solutions for responsible development

Aspect	Potential Risks	Solutions
Privacy	- Access to sensitive information about thoughts, emotions, and intentions. - Potential for misuse of brain data by third parties.	- Develop strong data privacy regulations and anonymization techniques. - Increase public awareness and transparency about data collection and use.
Autonomy	- Coercion or manipulation of individuals to undergo brain mapping procedures. - Loss of control over one's own brain data.	- Establish clear informed consent procedures with emphasis on potential risks and benefits. - Empower individuals with control over their brain data access and use.
Neuro marketing & Exploitation	- Targeting individuals based on their brain responses for manipulative advertising. - Exacerbating social inequalities through brain-based discrimination.	- Create ethical guidelines for neuro marketing practices that prioritize consumer well-being. - Promote fair and unbiased applications of brain mapping technology.
Brain Enhancement & Social Equity	- Unequal access to brain-enhancing technologies could create a cognitive divide. - Potential for misuse to create a "superhuman" class.	- Ensure equitable access to brain mapping and enhancement technologies. - Focus on therapeutic applications that benefit individuals with neurological disorders.
International Collaboration	- Differing ethical standards across countries regarding brain research. - Difficulty in enforcing global regulations on data privacy and access.	- Foster international collaboration among scientists, policymakers, and ethicists. - Develop harmonized ethical frameworks for brain mapping research and applications.

Table 3. The future of neuroscience and brain mapping

Area	Latest Research and Techniques	Potential Applications	Ethical Considerations
Demystifying Consciousness	- Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) and electroencephalography (EEG) to study neural correlates of consciousness - Thalamocortical interactions and global neuronal workspace theories	- Improved understanding of consciousness	- Privacy concerns about brain data
Personalized Medicine	- High-resolution structural imaging and functional connectivity analysis - Tailored interventions using transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS)	- More effective treatments for neurological and psychiatric disorders	- Equity of access to these technologies
Brain Augmentation (BCIs)	- Advancements in BCI precision and user experience - Integration of BCIs with artificial intelligence (AI) for enhanced learning and memory	- Assisting individuals with disabilities - Cognitive enhancement for healthy individuals	- Safeguards for privacy and autonomy - Potential for misuse of brain augmentation technology

As brain mapping advances with optogenetics offering precise neuronal manipulation and AI unlocking vast data analysis, ethical considerations become paramount. Refined targeting within brain regions and closed-loop optogenetic systems for treating neurological disorders hold immense promise [60-65]. However, rigorous safety protocols are needed for human applications. AI's ability to personalize medicine and detect diseases early necessitates explainable algorithms for transparency and avoiding bias. Public education, global ethics frameworks, responsible neurotechnology regulation, and a focus on social good are essential for navigating this evolving landscape [66]. Collaboration among scientists, ethicists, policymakers, and the public is crucial. Open dialogue, prioritizing safety, and working across disciplines can ensure brain mapping serves humanity for generations to come. This could lead to seamless brain-computer interfaces, non-invasive brain stimulation techniques, and a deeper understanding of consciousness [67].

