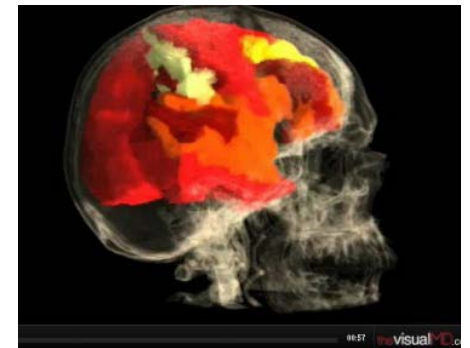


Analysis of the Practicality of Detecting Physiological Signals of Arousal in Adult Human Brains with Practical Applications of Brainwave-Controlled Stimulation Via Neurofeedback Control and Regulation of Vibratory Devices: A Hands-On Investigatory Approach



Phase 1: Background Research

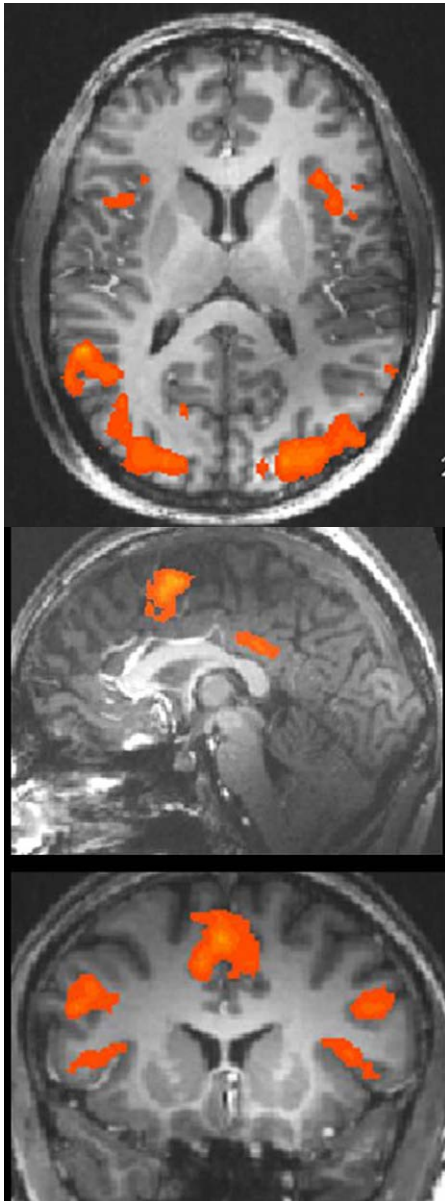


fig. 1: fMRI response of typical human female brain during hysterical paroxysm

The physiological central nervous system response during the phases of arousal and hysterical paroxysm during the excitory/release cycle characteristic of human sexual response is becoming well understood. As Figure 1 shows, the process of hysterical paroxysm is mediated by observable excitation of specific brain regions.

This project was broken down into two hypotheses: first, that the changes in brain state corresponding to a tendency toward hysterical paroxysm might be measureable by means of EEG recording of a human subject in the throes of appropriate stimulation; and second, that were such changes observable via EEG, an EEG device might be programmed to activate a small vibratory device in response to the detection of said changes, prompting the subject further toward hysterical paroxysm and subsequent peak and release.

Preliminary background research suggested that such processes are mediated by structures deeply buried in the brain. That did not deter us from renting a seedy motel room in the outskirts of Seattle's industrial district for hands-on, fingers-on, and in some cases tongues-on experimentation.

