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# Artificial Intelligence and Neuroscience: A Review

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**Abstract**: *The intersection of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and neuroscience represents one of the most exciting frontiers in modern science and technology. As neuroscience generates ever-larger datasets from neuroimaging, electrophysiology, and genomics, AI provides the computational tools to analyze, interpret, and model these complex datasets. In return, neuroscience offers biological principles that inspire the development of novel AI architectures, such as neural networks and neuromorphic systems. This review explores the bidirectional relationship between AI and neuroscience, covering recent breakthroughs, core methodologies, applications in clinical and cognitive neuroscience, and the ethical and technical challenges that must be addressed. We discuss the promise of brain-computer interfaces (BCIs), explainable AI, and cognitive augmentation Innovative technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), deep learning, Machine learning and optogenetics have been considered key components in the contribution to the acceleration of numerous discoveries in life sciences, particularly in the field of neuroscience. With the inherent progress of AI in particular, it is no surprise that 'neuroscience', a complex study of the nervous system could benefit from the endless capabilities that AI has to offer with its magnification of the human mind. Although our minds are capable of extraordinary endeavours, there is a limit as to how much information we may mentally be able to process. Alongside the advancements of AI systems, we may be able to drive neuroscience forward and unlock the secrets of the human brain with one of its applications being the ability to identify neurological problems and detect neurotransmitters. This review therefore discusses the fruitful relationship between AI and neuroscience and its applications to furthering our knowledge in this field. while proposing a roadmap for future interdisciplinary research.*

**Keywords**: Artificial Intelligence, Neuroscience, Brain- Computer Interfaces, Deep Learning, Neuroimaging, Reinforcement Learning, Cognitive Neuroscience, Neuromorphic Computing, Explainable AI, Neural Decoding, Personalized Medicine

## I. INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a powerful tool to address the intricate complexities of the human brain. Neuroscience, as a field, generates extensive datasets from imaging techniques, electrophysiological recordings, and genomics. Traditional analytical techniques fall short in extracting meaningful insights from such diverse and high-dimensional data. AI, particularly deep learning and machine learning techniques, is uniquely positioned to bridge this gap.

Understanding the human brain remains one of science's greatest challenges. Composed of approximately 86 billion neurons and an even greater number of synapses, the brain's dynamic and plastic structure underpins consciousness, cognition, and behavior. Meanwhile, AI has made astonishing advances in domains such as image recognition, natural language processing, and robotics.

Increasingly, these advances are being leveraged to accelerate neuroscience research.

Neuroscience has traditionally faced difficulties in managing and interpreting high-dimensional, multimodal datasets. AI, particularly machine learning and deep learning, offers tools that can learn patterns from vast quantities of data and make meaningful predictions, offering solutions where traditional statistical techniques fall short.

Conversely, the study of biological neural circuits and cognitive processes provides a rich source of Inspiration for developing more efficient and adaptable AI system.

Artificial intelligence (AI) applies the simulation of human intelligence in machines that are programmed to mimic humans [1], [2]. Through refined data, recognition of patterns and the use of algorithms, AI is capable of replicating an advanced module of the human brain, in which machines would be able to mirror humans, conduct assignments and execute assignments by observing, imitating and evolving. AI can be broken down into two subsets: machine learning and deep learning, which are used for their own unique purposes [3], [4] (Fig. 1). Machine learning can be seen as a subset of artificial intelligence that may assist in building AI-driven applications. Machine learning approaches ample unstructured and structured data, allowing the prediction of various outcomes through learning [5], [6]. The data is assimilated with the help of multiple algorithms and techniques, which would output processed data that can be used for various purposes. Categorised within machine learning is unsupervised learning, supervised learning, and reinforcement learning.

Unlabelled data are employed by algorithms of unsupervised learning to uncover patterns within the data sets independently (Fig. 2). The offered input data's concealed features are identified by the systems, allowing them to complete tasks with an uncertain environment. On the other hand, previously labelled data is utilised by supervised learning, which would allow us to determine the target variable and employ past data to foresee future outcomes (Fig. 2). Input and output variables have to be provided to the model for training. Deep learning being the other subset of artificial intelligence handles human brain inspired algorithms, in terms of structure and function. Vast amounts of unstructured and structured data work in correlation to deep learning algorithms, which facilitate machines to make predictor decisions through artificial neural networks [7], [8].

Deep learning networks can be broken down into four categories: Deep Belief Network, Recurrent Neural Network, Generative Adversarial Network and Convolutional Neural Network [9], [10], [11]. While these deep learning forms will be further elaborated on in later portions of this review article, we can use these strategies for cancer detection, image colouring, and object detection. Apart from that, utilizing the machine learning and deep learning technique neuro-related diseases are identified.

