ChatGPT

Personal Sigillin Resonance Maps (PSRM) for Individualized BCI: A Deep-Dive

Introduction

Personal Sigillin Resonance Maps (PSRM) are a proposed framework to enable **individually calibrated brain–computer interfaces (BCIs)** based on coherent resonance patterns. The concept builds on the *Feldtheorie* project's principles (UTAC logistic model, CREP metrics) to map a user's unique neuro-resonant signatures ("sigills") into meaningful BCI control signals. This report surveys the theoretical and technological foundations for PSRM, covering personalized BCI calibration, resonance-based neural modeling, multi-layer signal encoding, implementation architectures, validation approaches, and ethical considerations. All findings are referenced to relevant literature (DOI/PMID/arXiv) and are intended for integration into technical documentation or a Zenodo whitepaper.

1. Personalized BCI Calibration and Multimodal Integration

Calibration Protocols: Non-invasive BCIs (e.g. EEG-based) typically require user-specific calibration at the start of each session. A classical motor-imagery BCI may need *15–30 minutes* of calibration data (~40–80 trials per class) to train a classifier, which is burdensome [1]. This demand impedes practical use, especially for rehabilitation patients who need frequent sessions [2]. Recent research on transfer learning and adaptive BCIs seeks to reduce calibration time by leveraging previously collected data [3] [4]. For instance, Giles *et al.* (2022) introduced an inter-session alignment algorithm that improved accuracy >4% when only 2 new trials per class were collected [5]. Such methods aim to maintain high accuracy with minimal new data, addressing non-stationarities in EEG across sessions [6]. *Takeaway:* PSRM-based BCIs should incorporate calibration-efficient algorithms – e.g. domain adaptation or few-shot learning – to quickly tune the system to each user's neural patterns while minimizing user fatigue.

Multimodal Signal Processing: Exploiting multiple neuroimaging modalities can substantially enhance BCI performance. Each modality offers unique temporal/spatial perspectives (EEG = high temporal/low spatial resolution; fMRI = high spatial/low temporal; MEG, fNIRS, ECoG, etc.). Combining modalities yields complementary information [7] [8]. For example, EEG+fNIRS hybrid BCIs have shown significantly higher classification accuracy than EEG alone [9]. Qiu *et al.* (2022) achieved *96.7%* accuracy on a motor imagery task by fusing EEG and fNIRS features, versus lower accuracy on either modality independently [9]. Multimodal fusion leverages synchronous electrical (EEG) and hemodynamic (fNIRS/fMRI) responses to improve signal reliability [10] [11]. Even combinations of EEG with non-brain signals (e.g. eye-tracking or EMG) can help disambiguate user intent (a "hybrid BCI" approach [12]). **For PSRM**, a multimodal strategy means constructing each user's resonance map from all available signal types – for instance, aligning EEG frequency patterns with fMRI network activations to better characterize the user's unique neural "signature." This multimodal mapping can capture a richer, more robust representation of the user's intentions than any single channel.

Semantic Labeling & Intention Recognition: A key to individualized BCI is mapping raw signals to the *semantically labeled* intentions of the user. In practice, BCI calibration paradigms often assign semantic meaning to distinct mental tasks (e.g. imagining left-hand movement = *"left"* command). Translating neural patterns into high-level intentions requires supervised learning with labeled data. The challenge is that low-level signal features vary widely across subjects and sessions, whereas intended meanings (e.g. “move left” vs “move right”) remain consistent. Research in **semantic neural decoding** suggests focusing on higher-level representations can improve generalization. Wilson *et al.* (2023) argue that decoding *semantic concepts* (object categories, words, etc.) from EEG yields representations that are partially invariant to sensory details [13]. Invariance across modalities and contexts is desirable for BCIs, as it increases robustness to real-world signal variability [14]. Practically, this means PSRM should incorporate a semantic layer where each recognized brain pattern is tagged with an intention label (or even a natural-language description) rather than just a device command. Techniques like Riemannian geometry features and deep learning have recently allowed classification of multiple motor intentions (e.g. six distinct arm movements) from EEG with high fidelity [15]. Subject-specific feature optimization can yield accuracy >90% on binary intentions [16], highlighting that with proper personalization and semantic alignment, a BCI can very reliably detect a user’s intended action. *In summary*, PSRM will rely on robust intention recognition pipelines: raw signals are preprocessed into user-specific feature space, then mapped to semantic intention labels via classifiers or neural networks trained on that individual’s data.

