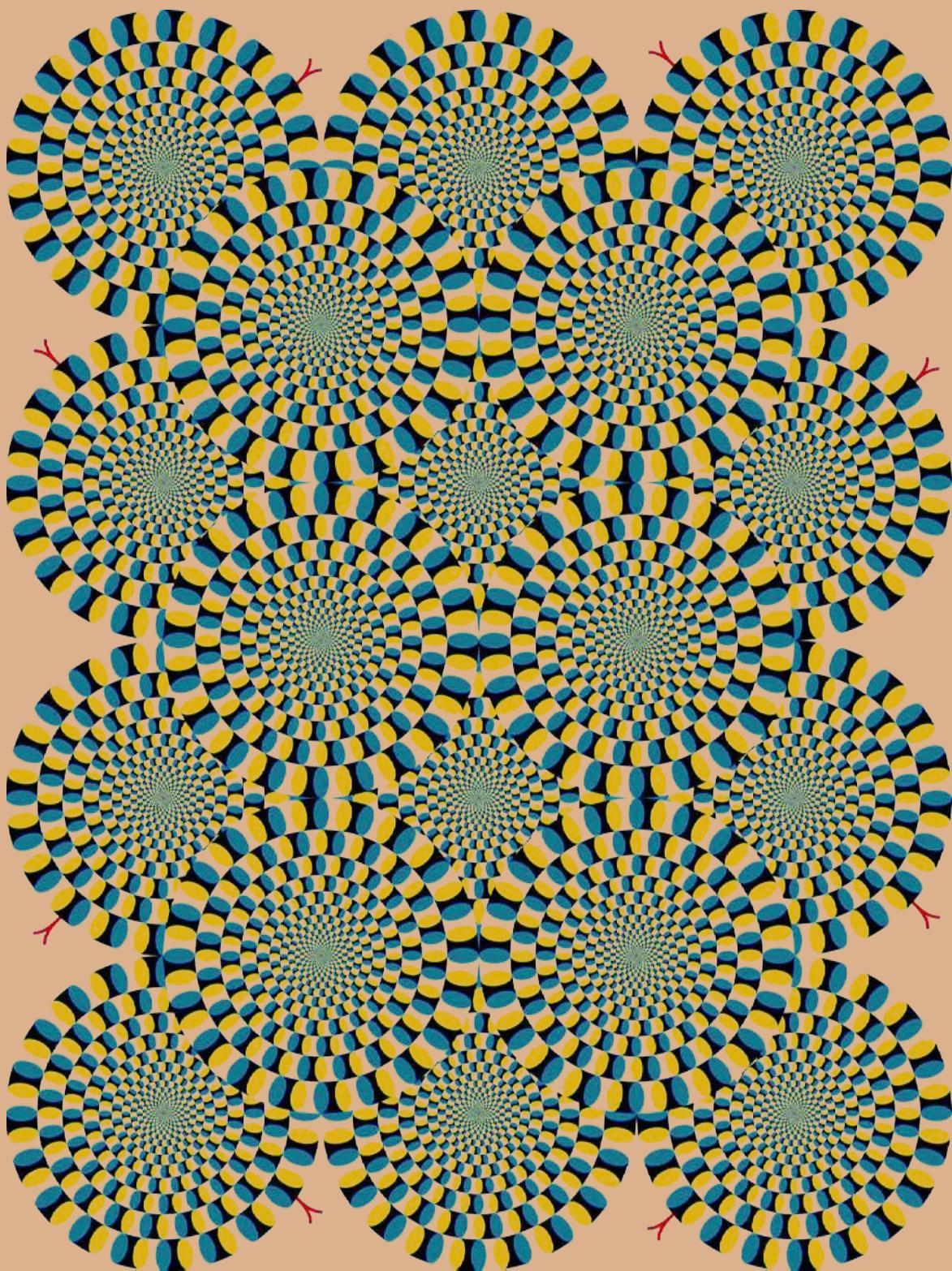




BRAINS)



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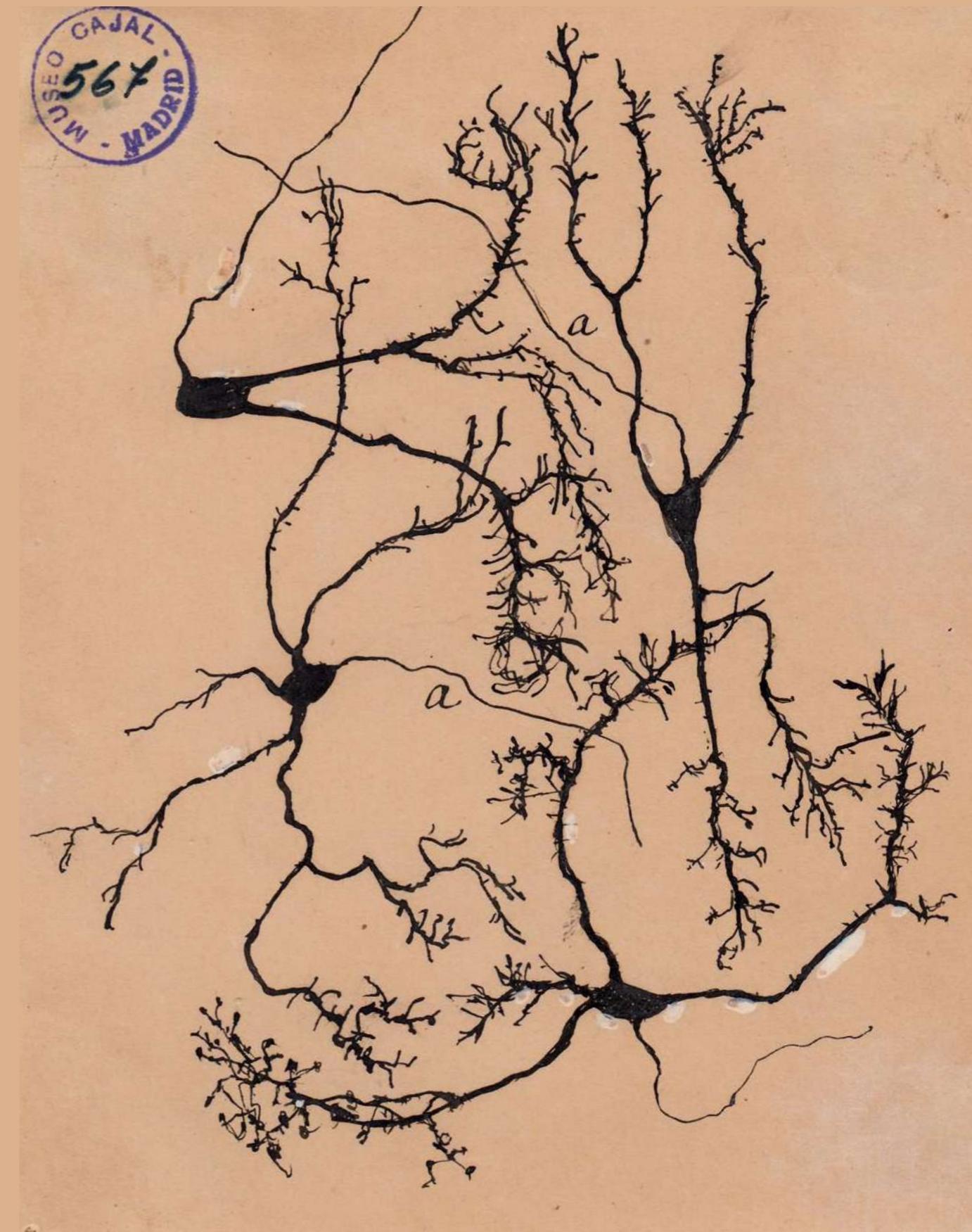
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BRAINS

EXHIBITION AT CCCB

DATA SHEET

Curators:

Emily Sargent y Ricard Solé

CCCB dates:

26th of July - 11th of December 2022

Fundación Telefónica dates:

21st of December 2021 - 16th of June 2023

Brain(s) is a co-production of CCCB and Fundación Telefónica (Madrid) that takes as its starting point "Brains: The mind as matter" and "States of Mind: Tracing the edges of consciousness", two original exhibitions by Wellcome Collection (London).



Daniel Alexander, *Brain Collecting*, 2012.

Touring:

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Rachel Sturgis (R.Sturgis@wellcome.org)

PARTICIPATING CENTRES

CCCB

The CCCB is a multidisciplinary cultural centre that explores the key challenges of contemporary society. It runs an extensive programme of activities and events in different languages and formats that include major thematic exhibitions, series of conferences and literary meetups, film screenings and festivals. As part of its mission to think about the present, the CCCB structures its programme into four key areas that reflect the centre's main topics of interest and reflection: the word, the city, the technosphere and the body.

FUNDACIÓN TELEFÓNICA

Based in the Telefónica company's former headquarters, Espacio Fundación Telefónica runs a multidisciplinary programme that seeks to forge connections between artistic creativity and innovation and society in general. It is a place for reflecting on digital culture and for experimenting with the new technologies applied to artistic creation.

WELLCOME COLLECTION

Wellcome Collection is a free museum and library that aims to challenge how we all think and feel about health.

Through exhibitions, collections, live programming, digital activities, broadcasting and publishing, Wellcome Collection creates opportunities for people to think deeply about the connections between science, medicine, life and art. Wellcome curated the two exhibitions that serve as the basis for BRAIN(S):

Brains: The Mind as Matter: An exhibition that explored what humans have done to brains in the name of medical intervention, scientific enquiry, cultural meaning and technological change.

States of Mind: Tracing the Edges of Consciousness: A collection of literature, science and art that delves into the mysteries of human consciousness. Understanding the nature of consciousness continues to challenge even leading experts in the field.

CURATORS



Emily Sargent

Emily Sargent is Senior Curator of temporary exhibitions at Wellcome Collection. She has curated numerous high-profile interdisciplinary exhibitions on a wide range of subjects, among them human improvement and the connection between health and architecture. She recently directed a programme of artists' projects at Wellcome Collection that explored various care practices during the COVID-19 pandemic. Prior to this, she worked at the Royal College of Art in London and as an independent curator of shows in the UK and abroad. She studied at Goldsmiths College, University of London, contributes regularly to live and online events and debates and writes for digital and print media.



Ricard Solé

Ricard Solé is a research professor with ICREA (the Catalan Institute for Research and Advanced Studies) currently working at Pompeu Fabra University, where he is head of the Complex Systems Lab in the PRBB (Barcelona Biomedical Research Park). He teaches biomathematics, the principles of biological design and biocomputing. He holds BScs in both Physics and Biology, awarded by the University of Barcelona, and received his PhD in Physics at the Polytechnic University of Catalonia. He is also External Professor of the Santa Fe Institute (New Mexico, USA), external faculty of the Center for Evolution and Cancer at UCSF, a member of the Council of the European Complex Systems Society and a member of the editorial board of PLoS ONE. He has received a European Research Council Advanced Grant (ERC 2012).

One of his main research interests is understanding the possible presence of universal patterns of organisation in complex systems, from prebiotic replicators, cancer, multicellularity, viruses, protocells and language to evolved artificial objects. Key questions are how robust structures develop, how information is incorporated into these structures and how computation emerges. He uses both theoretical and experimental approaches based on synthetic biology.

*Per què
somiem?*

¿Por qué soñamos?
Why do we dream?



INTRODUCTION

The human brain is the most complex object that we know. It is the fabric of our dreams and conscious experience. It enables us to explore and change our surroundings, remember the past and imagine multiple futures, and understand the universe in unprecedented detail.

Our mind also provides us with a conscious selfhood - that particular experience of being you - and enables us to consider ourselves in relation to others, and our place in the universe. Language, arguably one of the greatest developments of evolution, allows us to communicate with each other and to share our subjective experiences.

What, then, is a brain and how does it work? Are human brains unique?

Neuroscience has been able to shed light on diverse facets of brain complexity and uncover many of its mysteries, and yet so much is still unknown. Many of the old problems formulated since the dawn of philosophy remain open, but we keep expanding our knowledge as new ideas emerge. As our understanding of the brain improves, so does our potential to help when it falters - through illness or injury.

We share a planet with many other minds that have evolved to make sense of their environment: the complex brains of dolphins or the collective minds of ant colonies, for example. There are outliers too: organisms with no brains that are capable of solving complex problems. There is not one single brain, but many.

As we navigate our way towards a richer and more diverse understanding of minds, we face new questions, but continue to hope that the mysteries of the brain will be finally unlocked.



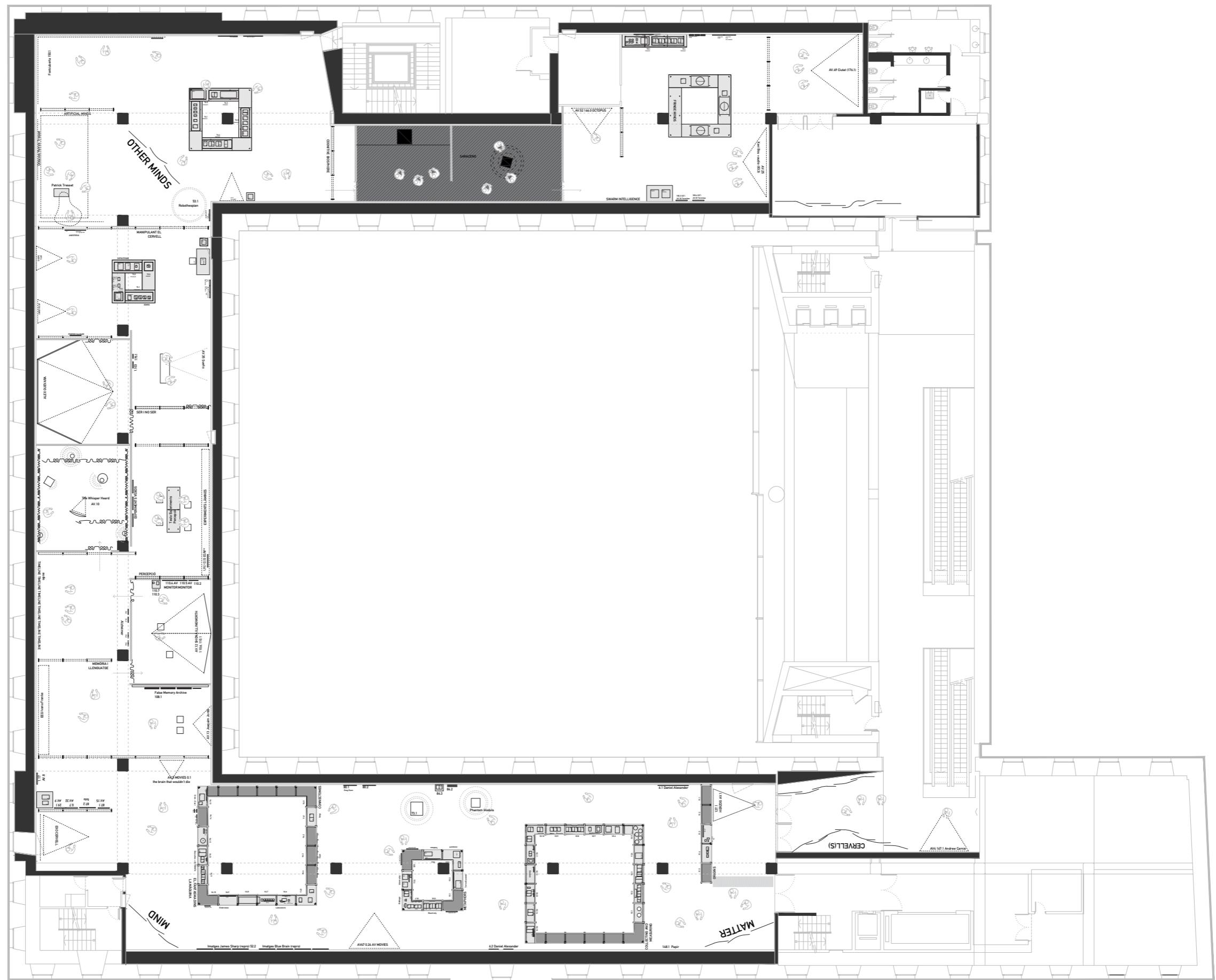
Andrew Carnie
Atlas: There and Here
Londres, 2012
Time: 19'26"

This work reflects Andrew Carnie's interest in the act of anatomical slicing and themes of change and mortality. It is based on Scottish surgeon William MacEwen's *Atlas of Head Sections* (1893) and interleaves images taken from the book with photographs of MacEwen's original specimens.



EXHIBITION PLAN

CCCB, 2nd Floor

1.200 m²

EXHIBITION ITINERARY

1. MATTER

For a long time, most approaches to the human brain were grounded in the study of its external features. Early anatomists found that it has two hemispheres, described its complex convolutions and noticed striking similarities with other species, particularly primates. Medical sculptors simulated the brain using coloured wax and other materials such as plaster, papier-mâché and wood.

A number of case studies involving brain injury caused by ageing, accidents or warfare started to offer clues about the brain's inner workings. It seemed as if different parts of the brain were associated with different tasks, although the real nature of these connections remained obscure and was often misinterpreted. Everything changed with a major innovation that took place at the end of the nineteenth century. Two extraordinary histologists, Camilo Golgi and Santiago Ramón y Cajal, revolutionised the field by using novel techniques that revealed the fabric of brains under the microscope. The brain no longer appeared to be a fuzzy, sponge-like piece of matter but was revealed to be an intricate web made of millions of 'neurons': the smallest units of brain architecture.