Neurological disorders are the diseases connected with central nerve system and peripheral. There are more than 600 diseases linked with central nerve system such as, Parkinson's disease (PD), brain tumour, dementia, Alzheimer's diseases (AD), epilepsy, and stroke [12]. In general, these neuro disorders are identified by imaging techniques such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), which helps to understand the function of brain and its disorders [13]. The results obtained from MRI were utilized by various machine and deep learning techniques helps to identify the condition of the diseases in more detail [14]. Various algorithms were developed by the researchers to diagnose major neurological disorders, including AD, PD, brain tumour, dementia, and epilepsy (Table 1). This review discussed about the recent development of AI and its application in the field of neuroscience, including neuro disease and neurotransmitter identification. The fields of artificial intelligence (AI) and neuroscience have become two important and complementary disciplines that have developed rapidly in recent years. Artificial intelligence, particularly with the application of deep learning and machine learning techniques, offers transformative solutions in the comprehension of brain functions and in the diagnosis and treatment of neurological diseases (1).

A bibliometric analysis provides a quantitative assessment of scientific literature using various metrics and is an important tool for identifying trends, key topics, and influential studies in a particular research area (2). A bibliometric analysis of studies in neuroscience and AI can reveal research trends and potential future research areas at the intersection of these two disciplines.

Furthermore, the role of AI in the diagnosis and treatment of neurological diseases is also becoming more prominent. In the early diagnosis of neurological disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, and epilepsy, AI has demonstrated promising results with high accuracy rates (3). Furthermore, the utilization of AI in the formulation of bespoke treatment plans for the management of these conditions is on the rise (4).

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Interdisciplinary studies integrating two critical disciplines, neuroscience and artificial intelligence, have elucidated solutions to numerous significant problems at both theoretical and applied levels. These studies have yielded a plethora of innovative solutions, ranging from a more profound comprehension of brain mechanisms to the development of artificial intelligence models. However, given the nascent state of the field, it is evident that further comprehensive and in-depth research is imperative, with a focus on the synergies between neuroscience and artificial intelligence. It is imperative to underscore that this research is not merely a desirable objective, but rather an urgent necessity, given the rapid advancements in technology.

The present study will conduct a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of the literature on the applications of artificial intelligence (AI) in neuroscience. Additionally, it will examine research trends at the intersection of these two disciplines in great detail.

This article presents a bibliometric analysis of artificial intelligence studies in neuroscience. By presenting a comprehensive analysis of the scientific literature published in this field,

• publication trends,
• publication-citation-author relations,
• country-institution collaborations have been revealed.

Using bibliometric analysis techniques,

• shed light on the current state of research in the field of artificial intelligence in neuroscience,
• Identified key areas to focus on,
• sub-field trends in their work in this field over the years.

The remainder of the paper is structured as follows: the Section 2 presents a review of related studies in the literature and outlines the methodology employed in the present study. The Section 3 presents and elucidates the results of the bibliometric analysis. The Section 4 elucidates the significance of the study, analyzes the findings, and reinterprets them in the context of the research question. The Section 5 presents the conclusions and implications of the study.

## II. MAIN BODY

The paper is structured around the core themes of AI's contribution to neuroscience and vice versa. Key areas include:

- AI-based analysis of neuroimaging and electrophysiological data
- Application in early diagnosis and prognosis of neurological disorders
- Real-time neural decoding for Brain-Computer Interfaces (BCIs)
- Biological inspiration driving advances in AI architectures (e.g., convolutional networks inspired by the visual cortex)
- Development of neuromorphic hardware mimicking brain structure

### AI TECHNIQUES USED IN NEUROSCIENCE

- Machine Learning (ML) is used for classification and regression tasks in brain imaging, disease prediction, and behavioral analysis.
- Deep Learning (DL), particularly CNNs and RNNs, excels in neuroimaging analysis, spike train interpretation, and real-time neural decoding.
- Reinforcement Learning (RL) mirrors how organisms learn from interaction with their environment and is applied in brain modeling and decision-making research.
- Unsupervised Learning methods such as PCA, t-SNE, and clustering are essential for discovering latent structures in neural activity or classifying subtypes in mental disorders.
- Neuromorphic Computing uses hardware models to emulate biological neural activity, promising energy-efficient AI systems.

