Brain Fingerprinting FAQs

Applications

What is Brain Fingerprinting?

Brain Fingerprinting is a forensic tool that can objectively determine whether an individual possesses concealed or privileged information related to a specific crime, terrorism, intelligence, significant event, or other types of specific information.

How does it work?

The fundamental difference between the perpetrator of a terrorist act or crime and an innocent person is that the perpetrator, having committed the crime, has the specific knowledge of the crime stored in his brain. An innocent suspect does not. Similarly, a terrorist mastermind or trained terrorist has specific terrorism-related knowledge stored in his brain. This is what Brain Fingerprinting testing detects, scientifically and accurately.

Words or pictures relevant to a terrorist act, crime, terrorist training, or specific knowledge or expertise are presented on a computer screen, in a series with other, irrelevant words or pictures. A suspect's brainwave responses are measured non-invasively using a headset equipped with EEG sensors. A proprietary computer program then analyzes the data to determine if the crime-relevant information is stored in the brain. A specific "P300-MERMER" brain response is emitted by the brain of a perpetrator who has the details of a crime stored in his brain, but not by an innocent suspect lacking this record in his brain. This is proven by extensive peer-reviewed, published scientific research.

How does the software detect information present and information absent? How is it derived?

Three types of information is shown to the suspect. One, known information about the case, case facts that are known to the public. This is so that we can create an information-present baseline. Second, we show irrelevant, unknown information about the case, details that are entirely unrelated to the case. This creates an information-absent baseline. The third type of information is the information we'd like to test whether the suspect knows or not.

Our software will statistically compute whether this third information shown will produce a higher correlation with the information present or information absent baseline, known or unknown respectively.

What is involved in setting up a Brain Fingerprinting test?

DR. FARWELL: In a criminal case, we utilize information gathered from investigations to identify those details of the crime that a perpetrator would have to have encountered in the commission of the crime; details that the brain records and remembers. There are certain kinds of crime details that are insignificant in a usual crime scene investigation, but which become very significant in a Brain Fingerprinting test. These include things a perpetrator would remember doing or encountering in the course of committing a crime, such as

knocking over a pink flamingo on the lawn, running through tall grass, what type of weapon was used, etc. Once we have gathered a significant number of memorable details, we determine which of those would be known to the general public (via press reports, etc) and which would be known only to the police investigators and the perpetrator of the crime. From this information we are able to construct the actual Brain Fingerprinting test, which includes targets, probes, and irrelevant stimuli.

What apparatus is required in using this technology?

Brain Fingerprinting only requires 4 pieces: the *laptop* that contains the software, the *subject monitor* in which the stimulus will be displayed to the suspect, the gold-plated EEG-sensor *headset* that will measure safely and noninvasively brainwaves, and the *handheld controller* where the suspect will use during the test to stay focused. Our equipment is continually updated with the newest models. It is that it is highly user-friendly, portable, and lightweight.

How is the license scheme for the software managed? Is this done in the software? At what point is one use determined by the system?

The license scheme for the software is managed inside the software. When one purchases a license, the number of tests are already encrypted in the system. When one test is successfully completed and saved by the examiner, the system automatically deducts one instance/time frame from the number of tests allowed under the license.

If the customer wants to make a backup of the software in case of computer issues, is this possible?

The external back up system will be provided with the laptop. Whenever the user tries to exit the application the latest back up will be stored. We advise you to keep the external back up system connected to the system at all times to save the latest data.

What does a Brain Fingerprinting test determine?

DR. FARWELL: A Brain Fingerprinting test determines scientifically whether or not specific information is stored in a brain. In the case of a crime, we use information that would be known only to the perpetrator and the investigators, and not to an innocent suspect. The system makes a determination of "information present" or "information absent," and a statistical confidence for the determination. This is done by a mathematical algorithm, and does not depend on subjective interpretation of the data.

How accurate is a Brain Fingerprinting test?

