Review

Intuitive Innovation: Unconventional Modeling and Systems Neurology

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Abstract: This review explores how intuitive processes drive innovation, defined as novel ideas, inventions, or artistic creations that cannot be logically derived from existing knowledge or sensory data. Although intuitive processes are not yet fully recognized as a formal area of scientific research, this paper examines current approaches to their study and modeling. It highlights the necessity of integrating unconventional modeling methods with neuroscience to gain deeper insights into these processes. Key experimental studies investigating extrasensory abilities—such as remote viewing, precognition, and telepathy—are reviewed, emphasizing their potential relevance to innovation. We propose that combining these unconventional modeling approaches with insights from systems neurology can provide new perspectives on the neural mechanisms underpinning intuition and creativity. This review emphasizes the critical need for further research into intuitive processes to address complex global challenges. It calls for a more open, interdisciplinary approach in scientific inquiry, promoting exploration of unconventional forms of knowledge generation and their neural correlates.

Keywords: Intuitive Processes; Innovation; Unconventional Modeling; Systems Neurology; Creativity; Neural Mechanisms

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1. Intuitive Contributions to Scientific Thought

This work begins by exploring historical events and quotes from renowned creative individuals, organized alphabetically by their last names. While these quotes are often old, they have rarely been used as a foundation for serious scientific investigation. Here, they serve as an argument for the scientific exploration of intuitive processes that lead to groundbreaking innovations. Such exploration could reduce the gap between the enormous significance of these innovations and the inadequate scientific research on intuition. Below is an alphabetically ordered list of historical events and quotes that showcase the role and significance of intuition in driving groundbreaking innovations.

Niels Bohr (Nobel Prize in Physics) developed his model of the atom in 1913, which describes electrons in specific, quantized orbits. His theories on electron path quantization were not based on experimental data but on an intuitive adaptation of Planck's quantum theory. Bohr's model revolutionized physics and laid the foundation for quantum mechanics [1]. Bohr famously remarked, "Every great idea starts as something impossible. If you only listen to reason, you will never create anything new" [2]. He also stated, "Truly original ideas do not emerge from a logical process, but from a sudden, intuitive insight" [2].

Johannes Brahms (German composer) acknowledged the divine nature of his inspiration: "I get my best ideas when I am in contact with God. It is not in my hands; I receive them" [3]. Brahms further expressed, "Great things do not come from us, but from above... When I look upwards, I often feel that I have received what I am meant to give to the people" [4].

Marie Curie (Nobel Prize in Physics and Chemistry) emphasized the importance of courage in defying conventions: "The greatest challenge lies not in using logic and reason but in the courage to defy conventions" [5]. She further stated, "The best discoveries do not come from logical thinking but from sudden insights that cannot always be explained" [5].

Albert Einstein (Nobel Prize in Physics) said that his thoughts on special and general relativity were heavily influenced by intuitive insights and thought experiments, rather than strict mathematical derivations. A famous example is his thought experiment involving a man in free fall, which helped him develop the principle of equivalence, a central aspect of general relativity [6]. Einstein expressed, "I believe in intuition and inspiration. Sometimes I feel certain I am right, though I do not know the reason" [7]. He added, "The truly valuable thing is intuition. I believe it is more important than knowledge" [7], and "The intuitive mind is a sacred gift and the rational mind a faithful servant" [7]. Einstein also remarked, "There is no logical way to the discovery of these elemental laws; there is only the way of intuition, which is supported by a feeling for the underlying harmony of the universe" [8].

Galileo Galilei stressed the necessity of breaking away from existing knowledge to discover new truths: "The discovery of a new truth often requires us to detach from what we already know and venture into the unknown" [9].

Vincent van Gogh (Dutch painter) reflected that inspiration comes when reason rests: "Inspiration comes when reason rests. Great works are not born of logical thinking but through an inner creative drive" [10].

August Kekulé discovered the ring structure of the benzene molecule in 1865 after a dream-like vision of a snake biting its own tail, which gave him the idea of a cyclic structure for benzene. This was a pivotal breakthrough in organic chemistry and served as the foundation for many later discoveries [11].

Johannes Kepler acknowledged the divine and intuitive nature of his discoveries: "I never make discoveries through rational methods. I consider them gifts from the gods, granted through intuition and imagination" [12].