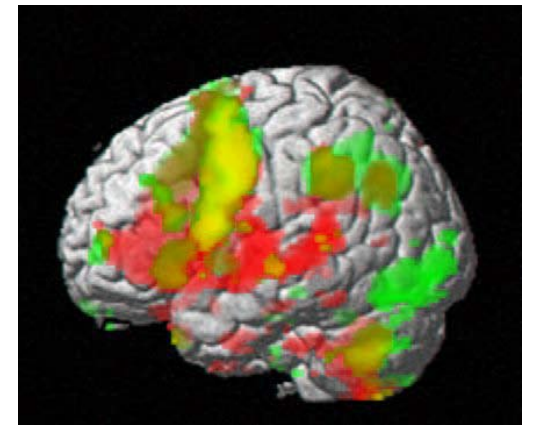


fig. 2: Brain areas most implicated in hysterical paroxysm

Phase 2: Initial Experimentation

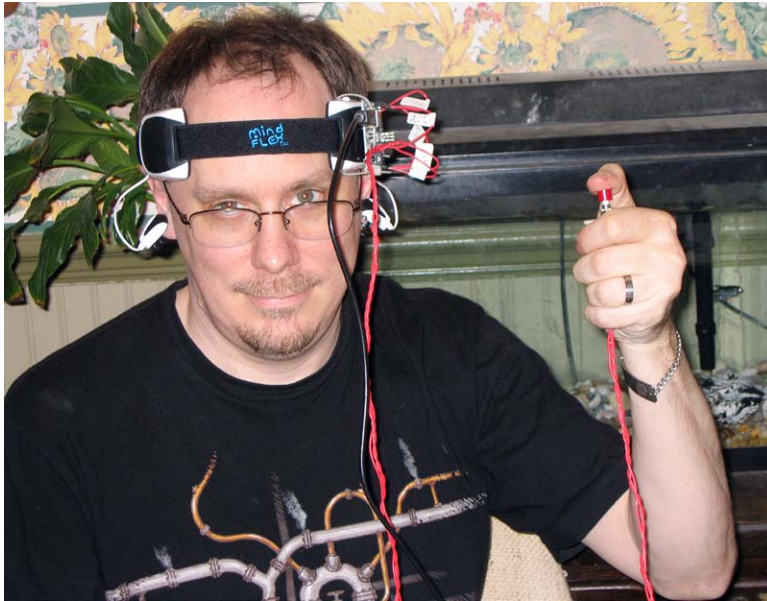


fig. 3: Research Equipment

The initial experimentation was conducted with an assortment of human ~~guinea pigs test subjects~~ volunteers who agreed to be wired up to EEG equipment in a seedy motel room in Seattle while other ~~guinea pigs test subjects~~ volunteers provided erotic stimulation using several methodologies. These methodologies contravened Washington state ordinances whose legal status is now in question post-*Lawrence v. Texas*. While receiving stimulation under experimental observation, the volunteers were also asked to evaluate their proximity to or experience of hysterical paroxysm during and after the procedures.

These experiments were carried out in a framework in which ethical treatment of the subjects was something we were aware of.

Potentially confounding factors included the presence of bullet holes in the windows and a large, startlingly bizarre mural on the wall. Some subjects reported feeling disconcerted about stimulation under the gaze of gigantic representations of woodland ungulates, but these concerns were dismissed on the grounds of “Hey, it’s all for Science! Now take off your clothes and get to it.”



fig. 4: Hideous Mural



Conclusions

After the information was analyzed, several conclusions were reached about the experimental results. Among the conclusions drawn from the experimental data:

- Analysis of the EEG data obtained does not reveal significant patterns strongly correlated with the onset of hysterical paroxysm. Detection of the onset of such hysterical paroxysm from EEG data alone presents significant challenges. As Figure 5 shows, the structures mediating somatosensory input from the most directly relevant areas of the body are present in brain regions far enough from the skull as to make detection of activity of these parts of the brain via EEG difficult.

- Doing mad science in seedy hotel rooms with naked test subjects is highly entertaining, and strongly recommended for the relief of boredom.

- Further research is necessary and warranted. Lots and lots and lots and lots of further research. Preferably with more volunteers.