DR. FARWELL: Brain Fingerprinting testing has proven to be highly accurate including actual criminal cases, tests on FBI agents and tests on military medical experts. In all but six of these cases, the system produced a determination of either "information present" or "information absent." One hundred percent of these determinations were correct. The discovery of the P300-MERMER allows the results gained through the P300 testing to be even more accurate. Since the inclusion of the P300-MERMER in the brain-wave analysis algorithm, Brain Fingerprinting testing has made a definitive determination in every test.

How does Brain Fingerprinting work with standard protocols?

Standard protocols ensure that the suspect is given the right to reveal any circumstances through which he or she might have had legitimate access to the crime-relevant information. A suspect is tested *only* on information for which he or she has no legitimate means of knowing. As a result, Brain Fingerprinting determines with an extremely high degree of accuracy those who are involved with terrorist activity and those who are not.

Where can Brain Fingerprinting be applied?

It can be applicable in law enforcement, counterintelligence, and counterterrorism, and other national security-related matters, wherever there is evidence available. FBI experts identified that BFP can be applicable to 80 - 90% of the situations.

Brain Fingerprinting can be utilized in all types of criminal cases, counterintelligence cases and counterterrorism cases. It quickly and accurately identifies if the individual in question committed the crime and who did not commit the crime. It can determine all levels of individuals involved in a terrorist organization from the foot soldier to the communicators and planners to the mastermind. It also effectively and quickly identifies if a witness is telling the truth or if an asset, source or informant is providing accurate information to law enforcement personnel.

In what kinds of cases does Brain Fingerprinting testing not apply?

DR. FARWELL: There are several types of cases where this technology does not apply. For example, in a disappearance, all the authorities may know is that someone disappeared. They may not know if any crime has been committed. Brain Fingerprinting would not be applicable in this case. Another situation where Brain Fingerprinting testing is not applicable is when everyone agrees on what happened, but there is disagreement as to the intent of the parties. For example, in a sexual assault case, the alleged victim and the alleged perpetrator may agree exactly on what happened, but disagree on whether or not it was consensual. Brain Fingerprinting tests cannot reveal the intent of those involved in the case.

What are its limitations?

Brain Fingerprinting has very little limitations. The only situation where a test cannot be conducted is when there is no evidence to gather to implement the test. If you have no evidence to present as stimuli to the perpetrator then we could not use the system. Another limitation, system-wise, if the subject does not have a functional brain at the time of the test.

Can Brain Fingerprinting testing find the truth in long-term cold cases?

DR. FARWELL. Yes, it can and it has. Brain Fingerprinting test was conducted on Terry Harrington, who was serving a life sentence in Iowa for a 1977 murder. The test showed that the record stored in Harrington's brain did not match the crime scene and did match the alibi. Harrington filed a petition for a new trial based on newly discovered evidence, including the Brain Fingerprinting test. On February 26, 2003 the Iowa Supreme Court reversed his murder conviction and ordered a new trial. In October 2003, the State of Iowa elected not to re-try Mr. Harrington.

Brain Fingerprinting testing also helped to bring serial killer J. B. Grinder to justice fifteen years after the commission of the crime. The Brain Fingerprinting test administered to

Grinder found that the specific details of the crime were recorded in his brain as "information present," with a statistical confidence level of 99.9%. This means that the record stored in Grinder's brain matched the details of the crime scene of the murder of Julie Helton. Following the test results, Grinder faced an almost certain conviction and probable death sentence. Grinder pled guilty to the rape and murder of Julie Helton in exchange for a life sentence without parole. He is currently serving that sentence. In addition, Grinder confessed to the murders of several other young women.

Why is it called Brain Fingerprinting?

The term 'brain fingerprinting' is based on the defining feature of matching something on the person of the suspect with something from the crime scene. Fingerprinting matches prints at the crime scene with prints on the fingers of the suspect. DNA 'fingerprinting' matches biological samples from the crime scene with biological samples from the suspect. Brain Fingerprinting matches information stored in the brain of the suspect with information from the crime scene.