Isaac Newton's discovery of the law of gravitation is often linked to the story of a falling apple. Though likely a legend, Newton himself described that by observing a falling apple, he realized that the same force pulling the apple to the ground also governs the moon's orbit. This was more of an intuitive insight than a result of pure logical reasoning [13]. He further said, "No great discovery was ever made without a bold guess" [14], and added, "The crucial moment of a discovery does not come from logical thinking, but from a sudden act of intuition, a flash that rises from the unconscious" [15]. Newton also noted, "One cannot solve a problem by always thinking in the same way. Creativity is necessary to find the path to new solutions" [15].

Blaise Pascal (French mathematician, physicist, inventor, philosopher, and theologian) stated, "The mind can guide us, but only the heart and intuition can lead us to great truths" [16]. Echoing this sentiment, **Max Planck** emphasized, "It is the imagination that advances knowledge, not logic. If we rely only on logic, we will never break new ground" [17]. Similarly, **Henri Poincaré** (French mathematician and philosopher) made the famous distinction: "It is by logic that we prove, but by intuition that we discover" [18]. **Auguste Rodin** (French sculptor and draughtsman) asserted, "Intuition is the driving force of art. Reason alone can create nothing that truly lives" [19].

Further supporting the importance of intuition, **Erwin Schrödinger** (Nobel Prize in Physics) said, "Those who only follow the intellect can never go beyond what is already known. It takes intuition and a certain amount of madness to discover something truly new" [20]. Finally, **Igor Stravinsky** (composer and conductor) declared, "In music, there is no place for reason. Music is pure intuition and feeling" [21].

These quotes provide a compelling argument for the essential and primary importance of intuition in the creation of groundbreaking innovations. Logical reasoning and rational thought take a secondary role when compared to intuition in the intuitive process.

2. Intuitive Processes Leading to Innovations

In this section, we will explore the essential characteristics of intuitive processes and the innovations they generate. In contrast to other works with other definitions of intuition [22–24] we are guided by what is expressed by the quotations from the previous section.

First, we assume that an innovation represents a novelty (e.g., invention, discovery, idea, information, artwork, etc.) that suddenly appears and cannot be logically derived from the current state of knowledge or from existing skills and procedures. Nor is it a direct consequence of external sensory impressions. This means that an innovation contradicts at least one aspect of the current knowledge base or surpasses the boundaries of what is known and previously possible. Notable examples of such innovations include the automobile as a means of transport, the telephone as a communication medium, and the computer as a computing device. Additionally, extrasensory perceptions from distant locations or objects, known as "remote viewing", also fall into this category, as they provide information that cannot be derived or explained through conventional means or logical thinking. Unlike the first three examples, remote viewing is not a historical event, making it more amenable to research. This will be discussed in greater detail in the following sections.

An innovation cannot emerge from even the most extensive analyses of existing facts and environmental stimuli. However, as we will elaborate later, certain processes underpin innovations. We refer to these as intuitive processes, in line with the French mathematician and philosopher Henri Poincaré: "It is by logic that we prove, but by intuition that we discover" [18] and the general understanding of intuition: "Intuition is the (knowledge from) an ability to understand or know something immediately based on your feelings rather than facts." Cambridge Dictionary Online [25]. Fig. 1 summarizes the relations between an intuitive process and an innovation.

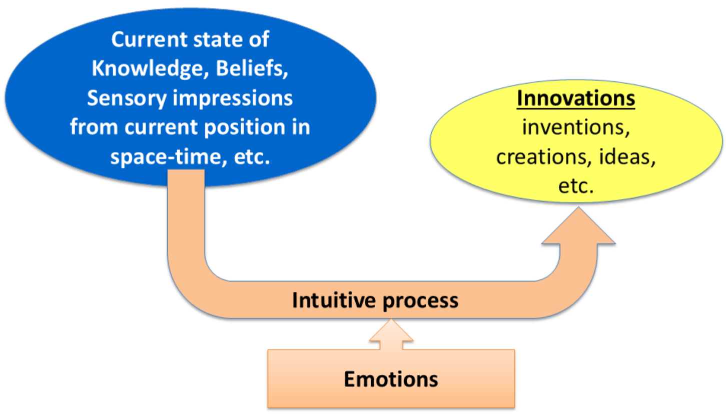

Figure 1. Innovations that arise through intuitive processes go beyond what is known and logically deducible. The arrow that represents the intuitive process runs in three different directions, indicating that intuitive processes can take place in several phases. According to the Production-Identification-Comprehension (PIC) emotional model by [26], these include: 1. Production: The generation of intuitive impressions. 2. Identification: Recognition of emotional signals related to the target. 3. Comprehension: Understanding and interpreting the signals to enhance outcomes.