Origins

Humans have thrived as a species, expanding across a changing biosphere since originating in Africa millions of years ago. Moving from the original savannah into almost all available habitats, people have exploited an extraordinary capacity to adapt by modifying the environment using technology. Over the last two million years, human brain size has grown rapidly, becoming three times larger than those of our earliest hominin ancestors and our ape relatives.

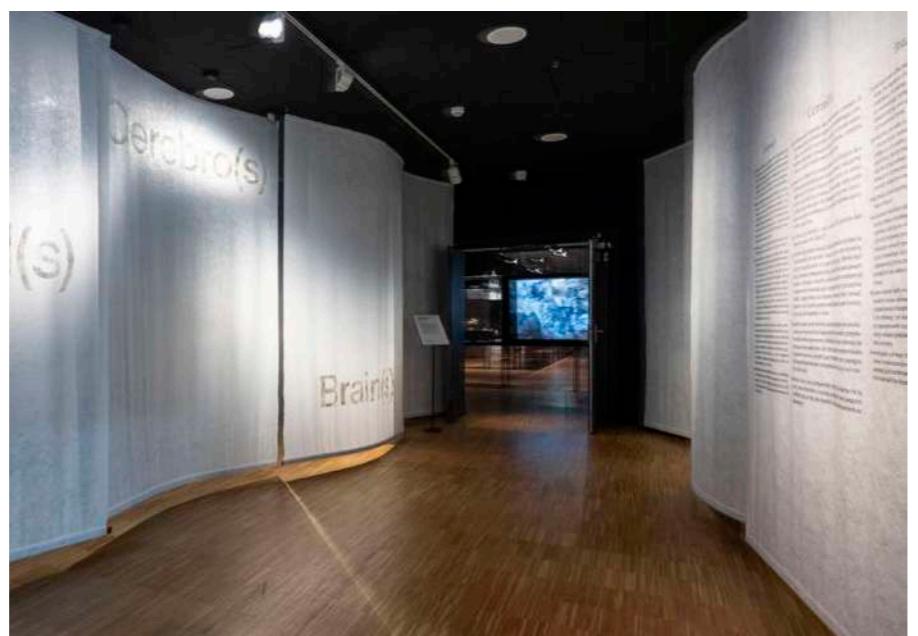
Along with increased size, new connections emerged that allowed language and symbolic thought to develop. A ‘mirror neuron’ system made it possible to understand the emotions of others. These crucial developments allowed people to cooperate in unprecedented ways.

Although neither minds nor thoughts leave fossils, the cave paintings made by Homo sapiens could be seen as such. The scenes describe a rich, dynamic and complex view of the world. In these paintings our ancestors left a message that was not directed at their present, but to an unknown future, intended for others who would long outlive the artist. We were already time travellers. Far from a mental world frozen in the present, humans were able to master time and become storytellers.



La rápida expansión del córtex cerebral es va començar a produir fa dos milions d'any en paral·lel a la creació de eines de pedra i a la millora de les interaccions entre el cos i l'entorn. Va emergir una ment estesa, amb cervells, mans i tecnologia que es reforçaven mutuament de maneres més i més irreversible.

A rapid expansion of the brain cortex started to unfold two million years ago in parallel with the creation of stone tools and enhanced interactions between the body and the environment. An extended mind emerged, with brains, hands and technology strengthening each other's potential in unprecedented and irreversible ways.





Werner Herzog
Cave of Forgotten Dreams
EUA, 2010
Documentary
Time: 3'09"

Discovered by chance in 1994 by the speleologist Jean-Marie Chauvet, Chauvet Cave, situated on the banks of the Ardèche river in France, contains almost 500 cave paintings dating from 32,000 years ago. According to current knowledge, they are the oldest ever found. Rock art is evidence of a mind capable of narrating and of creating a message sent to the future.

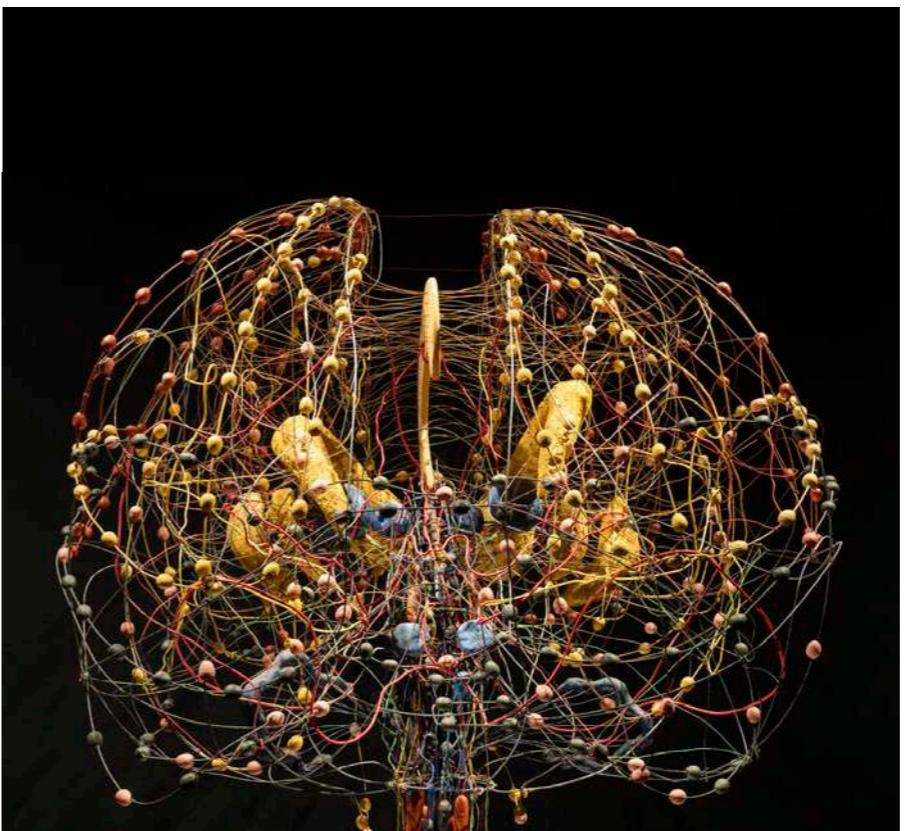
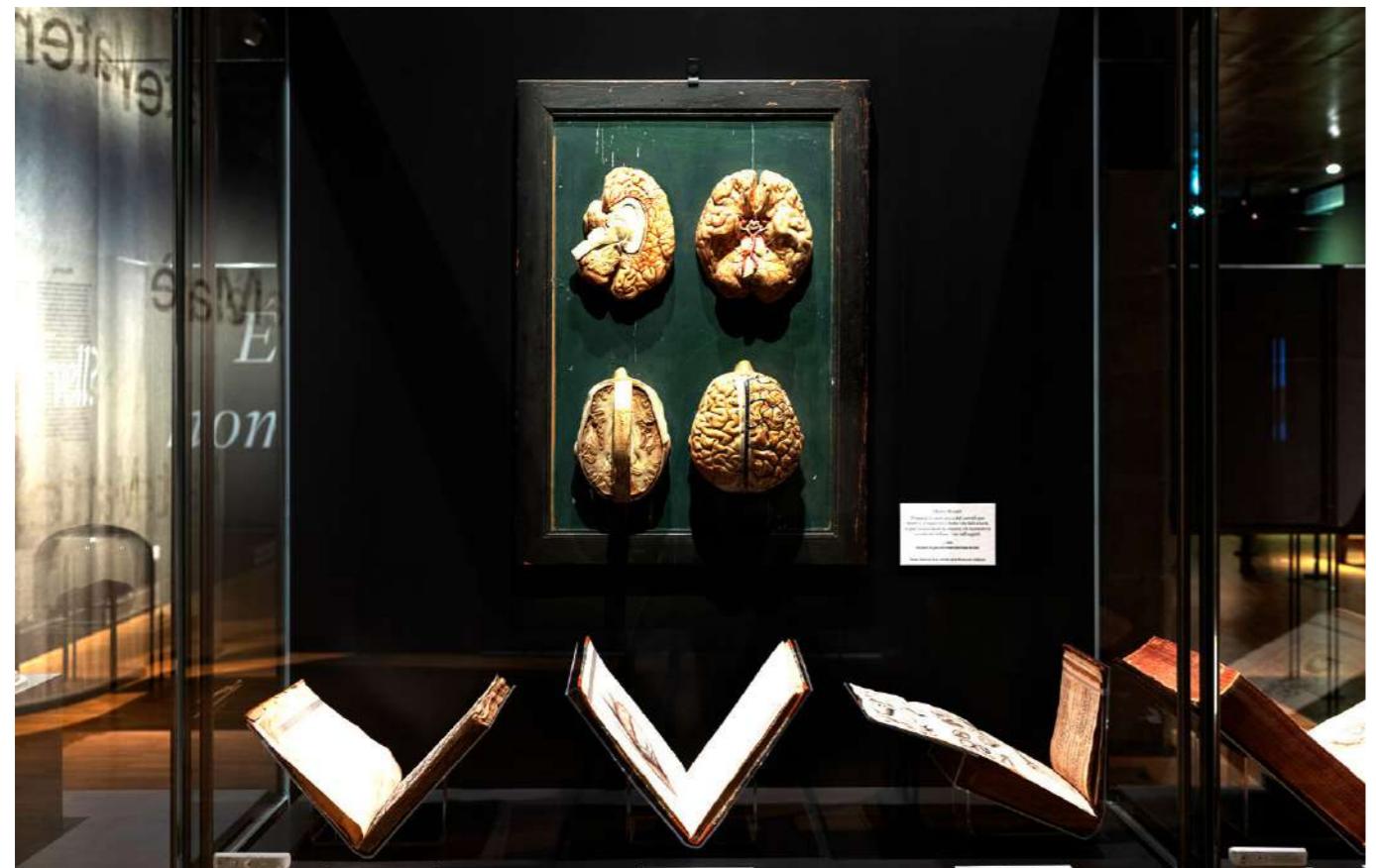
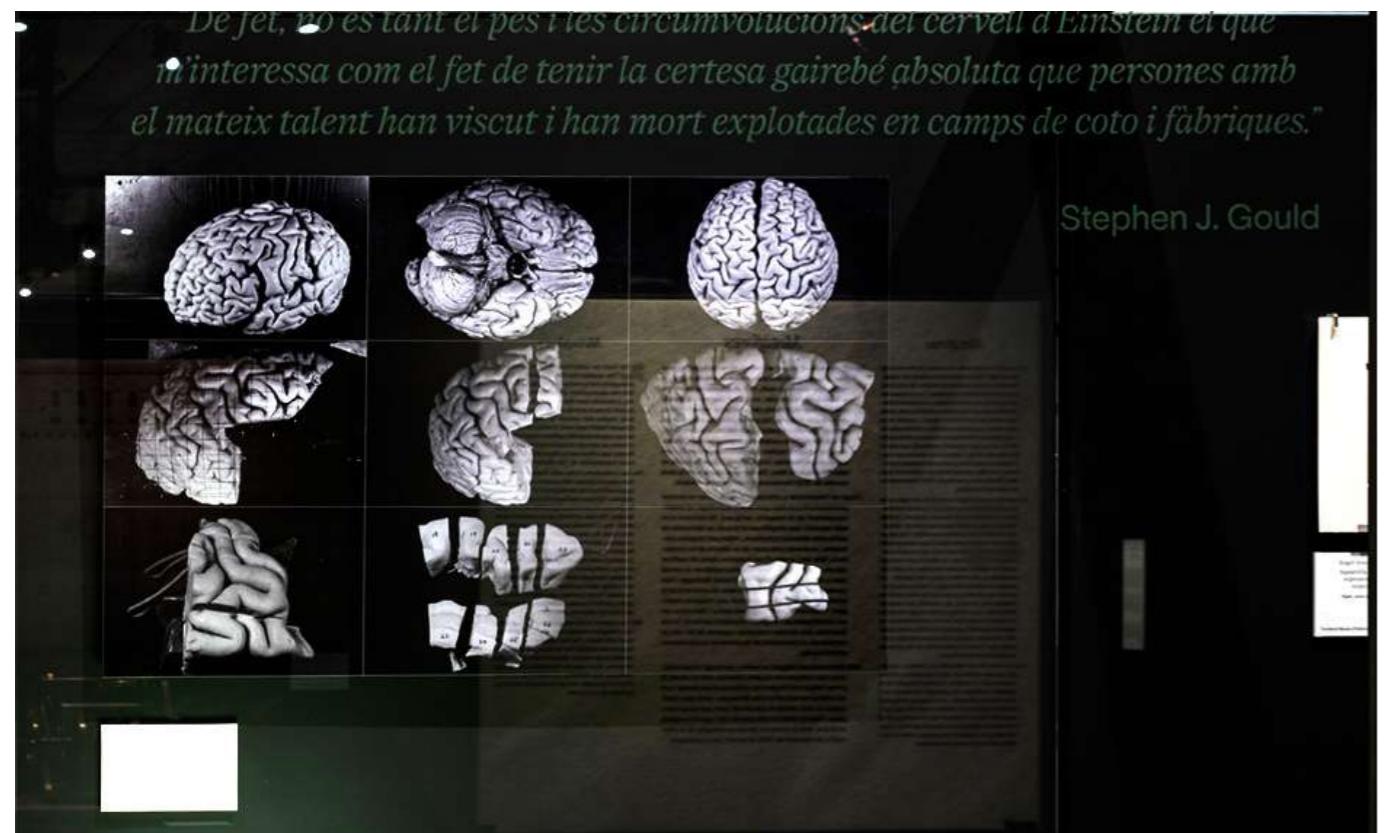
Collecting and measuring

The art of judging by appearances found new credibility with the emergence of brain science. By studying the kinds of physical and mental impairment caused by specific brain injuries, scientists arrived at the theory of ‘cerebral localisation’, which holds that mental capacities such as speech or vision reside in specific areas of the brain. This has formed the basis of modern neuroscience and neurosurgery, but during the late eighteenth century it also gave rise to the ‘quack’ science of phrenology. Phrenologists believed they could read an individual’s character by examining the ‘bumps’ on their skull.

Meanwhile, many anatomists tried to relate the size and shape of brains to the reputed characteristics and interests of their original owners. The brains of deceased intellectuals and executed criminals were systematically collected in the search to identify the perceptible signs of both genius and criminality. During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, anthropometry – the comparative measurement of humans, often based on skull shape – was widely used to justify racist stereotyping and pseudoscientific theories of racial or gender superiority.

Brain size appeared to distinguish *Homo sapiens* from other species and from our hominid ancestors. However, modern neuroscientists would dispute any simple correlation between brain mass and social attributes such as intelligence.





Christian Fogarolli
Phantom model
2016
Wood, iron, clay, polystyrene, foam and mirrors

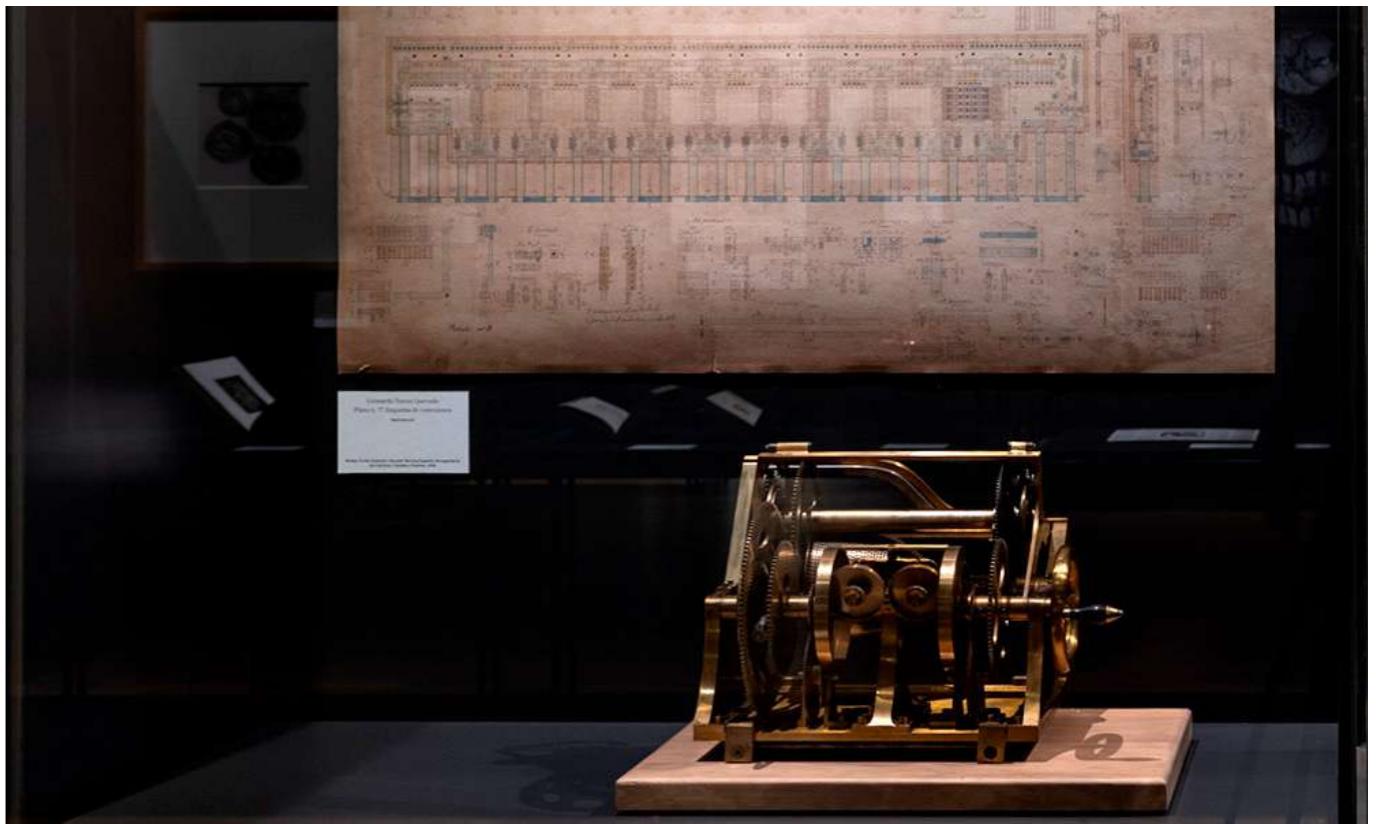
Phantom Models is an ongoing art project to promote the artistic and scientific heritage of this initiative. Its intention is to locate all the models produced by the two scholars, and promote them through exhibitions, presentations, workshops, and conferences. Many of the original models have been lost or destroyed. Thanks to information published in 1884 by professor Aeby, Fogarolli has drawn up a list of cities that bought the model and reconstructed copies for those that have lost their originals.