P300 MERMER: Memory and Recognition (by Dr. Larry Farwell)

Is the information extracted from the suspect's Memory?

No. Brain Fingerprinting is not mind reading. It does not extract anything. It determines scientifically whether or not specific information is stored in a subject's brain. Brain Fingerprinting detects a specific "Aha!" brain response known as a P300-MERMER. This brain response takes place when a person recognizes something significant in the current context.

During the Brain Fingerprinting test, various words, phrases, or pictures are presented briefly on a computer screen. Some of these are selected so as to be relevant to the crime or other investigated event and known only to the perpetrator and investigators. If the subject's brain emits a P300-MERMER in response to these crime-relevant items, this indicates that the he knows this specific information about the crime or other investigated situation.

What happens if the suspect has completely forgotten about the incident?

Brain Fingerprinting detects information that is stored in the brain. No technique, no matter how perfect, can detect information that is not there. Brain Fingerprinting is not an appropriate technique to detect trivial details about trivial events that are likely to be forgotten. It is a highly effective technique for detecting information about actual crimes. Even a serial killer only commits a few murders in his life. When he does, it is a highly significant and memorable event.

The record is stored in the brain, and Brain Fingerprinting can detect it. There are a few cases where people who have committed serious crimes such as murder claim to have forgotten all about it. There is no scientific evidence, however, that any of these claims have ever been true. Human beings remember major, significant events in their lives. A substantial crime is a significant event. In short, criminals and terrorists know who they are, and they know what they have done. That information is stored in their brains. Brain

Fingerprinting has successfully detected concealed information in every real-life case (and every laboratory case) where it has been applied.

What happens if the suspect has amnesia?

Of the over 14 million crimes committed in the United States in which an arrest was made in the last year, there are no known records of a crime being committed by a person who then developed amnesia. Genuine total (retrograde) amnesia is extremely rare. If sometime in the future a suspect is arrested who has total amnesia, this will be easy to determine. In the extremely unlikely event that such a case ever comes up, a Brain Fingerprinting test will not be administered. Brain Fingerprinting, like every other forensic science technique, is applicable in some cases and not in others.

According to FBI scientist Dr. Drew Richardson, former chief of the FBI's chem-bio-nuclear counterterrorism unit and one of the world's leading experts on terrorism, Brain Fingerprinting is applicable in about 70% of crimes. Of the 30% of crimes where Brain Fingerprinting is not applicable, amnesia accounts for less than 1/1,000 of 1%.

To conduct a Brain Fingerprinting test, authorities must know what they are looking for. That is, they must have some idea what took place at the time of the crime in order to detect the record of the crime in a suspect's brain. If they have no idea what crime may have taken place, then Brain Fingerprinting is not applicable. For example, if someone disappears, and foul play is suspected but there is no evidence, Brain Fingerprinting cannot be applied because there is no known crime-relevant information to test. To conduct a test there must be some information about the crime that is known to the perpetrators and investigators but not to an innocent suspect.

If a particular suspect knows absolutely everything that investigators know about a crime – for example, from previous interrogations or trials or from being a witness to the crime – then a Brain Fingerprinting test cannot be run because there is no appropriate, incriminating information to test. About 70% of cases meet the criteria for Brain Fingerprinting to be administered. This compares very favorably with other forensic science techniques. DNA and fingerprints, for example, are available in only about 1% of cases.

Does a brain injury have an effect on results?

In ordinary circumstances, an individual with even a serious brain injury can perceive and recognize words and pictures on a computer screen and can remember past events. Thus brain injury has no effect on results Brain Fingerprinting results.

If the suspect has committed several similar crimes, will his/her brain be able to distinguish between them while taking the test?