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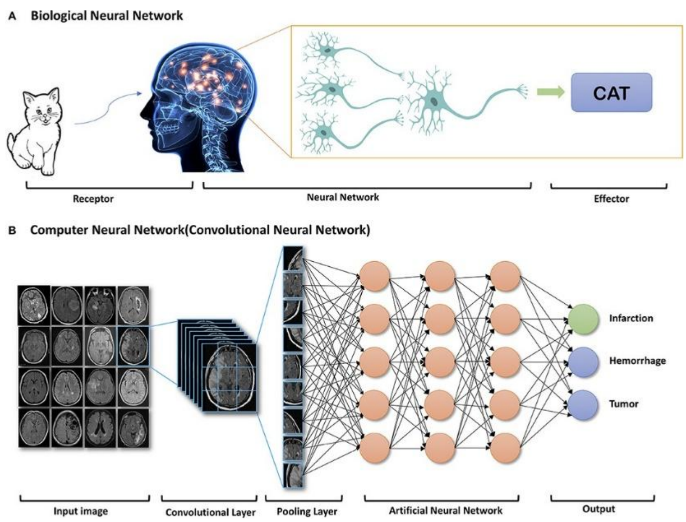


Figure 1: Computer Neural Network

## III. METHODS AND APPLICATIONS

AI methods employed in neuroscience include supervised learning for classification tasks (e.g., Alzheimer's detection), unsupervised learning for connectivity mapping, and reinforcement learning for drug discovery. Tools like convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and recurrent neural networks (RNNs) have been utilized to interpret complex brain signals. Neuromorphic computing provides energy-efficient platforms replicating neural processing, suitable for embedded cognitive systems.

### 3.1 Neuroimaging and Brain Mapping

AI tools have transformed the analysis of structural and functional MRI, PET, and EEG data:

• CNNs identify biomarkers of neurological disorders such as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, and epilepsy.
• AI enhances tractography in diffusion MRI to study white matter integrity.
• Deep learning is used to detect brain tumors, classify mental illnesses, and monitor brain aging.

### 3.2 Brain-Computer Interfaces (BCIs)

BCIs decode electrical signals from the brain (via EEG or intracortical implants) and translate them into control signals for external devices:

• Used for neuroprosthetics (robotic arms, wheelchairs).
• Deep RL algorithms enable adaptive control systems for communication aids in paralyzed individuals.
• Closed-loop BCIs can adjust stimulation in real time based on neural feedback.

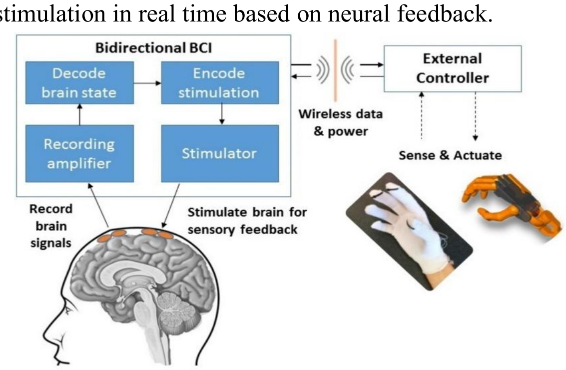


Figure 2: Brain-Computer Interfaces

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### 3.3 Drug Discovery and Personalized Medicine

• AI models integrate genomic, proteomic, and clinical data to predict drug responses.
• RL optimizes lead compounds and simulates pharmacodynamic profiles.
• Personalized AI models account for individual brain patterns to design patient- specific treatments.

### 3.4 Cognitive Modeling and Neurosimulation

• Recurrent neural networks simulate working memory, attention, and decision-making.
• Generative models attempt to replicate perception and imagination.
• NeuroAI efforts, like the "Embodied Turing Test", use agents trained to mimic animal- like behavior in complex environments.

### 3.5. Machine learning in preclinical neuroscience

• Identifying the neural elements that influence naturalistic behavioral motifs in freely moving animals stands as one of the paramount challenges in contemporary neuroscience.
• To unravel these mechanisms, a variety of sophisticated ML/AI approaches are being formulated and utilized to discern behavioral patterns in rodents. (Fig. 4A).
• The detailed objective annotation of behavioural trajectories in real time without known influencing variables such as day and night phase or experimenters are crucial characteristics of modern methods .
• The capability to automatically extract behaviors in rodents is a developmental leap that can fulfil this requirement. In the age of machine and deep learning, it is possible to extract and quantify an almost infinite number of behavioural variables, to decompose behaviours into categories, subcategories and into minute behavioural sequences.
• However, the booming field of behavioural neuroethology still has limitations because the community has not yet consolidated, developed and applied methods, which translates to an insufficient transfer of models from lab to lab.
• This arises from inadequately established benchmarking and the scarce availability of extensive, thoroughly annotated data sets. In addition, the extraction of numerous variables correlates with an increasing amount of data, which requires data organisation, transfer and storage options.
• This is associated with a lack of platforms that enable the sharing of large data sets, similar to sequencing databases in Omics (e.g., https://www.omicsdi.org and (Conesa and Beck, 2019)). In addition, most behavioural research labs have limited access to the latest tools for extracting and analysing behaviour, as their implementation requires advanced computer skills.