Metaphors

Can the brain be understood in terms of technology? This question has been asked since the first attempts to find a mechanical model of the mind. With the development of the science of electricity, it became clear that electric fields were important to nerve activity and perhaps to life itself. Early studies with animals by Luigi Galvani and Giovanni Aldini's later work, in which he connected human corpses to electric batteries, inspired theories of brains as networks of connected batteries. Mary Shelley was influenced by these ideas in her 1818 novel Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus.

The rise of electricity in the early nineteenth century took place in parallel with another major technological advance: the development of the Jacquard machine. This was a mechanical loom that simplified the process of manufacturing textiles with complex designs. This was achieved using punched cards, which were a visionary precursor of computer software. Later, the idea of a machine able to perform complex computations offered another metaphor: the brain as a calculator. Charles Babbage and Ada Lovelace's work inspired the first ideas of 'mechanising intelligence' and building an intelligent machine. Eventually, both mechanical and electrical technology were combined by Spanish engineer Leonardo Torres Quevedo, who created machines able to perform complex calculations, which predated the first electronic computers.

With the invention of the telegraph and the telephone, new metaphors emerged that compared both systems with brains. The first telegraph of Victorian England was dubbed 'the nervous system of Britain', predating the modern views of brains as complex networks. But it was the information technology revolution that started in the 1950s that provided the most accurate, and yet incomplete metaphor: the brain as a computer.



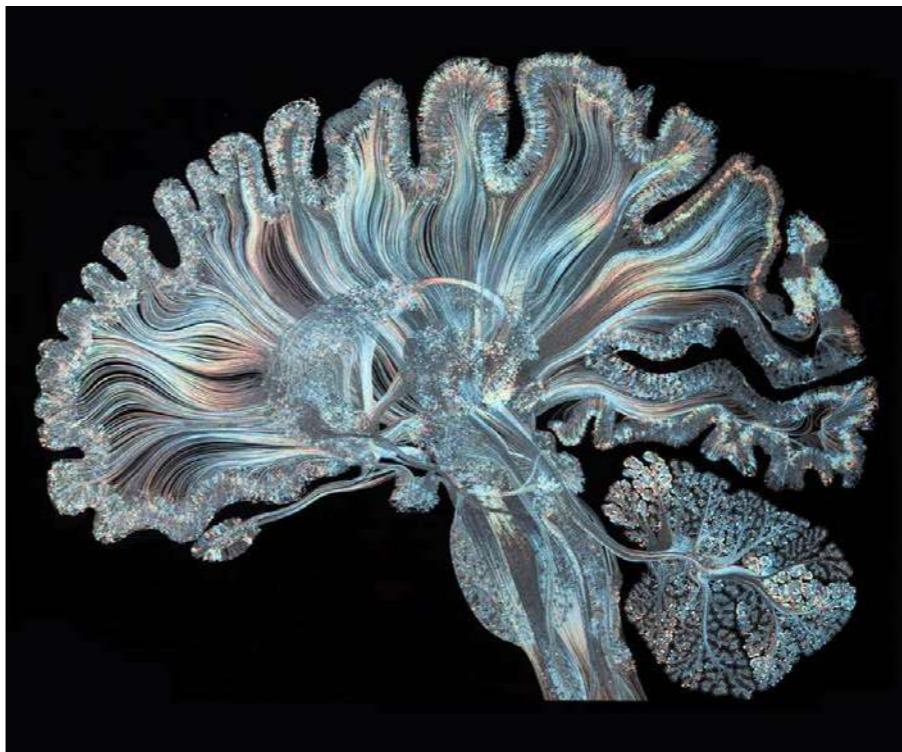
Connectomes

The birth of modern neuroscience started with the work of Santiago Ramón y Cajal and his foundational textbook: *The Texture of the Nervous System of Man and the Vertebrates*. He was an exceptional experimentalist and artist who devoted countless hours to preparing, observing and drawing samples of nervous tissue.

He was able to prove that neurons were the building blocks of brains, forming networks that, he proposed, could store thoughts and sensations. While the brain was already believed to be the 'organ of the mind', it was not until Ramón y Cajal's work came to light that a clear picture of the fabric of the mind started to form.

The dominant theory at that time held that neurons were linked together in a fixed web, similar to the telegraph network. Ramón y Cajal instead observed, correctly, that the nervous system was a network of distinct cells that communicate with each other. These networks were highly 'plastic' - they could grow and repair themselves. Ramón y Cajal's intuitions were later confirmed by other scholars. Ramón y Cajal shared the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1906 with Camillo Golgi, who developed the method of staining brain tissue that allowed individual structures to be studied in detail.

Although the study of neurons and their networks never stopped, another revolution took place at the beginning of the twentieth century with the development of network science. In parallel with rapidly improved techniques for mapping the brain, a new concept was proposed that became central: the 'connectome'. This term refers to the wiring diagram that connects individual neurons or groups of neurons. Different connectomes can be defined on multiple scales, and their architecture helps to define a better picture of brain cartography and the 'highways' linking different areas. They also provide a new understanding of brain injury and psychiatric disorders using a systematic and holistic perspective.

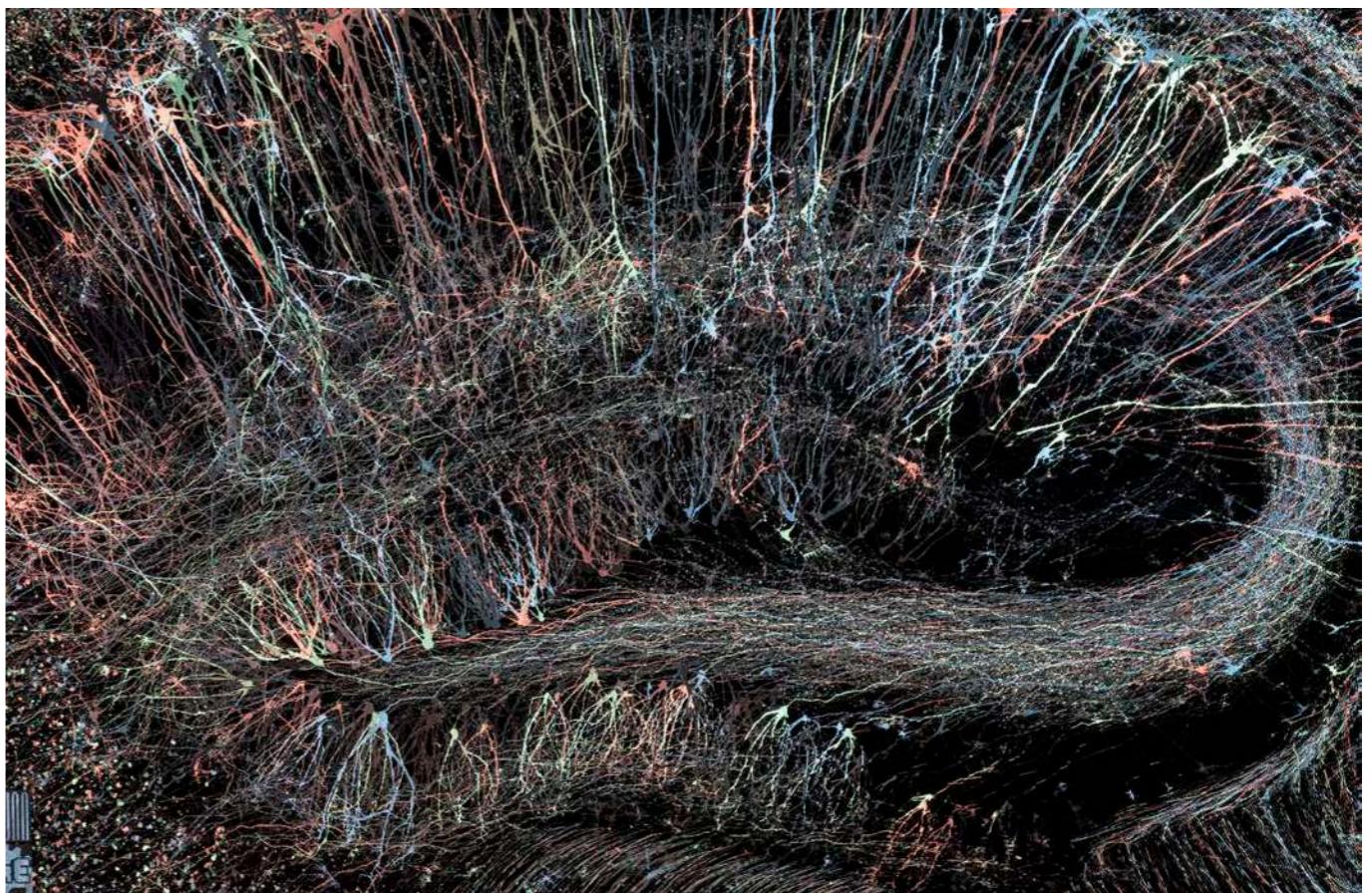


Greg Dunn and Brian Edwards
Self Reflected
2014-2016

Reflective microengraving on glass ceramic material

Using a technique called reflective microetching, it reveals the enormous scope of delicately balanced neural choreographies, which is designed to mirror what is happening in our own minds as we look at the work - a brain observing itself. Described by the artists as a work of 'neonaturalism'

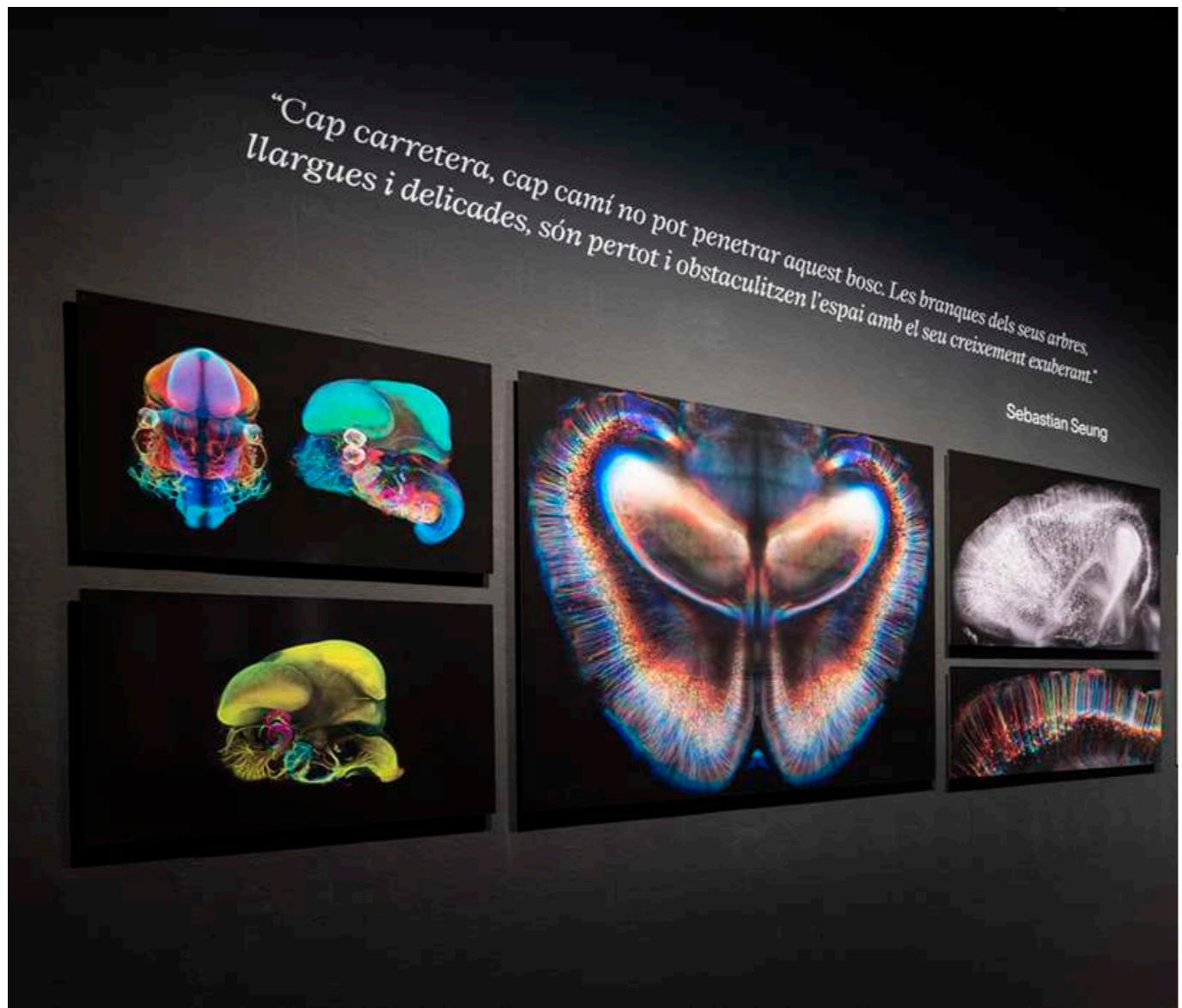
Self Reflected reminds us that this most complex machine in the known universe is at the core of our being and is the root of our shared humanity.



James Sharpe, EMBL (European Molecular Biology Laboratory)
Barcelona / CRG

Visualisation of mouse neurons

Visualisation chemically treated to make it optically transparent, and scanned using a Selective Plane Illumination Microscope (SPIM) to generate a 3D virtual reconstruction. In this type of microscope, a thin sheet of laser light illuminates a single plane in the sample so that only the part that is in focus in the camera fluoresces. The sample is then scanned through the light sheet to build up a full 3D data set, plane by plane. Using this 3D data, we generated a maximum-value projection through the embryo's head



2. MINDS

Today there is a consensus within neuroscience that our conscious mind is generated by our brain. But the question of how the subjective experience of consciousness arises out of the objective tissue of a human brain has been controversial and has given rise to different theories. Four hundred years ago, mind and body were considered two distinct, but closely related, entities, with the conscious mind present only in humans.

Memory, emotions, dreams and perception are just some of the many remarkable experiences that arise from brain activity. But consciousness is not static, it changes over the course of our lives. During childhood, neural networks rapidly expand, shaped by our interactions with other humans and the development of language. A reverse process occurs as we age. The death of neurons can erase our memories and, eventually, the conscious experience itself.

Scientific and engineering breakthroughs have recently shed surprising new light on the relationship between the nature of perception, conscious experience and embodiment. Brains are not islands and their interaction with the world happens via our bodies, which act as an extended mind. Virtual reality and advances in humanoid robotics allow us to experiment, creating artificial embodiments and experience out-of-body scenarios.

The implications of these advances have great consequences in many areas, from philosophy of mind to clinical settings. They provide a new understanding of the tangled relation between matter and mind and offer unique opportunities to bring together science, technology and philosophy.



Joseph Green, *The Brain That Wouldn't Die*, 1962.