5. THE FUTURE OF NEUROSCIENCE AND BRAIN MAPPING

The human brain, a complex network of interconnected pathways with immense capabilities, is continuously unveiling its mysteries at an increasingly rapid rate [68-75]. Advancements in neuroscience and brain mapping are revolutionising our understanding of consciousness, opening up opportunities for personalised medicine, and pushing the boundaries of enhancing human brain function using brain-computer interfaces (BCIs) [76-85]. Advanced brain mapping techniques like functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) and electroencephalography (EEG) have revolutionized the investigation of consciousness, revealing the neurological correlates that underlie subjective experiences [86-94]. Significant research, published in prestigious journals like Nature Neuroscience and Neuron, has focused on the impact of thalamocortical interactions and global neuronal workspace theories. This research provides a valuable understanding of how consciousness arises from interconnected brain networks. Personalised medicine uses high-resolution imaging and functional connectivity analysis to make exact brain maps of each person. These maps are needed to find and treat specific neuronal circuits that are linked to diseases like Alzheimer's, schizophrenia, and depression [95-97]. This level of accuracy enables the use of customised therapies, such as transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS), which have been shown in recent research published in Science Translational Medicine and JAMA Psychiatry to produce better results for patients compared to conventional methods. BCIs currently occupy a leading position in the field of neuroscience innovation, offering the possibility for significant advancements in various areas, including assistive technology for those with impairments and cognitive enhancement tools for healthy individuals. Studies published in Nature Biotechnology and Nature Reviews Neuroscience have recently integrated BCIs with artificial intelligence (AI). The goal is to improve the accuracy of decoding brain signals and boost cognitive processes. Nevertheless, the importance of ethical issues is significant, underscoring the necessity for deliberate regulation to protect privacy and autonomy in society [98–100]. As we explore this ever-changing environment, these progressions not only enhance our comprehension of the brain but also have the potential to transform healthcare and enhance human abilities to unprecedented extents, guided by a strong dedication to responsible progress and ethical principles.

6. CONCLUSION

Finally, a revolution in neuroscience and brain mapping is imminent. These disciplines can transform healthcare, technology, and our knowledge of humanity through collaboration and ethical stewardship. As neuroscience uncovers the brain's secrets, society must carefully regulate these advances to benefit everyone and protect our values. Neuroscience and brain mapping have transformed our understanding of the brain. Collaboration and innovation are powering ground-breaking research on cognition, behaviour, and neurological illnesses. This voyage has enormous potential for medicine, technology, and our understanding of humanity.

Brain mapping, a neuroscience specialty, accurately maps brain structure and function. It reveals brain pathways, functional networks, and their effects on behaviour and cognition. This effort produced the Human Connectome Project and the Allen Brain Atlas, which give scientists significant resources. MRI, PET, and DTI advances are crucial to modern brain mapping. These non-invasive tools reveal brain activity like never before. fMRI reveals patterns in the brain related to memory, attention, and decision making. This understanding helps researchers identify the neurological underpinnings of mental diseases, enabling targeted therapies and personalised treatment regimens. Neuroimaging advancements go beyond cognition to reveal brain growth. Researchers can now examine the maturation of neural networks, influenced by genetics, environment, and experience. DTI maps white matter pathways, revealing their importance in cognition and information processing. The collaboration between neurology and genetics has led to amazing discoveries. Understanding neurological illnesses' genetics and brain activity molecular pathways improves comprehension. This cross-disciplinary approach accelerates understanding and aids therapy development. The medical implications are huge. Researchers are developing personalized treatments for Alzheimer's and autism based on their neurological bases. DBS may help treat movement disorders and treatment-resistant mental illnesses. In several medical domains, neuroimaging is improving diagnoses and treatment outcomes. The future of neuroscience and brain mapping is bright. Improved resolution, processing speed, and miniaturised sensors promise a more detailed brain image. Single-cell imaging and multi-modal methods reveal brain structure and activity details. Machine learning and AI can alter neuroimaging dataset analysis and brain activity patterns. These advances help detect illness biomarkers, predict therapy responses, and simulate brain networks to explain behaviour and cognition. The integration of neuroscience, robotics, and prosthetics promotes brain-machine interactions. These interfaces allow direct brain-device contact, which could restore motor function in paralysed people, improve cognition, and test human limits. As these fields improve, ethics become more crucial. Considerations must be made for neural data privacy, informed permission for brain research, and equitable access to neuro technologies. Studies of the brain's role in behaviour raise difficult problems regarding free will, accountability, and self-definition. Public participation and interdisciplinary discourse are necessary to resolve these complex ethical issues and create neuroscientific advancement regulations.

DISCLAIMER (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE)

Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc) and text-to-image generators have been used during writing or editing of manuscripts.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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