Brain Fingerprinting does not require the subject to distinguish between different (but similar) crimes. Brain Fingerprinting does not require the subject to distinguish between the crime being investigated and any other event. Brain Fingerprinting detects a brain response, the P300-MERMER that is elicited when the subject recognizes and processes information that is significant *in a specific context.*

The Brain Fingerprinting subject instructions ensure that the subject knows the specific context being investigated, namely the context of a particular crime. The crime-relevant items will elicit a P300-MERMER if, and only if, they are significant to the subject in the

context of this particular crime. That is, the Brain Fingerprinting test will detect the presence or absence of a record in the subject's brain of the specific details of this specific crime. Other similar crimes the subject may have committed are irrelevant and will not affect the outcome. Moreover, every crime has many unique features that can be included in the Brian Fingerprinting test. No two crimes are identical in every detail. Two similar crimes will never be identical in the identity and appearance of the victim, specific actions, location, items at the scene, surroundings, etc.

Many of the guilty subjects in Brain Fingerprinting tests--results that have solved crimes and/or been published in peer-reviewed scientific journals--had participated in similar crimes to the one being tested, and the Brain Fingerprinting results were correct in every case.

Can results be accurate if a suspect has memory of a similar incident? For example, his wife was killed in similar circumstances and he was the first witness. Now another girl is killed in similar way and he is a suspect?

Yes. Brain Fingerprinting has been successful in accurately detecting concealed information in many such cases, and has never failed to do so. Every crime has many unique features that can be included in the Brian Fingerprinting test. No two crimes are identical in every detail. Two similar crimes will never be identical in the identity and appearance of the victim, specific actions, location, items at the scene, surroundings, etc.

If a suspect's wife was murdered and he was a witness, the specific details will not be identical to the specific details of another murder of a different victim at a different time and place. Anyone can tell the difference between his wife and another victim, and many other details will also be different. Brain Fingerprinting detects the presence or absence of the specific details of a particular crime or investigated situation. Knowledge of other similar events is irrelevant and will not interfere with the test. Many of the subjects in Brain Fingerprinting tests--results that have solved crimes and/or been published in peer-reviewed scientific journals--had participated in similar crimes to the one being tested, and the Brain Fingerprinting results were correct in every case.

The target stimuli is used to form a template for the subject's brain response to known stimuli. What if the suspect does not know any of the target stimuli?

It makes no difference if the subject does not know any of the target stimuli before the Brain Fingerprinting procedure begins. In the course of the experimental instructions for the Brain Fingerprinting test, the subject is informed of the target stimuli and their significance in the context of the crime. The subject may know the target stimuli before receiving these test instructions or not. By the time the actual brainwave measurements take place, the standard Brain Fingerprinting procedures ensure that the subject knows the target stimuli and their significance in the context of the crime.

Will the test work on an unconscious suspect or a suspect in coma, provided the eyes are open?

Brain Fingerprinting tests are conducted only on subjects who are conscious. Fortunately, this is not an issue in the real world. Of the 14 million crimes committed in the US last year in which an arrest was made, there are no known cases where the suspect was in a coma or unconscious for an extended period of time.

What happens to the result if the suspect is brain dead?

One could not conduct any meaningful brain tests on a subject who is brain dead. If such a case ever occurred, Brain Fingerprinting would not be applied.

Does age of the suspect play any factor in statistical confidence with which results are obtained?

No.

In a scenario where a detective is a suspect, how does Brain Fingerprinting determine presence or absence of information?

Brain Fingerprinting has been applied in cases where the suspect was a detective. In such cases, the same standard Brain Fingerprinting procedures are followed, and Brain Fingerprinting detects the presence or absence of information in the same way as any other case. It makes no difference whether the suspect is a detective or not. The detectives investigating a particular case have access to information that is known only by the perpetrator and investigators. If a detective is a suspect in a case, however, obviously he would not be allowed also to be investigating that same case. He would have no more access to information about that crime – other than participating in the crime – than any other suspect.