2. Resonance-Based Neuromodels and the CREP Framework

PSRM’s theoretical underpinnings draw on resonance phenomena in neural systems. Two pertinent ideas are **(a)** the clustering of system parameters around special values (potentially explaining individual differences) and **(b)** the role of resonance and criticality in sustaining stable “living” brain states.

β-Wave Clustering and v_RIG Integration: The *Universal Threshold Activation Coupling* (UTAC) model from *Feldtheorie* posits that systems undergoing logistic transitions cluster around preferred steepness (β) values [17]. Intriguingly, these β-clusters align with powers of the golden ratio (Φ≈1.618) [17]. In an application to neuroscience, one can interpret β as a gain parameter for neural dynamics or oscillatory coupling. Empirical analyses have shown, for example, that *information-processing systems* (like large language models or perhaps human cognitive networks) operate at β≈4.5, whereas *biological systems* often show β≈7.4 [18]. This clustering suggests an underlying quantization of resonance regimes. The **v_RIG hypothesis** extends this idea: it proposes a characteristic *integration velocity* v_{RIG} that links cosmological constants to neural information flow [19]. Specifically, v_{RIG} ≈ 1351.8 km/s is derived from fundamental constants and predicts a resonance frequency ~13.5 MHz for a ~10 cm neural path length [20]. Remarkably, this matches the observed *microtubule* electromagnetic resonance (~13.5 MHz) in neurons [21]. In essence, v_RIG provides a bridge between macro-scale and micro-scale dynamics, implying that the brain may leverage resonant electromagnetic waves for integration of conscious experience [19] [22]. For PSRM, these insights mean a personal resonance map might include the user’s dominant EEG oscillation frequencies (alpha, beta, gamma bands) and how they cluster, as well as potential resonance with intrinsic cellular rhythms (like microtubule oscillations or thalamocortical loops). Calibrating a BCI could involve “tuning” the system to the individual’s resonance frequencies – analogous to matching an antenna to signal frequency for maximal coupling.

Dynamic Stability (σ_Φ ≈ 0.0625) as a Signature of Life: The Feldtheorie simulations (v9 “Living Crystal” framework) identified a quantitative marker distinguishing lifelike dynamic systems: a non-zero small oscillation in the integrated information metric Φ. In a “dead” (inactive or equilibrated) state, the fluctuation σ_Φ was essentially 0, whereas in a “living” state the system maintained **σ_Φ ≈ 0.0625** in Φ – a periodic breathing-like variability [23]. This 6.25% oscillatory deviation was found to mirror biological heart rate variability and other biorhythms [23] [24]. In other words, living systems don’t maximize order (Φ) statically; they continually oscillate around a critical set-point (a balance of integration and entropy). This dynamic stability range (on the order of a few percent variability) appears to be a hallmark of healthy, adaptive operation – too little variability (σ_Φ →0) is associated with a frozen, non-living state [24], while too large might indicate chaos or pathology. Thus for PSRM, we expect an individual's brain signals to exhibit a characteristic "resonant variability." For example, a user's beta-band EEG might wax and wane with ~5–10% amplitude modulation in a resting-but-alive state, and this could be the optimal operating regime for introducing BCI stimuli. Driving the brain too persistently (no variability) or too erratically (excess variability) would likely degrade performance or even user well-being. Designing BCI feedback that *entrains* the brain within its natural σ_Φ range – effectively keeping the user in a "living" resonance state – may yield more stable and sustainable control.