However, not much is commonly known about intuitive processes, making it easier to describe them by what they are not. They do not involve searching, analyzing, thinking, or researching. Such activities can disrupt intuitive processes and hinder the emergence of innovations. They do not adhere to a performance principle along the lines of “the greater the effort, the greater the reward,” but rather require a certain degree of neutrality and passivity.

The neglect surrounding intuitive processes often leads to innovations seeming to emerge from nowhere—unpredictable and coincidental. This is reflected in phrases like “eureka moment,” “flash of inspiration,” or “Aha effect.”

While the occurrence of innovative results may appear random, this is not necessarily the case. As will be explained later, some individuals can achieve innovative results consistently over decades. Moreover, there are methods that enable those who learn them to trigger intuitive processes that lead to innovative results without having to wait for a “chance event.”

The hypothesis that innovations are purely random products is also challenged by the frequently observed synchronicity in their emergence. For example, the automobile was simultaneously invented by Siegfried Marcus, Gottlieb Daimler, and Carl Benz, while the telephone was developed by Johann P. Reis, Elisha Gray, and Alexander G. Bell. The computer, similarly, saw contributions from Alan Turing, Konrad Zuse, and John von Neumann.

When an innovation emerges during an intuitive process, how the individual handles it is crucial. As mentioned above, this can create a conflict with the person’s knowledge, experiences, and viewpoints. Essentially, they may respond to the innovation in two ways:

1. If they regard their current knowledge and beliefs as paramount, they will feel compelled to eliminate the innovation and its logical contradictions. They may perceive the innovation as impossible, ridiculous, absurd, or embarrassing, thereby distancing themselves from the role of the inventor or creator. This reaction may be conscious or unconscious, involving a dismissal of the logical contradiction along with the innovation itself. They sacrifice the innovation for the apparent perfection of the current knowledge base. They maintain the status quo, remain conforming, go unnoticed, and avoid further efforts, conflicts, and difficulties.
2. If the person confronted with an innovation does not use their current knowledge as a benchmark for assessing the innovation, they can engage with the innovation without being bound to the contradiction between the two. They may embrace, document, express, and share the innovation with others. This opens up a new possibility: to expand, relativize, or renew the old knowledge with all the resulting consequences. The individual then becomes the inventor or creator of an innovation.

Those who are confronted with the innovation can respond like the inventor themselves, opening themselves curiously to the novelty (e.g., new ideas), benefiting from it (e.g., new technologies like the telephone and automobile or medical innovations), or enjoying it (e.g., a piece of music). However, they may also react differently, particularly if they are adequately or even exceptionally well-informed about the current state of knowledge or are strongly convinced of their views. In such cases, the aforementioned contradiction between the old knowledge and the innovation may lead them to consider the innovation as insignificant or not viable for the future.

For instance, it is attributed to Kaiser Wilhelm II: "I believe in the horse. The automobile is a temporary phenomenon." Similarly, Thomas J. Watson, then CEO of IBM, is reported to have said, "I think there is a world market for maybe five computers." There are also Well-documented events, for example from rocket technology. **Hermann Oberth**, one of the founding fathers of modern rocket technology and space travel, submitted his dissertation on the development of rockets for space travel at the University of Munich in 1922. The dissertation addressed the possibility of using rockets to reach outer space. However, it was rejected by the examiners because they considered his ideas too speculative and unrealistic. Oberth subsequently developed his work further and published it in 1923 in book form under the title "Die Rakete zu den Planetenräumen." In this work, he laid out the theoretical foundations of space travel using rockets, which later contributed to the development of space technology. Initially dismissed by many as overly futuristic, his ideas were later recognized as groundbreaking. Ironically, Oberth's rejected thesis became a milestone in modern rocket technology, influencing pioneers like Wernher von Braun, who later played a key role in developing rockets for the American Apollo program [27,28].

A final, more modern and non-technical example of the success of an intuitive approach, which initially contradicted the opinions of experts, will conclude this section.