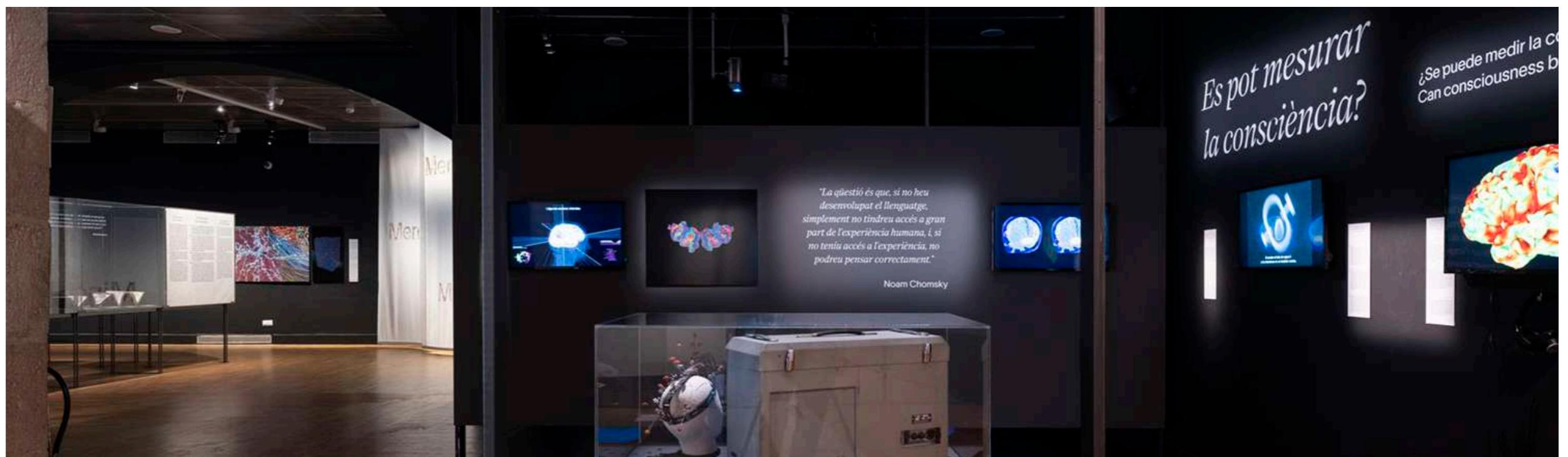
The dilemma of consciousness

Are brains and minds two completely different things? In the seventeenth century, philosopher René Descartes formulated his dualist hypothesis that the body and soul were formed of different substances: the physical, non-thinking body and the spiritual soul that could exist outside the body.

Descartes, and other scholars, saw parallels between the physical body and mechanical automata. These were technological marvels of the time, with internal mechanisms able to emulate human-like behaviour. Some were writers, others played music, and some were even able to speak a few words. Descartes toyed with the idea of constructing a human automaton activated by magnets, and it is said that he owned a wooden automaton of his deceased daughter, Francine.

Descartes believed that animals were mere mechanisms. If they squealed when hurt, this was no more than the squeak of a rusty automaton. Today, this would translate as animals having no consciousness or even awareness. Is that the case?

The scientific study of consciousness was once thought to be impossible due to its subjective nature. Although many scholars explored the problem from a philosophical perspective, it took a long time before the scientific approach to consciousness started to take shape as a reality. In the early 1990s, a renewed interest in the problem emerged among neuroscientists keen to establish a basis for the scientific study of consciousness. Although final answers remain a long way off, great progress has been made in solving one of the most difficult problems of science.



Laramascoto: Santiago Lara i Beatriz Coto

Exocerebro
2020

Interactive installation

This interactive installation is inspired by the idea that consciousness extends outside the brain in the form of cultural prostheses, such as writing, art, music and other symbolic structures; a hypothesis argued by anthropologist and sociologist Roger Bartra.





Ivana Franke
Half a Minute Thought
2016
Print on paper

Half a Minute Thought is a print of the data made by EEG. It features thirty seconds of recording of the brain's cortical activity during the brain's exposure to the light installation. The print is a visualised difference between experiential and technological time.

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Louis Darget
Photographies
de la Pensée
1896-1898

Photography

A professional soldier, Louis Darget (1847-1923) developed an interest in spiritual photography. He tried to capture images of thoughts by pressing unexposed photographic plates to the foreheads of sitters while they transmitted images from their minds onto the plates.

Memory and language

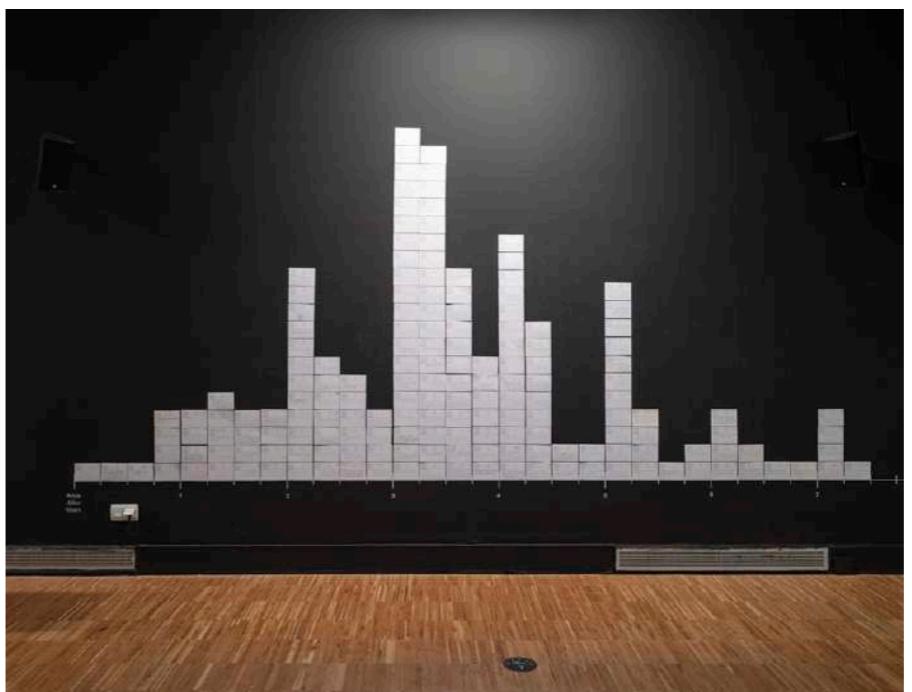
Language and memory facilitate the relationship between our internal and external worlds. They also provide a window into brain health and disease.

To a large extent, we are our memories: our normal conscious experience relies on us remembering who we are. It plays a central role in our lives, works on multiple levels and can be triggered in subtle ways. Understanding how memory works is still a great challenge for neuroscience and many questions remain open. Why are some people able to remember everything? Why can't we recall the first three years of life? What can be done to stop memory loss?

Memory is distributed across different networks in the brain, some of which are used to plan the future. Memory not only allows us to relive past experiences, but also to imagine multiple futures. The loss of memory can be devastating, interrupting our understanding of ourselves in relation to others and how we operate in the world.

Language is an extraordinary tool that allows us to communicate with each other and ourselves. It is tightly coupled to memory, which is necessary to organise sentences in a sequential manner. For a young child, the acquisition of language is a significant moment in their engagement with the world. But if human consciousness and language are so tightly bound together, what are the implications when language centres in the brain are damaged through injury or illness?

Language is one of the greatest developments in evolution but understanding its origins remains a challenge, and we are only just beginning to comprehend language processing in the brain. We have learnt that language has a network structure, similar to the architecture of the internet. This has provided unexpected clues about its strengths and weaknesses and their relevance for health and disease.

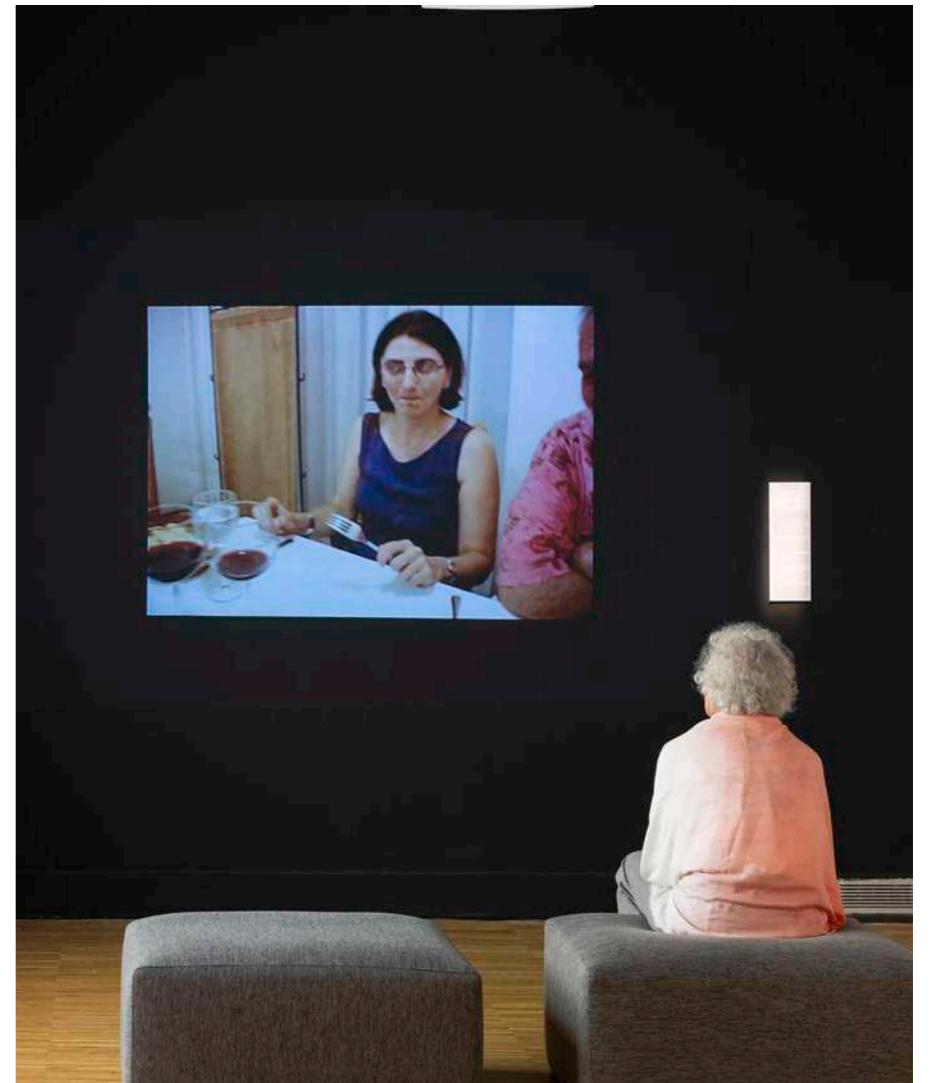


Louise K Wilson
Timeline
2003

Installation

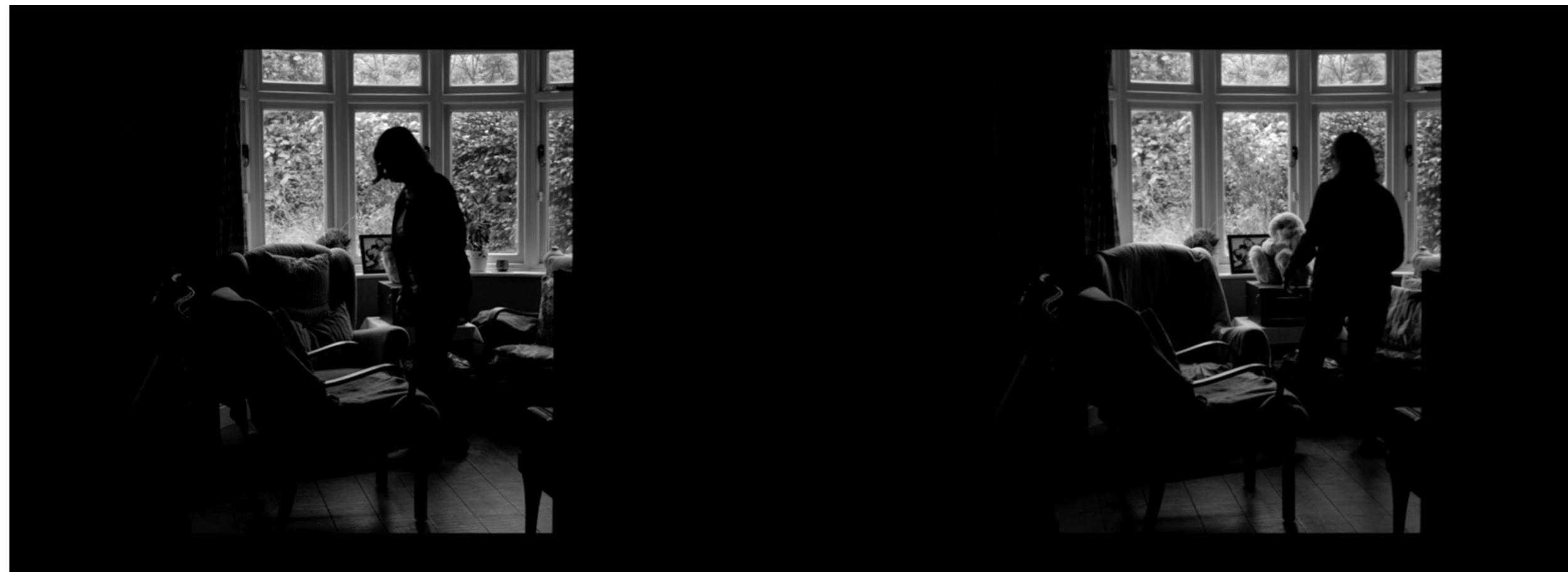
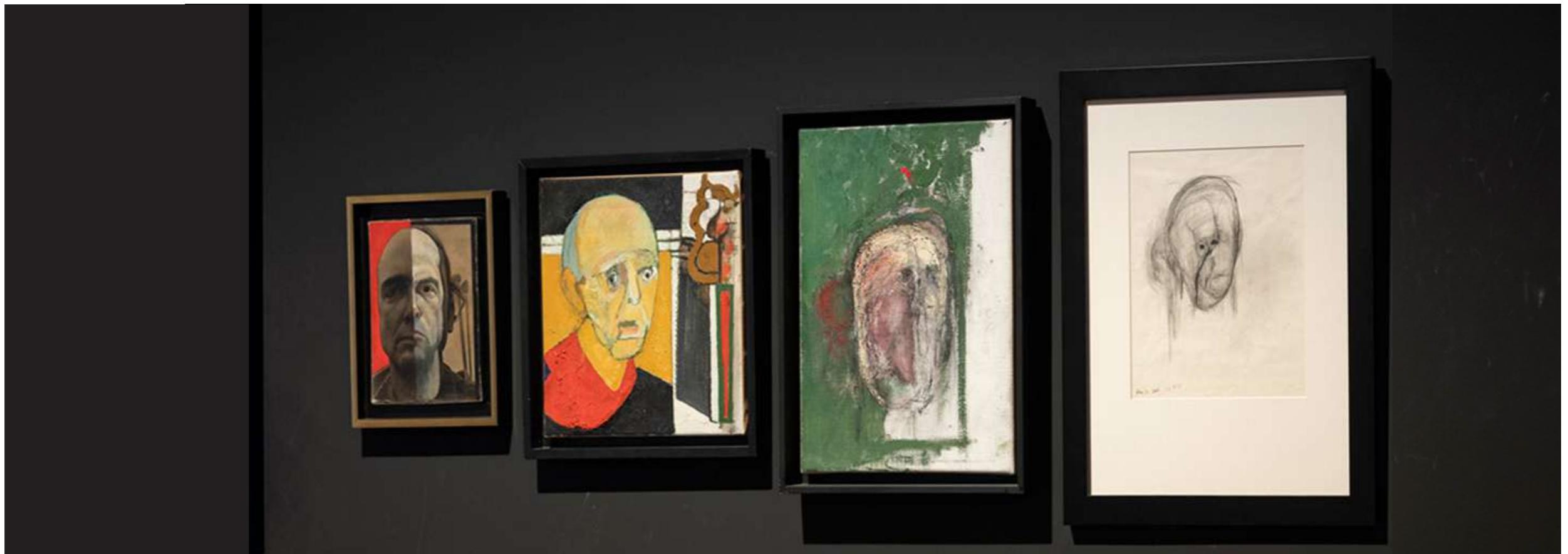
Artist Louise K Wilson invites you to participate in this work exploring autobiographical memory and childhood amnesia. Autobiographical memory concerns events that you remember (rather than ones about which you have been told) and relates to particular events that happened at particular times and places.

Joaquim Jordà
Beyond the mirror
Barcelona, 2006
Documentary
Time: 8'08"



This documentary considers the subject of visual agnosia, a disorder characterised by the inability to recognise familiar stimuli and to attribute meaning to them. It is not due to sensory deficits but to lesions in associative regions of the cerebral cortex. People with visual agnosia can see objects but they cannot identify or recognise them visually.

William Utermohlen
Self-portraits
1977-2000



Shona Illingworth
Time present
2016
Digital video installation
Time: 35'

Claire was forty-four years old when she awoke from a coma to find that she could no longer remember much of her past, form new memories or recognise faces (not even her own). In Time Present, Illingworth explores Claire's personal experience alongside the cultural amnesia surrounding the depopulated Scottish island of St Kilda, located 40 miles west of the Outer Hebrides in the North Atlantic.