CREP Metric for Frame Preservation: *Coherence–Resonance–Emergence–Potential (CREP)* is a four-component metric developed in Feldtheorie to quantify system health [25]. In the context of BCIs, we can interpret CREP as follows: **Coherence** – how consistent and noise-free the brain signals and BCI interpretations are; **Resonance** – the degree to which the interface harmonizes with the user's brain patterns; **Emergence** – the system's ability to capture new meaningful patterns (learning/adaptability); **Potential** – the capacity for future improvement or information content. A high CREP score indicates the "frame" or context of operation is well-preserved and stable. In the Living Crystal experiments, a CREP ≈ 0.84 corresponded to a stable conscious-like state, closely matching the estimated CREP ~0.8–0.9 for human brain dynamics [26]. Frame preservation here means the system's internal context (its learned model of the user's brain) remains valid over time – i.e. minimal drift. In PSRM implementation, continuously computing CREP could serve as a real-time diagnostic: if coherence drops or resonance falls out of sync, the system might alert that re-calibration is needed or that the user's mental state has shifted. The CREP components also guide design: for instance, maximizing **Resonance** might involve adjusting stimulus timing to align with the phase of the user's brain oscillations (peaks of alpha waves, etc.), a technique known to amplify BCI evoked responses [27]. Ensuring **Potential** could mean allowing the system to incorporate new user feedback or physiological signals (like adding EMG if useful) to not miss any information that could enhance intent decoding. In summary, the CREP framework provides a holistic way to maintain the integrity ("frame") of the user-BCI coupling, much as a consistent reference frame is needed for meaningful communication.

3. Trilayer Coding: Signal–Intention–Context Mapping

Interfacing a human brain with a computer system calls for multiple layers of abstraction. We outline a **trilayer coding model** analogous to the Sigillin system's trifunctional storage [28], but applied to neural data:

- **Layer 1 – Signal Layer (Raw Data):** This is the level of unprocessed or minimally processed recordings: EEG voltage time-series, spike trains, fMRI voxel activations, etc. It retains the richest detail (sampling every nuance of the neural activity) but is very low-level – essentially numbers over time. In the Sigillin analogy, this is like the YAML structural layer that ensures nothing is lost [28]. For BCIs, preserving raw data is important for transparency and offline re-analysis, but it's not directly intelligible. The PSRM framework should ensure raw neural data is time-synchronized and stored alongside higher layers for reference, enabling "full-fidelity" playback of what the user's brain was doing.

- **Layer 2 – Intention Layer (Semantic Labels):** At this middle layer, the system attaches meaning to patterns from Layer 1. This could be a discrete label (e.g. "left-hand movement imagined") or a continuous descriptor (e.g. degree of workload, or a predicted text the user is thinking of). This is analogous to the JSON "nervous system" in Sigillin which provides an interface for agents [29] – here, the agents are decoding algorithms that output semantic tags. The Intention Layer abstracts the raw signals into actionable information. Achieving a good mapping here involves training classifiers or regressors on the user's data (Section 1). For example, after calibration, the system might know that a certain EEG beta rhythm pattern with frontal theta surge corresponds to the intention "select item" (perhaps the user focused on a target). Importantly, each label at this layer has a defined meaning in the context of the BCI application – effectively a controlled vocabulary of user intents. Semantic labeling also allows **contextual disambiguation**: if an EEG pattern is ambiguous, the system can consider context (Layer 3) to decide which intention fits best. This layer thus serves as a bridge between the quantitative data and qualitative user intent.

- **Layer 3 – Context Layer (Cognitive/Emotional State and Environment):** This top layer accounts for the broader context in which intentions occur. It might include the user's emotional state, fatigue level, or situational context (e.g. the UI screen state, task instructions). In Sigillin, the Markdown human-readable layer provides narrative context [29]; similarly, the BCI's context layer situates the intention in a narrative of the user's current state. For instance, if the Intention Layer outputs "move cursor up," the Context Layer might modulate this if it knows the user is frustrated or if the command doesn't fit the current app mode. Context can be gleaned from additional biosignals (heart rate for stress, facial EMG for affect, etc.) or from the interactive environment (what the user is trying to accomplish). A practical example: a PSRM system might detect an error-related potential (ERP) – a neural sign the user noticed a mistake. The context layer could catch this and prompt the interface to, say, halt an action or provide feedback, even if the intention layer interpreted the original command confidently. By incorporating context, the BCI becomes **adaptive and robust**: it can differentiate a user's intent to genuinely trigger an action from a false trigger due to noise or distraction, improving reliability and user trust.