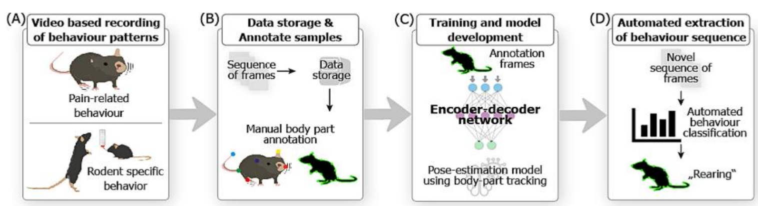


Fig. 4. Applications of machine learning in animal behavioural analyses.
(A) Using AI/ML approaches, rodent-specific behaviours can be identified, isolated, and characterized.
(B) Due to the enormous amount of data collected, data storage and the manual annotation of data sets are challenges in this method. By manually annotating body parts of rodents, such as tails, paws, ears or even parts of the face,
(C) estimate body posture models over time can be generated via an encoder-decoder network and in the next step,
(D) behavioural components can be automatically detected and named.

- The automated identification of behavioral motifs (stereotypical, sub-second) in most protocols unfolds through a graduated process and can be categorized into supervised and unsupervised approaches (as previously mentioned). In supervised approaches (e.g., JAABA (Kabra et al., 2013)), a user trains algorithms to recognise behavioural motives. In contrast, the unsupervised method (e.g., MoSeq (Wiltschko et al., 2015)) separates individual vi. deo sequences into behavioural syllables without bias.

- The current development of applications that use indirect methods for behavioural extraction has emerged. Unsupervised or supervised ML approaches are also used in this indirect approach, the latter being the more common. In this method, virtual body landmarks of the animal (e.g., ears, paw, tail, etc, see Fig. 4B) are used to estimate body posture over time. Various open-source programmes can follow this approach. Examples of these tools include DeepLabCut (Mathis et al., 2018, Lauer et al., 2022), SLEAP (Pereira et al., 2022), DANNCE (Dunn et al., 2021) or Anipose (Karashchuk et al., 2021).
- Initiating the identification of behavioral patterns begins with vi. deo recording. In recent years, the enhancement in camera image quality, coupled with a substantial reduction in initial costs, has rendered this a feasible option for a wide-ranging community.
- This is especially true for the vi. deo sampling rate (frames per second), which is necessary to extract behavioural sequences that occur in the sub-second range (e.g., hind paw withdrawal response to a stimulus of different modality) and recording spectra (e.g., infrared). But also, the depth of field is a crucial characteristic, which, especially during observation in the home cage setting, is needed to track individual animals in three-dimensional space and to isolate complex behavioural patterns.
- Here, 3D approaches can also be helpful, using multiple cameras with different viewing angles to refine behaviour estimation in complex environments (e.g. laboratory cages) with multiple animals (Nath et al., 2019). Point estimation models allow not only individual observation but also behavioural extraction of multiple animals within the same vi. deo (same cage) sequence and the associated social interaction (Lauer et al., 2022, Pereira et al., 2022).
- The construction of these markerless point estimation models employs neural networks with an encoder-decoder architecture to generate probability density diagrams. These diagrams are derived from features that the network is required to learn. Output diagram shows the probability of the existence of the learned feature.
- The resulting probability densities will be used for localization, which is the basis for whole-body or whole-limb point skeletons for subsequent pose estimation and behaviour classification. In order to extract more nuanced behavioural signatures, such as grooming, straightening, rearing, social interaction from the point probabilities, advanced tracking algorithms are used in combination with other algorithms (e.g. UMAP (McInnes et al., 2018), random forest classifiers), or deep-learning models (e.g., recurrent convolutional neural networks). Tools used in this field to extract and quantify information on attitude and behaviour include SiMBA (Nilsson et al., 2020), B-SOiD (Hsu and Yttri, 2021), MoSeq (Wiltschko et al., 2015) and uBAM (Brattoli et al., 2021), among others.
- The possibility of longitudinal 24/7 extraction of naturalistic behaviour, hypothesis-driven modulation of cage environment (e.g. day/night cycle, enrichment, selective socialisation of cage mates with different health status (Segelcke et al., 2023)) and integrating state-of-the-art optogenetic tools for the targeted modulation of neuronal structures makes such approaches even more valuable (Hao et al., 2021).
- Some of these tools and analysis pipelines have already been validated for the extraction of highly complex pain-related behaviour. Pain-related behaviours can be expressed in a variety of behavioural ways, but most assays have focused on experimental stimulation of the hind paw with noxious or non-noxious stimuli of different modalities (e.g., mechanical, thermal) and the resulting paw withdrawal response has established itself as the most common method for detecting pain-related behaviours (Deuis et al., 2017).
- Present ML approaches concentrate on enhancing the binary assessment of the withdrawal response by automating the reflection and affective components, aiming to isolate signatures differentiating between noxious and non-noxious stimuli.
- In recent work, paw and body movement features can be automatically extracted from behavioural trajectories using e.g., PAWS (Pain Assessment at Withdrawal Speeds, based on SLEAP) to then identify information from paw kinematics (Abdus-Saboor et al., 2019, Jones et al., 2020). Based on these data, a univariate pain score was developed using ordinal logistic regression for different harmless and noxious stimuli at the posterior paw and validated with basolateral amygdala activation (Jones et al., 2020).