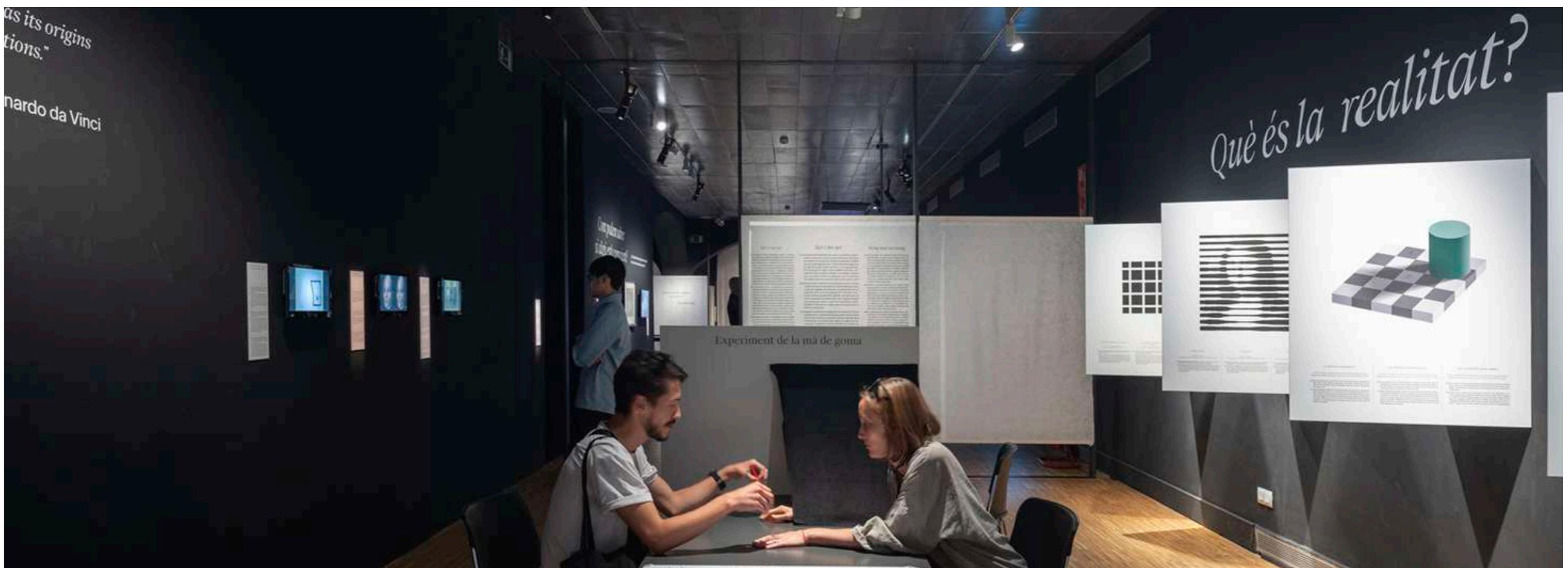
Perception and reality

How do we perceive reality? Do we, as some scientists suggest, ‘invent’ reality? For most humans, our perception of the world is dominated by the visual brain. This begins with the visual cortex, which is a credit card-sized area in the back of your brain that receives information from the eyes. But this is only part of a more complex information processing system that provides a full understanding of what we are looking at. And yet, we can be fooled by some images and misinterpret or over-interpret reality.

Our brains have evolved in a world filled with light. Like other vertebrates, our visual processing prioritises certain aspects of perceived reality, such as motion, over others. Most visual illusions work because of these preferences. Our minds tend to ‘fill in’ missing information according to expectations and previous experience.

We have evolved within the context of an emergent social structure in which face recognition and understanding others’ emotions has played a crucial role. Multiple brain areas are involved in the processing of face recognition. One consequence is that we see them everywhere. Similarly, as storytellers and time travellers, we can easily find a complex story behind a simple, even accidental set of events.

Experiment de la mà de goma





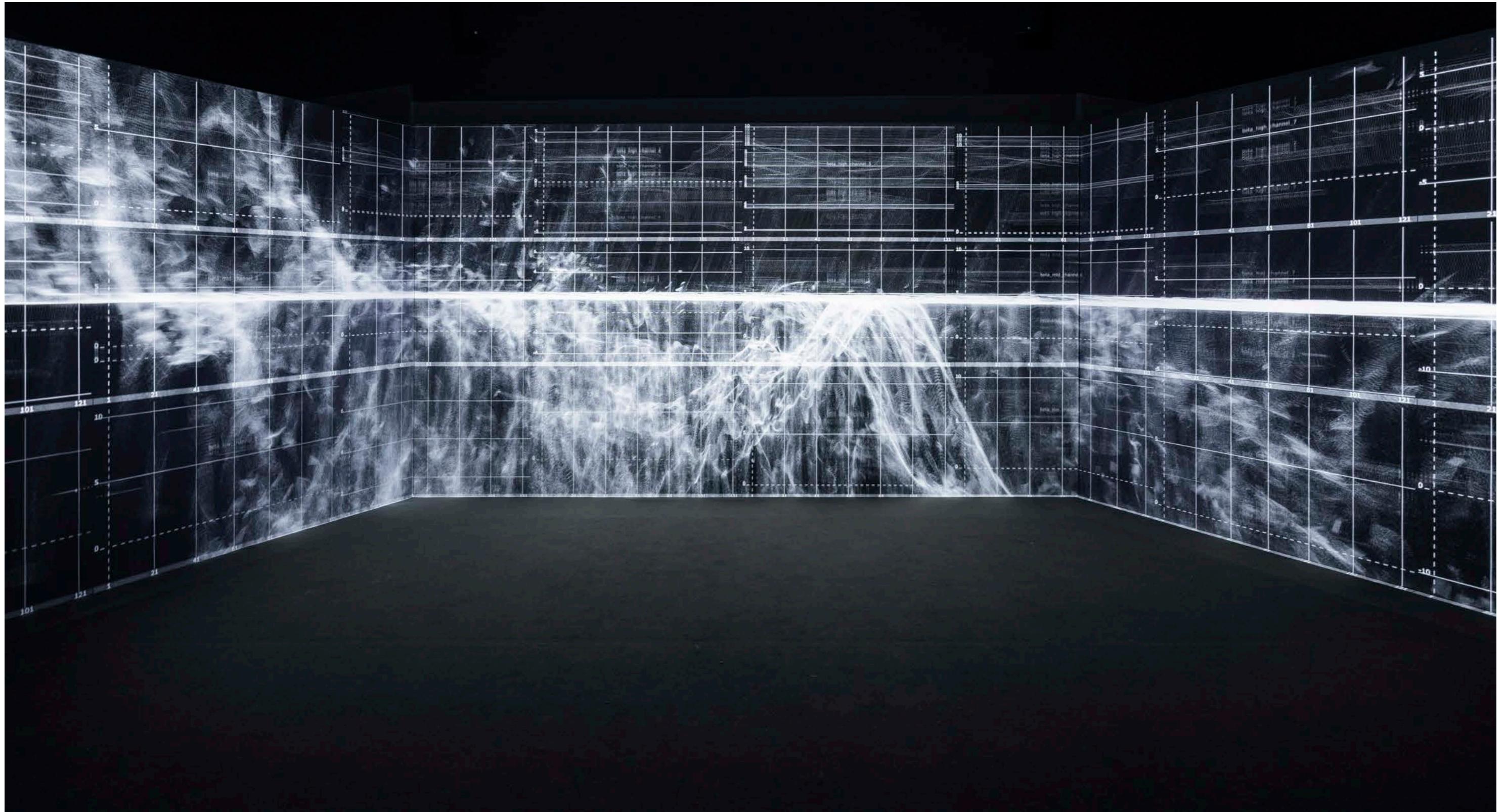
Being and not being

Consciousness has multiple levels and its loss can be used to gain some insight about its nature. During sleep we enter a state of altered consciousness. While the brain remains active - in fact, activity increases in some areas while we sleep - our perception is largely reduced. We expect to remain inactive, relaxed and unresponsive during sleep, and although we may remember dreams on waking, we are for the most part unaware that they are dreams while we are experiencing them.

Disorders of consciousness occur when brain injury results in normal consciousness becoming severely altered or sometimes completely destroyed. In a coma, conscious experiences are completely absent and brain activity is considerably reduced. People categorised as either in a 'persistent vegetative' state (also known as 'wakeful but unaware') or as minimally conscious will exhibit sleep-wake cycles but are assumed to lack consciousness.

Brain imaging has greatly expanded the understanding of conscious experiences, providing novel views of the dreaming brain or altered states of consciousness. Studies using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) have allowed scientists to communicate with people who were previously thought to be in an unaware state.





Alex Guevara
Convergence
New production commissioned by CCCB and Fundación
Telefónica, 2022
Time: 8'

This work has been commissioned by the CCCB and the Fundació Telefónica. Convergence is an artistic representation of brain activity during phases of sleep. The data were compiled by the artist using EEG technology with a helmet with eight sensors (Unicorn) between May and June 2022. The result is an audiovisual experience, a fascinating journey through the cycle of sleep. The process begins when the eyes close.

Intervention on the brain

Brains rely on electric activity to work and can be influenced by electric or magnetic stimuli. This was demonstrated by the controversial use of electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) as a treatment for a wide range of psychiatric conditions. Early research by Jose Manuel Delgado revealed that behaviour could be controlled by the appropriate brain stimulation.

With the development of a wide array of brain-computer interfaces, it has been possible to change states of mind or the outcomes of disease. Deep magnetic stimulation has been used to treat depression and can induce profound spiritual experiences. New prosthetic limbs that can be controlled by thought and implanted electrodes have proven to be very effective in the treatment of chronic epilepsy, depression or Parkinson's.

Can these technologies teach us something about the relationship between body and mind? Virtual reality has been a source of insight by further expanding our ways of testing how the brain perceives the world. Using a full VR suit, it is possible to trick our mind in such a way that we can experience being 'out of our body', and a combination of virtual reality and humanoid robotics can make us feel as if we are the robotic avatar.

As the research in these areas rapidly expands into new domains, ethical issues emerge. Recent work has shown that even reading minds might be closer than we would expect.

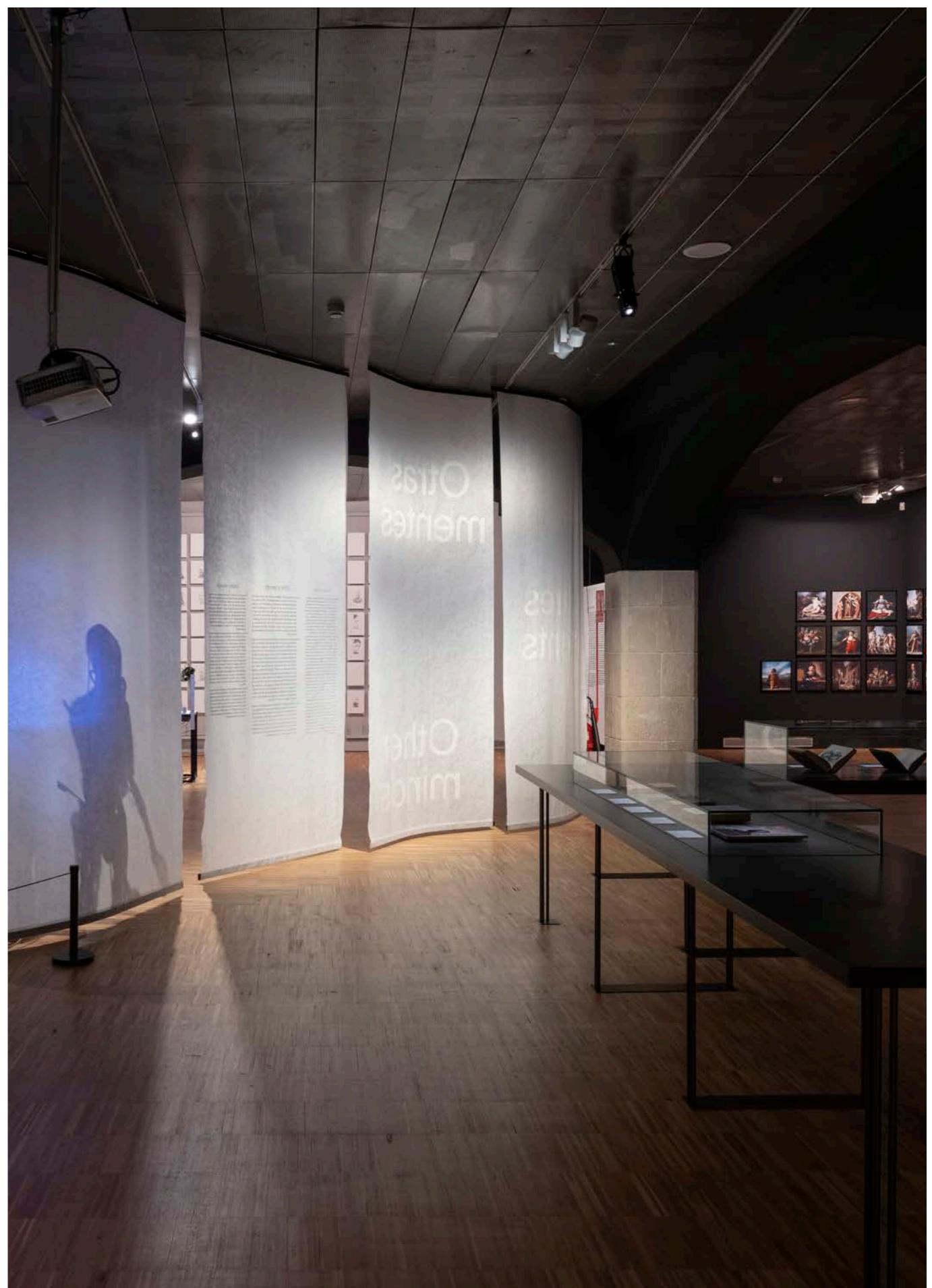


3. OTHER MINDS

Does my cat dream? Do elephants mourn their dead relatives? Can bacteria learn? Are birds able to make complex decisions? Can a robot recognise itself in a mirror? The answer to all these questions is yes. There is cognition beyond human minds and understanding how these ‘other minds’ work is an exciting and controversial topic. How deep is the evolutionary connection between us and other non-human beings in relation to brains, intelligence or consciousness?

Our planet is filled with life forms that adapt to their environments in different ways. Memory and learning are needed to navigate the world, but is a brain required to do so? It has been suggested that movement may have been a necessary condition for brains to evolve. Unicellular organisms like amoebas have no brains but can still move, search and even hunt in efficient ways. Some scientists believe that computation is a more appropriate metaphor, but the way in which some organisms ‘compute’ is a long way from our everyday experience. Octopuses, ant colonies or even our own immune systems exhibit brain-like properties in the way they solve problems, and yet they are all markedly different.

To add to this multiverse of cognition, we have also developed machine intelligence algorithms. Using simulations that imitate neural networks within computers, it has been possible to generate systems that can play chess or even create art. But how close are these ‘artificial’ minds to the real thing? Can we create true intelligent machines able to develop language, emotions or even consciousness?



Artificial minds

Can an intelligent machine be created? This is a long-standing question in both science and philosophy. Since the first attempts to replicate life through early mechanical automata, much progress has been made by imitating the circuits responsible for brain function. Mathematical and computational models can imitate simple neural processes of pattern recognition and language processing.

The defeat of chess master Gary Kasparov by the supercomputer Deep Blue in 1997 was a major milestone. More recently a world champion Go player retired stating that AI ‘is an entity that cannot be defeated’. However, these are very specific tasks and as yet no machine has been developed with general intelligence.

In the creative realm, deep learning neural networks, which are inspired by the way the brain cortex works, can learn to replicate works in the style of past masters. These networks can learn how to generate visual art or music after a simple training process using large databases of images and sound. New works that mimic Van Gogh paintings or jazz music by Miles Davis have been created, as well as unexpected engineering solutions.

How far can these artificial systems go? Can they ever achieve the complexity of real brains? Advances in the development of robotics able to evolve complex behaviour or communication, surprisingly, suggest that a body may be necessary, as well as a brain.



Joan Fontcuberta and Pilar Rosado

Déjà-vu

2022

Installation

Déjà-Vu is a project that involves applying generative neural net technology to a set of images made up of all the works held in the collection of the Prado. However, the most interesting thing about this generative process is the errors made by the system itself: the random trials, the failed tests, the unforeseeable rejects, in short, the technological subconscious that emerges through the accidents.



Roc Parés, Martí Sánchez Fibla (teatronika.org i UPF)

Self & Other

Robotic performance starring two NAO robots

Timw: 58''



Two identical robots participate in this choreographed sequence of movements in which synchronisation and symmetry suggest the development of artificial consciousness. Inspired by the famous mirror scene in the Marx Brothers' film Duck Soup (1933), the robotic performance plays with the public's perception as a way to raise questions about embodied cognition, automatic learning and computer-aided vision.

The cognitive biosphere

Living matter adopts a diverse range of shapes and sizes. Even in cells, life is a dynamic process that involves trillions of molecules working together. Planarian flatworms are probably the simplest life forms that have neural masses that can be defined as the 'first' brain. Octopuses, however, have evolved brains that allow them to display complex behaviour. Each of their arms also has a neural network controlling its movement in independent ways: the mind has split into different parts.

The brains of vertebrates, our closer relatives, include small and large structures. Some of them, such as birds and mammals, have evolved independently over the last 340 million years. The resulting structures are markedly different, but the minds are remarkably similar. This convergence suggests that the number of possible kinds of minds may be limited.