Mr. Rolando Santini, a Swiss architect of Italian descent, purchased a property near Florence and often sought advice from P. Lathan on personal and professional matters, trusting P. Lathan's intuitive insights. When Santini decided to convert part of his property into an olive plantation, he asked Lathan for guidance. Lathan recommended an unusual variety of olive trees deemed unsuitable by experts.

Following Lathan's unconventional advice, Santini planted 480 olive trees not in parallel rows but in a unique pattern: alternating positions across different directions, often over 20 meters apart. Understanding how farmers typically worked, Santini wisely stayed during the planting to ensure the farmers followed Lathan's recommendations, knowing they might have otherwise done it their own way.

Typically, about 20% of olive trees may not thrive after a few years; however, in this case, only 3 out of 480 trees dried out (see Fig. 2).

Figure 2. Santini olive plantation. Created in 1995 in Tuscany, Italy, through an intuitive approach under the direction of P. Lathan.

This exceptionally low rate is unusual for farmers, especially since the olive tree variety recommended by Lathan was deemed unsuitable and rejected (from unpublished personal communication with P. Lathan, 2024). After 20 years, Rolando Santini received an Excellence Award for the quality of his olive oil production! [29,30]

Of course, intuitively gained news, such as the one above, whose effectiveness is inexplicable, represents a challenge for corresponding theories and models, but also an opportunity to develop them further.

3. Former Experimental Methods for Understanding Intuitive Processes

This section reviews key experimental works on extrasensory abilities related to information acquisition and communication. While the term "intuitive processes" is introduced here, research findings support its relevance.

We briefly define several key concepts:

- **Remote Viewing:** The claimed ability to perceive details about distant targets without known sensory channels, studied scientifically as part of extrasensory perception (ESP) [26,31].

- **Precognition:** The ability to know future events without sensory channels or logical inference, also categorized under ESP [26,31].
- **Telepathy:** The claimed transmission of thoughts or emotions between minds without known sensory channels, considered a form of ESP [26,31].
- **Clairvoyance:** The ability to obtain information about objects or events through means beyond the known senses, classified under ESP [26,31].
- **Correlations Between Brains:** Similarities in brain activity observed during shared tasks, studied using neuroimaging techniques like fMRI and EEG to explore brain interconnectedness in social contexts and ESP [26,31].

The development of electroencephalography (EEG) by Hans Berger in 1929 revolutionized neuroscience by enabling direct measurement of neuronal communication. His work laid the foundation for understanding brain function and remains crucial in researching extrasensory phenomena through various EEG-based studies.

3.1. Physiological and EEG Studies

Thomas Duane's 1965 study, *"Extrasensory Electroencephalographic Induction Between Identical Twins"* [32], examined potential extrasensory perception (ESP) in identical twins using EEG measurements. Duane observed that EEG patterns in one twin occasionally responded to stimuli given to the other, suggesting a possible non-sensory connection. However, these findings were met with skepticism due to replication issues and concerns about experimental controls.

The 2005 paper *"Replicable Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging Evidence of Correlated Brain Signals Between Physically and Sensory Isolated Subjects"* [33] by Richards explores whether brain activity can correlate between physically separated individuals who are isolated from sensory input. The study aimed to provide evidence for non-local communication, a concept often linked to extrasensory perception (ESP). Pairs of subjects were placed in separate fMRI scanners and tasked with cognitive and emotional exercises. Despite complete sensory isolation, the results showed statistically significant correlations in brain activity between the subjects.

Building on this, Brusewitz's 2024 research [34] explored physiological connections between twins, using heart rate, skin conductance, and EEG synchrony. The results indicated a potential bond linked to emotional attachment, offering insights into both physiological and possible extrasensory communication.

3.2. Non-Sensory Information Transmission

In their 1974 study, *"Information Transmission Under Conditions of Sensory Shielding"* [31], Russell Targ and Harold Puthoff explored extrasensory information transfer by isolating individuals from sensory input. Subjects, including psychic Uri Geller, successfully described hidden drawings and remote scenes, suggesting communication beyond known sensory channels.

In a 1976 follow-up [35], Targ and Puthoff extended their research, demonstrating remote viewing in which subjects perceived distant locations or objects. They proposed that this phenomenon might involve low-frequency electromagnetic waves. Despite controversy, these studies opened discussions on non-local communication and human perception limits.