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- Taken together, ML/AI pipelines for automated behavioural analysis have proven to be extremely powerful in different research directions, with only a subset of current pain research in mice described here as an example.
- Increased implementation of these automated behavioural approaches (preferably using comparable systems) can, consequently, increase the efficiency and translational potential of preclinical investigations and improve their reproducibility. For scientists working in neuro-behavioural research, there are unprecedented opportunities in implementing automated behavioural analysis tools.
- Increased tool implementation can consequently enhance the efficiency and translational potential of preclinical investigations. However, a real improvement in the replicability and reproducibility of data from such innovative approaches can only be achieved in the long term based on comparable or uniform standards: a challenge that must be met in the future.

**3.6. Machine learning in neuro-gastroenterology**

- Neuro-gastroenterology is the study of functional gut disorders such as irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) and functional dyspepsia, which are prevalent worldwide and can be challenging for clinicians to diagnose and treat and are critical for public health as they result in disability, impaired quality of life, and economic burden (Black and Ford, 2020).
- At its core is the understanding of the gut-brain axis, which describes the complex, bi-directional communication, and interaction between the central and enteric nervous system (Carabotti et al., 2015).
- Neuro-gastroenterology is a field with challenges that make it particularly suited to attempt machine learning approaches: for better understanding of the underlying mechanisms, using microbiomic and metabolomic datasets results in high-dimensional data, which needs to be integrated with multiple levels of patient-reported outcomes or imaging data (fMRI). Such complex, multi-layered data can be mined using ML (Kaur et al., 2021).
- There is increasing evidence that gut microbiota plays a key role in the regulation of the gut-brain axis.
- In addition to their local interactions with intestinal cells and the enteric nervous system, microbes in the gut have also been shown to modulate the central nervous system through neuroendocrine and metabolic pathways (Martin et al., 2018).
- It is becoming clear that the composition of the gut microbiome can therefore influence a wide range of disorders – proximal somatoform gastrointestinal disorders such as functional dyspepsia and IBS, but also mental health disorders such as depression (Morais et al., 2021).
- Using ML, microbial signatures have been shown to potentially play a role in psychological distress in IBS (Peter et al., 2018), depression phenotype (Stevens et al., 2021), amnestic mild cognitive impairment (Liu et al., 2021), autism-spectrum disorders (Wu et al., 2020), and others. A pilot clinical study demonstrated how using ML to personalise nutritional strategy based on individual gut microbiome features could lead the way towards a personalised treatment for IBS (Ghaffari et al., 2022).
- In this study, individual microbiome modulation through diet significantly improves IBS-related symptoms in patients with IBS-mixed over regular, non-individualised IBS diet (Karakan et al., 2022). While all these findings should be seen as serendipitous, exploratory findings for now, they might advance our understanding of the generation, and potential treatment, of these diseases in previously unexpected ways.
- AI-assisted decision-making might in the future add to clinical algorithms (Kordi et al., 2022), although current findings need to be independently validated and replicated.
- However, we are starting to learn crucial lessons along the way: for example, IBS-constipation and functional constipation have been treated as distinct conditions, thought to have distinct pathophysiology.
- Using an ML approach to compare the accuracy of diagnostic models for IBS-constipation and functional constipation based on 'uni-symptomatic' versus 'syndromic' models, Ruffle et al (Ruffle et al., 2021) have shown that syndromic models do not significantly improve diagnostic accuracy, which suggests that they are not separate conditions but a single syndrome within one clinical spectrum.

