My forecast of SPATIAL COMPUTING GLASSES SMART AI Technology is meant to document:

-SCG SMART GLASSES with AI VIRTUAL COMPUTER SCREEN, AR, OR XR MODES.

By 2050, SCG Spatial Computing Glasses will be (IBS) International Biometric Society, and (PS) Psychometric Society, Neuro-Algorithm Program Certified. Used with DataLink SCG AI Agent WRISTBAND/CUFF Device for intracranial interface cloud computing, capable of on-command dissemination of biometric and psychometric data, at 40 Hz, directly into the user's mind.

-SCG SMART AI GLASSES are the gateway to sentient, QMD interactive Global A.I. or integral interactive global INTERNET consciousness.

The Quantum Molecular Deduction era is an evolutionary advance in intuitive intracranial interface cloud computing, capable on command of disseminating biometric and psychometric data, at 40 Hz, directly into the user's mind, via an area of the brain’s claustrum complex called the endopiriform, located deep within each hemisphere; consciousness and thought interface with technology.

Commercially, by 2050, as SCG Technology evolves and becomes more refined, sophisticated, and miniaturized, smart wearables will be seen as a sign of prestige and an essential tool for successful daily living.

DARPA's further research might make for interesting feasibility studies:

- UARC RESEARCH and DEVELOPMENT OF SCG TECHNOLOGY for COMMERCIAL APPLICATION
- FFRDC RESEARCH and DEVELOPMENT of SCG TECHNOLOGY for MILITARY APPLICATION

APPLICATIONS of SPATIAL COMPUTING GLASSES TECHNOLOGY are Limitless for National Security and Economic competitiveness.

Researchers have discovered the brain circuit that controls our ability to recall information and memories…

> Researchers have identified the specific cell group in the brain that plays a central role in our ability to discriminate familiar and novel things, which is called recognition memory. This discovery is significant as it may impact our understanding -- and treatment -- of several cognitive disorders.

Daily, we encounter new people, situations, and things that require our attention. Fortunately, there is an area in the brain that contributes to consciousness and awareness. This area is called the “Claustrum complex” and is located deep within the brain in each hemisphere.

Today, we know that many diseases related to higher cognitive function, such as Alzheimer’s, schizophrenia, and ADD/ADHD, are closely linked to abnormal function of this particular part of the brain. However, we still do not fully understand how the different parts of the claustrum complex work or how its circuits and communication system are organized.

Researchers at Aarhus University have now uncovered this, and their results identify, down to the cellular level, which part of the claustrum complex controls our ability to discriminate familiar and novel things.

“Our study focuses on an area of the claustrum called the ‘endopiriform,’ which is a relatively unknown brain structure despite its unique brain network and cellular properties,” explains Asami Tanimura, an associate professor, and the lead researcher.

“For the first time, we have dissected the circuit of endopiriform to the hippocampus, and demonstrated how this pathway is crucial for recognition memory.”

Using experiments on mice, researchers were able to observe how the mice’s behavior changed when they respectively ‘turned on’ and ‘turned off’ the activity in this specific cell group.

“We observed that the cells in the endopiriform were active when the mice interacted with new conspecifics or objects, and when we inhibited this cell group, it reduced the mice’s ability to distinguish novel mouse or object from familiar ones,” explained researchers.

Based on this, the researchers concluded that this specific cell group in the claustrum seems to play a key role in sending a memory-guided attention signal to the hippocampus.

“This is entirely new knowledge about this small but important part of the brain, and it gives us a unique understanding of the special circuit involved in recognition memory,” explain researchers.

What this knowledge might mean, and whether it could lead to the development of new treatment methods targeted at disorders in this part of the brain, remains to be seen. However, Asami and her colleagues are optimistic:

“To develop effective treatment methods, a very detailed understanding of the cells’ circuits is required. With our study, we have at least opened a door that has previously been closed in terms of the specific role of the endopiriform-hippocampal circuit on higher cognitive function.”