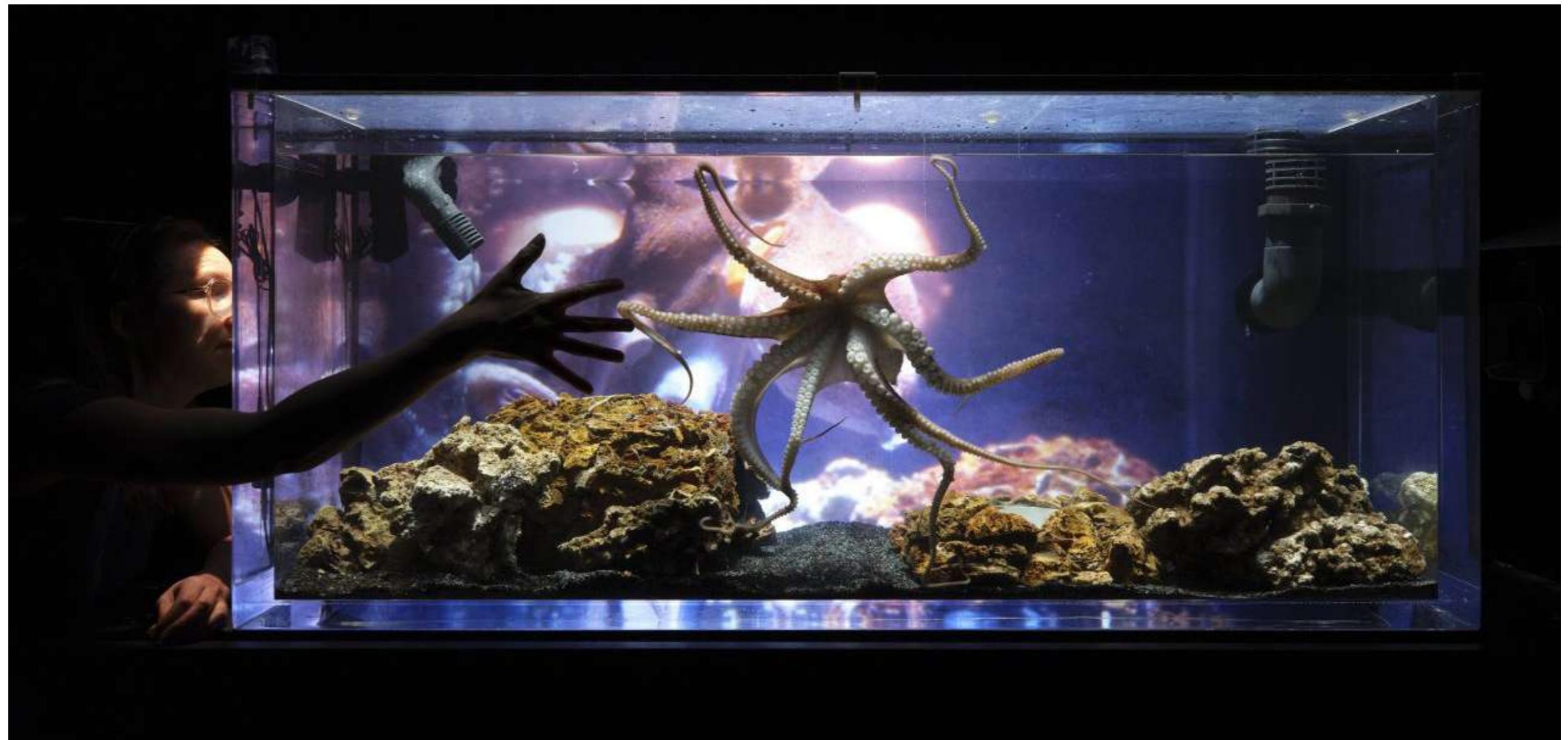
In some cases, the animal mind is extended in ways comparable to how humans have evolved technological solutions. In some species of spiders, individuals with tiny brains with a very limited capacity can build a cobweb that has 10,000 times more surface area than the individual and which works as an extremely powerful antenna.

Each mind seems to solve challenges using similar brain structures. However, only the human brain has been able to evolve what others have not: to evade specialisation. Additionally, we experience the world equipped with a sense of past and future that may well be unique from the rest of the biosphere.

Stefan Kaegi (Rimini Protokoll) 2021

Temple du présent - Solo pour octopus: Film

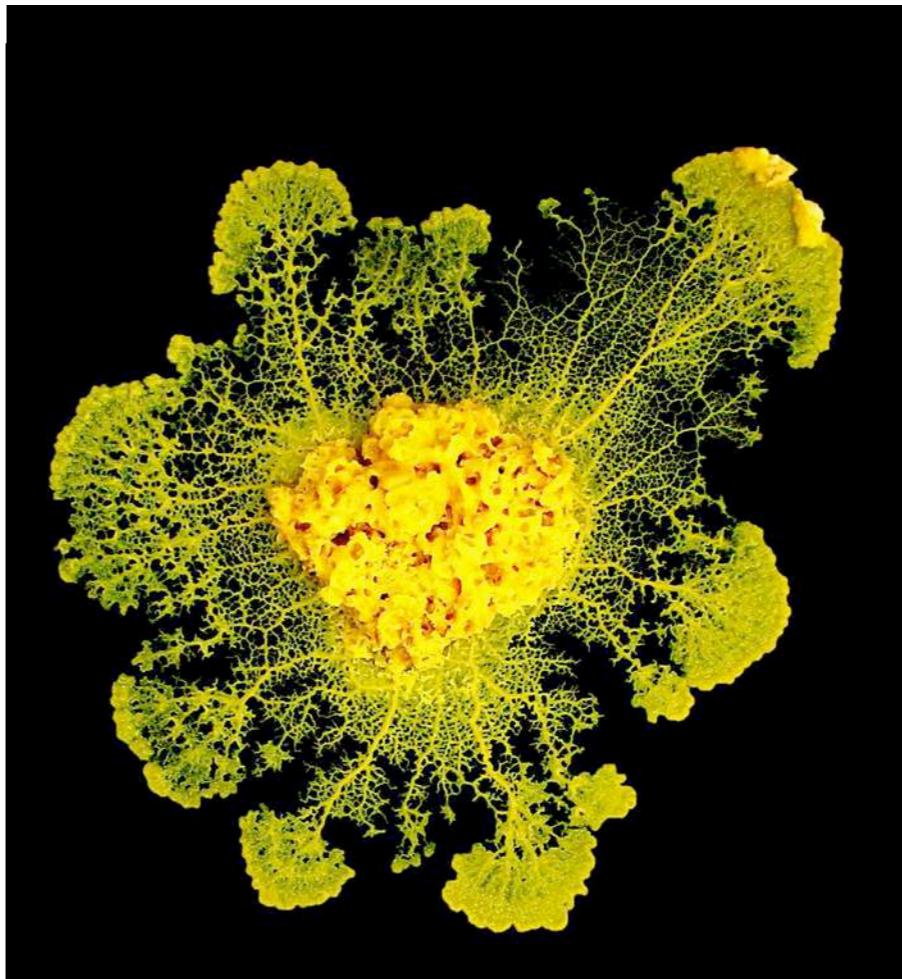
A production of the Théâtre Vidy-Lausanne, ShanjuLab Gimel (Laboratoire de recherche théâtrale sur la présence animale), République Éphémère et Théâtre Saint-Gervais, Genève. With the co-production of the Berliner Festspiele, the Center Pompidou - Paris and Rimini Apparat.



Fringe minds

Science fiction is filled with imagined intelligences that depart from what we see in the real world: minds reading minds at a distance, for example. The truth is that we have little understanding about what else might be out there. However, we can speculate by taking a closer look at some examples of unique life in our biosphere. Physarum, a form of slime mould, is not a fungus, an animal or a plant. It is a single-celled organism that can be seen with the naked eye. Slowly but constantly, Physarum spreads around as a shape-shifting entity that acts as a single network of tubes connecting different parts of its body. These tubes can grow or shrink as sources of nutrients are found. In this way, it senses its environment and finds the optimal webs of connections to exploit resources. The same principles can be used to make Physarum solve mathematical problems, from mazes to optimal highway maps. The final morphology is the computation.

What about living robots? Through a combination of engineering and Darwinian evolution, a new class of living system known as ‘xenobots’ has been created. These are very simple entities made of cells from amphibian embryos that exhibit simple behaviours, including motion, memory and piling debris. These living robots have no neurons, but ‘brain organoids’ can be grown from stem cells in a petri dish. These are not true brains, but they are a powerful way to study cancer, foetal and aging diseases and drug addiction. However, due to their simplicity, they are still far away from performing any kind of cognitive task.



Audrey Dussutour

Physarum

2022

Centre de Recherches sur la Cognition Animale - CRCA - UMR 5169

Centre de Biologie Intégrative - CBI

Université Toulouse III - CNRS

Physarum is a giant cell that spreads around in a space while it detects and exploits available resources. It works like a morphological computer: different paths of the organism indicate nutrients and connect rich resource spots via tubes. In this way, they are able to find the shortest paths to a given energy source and distribute it in optimal ways. The same mechanism allows them to solve complex geometric problems or even find their way out of a labyrinth.



Collective intelligence

Do ant colonies think? How do flocks of birds move coherently in space and time? How do termites, who are blind and communicate in simple ways, build their four-metre-tall nests? In nature, collective minds work according to principles that seem far removed from how our own brains work. The mind is found not in the individual brains but in the collective mind. Some species of birds or fish use swarming to avoid predators, and from local exchanges with close individuals a global dance emerges. In others, this is not just one aspect of living. It is their way of life.

Ant and termite colonies have been dubbed ‘superorganisms’. These societies grow and develop, have memory and learning, an extended mind (their nests) and affect ecosystems across continents. As the naturalist Edward Wilson pointed out, if humans had failed to conquer the biosphere, Earth today would be the planet of the ants.

The power of distributed cognition has made them compete with us as planetary-level engineers. Different species have found multiple solutions to thrive in very diverse habitats. However, in the hive mind, no complex memories are established, sophisticated language is not apparent, nor is time travelling allowed. If collective intelligence has emerged on a distant planet, we might never be able to talk to it.

Xavi Bou

Emergence

2021

Digital video installation

Time: 4'16"

Starlings form flocks of thousands of individuals to perform a mesmerising dance in order to confuse the hawks that attack them. Part of the Ornithographies project, in which artist Xavi Bou has visualised the beauty of bird flight paths, this film explores the concept of emergence. This refers to collective behaviour, when parts of a system or entity do things together that they would not do alone.



Godfrey Reggio

Koyaanisqatsi

EUA, 1982

Experimental film with music by Philip Glass

Time: 2'57''

Cortesia de l’Institute for Regional Education. IRE Copyright 1983, tots els drets reservats

Are cities like brains? A city is not a mind, but it does display some remarkable similarities with brain architecture and plasticity. It is made of many interconnected structures that are constantly remodelling themselves while matter, energy and information move across their streets.

PRESS COMPILATION

Barcelona

LAVANGUARDIA

LA MÁQUINA MÁS SOFISTICADA QUE EXISTE

Viaje a la esencia humana

- El CCCB se adentra en la complejidad del cerebro y explora otras inteligencias

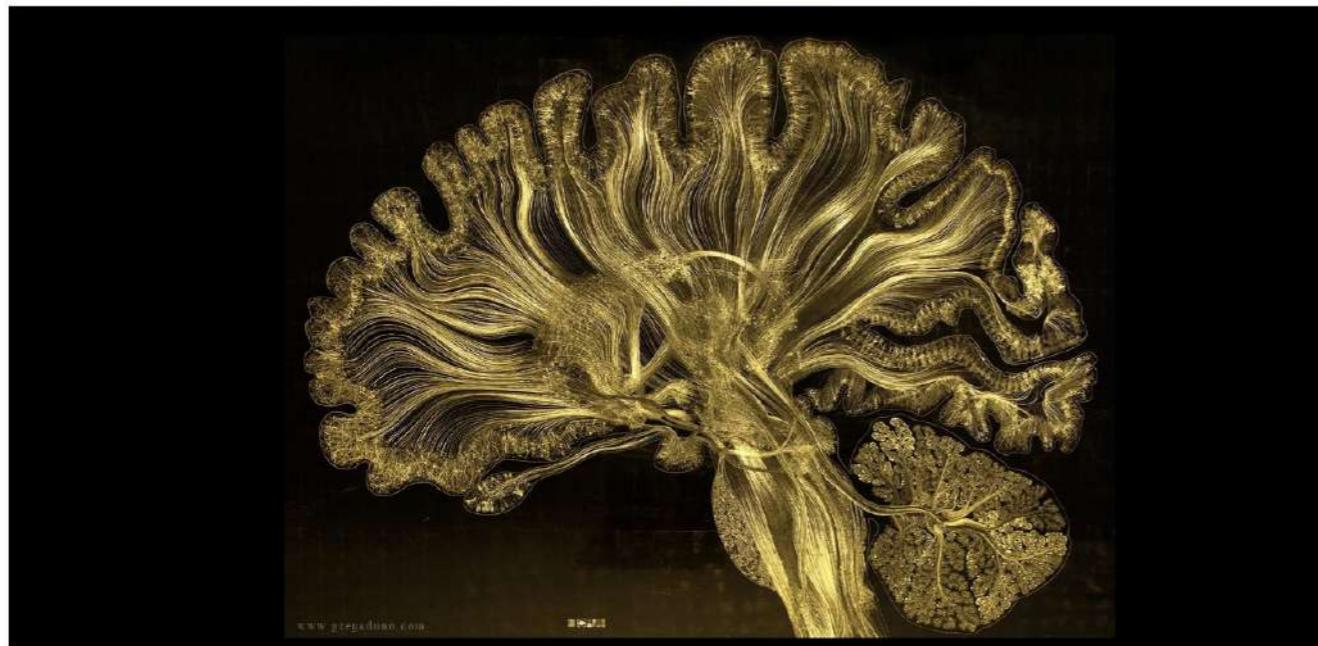


Imagen de la exposición sobre el cerebro en el CCCB

LAVANGUARDIA

Viaje a la esencia humana

El CCCB se adentra en la complejidad del cerebro y explora otras inteligencias

CRISTINA SÁEZ
Barcelona

S es seguramente la máquina más compleja y maravillosa que existe, y la que, sin duda, nos define como humanos. Nuestra esencia, el cerebro. Una red interconectada de más de 100.000 millones de neuronas que nos permiten entender el mundo que nos rodea y ser conscientes de que existimos. Bailar; amar; emocionarnos con un poema; enviar naves a los confines del sistema solar; crear edificios, cuadros, canciones, un plato, algoritmos matemáticos para programar una inteligencia artificial; una vacuna para la covid.

Y también pensar y diseñar una exposición sobre este órgano fascinante, que tantas incógnitas científicas y filosóficas genera, co-



Cultura

LIBROS · ARTE · CINE · MÚSICA · TEATRO · DANZA · HISTORIA · ARQUITECTURA · CÓMIC · VIDEOJUEGOS · TOROS · BABELIA · ÚLTIMAS NOTICIAS

EXPOSICIONES >

El misterio del cerebro convertido en arte

Una exposición en el Centro de Cultura Contemporánea de Barcelona disecciona sus funciones, dilemas y misterios a través de 300 obras de artistas, pensadores, filósofos y cineastas



Una mujer visita la muestra 'Cerebro(s)' del Centro de Cultura Contemporánea de Barcelona (CCCB).
Foto: ENRIC FONTCUBERTA (EFE) | Video: EPV

EL PAÍS

► 27 Julio, 2022

300 obras de científicos, filósofos y creadores escrutan en el CCCB los misterios de la mente humana

El arte se sumerge en Barcelona en los enigmas del cerebro

BEA ESPEJO. Barcelona Ningún otro órgano genera tal cantidad de sofisticación: la conciencia, el pensamiento abstracto, el lenguaje, la imaginación, los sueños o la memoria. Corresponden a lo humano, aunque no solo a los humanos. Los datos importan aquí, pero también todo ese sentido



Una mujer visitaba ayer 'Cerebro(s)', en el CCCB de Barcelona. EFE

temporánea de Barcelona (CCCB) inaugura hoy, un viaje de más de 300 piezas a las profundidades de la psique de la mano de científicos, filósofos, poetas y artistas. Organizada por el físico y biólogo Ricard Sole y la comisaria Emily Sargent, la muestra cuestiona la estructura, función y evolución del cerebro. Los datos importan aquí, pero al CCCB: investigación, transversalidad y divulgación.

El recorrido se abre con los tres minutos del documental *La cueva de los sueños olvidados* (2010), del aclamado cineasta

Werner Herzog. Ofrece un paseo por una cueva del sur de Francia, a las orillas del río Ardeche, descubierta por casualidad en 1994 por el espeleólogo Jean-Marie Chauvet. Contiene unas 500 pinturas rupestres que datan de hace 32.000 años, mucho más antiguas que las de Altamira o Lascaux. Una entrada estelar es el viaje al arte rupestre, que prueba cómo la mente es capaz de narrar y crear un mensaje anticipándose al futuro.