- Integration of structural and functional brain imaging into neuro-gastroenterology will lead to a deeper understanding of disease mechanisms, and a better understanding of the microbiome-gut-brain axis (Mayer et al., 2019). Using a support vector machine ML approach, Mao et al (Mao et al., 2020) showed an altered resting-state functional connectivity and effective connectivity of the habenula for IBS patients compared to healthy controls, advancing our understanding of the brain regions involved in IBS.
- Taken together, neuro-gastroenterology is a field that can certainly profit from the application of ML approaches.
- However, current studies often suffer from low reporting quality, and the complex nature of data involved calls for the creation of larger, multi-site consortia to generate reliable, high-quality, multi-dimensional data of high external validity (Mayer et al., 2019). We look forward to the findings of prospectively designed and registered studies, which will provide the first confirmatory results in the field (Berentsen et al., 2020).

### 3.7. AI in the intersection of cognitive, computational, and clinical neurosciences

- AI and cognitive neuroscience live in a symbiotic relationship. While the former continuously draws inspiration from our knowledge of biological neural systems to develop artificial neural networks, the latter harnesses the power of AI to expand our understanding of these biological systems (Kriegeskorte and Douglas, 2018).
- Examples range from the use of computational models based on reinforcement learning algorithms or recurrent neural networks to model human adaptive behaviour and decision making (Gläscher et al., 2010, Ito et al., 2022), to deep neural networks that help us better understand and decode how brain activity represents images viewed (Seeliger et al., 2018), and words heard or spoken by (Anumanchipalli et al., 2019, Goldstein et al., 2022) human participants.
- In addition to enhancing our understanding of micro- and macroscale neurocomputational processes, AI/ML have the potential to open up new avenues for translational and clinical research.
- ML-based predictive models, commonly referred to as "neural signatures" or "neuromarkers", integrate information from complex neural measures (fMRI, EEG, MEG, etc.) to decode and predict various clinical and behavioural traits or states.
- Several studies aim to construct neuromarkers that can directly diagnose or characterise various clinical conditions (de Vos et al., 2018, Horien et al., 2022, Jiang et al., 2023). In such studies, however, it often becomes hard to disentangle what is being modelled because of the multidimensional and heterogeneous nature of clinical conditions and co-occurring health conditions (e.g., co-morbidities, medication use).
- Neuromarker research has thus turned towards the so-called "component process approach" (Woo et al., 2017), which aims to first develop neural signatures for basic "component processes", i.e. basic traits or states that can be examined in standardised circumstances and even experimentally manipulated in some cases. The resulting neural signatures can serve as robust and explainable intermediate features for the modelling of multiple clinical conditions.
- One of the pioneering examples is the Neurologic Pain Signature (NPS (Wager et al., 2013)), a machine learning model that derives an objective readout of ongoing pain experience from brain activity, as measured by fMRI. The NPS has been extensively validated by a series of studies and was found to display high reliability, broad external validity, and strong effect sizes in large independent samples (Zunhammer et al., 2018, Han et al., 2022).
- Task-elicited brain activity has also been found to be predictive for vicarious pain (Zhou et al., 2020), fear (Zhou et al., 2021), negative affect (Chang et al., 2015), craving (Garrison et al., 2023), reward (Speer et al., 2023) and many other states and traits.
- Multivariate ML models can also capitalise on brain activity measured in lack of any explicit stimulation (resting state), or even on brain morphology, to predict individual traits like pain sensitivity (Spisak et al., 2020, Kotikalapudi et al., 2023), learning (Kincses et al., 2023), cognition (Sripada et al., 2020), intellectual capacity (Tong et al., 2022), and others.

- While ML-based brain signatures can reach unprecedented effect sizes (Hedges g = 2.3 in case of the NPS), predictive modelling itself is not a magic bullet. The lack of external validation and bad methodological practice lead, in many cases, to overly optimistic performance estimates and unrealistic expectations regarding the usefulness of such models (Sui et al., 2020, Varoquaux and Cheplygina, 2022).
- Just like traditional univariate analyses, such low-performing models still suffer from limited power, replicability, and predictive utility even with sample sizes in the thousands (Marek et al., 2022, Spisak et al., 2023). Another problem is that such brain-based models are susceptible to capture spurious or out-of-interest associations that can be detrimental to the model's clinical validity and generalizability and lead to sensitivity to artefacts – in practice, this can mean minority-disadvantaging or racially biased models (Spisak, 2022).
- In summary, AI holds immense potential not only for expanding our understanding of how the brain works but also for making this knowledge applicable in clinical contexts and to complement existing clinical approaches.
- However, to realise this potential, neuromarkers of the future must overcome significant challenges, such as ensuring broad generalizability across diverse contexts, promoting equity across subpopulations, and developing models with high neuroscientific validity and interpretability.