Certification and Training

How does one become Brain Fingerprinting-certified?

Because the software is designed in such a way that it is particularly user-friendly, anyone from an average investigator to a PhD forensic scientist can be trained within the span of two days to a week's time. The training package can be customized according to the client's interests and needs.

What does the training package entail?

Training is segmented into five parts: 1) the principles and implications of Brain Fingerprinting in law enforcement; 2) functional training of the Brain Fingerprinting system and hardware components; 3) in-depth preparation of the subject and environment; 4) creation of stimulus for various real case scenarios; 5) the analysis of results.

An experienced investigator as well as the Senior trainer of Brainwave Science will provide on-site training for those who wish to be Brain Fingerprinting-certified. The two head trainees will also hold standard evaluations after the training session prior to certification.

Training will be conducted in English, however, translators may assist in sessions where the client wishes to have a more in-depth understanding of particular sections.

For the training, in the price list it states training is on-site and elsewhere it states in residence. What is the difference? Is the training conducted in USA? What if the

customer wants the training in their own country, what are your charges for air fare, hotel etc.?

Training can be conducted at the client location as well. Here are the general details for a Five-Day Technical/Operator's Training:

- Place: TBD
- If the training location is other than the USA, the trainer(s) travel, boarding and loading will be taken care by the customer.
- The client user's travel, boarding and loading will be taken care by the customer.
- Location: at client's facility, the BUYER is responsible for providing the proper training facilities i.e. designated (private) room of sufficient size ideally boardroom set-up with air conditioning, monitors, access to internet, flip-chart
- Duration: 5 working days (45 hours)

Differentiation

How easy would it be for another company to develop a similar technology?

It is very difficult to develop technology that meets our accuracy, reliability, repeatability and standards. P300 MERMER is a patented science and it is therefore proprietary and can be utilized only by our technology. Our patent protected science plays a very important role in our analysis engine and the method of analysis draws a lot additional accuracy landed by P300 MERMER. Brain Fingerprinting is a fruit of decades of labor of its inventor Dr. Lawrence Farwell, and therefore there are things that we have uniquely implemented in our system which can never be replicated without P300 MERMER and out analysis algorithm.

Is it a lie detector? / How is this different from a lie detector?

A lie detector involves questioning in which a suspect is asked a series of questions and his/her physiological/autonomic characteristics (e.g blood pressure, heart rate, respiration rate) are measured to identify whether the subject under testing is telling the truth or not. Brain Fingerprinting is a cognitive, specific concealed information test, in which it identifies whether the information under test is present in the suspect's brain or not, with over 99% statistical confidence. It doesn't have any false negatives and false positives, with zero countermeasures.

Why are the results of the Brain Fingerprinting tests more accurate and reliable than a typical lie detector test? What makes them admissible in court, where lie detector tests are often not admissible?

Brain Fingerprinting technology and polygraphs have their foundations in separate fields of science. Brain Fingerprinting technology is rooted in cognitive psychophysiology, the measurement of information processing activity in the brain. The polygraph measures emotion-driven autonomic responses such as blood pressure, heart rate, respiration rate. Brain Fingerprinting testing and polygraphs are also applicable in different situations. The polygraph may be used for general screening, when the investigator does not know specifically what he is looking for. Brain Fingerprinting testing is applicable in criminal

investigations and for specific screening. It is useful when investigators know the specific details of the crime or specific training under investigation.

The largest differentiating factor between a polygraph and Brain Fingerprinting is that the latter technology effectively eliminates false positives or false negatives because neither the examiner nor the subject are able to enact countermeasures throughout the testing process. The brain is scientifically incapable of lying as it involuntarily reacts to a stimulus in a matter of .3-.4 seconds--an uncontrollable and consistent response that is produced by the brain.

Due to Brain Fingerprinting's unprecedented accuracy rate of over 99% and the acceptance of its science by the relevant scientific community, Brain Fingerprinting results are accepted in U.S courts as evidence.