All three layers are tightly coupled. Just as the trilayer Sigillin documents are auto-synchronized to prevent divergence [25], a PSRM-based BCI should ensure consistency across layers. For example, if raw signals shift due to electrode replacement, the system should update the intention mapping (perhaps via rapid recalibration) to keep the semantic outputs coherent – akin to maintaining YAML/JSON/MD alignment. Research in hierarchical deep learning supports this approach: recent "EEG-to-text" models attempt to map brain signals into semantic spaces of language [30], essentially learning a multi-layer representation where intermediate layers capture increasing levels of abstraction. A well-known early example is Wolpaw's BCI taxonomy, where signals are acquired, then translated by a "decoder" to device commands, and finally integrated in an application context (the "BCI loop") [31] [32]. The trilayer model here elaborates that loop with explicit semantic and contextual representations. **In practice**, implementing this could mean that the BCI software has separate modules/pipelines for each layer: one for signal preprocessing/feature extraction, one for intention classification (with a defined ontology of intent), and one for context reasoning (perhaps a state machine or AI that knows the broader situation). This modular design aligns with software engineering best practices and can make the system more interpretable – e.g. if an error occurs, one can check if it was due to a signal anomaly (layer 1), a misclassification (layer 2), or a context misinterpretation (layer 3).

4. Technical Implementation Considerations

Designing PSRM in a working system will require adapting both hardware and software to leverage the above concepts:

LanternNode Adaptation (Hardware for Resonant Sensing): A notable recent advance is the development of *lantern-inspired electrodes* for invasive BCIs. Sun *et al.* (2025) introduced a flexible electrode that expands inside a lateral brain ventricle like a Chinese lantern, making broad contact with the ependymal surface [33]. This "Lantern BCI" achieved *remarkably stable* signal recordings and even decoded memory-related intentions (rat maze decisions) with **98% accuracy** over months [34]. The electrode's uniform contact and minimal immune response enabled consistent high SNR signals for 112+ days [35]. While PSRM is envisioned for general use (likely non-invasive initially), the *concept* of a LanternNode is to maximize stable coupling to the brain's resonant activity. In practical terms, this could mean using high-density electrode arrays (e.g. 64+ channel EEG nets) positioned optimally for the individual, or even **adaptive electrodes** that can mechanically or electronically tune to the user's head anatomy. If non-invasive, one might adapt dry EEG caps that mold better to the skull or employ "semi-invasive" approaches like ear-EEG or MEG sensors that get closer to neural sources. The goal is to capture the user's personal resonance patterns with high fidelity and consistency. Additionally, given the resonance focus, hardware could incorporate frequency-specific sensors or amplification – e.g. magnetrode sensors tuned to the 13.5 MHz band (if exploring the v_RIG microtubule signal) or real-time spectral pre-filters for known important bands (alpha, beta, etc.). In summary, **LanternNode adaptation** means choosing and configuring BCI hardware to illuminate the brain's intrinsic signals as clearly as possible, analogous to placing a lantern in the dark to reveal the surroundings.

Sigillin Interface API (/sigillin_interface/{user}/intent_query): On the software side, PSRM will expose the BCI's functionality through a clear API. A proposed endpoint `/sigillin_interface/{user}/intent_query` suggests a RESTful interface where client applications (or even the user's personal agents) can query the user's current intention or state. For example, a smart home system could GET `/sigillin_interface/Alice/intent_query` and receive a JSON response like `{"timestamp":..., "intent":"turn_on_light", "confidence":0.95}` – indicating Alice intends to turn on the light with 95% certainty. Implementing this requires an always-on BCI decoding service that monitors the user's signals and updates a cache of inferred intents. Modern BCI architectures already lean toward web-integrated designs. Gürkaynak *et al.* (2024) demonstrate an IoT approach using Node-RED to stream EEG data in real time and expose it as JSON outputs [36] [37]. In their system, an OpenBCI EEG streams via Bluetooth to a Node-RED workflow, which then forwards JSON-formatted metrics to cloud services or local apps [38] [39]. We can envisage the PSRM backend similarly: a local daemon reads the raw signals (Layer 1), processes them into intents (Layer 2), and serves the latest result (with timestamps and context from Layer 3) via a lightweight HTTP or MQTT interface. This API-centric design makes the BCI *agnostic to specific applications* – any authorized app can poll or subscribe to the user's intent data. Security will be crucial (authentication and encryption on the endpoint) given the sensitivity. The use of a `{user}` parameter hints at multi-user or multi-profile support, meaning the system could handle different individuals (important for research setups or shared BCI devices). Overall, a well-documented API will enable integration of the PSRM BCI into broader ecosystems (smart home, AR/VR, virtual assistants), fulfilling the promise of BCIs as a general input modality.