### 3.8. Resources and further reading

- There are multiple starting points to experimenting with ML, for a user experienced in using Python, we highly recommend scikit-learn (Pedregosa et al., 2011). Its rich online resources and as well as its focus on essential methods make it a great place for beginners that still goes a long way.
- Fig. 2 has been created using sample data from scikit-learn. For a (pun intended) deeper dive, tensorflow (Ramsundar, 2018) and PyTorch (Ketkar, 2017) are open-source platforms for deep learning by Google and OpenAI.
- A developing quasi-standard in biological data science is R statistical computing (R Core Team, 2022). R is an incredibly rich open-source project, with endless resources for biomedical sciences. A dedicated online community has created packages (collections of functions) for almost every possible task. For machine learning specifically, this includes for example caret (for regression models), e1071 (for k-nearest neighbours and support vector machines), neuralnet (for neural networks), and keras (for deep learning).
- The advantage of using R is that is does not stop at ML: there are excellent tools for any aspect of biomedical data, many of them have been collated within the Bioconductor project (Gentleman et al., 2004).
- Visualisation of any plot can be achieved using ggplot2, and shinyapps allow construction of web-based user interfaces. There are also commercial packages for ML, Matlab for example has a valuable ML toolbox and is used for both commercial and research applications.
- We have aimed to provide a short introduction to machine learning in general, and its application in neurosciences, but of course, this has remained somewhat superficial.
- Others have taken similar, but complimentary approaches. Connor (Connor, 2019) provides a more methods-focussed introduction, while others focus on practical aspects for application in, e.g., pain research (Lötsch et al., 2022). For deeper reads, there are many.
- For using R in biomedical research, the University of California, Riverside, has collated excellent learning materials (GEN242, 2022). Finally, Zou and Schiebinger (Zou and Schiebinger, 2018) summarise bias inherent in human data and what it means for AI in a plastic way.

### 3.9. Future directions and closing remarks

• ML and AI have multiple inherent risks and fallacies; however, their success is undeniable, and for better or worse, their use in biomedical sciences is unstoppable at this point.

• The recent advancements in deep learning, as exemplified in the changes between GPT-3 and GPT-4 have been at an unforeseen pace, and teething problems aside, AIs will soon outperform humans in countless tasks.

• We would argue that as most AIs remain a black box, with decision making that can be influenced by human bias or unexpected elements of training data, their best use is for hypothesis generation, exploratory, and discovery research.

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• Their use in medical decision making depends on the context and, in many circumstances can be problematic, while ethical issues are not resolved, and explainable AI has not moved forward significantly. Since currently, AIs remain black boxes, these should at most be one of multiple indicators for human-centred decision making.

## IV. RESULTS

Notable outcomes of AI integration include enhanced accuracy in brain tumor segmentation, earlier detection of Parkinson's and Alzheimer's through MRI analysis, and real-time control of prosthetic devices via decoded brain signals.

Studies have shown that AI models often outperform traditional models and sometimes even human experts in image-based diagnostics.

Notable achievements at the intersection of AI and neuroscience include:

• Alzheimer's disease prediction with over 90% accuracy using CNNs on MRI data.
• Real-time seizure prediction with RNNs using EEG datasets.
• Speech synthesis from brain signals using transformer-based models.
• Brain region identification through unsupervised learning in resting-state fMRI data.
• Neural representation learning in large- scale data from the Allen Brain Atlas.

Such results not only improve clinical care but also offer theoretical insights into brain function.

## V. DISCUSSION

While the advances are promising, challenges persist. These include the interpretability of black- box models, the variability in neural data across populations, and ethical concerns such as data privacy and algorithmic bias. The integration of Explainable AI (XAI) seeks to make model outputs more understandable to clinicians and researchers. Interdisciplinary collaboration and standardized datasets are critical for further progress.

The integration of AI into neuroscience has catalyzed significant progress, but challenges remain:

### 5.1 The "Black Box" Problem

Many AI models, particularly deep neural networks, are difficult to interpret. This limits trust and usability in clinical decision-making. Explainable AI (XAI) is essential to provide transparency.