Are there studies that compare the use of simultaneous polygraph and P300 analyzer?

Brain fingerprinting is fundamentally different from attempts to detect deception by the polygraph and similar instruments. It detects knowledge, not lies. The distinctions between these two technologies are substantial. The polygraph is a lie-detection device as it attempts to detect deception in response to probing questions, by measuring sweat on the palms, heart rate, etc., which could register changes for a variety of reasons other than because the subject is lying. Brain Fingerprinting testing, in contrast, allows an investigator to determine whether certain specific information is stored in an individual's brain — for example, the details of a crime known only to the perpetrator and investigators.

Brain Fingerprinting testing works regardless of whether or not the subject is lying.
Please refer to 2 of these most recent peer reviewed publications by Brain Fingerprinting Inventor Dr. Lawrence Farewell that details all studies carried out at world renowned organizations like the FBI, the CIA and the US Navy:
Representative Publications of Dr. Farwell

- Farwell L.A., Richardson D.C., Richardson G.M .and Furedy J.J. (2014). Brain fingerprinting classification concealed information test detects US Navy military medical information with P300. *Frontiers in Neuroscience* 8:410. doi: 10.3389/fnins.2014.00410
- Farwell, L.A., Richardson, D.C., & Richardson, G.M. (2012). Brain fingerprinting field studies comparing P300-MERMER and P300 brainwave responses in the detection of concealed information. DOI 10.1007/s11571-012-9230-0, Cogn Neurodyn

Using polygraph are able to use multiple test types according to the identified conditions. Is your proposed solution has been developed interview methodology?

It is true that being a general screening tool polygraph has interview methodology whereas in Brain Fingerprinting test the only thing we need to ensure is good investigation and test instructions. As long as the subject pays attention to the stimuli presented in the form of words, phrases and pictures on the screen the test is system administered.

Once the test is complete the system runs analysis on EEG brainwave data collected and gives only 2 possible results "information present" or "information absent". There is no human interpretation of results. Accuracy level in most tests is 99.9% . There are no known counter measures to Brain Fingerprinting test. It is virtually impossible to beat this test whereas polygraph has its own merits and applications but we prefer not to compare Brain

Fingerprinting to Polygraph. Brain Fingerprinting has applications in 90% of all civil and criminal investigations as per the FBI experts.

How does Brain Fingerprinting compare to functional magnetic resonance imaging (FMRI), Forensic Voice Stress Analyzer (FVSA), Visual sensor, etc?

Our technology cannot be compared to those technologies because our functions are simply different in that we test whether if information present or absent. Brain Fingerprinting has a proven accuracy rate of 99%, generated after a series of just 9 tests which can be completed in an hour's time. No other technology has been able to reach this level of accuracy, not to mention having little to no countermeasures.

Why is Brain Fingerprinting testing increasingly vital for law enforcers?

There are 14 million crimes reported by police to the FBI annually in the U.S. in the seven major categories that are included in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The National Crime Victimization Survey, which is conducted by the US Census Bureau and includes additional categories of crimes, estimates that over 34 million crimes are committed annually in the U.S. In only 35% of the cases is an arrest made.

Additionally, there are approximately 6 million individuals in the US either in prison, jail or under some form of state supervision such as parole or work release. Of those who are imprisoned, an estimated 5% to 10 % are innocent. This means that over 300,000 inmates, and possibly more than 600,000, may be wrongfully imprisoned. In total, U.S. federal, state and local governments spend over $150 billion annually on crime. This does not include the costs to victims, innocent suspects and to society. The worldwide costs are significantly higher than this amount.

Brain Fingerprinting testing can address many of these critical areas, helping to identify the guilty and exonerate the innocent. Crimes often go unsolved and unpunished because the authorities cannot accurately determine if a suspect has knowledge about the details of a crime that only the perpetrator would know. In the absence of fingerprints or DNA evidence the criminal justice system often does not have scientific methods of identifying those involved in crimes. Circumstantial evidence is often not sufficient to convict a suspect or even to prosecute a case. Brain Fingerprinting testing can determine if a suspect has detailed, specific knowledge of a crime and provide scientific evidence where none existed previously.