Real-Time Feedback and Semantic Alignment: Real-time feedback is a cornerstone of effective BCI training – users learn to modulate their brain signals by observing the immediate consequences. Most BCIs include feedback, whether visual (moving a cursor), auditory, or haptic. For PSRM, the feedback loop should be *semantic* as well as sensory. This means the system not only shows a gauge or icon in response to a detected brain command, but also conveys whether it understood the user's **intended meaning**. For instance, if the user mentally triggers "open email," the interface might respond with a voice, "Opening email" or a popup confirmation. Such semantic feedback closes the loop at the cognitive level, helping the user know the system's interpretation and correct it if wrong – akin to a conversation. This aligns with the idea of *semantic alignment*, where the BCI's language of intents matches the user's own mental language. Achieving this may involve interactive training: initially, the user might perform a calibration where they explicitly think of known intents (like a vocabulary of commands), and the system learns to recognize them. If the system is unsure, it could ask clarifying questions ("Are you trying to do X?"), using the context layer to narrow down possibilities. Additionally, semantic alignment benefits from adaptive algorithms: as the user's mental state shifts (fatigue, learning), the system can update the mapping so that, for example, the “open email” pattern remains correctly recognized even if brain signals drift slightly over days. Modern co-adaptive BCI frameworks implement such continuous adaptation, sometimes by detecting error-related potentials when the system misinterprets an intent and using those to auto-correct the classifier [40] [41]. In PSRM, we could incorporate an **error correction mechanism**: if feedback shows an action the user didn’t intend, their surprised brain response (an error ERP around 200–300 ms after feedback) can be detected and used to adjust the model or at least abort the action. Real-time feedback also extends to reinforcing resonance: the system can subtly guide the user into an optimal brain state (for example, using neurofeedback displays to increase certain oscillatory power that improves SNR). In summary, semantic alignment through real-time feedback turns BCI use into an interactive, iterative process – the user and AI jointly refine understanding, much like two musicians tuning instruments to the same frequency.

5. Validation Strategy for PSRM-Enabled BCIs

To validate the PSRM approach, rigorous testing with both **synthetic and real datasets** is planned:

Target Performance (AUC > 0.9): A primary benchmark is achieving an *area under the ROC curve (AUC) above 0.90* for intention recognition. This would indicate very high true-positive vs false-positive discrimination of the user’s intents – roughly equivalent to ≥90% classification accuracy in balanced cases. Such performance is ambitious but not unprecedented. With carefully engineered features and subject-specific training, binary intent tasks have exceeded 90% accuracy in research settings [16]. For example, Thomas *et al.* (2019) report ~90% accuracy for left vs right hand motor imagery by using subject-specific common spatial patterns and phase features [16]. Multimodal BCIs can push this further: as noted, EEG–fNIRS combinations reached 96–98% on offline tasks [9]. Our goal is to demonstrate that a personalized resonance mapping (incorporating the user’s unique neural sigills) can attain **AUC ≥ 0.9 consistently across users** for a set of meaningful intents. We will evaluate this on standard BCI metrics: confusion matrices for each intent, information transfer rate (bits per minute), and trial-wise bit efficiency. High AUC means not only raw accuracy, but also reliability across varying conditions (since ROC considers the trade-off at different thresholds). We expect that by aligning with each individual’s resonance patterns, the PSRM approach will outperform generic BCI models, especially in terms of reducing “misses” and “false alarms” in intent detection.

Use of Synthetic Data: One innovative part of the validation is augmenting and testing with *synthetic neural data*. Generative models (GANs, VAEs, diffusion models) can create artificial EEG or other signals that mimic real patterns [42] [43]. This serves two purposes: (1) **Augmenting training** – to expand the dataset size for the user without requiring exhaustive real recordings, and (2) **Challenging the system** – by testing it on known ground-truth patterns. A recent review by Carrle *et al.* (2023) examined 27 studies using synthetic EEG data and found that adding synthetic samples improved classification accuracy by *1–40%* in various tasks [42]. Synthetic data also enables safely sharing data for reproducibility without privacy leaks [44] [45]. In our case, we might generate synthetic EEG that follows the user’s detected resonance spectrum but with slight variations, to see if the BCI still recognizes the correct intent. If the PSRM truly captures the “essence” of the user’s brain patterns, small synthetic deviations should not throw it off (high robustness). We will employ metrics like **generalization accuracy** (how well the model trained on real+synthetic data performs on unseen real data) and measure if including synthetic samples elevates performance. Another use is simulation of edge cases: e.g., creating adversarial or extreme scenarios (noisy EEG, or user multitasking) to test system resilience. A successful PSRM BCI should maintain ≥0.9 AUC under moderate noise and across different mental contexts – properties we can probe with controllable synthetic input.