### 5.2 Data Complexity and Variability

Neuroscience data are noisy, non-stationary, and vary widely across individuals and contexts. This hampers generalizability and necessitates rigorous validation.

• Privacy and consent in handling brain data.
• Algorithmic bias and equitable access.
• Long-term implications of cognitive augmentation and neuro-enhancement.

### 5.3 Interdisciplinary Barriers

Effective collaboration between neuroscientists, clinicians, and AI engineers requires shared frameworks and language.

## VI. CONCLUSION

The symbiotic relationship between AI and neuroscience is fostering a new era of intelligent systems and improved healthcare. AI is enabling new discoveries in brain science, while neuroscience continues to inspire robust and adaptive AI algorithms. Future directions point toward personalized neuroscience, real-time adaptive BCIs, and explainable models that could revolutionize diagnostics and treatments.

AI and neuroscience are locked in a transformative partnership. AI enhances our capacity to model, decode, and influence the brain. In turn, biological principles offer efficient architectures and mechanisms for future AI systems. As this convergence deepens, it promises breakthroughs in understanding consciousness, treating neurological diseases, and building human-compatible intelligent systems.

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The future will likely see:

- Broad adoption of multimodal data fusion for holistic brain models.
- Personalized BCIs and cognitive prosthetics.
- Deeper integration of XAI for trustworthy diagnostics.
- Neuro-symbolic AI, combining brain-like learning with logical reasoning.
- This bibliometric analysis provides a comprehensive evaluation of the research landscape at the intersection of artificial intelligence (AI) and neuroscience.
- By examining a corpus of 1,208 publications from 1983 to 2024, the study elucidates the significant growth, key research areas, and collaborative nature of this interdisciplinary field.
- The analysis demonstrates a robust annual growth rate of 12.32% in publications, which underscores the growing significance and practical applications of AI in neuroscience.
- The data indicates a significant increase in research output, particularly from 2015 onwards, reflecting advancements in AI technologies and their applicability in neurological studies.
- The primary areas of focus include neuroimaging, brain-computer interfaces (BCIs), and the diagnosis and treatment of neurological diseases.
- The potential of AI in these areas is evidenced by its high accuracy in disease diagnosis and its capacity to personalize treatment plans, which contribute to improved patient outcomes and a deeper understanding of neurological conditions.
- The field is distinguished by a notable degree of international collaboration, as evidenced by a 26.32% rate of international co-authorship.
- The geographic distribution of research outputs is led by the United States, followed by China, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Canada, indicating a global interest and investment in AI and neuroscience integration.
- The average citation rate of 21.85 per document serves to illustrate the impact and relevance of research in this field.
- Notable studies have significantly influenced current methodologies and trends, underscoring the importance of AI in advancing neurological research and healthcare.
- The results of this analysis highlight the potential for AI to transform neuroscience. Nevertheless, a number of challenges and opportunities demand further investigation in future research.
- As artificial intelligence (AI) applications become increasingly integrated into clinical practice, it is of paramount importance to address ethical issues and ensure data privacy.
- It is imperative that researchers prioritize transparent and ethical practices to maintain public trust and ensure equitable benefits from AI advancements.
- It is imperative that there be a strengthening of interdisciplinary collaborations between experts in the field of artificial intelligence, neuroscientists, and clinicians, in order to ensure the continued progress and innovation in this field.
- Collaborative endeavors have the potential to yield more comprehensive and efficacious solutions to complex neurological issues.
- The expansion of research efforts to include underrepresented regions and populations has the potential to enrich the field and promote more inclusive advancements in AI and neuroscience.
- The encouragement of diverse perspectives and participation will facilitate a more comprehensive understanding of neurological conditions and their treatments.
- The ongoing advancement of AI technologies, particularly those pertaining to deep learning and machine learning, will serve to further enhance the capabilities and applications of AI in neuroscience.
- It is recommended that future research efforts be directed toward the development of more interpretable and robust AI models that can be integrated seamlessly into clinical workflows.
- In conclusion, this bibliometric analysis offers valuable insights into the dynamic and rapidly evolving field of artificial intelligence (AI) in neuroscience.

- The considerable expansion in research output, substantial international collaborations, and high impact of published studies underscore the pivotal role of AI in advancing our understanding and treatment of neurological conditions.
- As the field continues to mature, it is imperative to address the ethical, collaborative, and technological challenges that lie ahead if we are to realize the full potential of AI in neuroscience.
- This will ultimately lead to improved neurological healthcare and patient

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