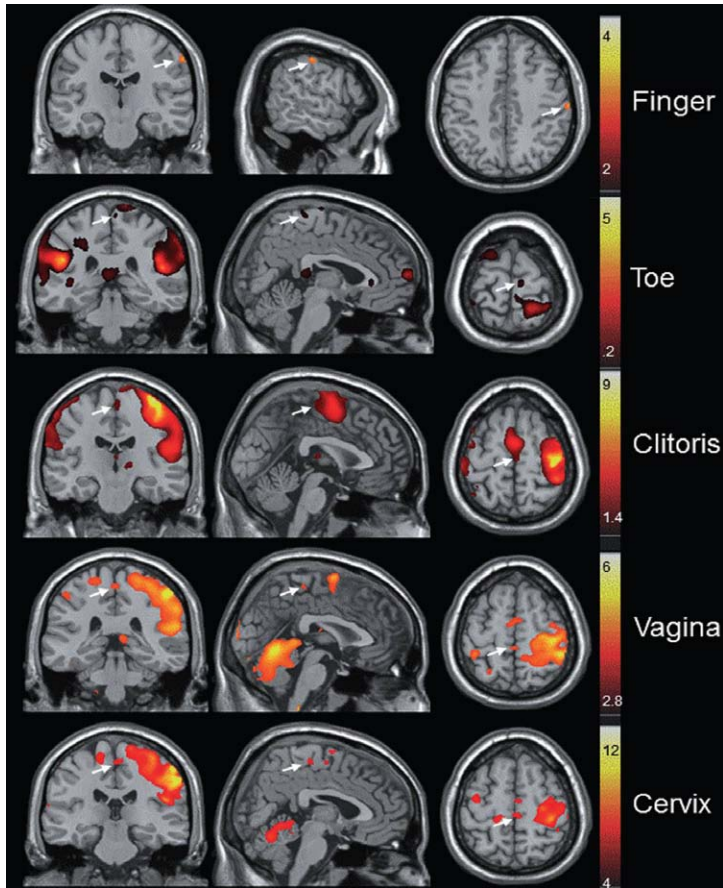
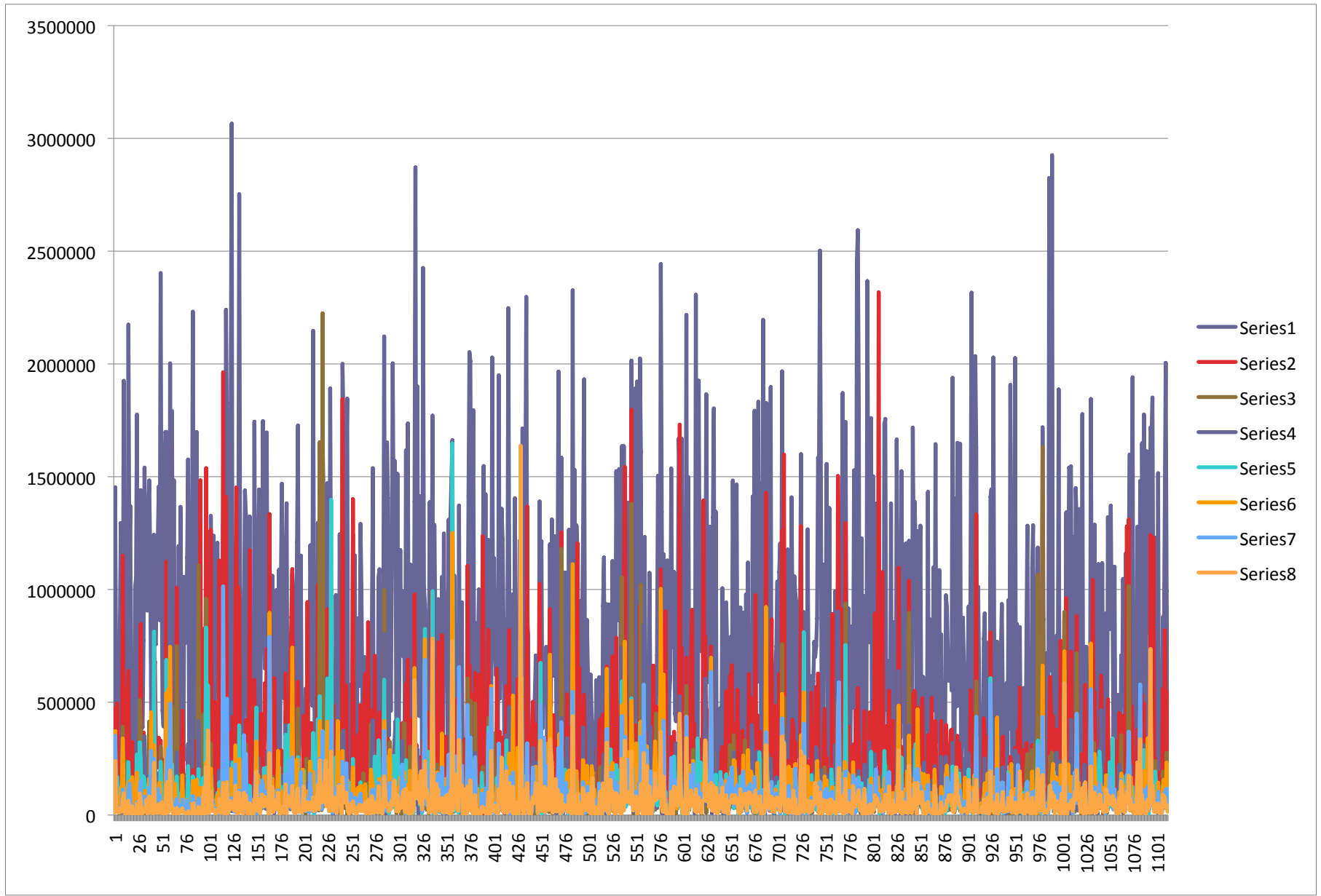


fig. 5: Internal schema of brain locations correlating with sensory input from various parts of the human female.