Benchmark Datasets: In addition to user-specific data, we will test on public BCI datasets (where available) to demonstrate general applicability. For instance, EEG datasets of imagined speech commands [46] or the Kiyonari Hybrid BCI dataset (combined MI and mental arithmetic tasks) could serve as benchmarks [47]. Performance on these will be compared to literature results. However, since PSRM emphasizes individual tuning, the expectation is that our approach shines most when a decent amount of calibration data per user is available. Thus, a key validation will be a **longitudinal case study**: continuously monitoring one or more users over weeks, tracking metrics like accuracy, calibration time, CREP stability, and user feedback on control. We aim to show that after initial setup, the system does *not* degrade (or requires very minimal recalibration) over time – thanks to frame-preserving design. High AUC over long durations without re-training would be a milestone, indicating the PSRM truly captured stable resonance traits of the user's brain.

Statistical Validation: We will use statistical tests like AUC's confidence intervals (via bootstrapping) and paired t-tests or Wilcoxon tests to compare PSRM-based BCI against baseline methods (e.g. standard CSP + LDA classifier). Significance at $p < 0.05$ will be used to claim improvements. Additionally, we will compute the **effect size** of personalization: for each user, measure the difference in accuracy when using their own PSRM versus using a generic model or another user's model. Prior studies show large performance drops when using non-personalized models (often <70% accuracy if not calibrated to user); we expect PSRM to close that gap significantly. A secondary metric is user experience: through surveys or qualitative feedback, we'll evaluate if users feel the system is more responsive or requires less effort compared to other BCIs they may have tried. Ultimately, validation is not just numbers, but demonstrating that PSRM makes BCI reliable and practical enough for real-world use.

6. Ethical and Privacy Considerations

Deploying individualized BCIs touches on sensitive ethical issues. PSRM, by design, delves into personal neural patterns – essentially the "signature" of one's mind – so strong safeguards are needed to uphold **context-aware privacy** and user autonomy.

Privacy and Data Protection: Brain data is highly personal, often considered biometric or even a direct extension of thoughts. Unauthorized access to or misuse of such data could violate "mental privacy," defined as the right to be protected from intrusion into one's neural information [48] [49]. PSRM systems must treat all neural recordings and learned signatures as *sensitive personal data*. In practice, this means encryption of data at rest and in transit, strict access controls (no one sees the user's raw EEG or intent logs except the user and approved services), and on-device processing where possible to minimize cloud exposure. If data is sent to a server (e.g. for heavy computation), it should be anonymized or tokenized. Importantly, since PSRM calibrates to an individual, the models themselves become a form of personal data – a "neural profile." Ownership of this model should reside with the user. Legal scholars argue that individuals should retain ownership of their brain data and any derivative models [50] [51]. Companies operating BCIs might be tempted to claim the processed data (like a learned model) is theirs, but ethically the **user's brain = user's data**. We will implement transparent policies: the user can download or delete their data/model at any time, and it will not be used for any purpose beyond the BCI function the user consents to.

Retractability & Memory Sovereignty: A unique aspect of neural data is that it can encode memories, intentions, and subconscious information the user may not even be aware of sharing [52] [53]. "Memory sovereignty" is the concept that a person should control how traces of their mind are stored and for how long. In a PSRM context, this translates to giving users full *control over their data lifecycle*. They may, for example, want the system to not retain long-term records of their moment-to-moment intentions – akin to having a conversation that isn't recorded. Implementing this could mean data is ephemeral by default (only recent data kept for functionality, older data aggregated or deleted). If a user decides to quit using the BCI, all personal resonance data should be erasable ("right to be forgotten"). Our interface will include an **opt-out and data purge** function, as recommended by neuroethics guidelines [41]. Furthermore, consent for data use should be an ongoing dialogue, not a one-time form. BCI users might not foresee all ways their neural data could be analyzed; hence, continuous *informed consent* is crucial. The system can periodically summarize to the user: "Here is what we have learned from you and how it's being used. Do you allow this to continue?" – providing options to adjust settings. This aligns with emerging frameworks of **neurorights**: for instance, the right to cognitive liberty (to freely decide how one's mental information is utilized) and the right to mental privacy (to keep one's thoughts from unauthorized collection) [54]. Chile's 2021 constitutional amendment on neurorights (the first of its kind) underscores the momentum in this area [55]. PSRM-based BCIs aim to be *proactive* in respecting these rights.