Cerebro(s) parte de dos muestras originares independientes, *Bruins: The Mind as Matter* (2012) y *State of Mind: Tracing the Edge of Consciousness* (2016), programadas en la Wellcome Collection de Londres, entidad coproductora de esta exposición junto con el CCCB y la Fundación Telefónica, donde podrá verse el año próximo. Dividida en varios ejes temáticos (llamados Materia o Mentes), la exposición cuestiona la comprensión de la experiencia consciente.

viva huelva

EXPOSICIÓN Estará abierta al público en Barcelona desde hoy hasta el 11 de diciembre

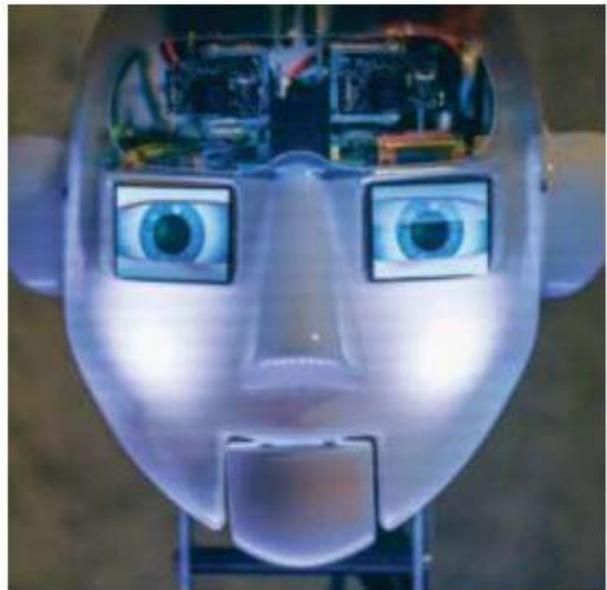
Las mil caras del cerebro

MIRADA POLIÉDRICA Una exposición explora cómo el arte, la ciencia y la filosofía han estudiado y representado este órgano complejo y fascinante

BENIDORM (ALICANTE). EFE

La exposición *Cerebro(s)*, en el Centro de Cultura Contemporánea de Barcelona (CCCB), propone una mirada poliédrica sobre este órgano, que combina el punto de vista del arte con dibujos originales de Santiago Ramón y Cajal, primeras ediciones de René Descartes, inventos de científicos visionarios como Leonardo Torres Quevedo, cómics y películas, y proyectos de centros científicos.

La directora del CCCB, Judit Carrera, señaló ayer en la presentación que esta exposición "se produce en un contexto de explosión del conocimiento sobre las mentes no humanas, y en el marco de unos avances científicos y

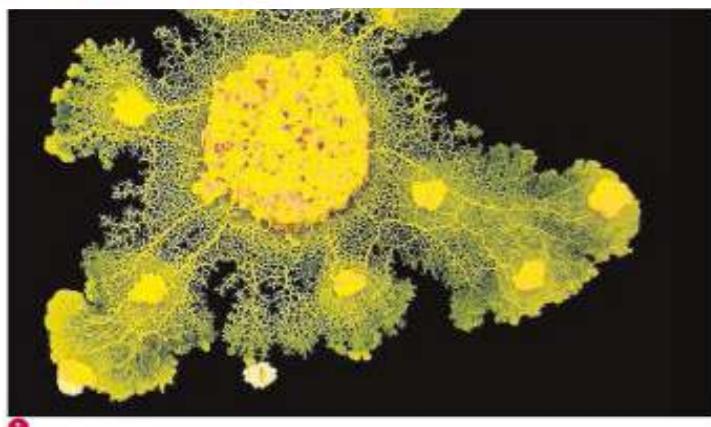


ciones de época de Vesalius o Descartes, inventos y maquinarias de científicos visionarios como Torres Quevedo o Lady Ada Lovelace.

El recorrido expositivo comienza con la sección *Materia*, en la que se analiza cómo el estudio de los cráneos fósiles y el arte rupestre desvelan la aparición de la mente simbólica. Al inicio de este primer apartado, que evoca un gabinete de curiosidades, se presenta parte de la extensa colección de la Wellcome Collection, así como diferentes analogías tecnológicas: el cerebro como telar, calculadora mecánica, red eléctrica o telefónica, o como ordenador.

En un segundo apartado, *Mente*, se analiza el cerebro y la con-

ABC



Ramón y Cajal entre robots y hormigas: el CCCB viaja al centro del cerebro

Maria Palau
BARCELONA

Els experts pronostiquen que d'aquí a deu anys els nostres cervells estarà connectats a internet. El debat ètic que aquesta fita tecnològica obre (perdre el control dels nostres pensaments? en benefici de qui i per a què?) comporta, o hauria de fer-ho, una necessitat urgent dels ciutadans de conèixer millor què és i com funciona l'òrgan amb els trets que ens defineix com a humans. L'exposició *Cervell(s)* que allotja el CCCB fins a l'11 de desembre és una cita ineludible per arribar a aquest futur tan immediat proveït d'uns



conserven la consciència. Allò que no té de cap do les maneres una màquina. La intel·ligència artificial és llum d'assegurar-se a un cervell humà. Almenys de moment. Que de coses fortes n'han passat. Deuen recordar el campió mundial d'escacs Garri Kaspàrov derrotat per una supercomputadora el 1997. Aquesta mateixa

Ricard Solé: "El cervell és molt complex i continua sent un gran desconegut"

elPeriódico

EXPOSICIÓN TRANSVERSAL

Hasta el 7 de noviembre, el Centre de Cultura Contemporánea de Barcelona (CCCB) explora en '*Cervell(s)*' los aspectos fisiológicos, artísticos y filosóficos que rodean al órgano más complejo y también más desconocido.

El cerebro, el mayor productor cultural



P Oci i Cultura
El CCCB disseciona el cervell, el productor cultural més gran de la història

El CCCB disseciona el cervell, el productor cultural més gran de la història

El centre explora els aspectes fisiològics, artístics i filosòfics de l'òrgan més complex i més desconegut



PUBLICIDAD

Ad

betevé

L'exposició "Cervell(s)" al CCCB s'interroga sobre els misteris de la ment

L'exposició s'interessa per com l'art, la ciència i la filosofia han representat el cervell al llarg de la història

Víctor Giralt | dimecres, 27 de juliol del 2022, a les 08.10



Quan sorgeix la ment humana? Per què somiem? Poden les màquines vèncer la intel·ligència humana? Les colònies de formigues són com cervells líquids? Aquestes i moltes altres qüestions planteja l'exposició "Cervell(s)", que es pot visitar al CCCB entre el 26 de juliol i el 11 de desembre.

Cultura

LIBROS - ARTE - CINE - MÚSICA - TEATRO - DANZA - HISTORIA - ARQUITECTURA - CÓMICS - VIDEOJUEGOS - TOROS - BABELIA - ÚLTIMAS NOTICIAS

EXPOSICIONES >

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La exposición Cerebro(s) abre sus puertas en el Centro de Cultura Contemporánea de Barcelona

Una mujer visita la muestra 'Cerebro(s)' del Centro de Cultura Contemporánea de Barcelona.
Foto: ENRIC FONTCUBERTA (EFE) | Video: EPV

EL PAÍS
EL PERIODICO GLOBAL DE ESPAÑA

300 obras de científicos, filósofos y creadores escrutan en el CCCB los misterios de la mente humana

El arte se sumerge en Barcelona en los enigmas del cerebro

BEA ESPEJO. Barcelona
Ningún otro órgano genera tal cantidad de sofisticación: la conciencia, el pensamiento abstracto, el lenguaje, la imaginación, los sueños o la memoria. Corresponde a lo humano, aunque no solo: inteligencias artificiales, animales y organismos sin ser conscientes. Organizada por el físico y biólogo Ricardo Solé y la comisaria Emily Sargent, la muestra cuestiona la estructura, función y evolución del cerebro. Los datos importan aquí, pero también todo ese sentido

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simbólico asociado a lo mental. El matiz es importante, porque no hay dos cerebros iguales, aunque pudiera parecerlo. Una celebración de lo singular que sigue el sello de las exposiciones que defini-

nen al CCCB: investigación, transversalidad y divulgación.

El recorrido se abre con los tres minutos del documental *La cueva de los sueños olvidados* (2010), del aclamado cineasta

PRESS COMPILATION

Madrid

≡ 20minutos

MADRID

5. Ciencia. 'Cerebro(s)' en Espacio Fundación Telefónica



Una de las obras artísticas en la exposición 'Cerebro(s)' en el Espacio Telefónica / Adolfo Ortega

Espacio Fundación Telefónica sigue acercando al gran público exposiciones centradas en grandes temas científicos, y desde el 22 de diciembre presenta **'Cerebro(s)'**, una exposición que **explora diferentes ámbitos de los misterios de este órgano a lo largo de la historia**.

A través de material histórico, científico y artístico, **la muestra cuestiona nuestra comprensión de la experiencia consciente**, explora cómo el arte, la ciencia y la filosofía han estudiado y representado a lo largo de la historia este órgano fascinante.

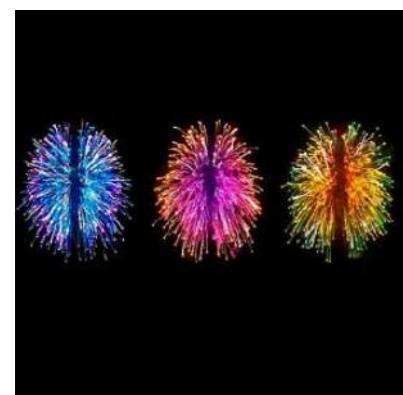


Autorretratos de William Uttermohlen que evidencian el avance de su enfermedad de Alzheimer / Adolfo Ortega

También se recogen algunas **ilusiones ópticas** en las que incurre nuestro cerebro, incapaz de apreciar algunas imágenes tal y como son. Hasta **se puede mantener una especie de pulso, no con el brazo sino mediante la actividad cerebral**, como el que se ve en la foto siguiente entre dos visitantes que amablemente se prestaron a la pugna mental. La concentración es capaz de generar una actividad que puede ser transmitida y mover una bola que indicará cuál de las dos personas es capaz de generar una mayor intensidad cerebral.



Experimento que mide la actividad cerebral en la exposición 'Cerebro(s)' / Adolfo Ortega



rtve play radio

MARCA ESPAÑA

El cerebro, la materia más compleja del Universo

18/01/2023 25:49

Nuestro cerebro es uno de los órganos más complejos y el mayor del sistema nervioso central. Sin embargo, a pesar de sus cerca de 100.000 millones de neuronas, cada una con miles de conexiones, seguimos sin definir el mecanismo y el momento en el que nuestro cerebro se transforma en mente.

Una de las exposiciones más completas y sugerentes que se han hecho sobre el cerebro es la de la Fundación Telefónica. De ella hablamos con Ricart Solé, profesor de la Universidad Pompeu Fabra donde dirige el Laboratorio de Sistemas Complejos del Parc de Recerca Biomédica de Barcelona.

METROPOLI

EL MUNDO

CEREBROS



Gastronomía Restaurantes Cine Series Teatro Música

Arte

LA RAZÓN

Madrid

El cerebro, a través del arte, la ciencia y



msn

"Cerebro(s)" explora los misterios de este órgano a lo largo de la historia

Historia de Agencia EFE • 21 dic 2022

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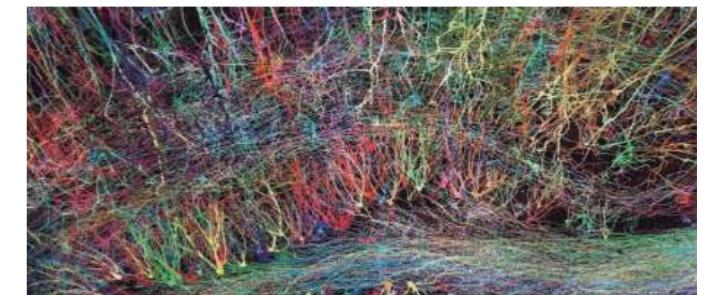


TeleMadrid



EL CULTURAL

Derecho al cerebro



ACABA DE INAUGURARSE en el Espacio Fundación Telefónica la exposición *Cerebro(s)* que "explora cómo el arte, la ciencia y la filosofía han representado al cerebro a lo largo de la historia". Y es que si hay órganos que merecen protagonismo, el cerebro, el gran responsable de que somos lo que somos, es sin duda uno de ellos. Órgano de extrema complejidad, el cerebro construye nuestra percepción del mundo, crea y regula nuestros pensamientos y emociones, controla nuestras acciones, las voluntarias, como andar, y las de otros tipos (la digestión de la comida, por ejemplo). Es "la casa" del lenguaje, del pensamiento abstracto, de la imaginación, de la conciencia y de la conciencia—incluida la conciencia de sí mismo—, de la memoria,

los recuerdos o los sueños. Se suele hablar de "mente", pero esta no es sino un oxímoro de operaciones que tienen lugar en el cerebro. La dualidad alma-cuerpo, como entidades diferentes, idea en la que tantos pensadores del pasado creían, no existe, aunque no sepamos todavía explicar muchas de las extraordinarias capacidades del cerebro humano, ni cómo llegan a obtenerlas, o cuáles son las diferencias con las de otros animales. Cómo llegó a obtenerlas, si, porque el cerebro humano es, también él, producto de la evolución, y, al igual que sucede con otros rasgos anatómicos, conserva rasgos de su pasado.

Coincidió la inauguración del Espacio Fundación Telefónica con la publicación de un libro de uno de los mejores especialistas

en EL CULTURAL 20-12-2022

La Nueva España

Las neuronas nos aman: viaje alucinante a Cerebro(s)

Es posible inducir la ilusión de que estamos encarnados en un robot y observar los patrones repetitivos de la conciencia

ALEJANDRO SACRISTÁN (Enviado Especial)

Madrid | 23-12-22 | 11:07 | Actualizado a las 13:42



Arquitectura del cerebro - CEREBRO(S)

EL PAÍS

ICARD SOLÉ Neurocientífico

DANIEL MEDIAVILLA, Madrid
Ricard Solé (Barcelona, 60 años), investigador de la Institución Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats y director del Laboratorio de Sistemas Complejos de la Universidad Pompeu Fabra de Barcelona, estudia, entre otras cosas, la existencia de los "espacios de cognición" que van más allá de los cerebros sólidos, como el humano. La diferencia entre ese órgano, "con las neuronas colocadas en un lugar y conectadas, respecto a los cerebros líquidos, como las redes neuronales que son las colonias de hormigas o termitas, o el sistema inmunitario, que es una especie de cerebro líquido".

Esa reflexión sobre la definición de la inteligencia o la conciencia está también presente en la exposición *Cerebro(s)*, de la que es comisario. La muestra, que se podrá ver en el Espacio Fundación Telefónica de Madrid hasta junio de 2023, está organizada también por el Centro de Cultura Contemporánea de Barcelona (CCCB) y la Wellcome Collection de Londres, y explora cómo el arte, la ciencia y la filosofía han estudiado y representado a lo largo de la historia el cerebro. Desde la primera gran revolución de la neurociencia, protagonizada por Santiago Ramón y Cajal, al trabajo actual, que atina los esfuerzos de ingenieros, matemáticos, físicos o biólogos, esta búsqueda es la indagación sobre qué significa ser humano, pero también sobre las enfermedades neurológicas o los miedos y posibilidades que genera la inteligencia artificial.

Pregunta. ¿La neurociencia nos permitirá responder preguntas sobre cuál es nuestra naturaleza, por qué le buscamos un sentido a la vida o si somos seres especiales entre los animales?

Respuesta. Por una parte, yo creo que sí, tarde o temprano acabaremos entendiendo estas cosas. En toda esa biosfera que no es humana hay como precursores de la conciencia y de la inteligencia, pero yo pienso que los humanos somos singulares, por el lenguaje complejo o por la capacidad para comprender las emociones del otro. Y también porque somos viajeros mentales en el tiempo. Podemos acceder al pasa-

"El libro de papel es mucho más poderoso para aprender que cualquier medio digital"



Ricard Solé, el viernes en la sede del Parc de Recerca Biomèdica de Barcelona. / ALBERT GARCÍA

viduo totalmente estúpido, porque qué capacidad tiene para manejarlo en su entorno sin haber aprendido antes del resto?

P. La tecnología cambia nuestro entorno y eso acaba por cambiar nuestra mente. ¿Puede hacer eso la inteligencia artificial?

R. La inteligencia artificial, que ahora está muy de actualidad, ya tiene casi 40 años de edad. Las ideas que ahora se están desarrollando con mucha rapidez ya existían, pero ahora tenemos grandes masas de datos. Hay resultados muy poderosos, como cuando vemos cómo imitan el estilo de un pintor como Van Gogh, pero estamos muy lejos de crear un cerebro artificial, una mente creativa. Lo vemos con esto que ha salido ahora del ChatGPT, este sistema que emplea lenguaje natural. Si uno se entretiene un rato con estos sistemas, creo que es inevitable sentirse decepcionado. La parte realmente creativa, interesante, que maneja conceptos realmente originales, no está.

P. ¿Cómo crees que nos va a afectar el estilo de vida actual, tan especializado, y la exposición a tecnologías como las pantallas, que reducen nuestra capacidad de prestar atención a temas complejos durante mucho tiempo?

R. A mí, que me crío en un sistema de educación más tradicional, en el que había que invertir tiempo en pensar, en emplear la memoria, y escribir un ensayo te requería una reflexión sobre diferentes partes de un problema, me produce cierta preocupación que eso se pueda perder. La neurociencia nos ha enseñado que el libro de papel, para aprender, para comprender, memorizar o establecer relaciones entre partes de un discurso es mucho más poderoso que cualquier medio digital.