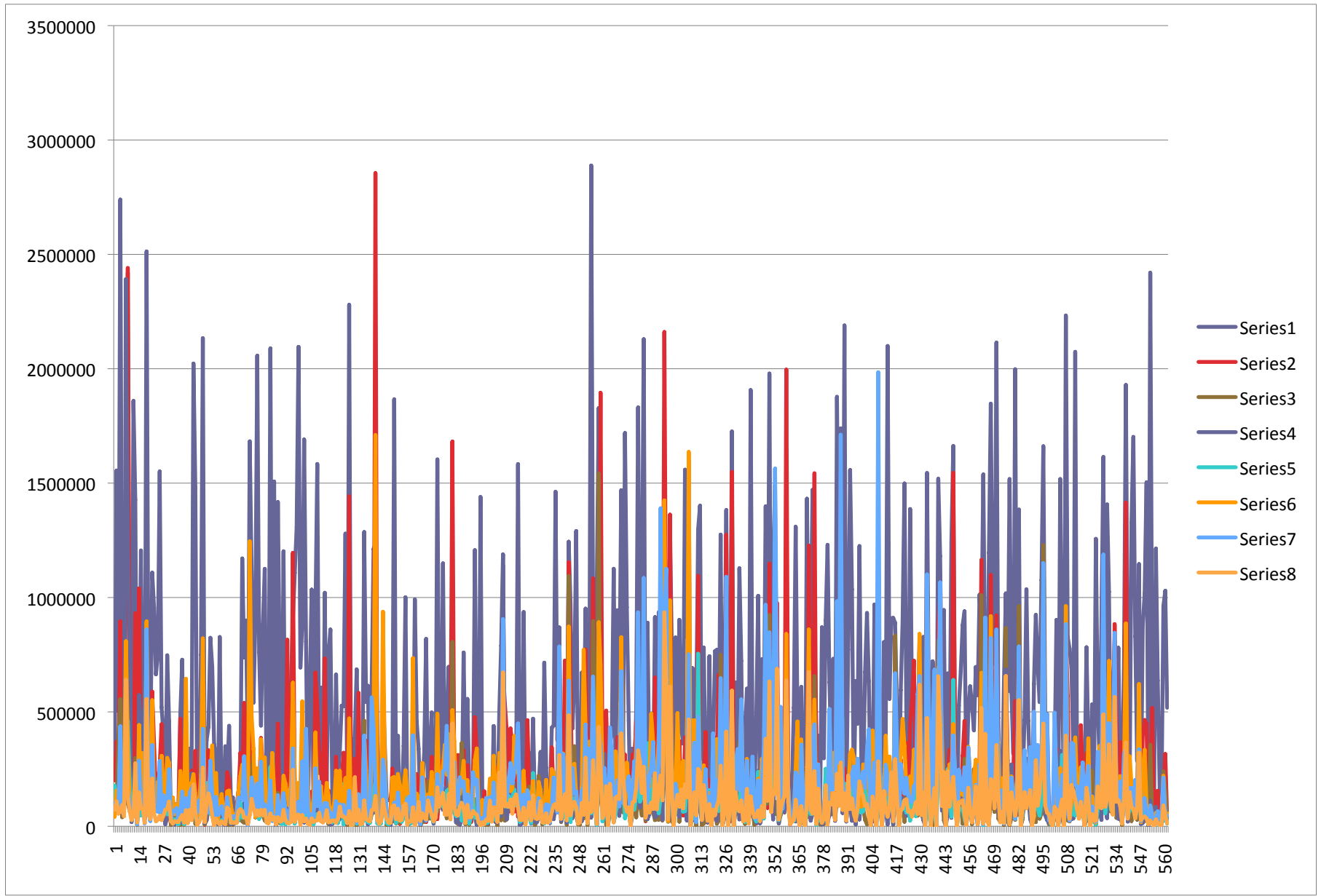
Pending acquisition of equipment offering greater resolution of brain information, a potential new area of activity involves the development of techniques to activate vibratory devices in response to brain states which can more easily be measured via surface electrodes, possibly creating a concomitant involuntary associative pairing between such states as meditation or concentration and sexual arousal. Further research is indicated.