Context-Awareness in Data Handling: "Context-aware privacy" means the system understands the context in which brain data is being collected/queried and adapts its behavior to protect the user. For example, if the BCI detects that it is in a public or unsecured environment, it might automatically reduce the granularity of data it shares (to avoid eavesdropping on detailed neural signals). If a third-party app requests the user's intent data, the system could require an explicit confirmation from the user each time (context: a new app vs a trusted app). Additionally, the system could have a **private mode**: if the user is doing something personal (detected perhaps by certain brain patterns or by user toggling a switch), the BCI might stop interpreting high-level intents and only resume when appropriate – essentially respecting mental privacy akin to how web browsers have incognito modes. Ethically, BCI systems should not infer or expose things like emotional state or subconscious preferences to others without consent. Even if the PSRM model can detect the user is anxious or tired (which could be useful context internally), that information must be safeguarded.

Security and Cybersecurity: With an API interface and wireless data, security measures are paramount. A breach of a BCI is not just a data leak but potentially a *direct intrusion into a person's mind*. Worst-case scenarios include malicious actors intercepting intent signals (learning private information) or even injecting false signals/feedback to manipulate the user. Thus, our implementation will follow best cybersecurity practices: end-to-end encryption (likely using protocols akin to those for health/ medical devices), authentication tokens for any API access, anomaly detection to spot any unauthorized queries or odd usage patterns, and fail-safes to shut down the BCI if tampering is suspected. Researchers have pointed out the need for such measures as BCIs could be targets for novel cybercrimes (e.g. "brainjacking") [56]. We will also consider hardware security: secure bootloaders on BCI devices to prevent firmware hacks, and isolation of the BCI processing unit from general-purpose systems to reduce vulnerability.

Human Autonomy and Agency: Last but not least, an individualized BCI must enhance the user's agency, not diminish it. By calibrating deeply to a user, there's a risk the system could influence the user's mental patterns in return (feedback loops can cause users to unconsciously conform to what the BCI expects). We mitigate this by designing feedback that is neutral and by allowing users to *override* or pause the system easily. The user remains in control – e.g., a simple physical gesture or word could deactivate the BCI if they feel things are not right. We avoid any form of dark patterns or nudging through the BCI. The goal is a symbiotic relationship: the BCI amplifies the user's intentions under their full volition.

In summary, **ethical design is not an afterthought** in PSRM. It is woven into the architecture: data minimization, user control panels, encryption, transparency logs (users can see what was recorded and when), and compliance with evolving neuro-rights law. By addressing these from the start, we aim to build trust in personalized BCIs as empowering tools that respect the mind's last privacy frontier.

Conclusion

The Personal Sigillin Resonance Map concept represents a convergence of cutting-edge neuroscience, AI, and systems engineering. By individualizing BCIs to each user's unique resonance patterns (their "neuronal sigills") and structuring the interpretation across signal, intention, and context layers, PSRM promises leaps in reliability and intuitiveness of brain–machine interaction. We reviewed how calibration can be optimized, how multimodal and semantic processing enriches the interface, and how resonance-based models like v_RIG and σ_Φ-stability provide a theoretical backbone for understanding and maintaining the BCI's performance. The technical blueprint – from Lantern-inspired hardware to semantic APIs – sketches a path to implement these ideas in real devices and applications. Initial performance targets (AUC > 0.9) appear within reach given supportive evidence from related works, especially if we leverage synthetic data and adaptive learning. Finally, we underscored that with great capability comes great responsibility: PSRM-centric BCIs must be developed with rigorous privacy, security, and user-agency measures consistent with emerging neurorights.

In essence, PSRM aims to make BCIs **truly personal** – as responsive to an individual as their own reflexes, and as safe as an extension of their own mind. Achieving this will not only require the interdisciplinary advances discussed, but also close collaboration with end-users (each with their own brain "signature") to refine the technology in practice. If successful, PSRM could open the door to BCIs as commonplace augmentations – empowering communication and control for people in a way that feels natural and trustable, because it is literally built around *you*.

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