Validation & Accreditation

How has Brain Fingerprinting been validated?

Due to Brain Fingerprinting's unprecedented accuracy rate at 99% and the acceptance of its science by the relevant scientific community, Brain Fingerprinting results are accepted in U.S courts as evidence. Our technology complies with the Daubert U.S Justice Standard. There were two cases in which Brain Fingerprinting successfully convicted a murder suspect as guilty and freed an innocent man who was wrongly accused of murder. Experts from the FBI, CIA, and U.S Navy have all identified that our technology can be easily applied in 85-90% of the cases, whereas Fingerprints and DNA tests are limited to 1-2% of cases as a result of insufficient evidence.

Is Brain Fingerprinting technology based on science that is generally accepted in the scientific community?

DR. FARWELL: Yes. There is widespread agreement among the experts that we can accurately and scientifically measure information-processing brain activity using electrical brain signals, and that when this science is applied appropriately one can determine whether or not specific information is stored in a person's brain. This has been well-established science for many years. "Experts" refer to legitimate scientists who have training, expertise, and experience in cognitive psychophysiology and in measuring brain waves for the detection of concealed information.

The P300 electrical brain wave response, one aspect of the larger P300-MERMER response, is widely known and accepted in the scientific community and there have been hundreds of studies conducted and articles published on it over the past thirty plus years. The P300-MERMER, a longer and more complex response than the P300, comprises a P300 response, which is electrical events occurring 300 to 800 milliseconds after the stimulus, and additional data occurring more than 800 milliseconds after the stimulus. While a P300 shows only a peak electrical response, a P300-MERMER has both a peak and a valley.

Who are some experts in the field?

DR. FARWELL: A list of experts is available on the Brainwave Science (click here). Some of the experts include Dr. Drew Richardson, Dr. Sharon Smith of the FBI, Dr. Rene Hernandez of the US Navy. Another distinguished expert is Dr. William Iacono of the University of Minnesota, who testified in the Harrington case. Dr. Iacono has conducted and published research on the use of brain waves in the detection of concealed information in the brain and other related brain research.

Do all experts agree about Brain Fingerprinting technology?

DR. FARWELL: There is a widespread consensus among the legitimate experts that the science behind Brain Fingerprinting technology is valid. It's been thoroughly tested, peer reviewed, and published in the best journals. It is extremely accurate. It is generally accepted in the scientific community. Experts, like everyone else, have their own opinions regarding the non-scientific issues, like where and when this science should be applied, and how much legal weight should be given to its results in any particular application.

Do you have a list of existing customers you can share?

The clients Brainwave Science caters to do not entertain such requests and require complete confidentiality; however, we may surely connect you to resellers/partners that have been instrumental in providing technology in a couple of places where they have succeeded in getting permission.

Brainwave Science (Company Profile)

When was it launched?

Brain Fingerprinting was launched globally earlier this year, January of 2015. The research and development has been an ongoing process for about ten to fifteen years.

Where is this company from?

Brainwave Science is a U.S-based company, headquartered in suburban Boston, Massachusetts. The technique was invented by Dr. Larry Farwell, a Harvard scientist. He has served as a research associate at his alma mater Medical school and as a consultant to the CIA.

What is the mission of Brainwave Science?

The mission at Brainwave Science is to empower law enforcement and intelligence by offering an exceptionally accurate tool that determines whether a suspect is withholding information, while protecting law enforcement and intelligence personnel and ensuring the moral integrity of suspects in question. The company is relentlessly committed to the values of truth and justice, and believes that the scientifically-validated Brain Fingerprinting technology is a powerful, positive force to achieve peace and security.