Experimental Data



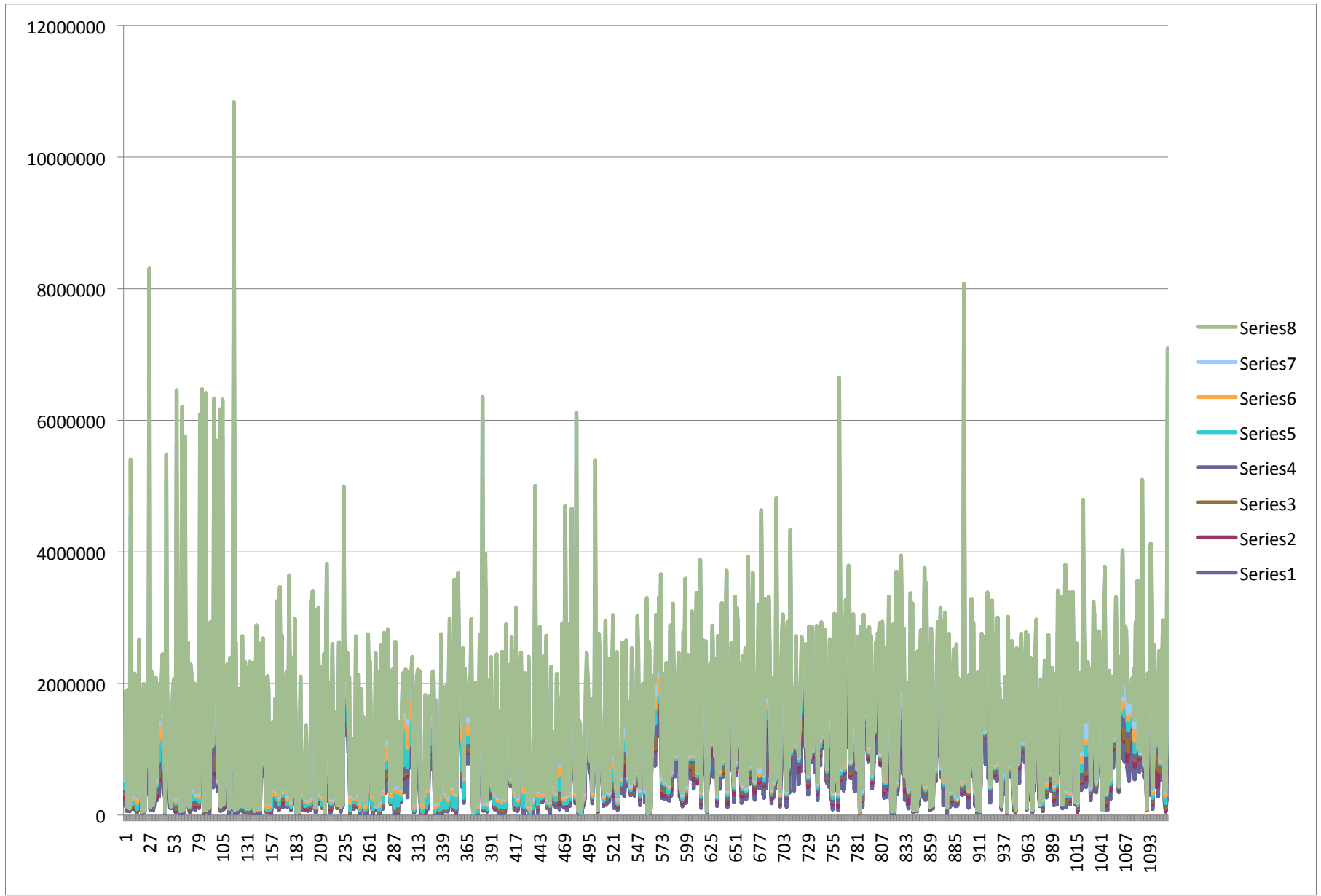
Human Female Subject #1, Hysterical Paroxysm Achieved

Experimental Data



Human Female Subject #2, Hysterical Paroxysm Achieved, Moderate Screaming

Experimental Data



Human Male Subject #1, Hysterical Paroxysm Achieved, Significant Screaming