P. ¿Hay una interpretación científica del significado de los sueños? ¿Qué función cumplen?

R. Explicado de una forma muy general, sabemos que soñar es importante para sedimentar y filtrar los recuerdos. De toda la enorme cantidad de información que cada día recibimos, el cerebro hace un filtrado durante el sueño a nivel molecular, que desde el punto de vista de la evolución es una forma de asegurarte

CLUB

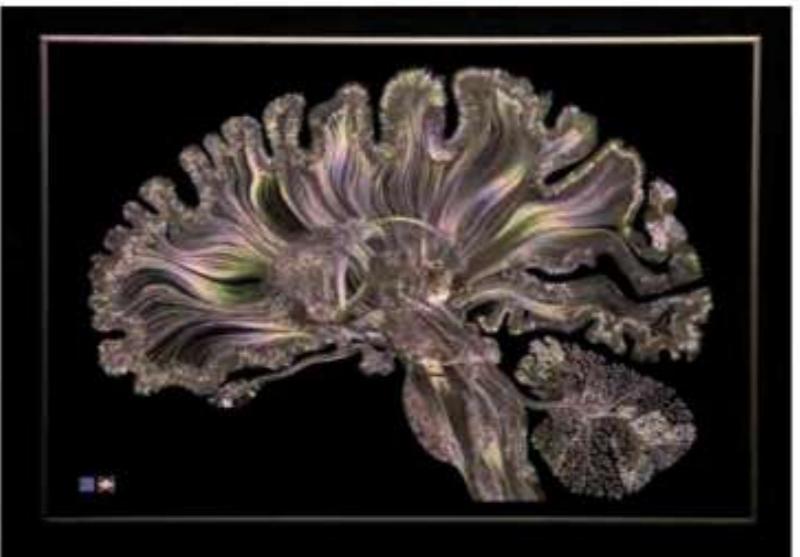
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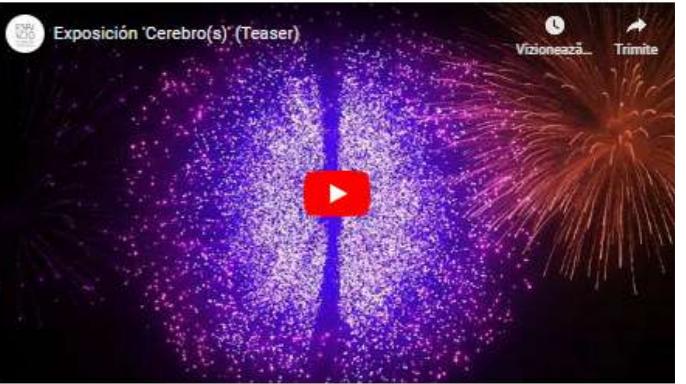
Profunda-mente

La ciencia, la filosofía y las diversas expresiones culturales llevan siglos tratando de descifrar el más misterioso de los órganos, el cerebro. La exposición *Cerebro(s)* efectúa un recorrido por la anatomía interior de nuestra materia gris y lo que genera, desde la conciencia hasta los sueños.

'CEREBRO(S)'. Espacio Fundación Telefónica. Hasta el 11 de junio.
espacio.fundaciontelefonica.com



Público



Exposición 'Cerebro(s)' (Teaser)

Vizionessa Trimite

El tamaño del cerebro

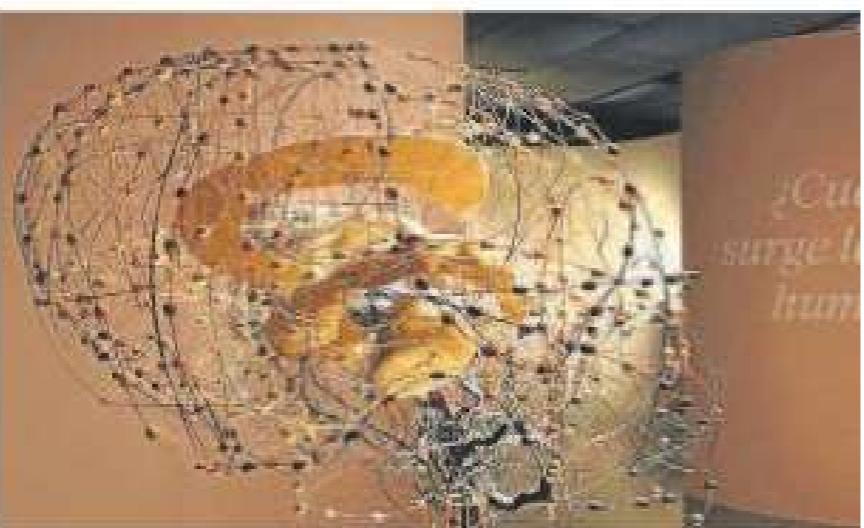
Una de las salas de la exposición 'Cerebro(s)', en el Espacio Fundación Telefónica, Madrid.
Foto: Ricardo Domingo.



'Cerebro(s)': Escucha los latidos de nuestro órgano más misterioso

EXPOSICIÓN 'CEREBRO(S)' EN EL ESPACIO FUNDACIÓN TELEFÓNICA DE MADRID

Se ha presentado en el Espacio Fundación Telefónica la muestra 'Cerebro(s)', con cerca de 200 piezas y la participación de más de 20 artistas contemporáneos y cerca de 20 proyectos científicos sobre este



ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

DEBATES

Human Brain Project

12 de setembre

Conversa sobre el projecte de recerca Human Brain Project i els reptes de la neurociència. Amb Paweł Świeboda, Egidio d'Angelo, Mavi Sánchez Vives i Ricard Sole.

Converses en el marc de la Setmana del Llibre en Català

Daniele Mencarelli

13 de setembre | Moll de la Fusta

Conversa amb l'autor del llibre *Tot demana salutació*.

Robert Kolker

14 de setembre | Moll de la Fusta

Conversa amb l'autor del llibre *Hidden Valley Road: Inside the Mind of an American Family*.

Cultures algorítmiques

19 de setembre

Cicle, comissariat per Jordi Carrión, sobre l'impacte de la intel·ligència artificial i els algoritmes en la cultura.

«Netflix i la dissecció dels algoritmes culturals»

Amb Elena Neira i Jorge Carrión

«Creativitat artificial»

Conferència de Marcus du Sautoy. Presenta: Karina Gibert.

En totes les cantonades i en l'aire

27 de setembre

Escripturació de la producció d'una obra literària en directe mitjançant l'ús d'eines de la intel·ligència artificial de generació de text.

A càrec d'Estampà i Inés Macpherson.

ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

MEDIATION

Grans preguntes sobre el cervell i la ment

Cicle de debats

Comissariat per Jordi Camí.

2 de novembre

«El llenguatge, ens fa humans?»

Conferència de Núria Sebastián.

“Els biaixos de la intel·ligència artificial”

Conferència d'Helena Matute.

7 de novembre

«Ment estesa»

Conferència d'Andy Clark.

8 de novembre

«Com prenem decisions morals?»

Conferència de Luis M. Martínez Otero.

«Com percebem la realitat?»

Espectacle sobre la percepció de la realitat que combina la màgia amb la divulgació científica i la reflexió filosòfica. Amb Jordi Camí, Luis M. Martínez Otero i Miguel Ángel Gea.

Més informació:

debats@cccb.org

<http://www.cccb.org>

Institut d'Humanitats

24 d'octubre

«Ramon y Cajal: quan l'art es fa ciència»

Conferència inaugural del curs de l'Institut d'Humanitats «Mapes del cervell. El llegat de Ramón y Cajal», comissariat per Cristina Sáez. Amb Salvador Macip i Cristina Nombela.

Les altres sessions del curs són els dies 7, 14 i 21 de novembre, amb la participació de Mara Dierssen, David Bueno i Mercè Boada.

Més informació:

<https://www.instituthumanitats.org>

ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

CINEMA

Dins del cervell

CINEMA

Dins del cervell

Cicle de cinema

Organitzat pel Brain Film Fest i el CCCB

El cervell humà ha estat una gran font d'inspiració per al cinema, que ha fet incursions en la ment humana i ha arribat a plantejar qüestions que, encara ara, els científics investiguen.

14 de setembre

El missatger de la por (The Manchurian Candidate), John Frankenheimer, 1962, Estats Units, 126 min, VOSC

Amb la participació de Celia Andreu Sánchez.

22 de setembre

Dia internacional de l'Alzheimer.

9 d'octubre

Dia internacional de la salut mental.

Selecció de curtmetratges del Brain Film Fest / Premi Solé Tura

Panic Attack, d'Eileen O'Meara, 2016, Estats Units, 3', VOSE

Carlotta's Face, de Valentín Riedl i Frédéric Schuld, 2018, Alemanya, 5', VOSE

Accident de personne, d'Álvaro Martín, 2018, Espanya, 4'

Julia y Manuel, d'Iñaki Sánchez Arrieta, 2017, Espanya, 12'

Mi nombre es Alba, de Jonathan Cortés, 2019, Espanya, 12'

Disparue, de Joan Bentosela, 2019, França, 13', VOSE

OF, de Vlad Bolgarin, 2019, Moldàvia, 15'

Cuando no esté Lola, de Cristina R. Orosa i Beatriz Romero, 2019, Espanya, 14'

Good Thanks, You?, de Molly Manning, 2020, Estats Units, 12', VOSE

Good Thanks, You?, de Molly Manning, 2020, Estats Units, 12', VOSE

29 de setembre

Memento, Christopher Nolan, 2000, Estats Units, 115 min, VOSC

Amb la participació de José Luis Trejo.

27 d'octubre

Paprika, detectiu dels somnis, Satoshi Kon, 2006, Japó, 90 min, VOSC

Amb la participació d'Alex Irazno.

9 de novembre

Ex Machina, Alex Garland, 2014, Regne Unit, 108 min, VOSE

Amb la participació d'Ana Freire.

Pantalla interior - Robert Breer

Agost del 2022

Pintor transformat en cineasta, Breer juga amb la colisió d'imatges fixes en els nostres ulls i cervells per tal de crear noves experiències visuals.

Fist Fight, Robert Breer, 1964, 11 min

Gulls and Buoys, Robert Breer, 1972, 6 min

Trial Balloons, Robert Breer, 1982, 6 min

Horse Over Tea Kettle, Robert Breer, 1962, 8 min

Atoz, Robert Breer, 2000, 5 min

Time Flies, Robert Breer, 1997, 5 min

Més informació:

<http://www.cccb.org>

Arxiu Xcèntric

Playlist «L'esser i el cervell»

Fèlix Maisel convida a reflexionar sobre les possibilitats que ens ofereix el mitjà cinematogràfic per representar i treballar sobre la idea del cervell des d'una via més simbólica que literal.

Last Lost, Eve Heller, 1996, Àustria, 14'

Cómo dibujar animales tristes..., Laura Ginès i Pere Giraud, 2009, Espanya, 4' 34"

Hand Eye Coordination, Naomi Uman, 2002, Estats Units, 11'

T.O.U.C.H.I.N.G, Paul Sharits, 1968, Estats Units, 12'

Diwan, Werner Nekes, 1973, Alemanya, 85'. Fragment recomanat: 1h 2' - 1h 10' 21"

Dream Work, Peter Tscherkassky, 2001, Àustria, 10' 15"

At Land, Maya Deren, 1944, Estats Units, 16'

Corpus Callosum, Michael Snow, 2001, Canadà, 92'. Fragment recomanat: 37' 3" - 39' 42"

Més informació:

<http://xcentric.cccb.org/>

Filmin

Programació entorn de l'exposició Cervell(s) a <https://www.filmin.es/canal/cerebros-en-colaboracion-con-cccb>

BETA

BETA

Viquimarató CERVELL(s)

5 de setembre

Convocatòria de creació de continguts per a la Viquipèdia Marató a partir dels textos de l'exposició i del catàleg.

Marató d'escacs

8 d'octubre

Torneig d'escacs sub 18 i partida simultània amb una jugadora professional.

Esdeveniment produït amb la col·laboració de la Federació Catalana d'Escacs.

Estació Beta

6 d'octubre

Neurotwins: bessons digitals per al tractament de patologies neurològiques a través de l'estimulació no invasiva.

Roser Sánchez-Todo.

17 de novembre

Gamificació aplicada a la rehabilitació motriu amb BCIs (Brain Computer Interface).

Dani Tost, Martí de Castro, Marc Sebastián i Eloy Opisso.

24 de novembre

Recerca amb organoides de teixit cerebral.

Sandra Acosta.

Sabadell

Fundació



La Setmana del Llibre en Català



Consulteu la informació pràctica sobre dates, horaris i preus a:

www.cccb.org

#XXXX

@cececebe @CCCBExpos

f/CCBarcelona @el_cccb

Performance. Thought-Affect-Matter

Programa Alzheimer

Un projecte adreçat a persones que pateixen els primers graus de la malaltia i als seus cuidadors, familiars i amics. Visites adaptades a les exposicions i altres activitats que busquen crear espais de gaudi i benestar compartit, estimular l'atenció i la participació dels malalts i trencar el seu aïllament.

Més informació:

seducatiu@ccb.org

<http://www.cccb.org>

EMBL

EMBL

THE EXHIBITION IN NUMBERS

CCCB, Barcelona:
26th of July -
11th of December 2022

About 300 pieces

49 Providers

Espacio Fundación
Telefónica, Madrid:
21st of December -
16th of June 2023

24 Contemporary artists

More than 20 scientific projects

1 Contemporary work expressly created
for the exhibition

More than 86,000 visitors in Barcelona

29 Related cultural activities

4,434 Participants in the activity programs

180,382 Web content social media views

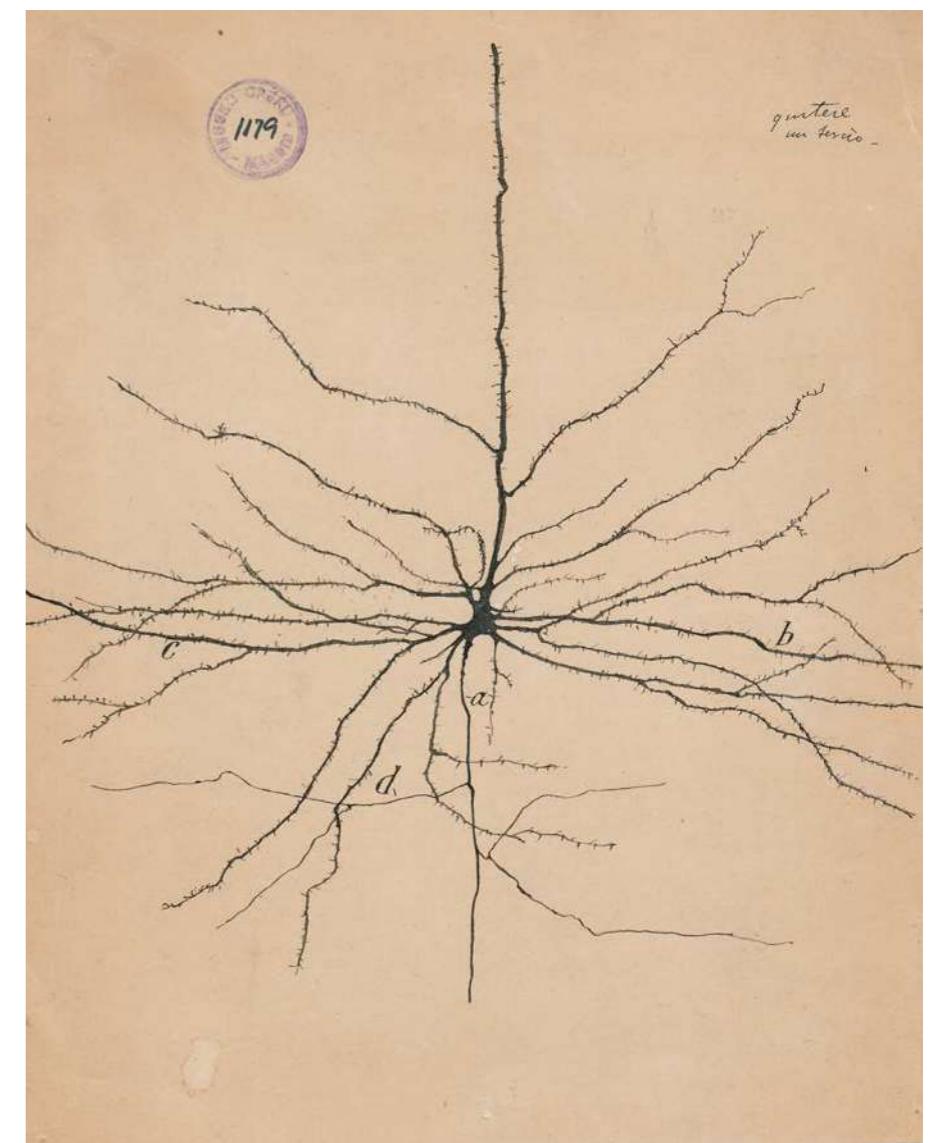
1.200 m² CCCB, Barcelona

700 m² Espacio Fundación Telefónica, Madrid

TOURING IN NUMBERS

500 m²

About 150 pieces



Santiago Ramón y Cajal *The pyramidal neuron of the cerebral cortex*, 1904.

TOURING JANUARY 2023

CCCB Centre de Cultura
Contemporània
de Barcelona

 Fundación
Telefónica

wellcome
collection