3.3. Critique of Remote Viewing

David Marks' 1978 critique [36] of Targ and Puthoff's remote viewing experiments revealed subtle experimental cues that may have influenced results, suggesting sensory leakage rather than ESP. In his replication studies, Marks found no evidence of remote viewing when these cues were removed.

Balanovski's 1978 article [37] further examined the role of electromagnetism in ESP but found no abnormal signals during alleged ESP events, challenging the theory that electromagnetism explains such phenomena. Both critiques emphasized the need for strict experimental controls in ESP research.

3.4. The Nathal Method

The Nathal method, developed in 1980 by Prof. Dr. Gertje Lathan and Philippe Lathan, emphasizes training individuals to systematically initiate and maintain intuitive processes through structured dialogue without depending on random events [38]. In the 1990s, the physicist and psychologist Dr. G. Haffelder determined the effectiveness of this method through extensive EEG measurements practitioners (see Fig. 3). Among other

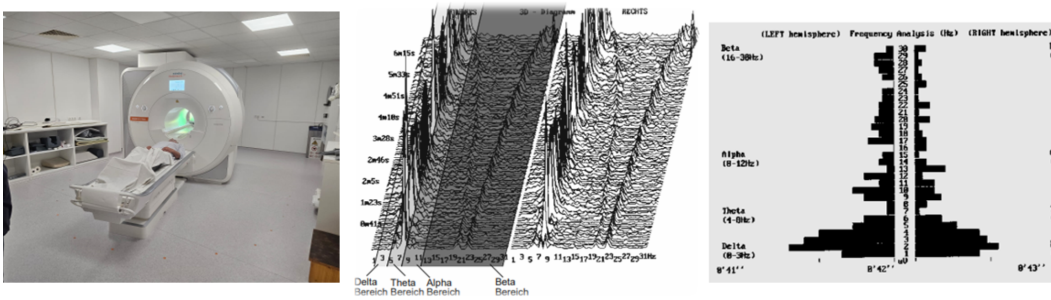

Figure 3. fMRI measurements with P. Lathan (left) and results from EEG analyses (right).

things, he observed a rapid synchronization of both brain hemispheres in certain frequency bands. He writes: "Due to the type of training, this synchronization is not only achieved quickly, but also further strengthened and charged with energy, so that it leads even test subjects without many years of training or previous experience into areas that, according to previous measurements and studies, were only reserved for people with exceptional gifts and talents." [39].

The method is designed for practical application, facilitating intuitive proceeding in diverse real-world contexts as well as in research and development. One example of this is the multi-purpose supply containers developed and patented by Nathal Energy using the Nathal method for the self-sufficient, environmentally friendly production of drinking water and electricity [40]. Central to the Nathal method is the concept of supra-dialogue, wherein communication is rooted in the emotions expressed and verbally articulated during the process. These emotions, alongside accompanying sensory perceptions, serve as indicators to guide the intuitive journey.

Recent studies have experimentally investigated the role of emotions. For instance, Escola-Gascon [26] analyzes the CIA's remote viewing (RV) research from the 1970s and 1980s. The study examines how emotional intelligence affects RV success, involving 634 participants categorized as believers or nonbelievers in psychic phenomena.

The research highlights that emotional intelligence, particularly experiential aspects, significantly impacts RV success. Findings indicate that heightened emotional awareness may improve RV performance, while negative emotions or anxiety could hinder it. Escola-Gascon proposes the Production-Identification-Comprehension (PIC) emotional model to explain these results and calls for further investigation into the relationship between emotions and ESP abilities.

4. Integrative Approach to Exploring Intuitive Processes

Efforts to explain and model intuitive processes are still in their early stages and require new approaches across various levels of abstraction. In addition to developing suitable experimental designs and evaluation methods, fundamental concepts such as matter, time, and space also need to be re-examined. An integrative approach should meet the following requirements:

1. **It should provide consistent terminology** that resolves the contradictions that have arisen with classical concepts of time, space, matter, etc. There are already promising approaches to this [41,42].
2. **Contributions from various sciences need to be integrated**, including neuroscience, but also quantum physics [43–45], genetics [46,47] and possibly others.
3. **Different types of data must be integrated**, including measurement data (from EEG, fMRI,etc.), simulation results and models. Chemical organization theory (COT) [48–50] is particularly suitable for this, as it has already been used successfully in various areas of systems biology [51–54]. It is also designed in such a way that it allows the integration of new relevant components into its framework at any time. We will go into more detail about COT below.
4. **The role of emotions** in intuitive processes, recognized early on [35] ("Most of the correct information that subjects relate is of a nonanalytic nature pertaining to shape, form, color, and material rather than to function or name. This aspect suggests a hypothesis that information transmission under conditions of sensory shielding may be mediated primarily by the brain's right hemisphere."), is further supported by practical applications like the Nathal method and has recently been incorporated into models such as the Production-Identification-Comprehension (PIC) emotional model by [26].
5. **Experimentally, methods must enable systematic investigation of intuitive processes without over-reliance on random events.** As previously discussed, the systems approach fulfills these criteria. This section concludes with proposed experiments utilizing the systems approach to investigate correlations between neurological and other measurement data, which are more informative than measurements conducted without reference.

Modeling in systems neurology is essential for understanding the complex dynamics of brain function, particularly in abstract processes like intuition, emotions, and decision-making. These processes parallel the intricacies found in biological systems such as cell cycle checkpoints or mitotic division, where numerous molecular components interact in nonlinear ways [53,55]. However, systems neurology is even more complex, as discussed in previous sections, due to additional factors like intuition and emotion, which introduce layers of unpredictability and subjectivity into the modeling process. In biological systems, conventional models like differential equations often struggle to manage the combinatorial complexity of various protein states and interactions [56,57]. Similarly, in systems neurology, the complexity of neuronal interactions, synaptic plasticity, and biochemical signaling can be difficult to capture with classical methods.

Unconventional modeling approaches, such as rule-based methods [58–60] or algebraic models [61,62], offer solutions by effectively handling combinatorial complexity without requiring extensive kinetic data, which can be challenging to obtain experimentally. These methods allow for flexible representations of complex feedback loops and emergent behaviors in the system, making them particularly suited for systems neurology. They can simulate the non-linear and dynamic nature of brain processes, providing deeper insights into how neurological systems function—much like how similar approaches have advanced our understanding of regulatory mechanisms in cell division [53].

Our review builds on existing integrative frameworks, such as Alexandre's "A Global Framework for a Systemic View of Brain Modeling" [63], which highlights the brain as an interconnected system. This framework emphasizes the interplay of sensorimotor loops and the critical interactions among various brain regions in cognitive functions. By unifying diverse modeling techniques, it enhances our understanding of the neural mechanisms underlying cognitive processes [64,65]. Our work aims to contribute to these insights and develop comprehensive models reflecting the complexity of brain function.

This integrative framework emphasizes the interconnectedness of brain functions, highlighting the complexity of neural interactions. Its significance extends beyond basic understanding, as it has profound implications for advancing research in neuroscience, psychology, and artificial intelligence. By fostering interdisciplinary collaboration, researchers can develop more comprehensive models that reflect the intricate dynamics of brain function. Furthermore, advancements in technology and data analysis methods will enhance the accuracy of these representations. As an illustrative example of such a framework, Chemical Organization Theory (COT) will be discussed shortly in what follows.

Building on the aforementioned framework, Chemical Organization Theory (COT) exemplifies key properties for effectively modeling intuitive processes:

1. It uses a simple scheme of reaction equations, versatile enough to integrate aspects from various research areas [50,54].
2. It enables the expansion and integration of models with new components [49,56].
3. It combines different levels of modeling, including measurement data analysis and dynamic systems [51,52,66].

COT is applicable across diverse fields, such as virus dynamics[51,52], the cell cycle[67–70], and chemical processes in the Martian atmosphere, showcasing its versatility in integrating relevant aspects of intuitive processes.

Analysis of complex reaction networks reveals organizations as key subsystems characterized by two properties:

- They are **closed**, meaning no reactions produce new components not already present.
- They are **self-sustaining**, indicating that all components consumed in reactions can be regenerated.

Mathematically, organizations define the behavior of dynamic systems, where every persistent subsystem corresponds to an organization. This framework captures phenomena like stationary states, feedback loops, and system coexistence.

Dynamic systems can be modeled using ordinary or partial differential equations, patch-like systems, or stochastic differential equations. A significant advantage of analyzing organizations is that specific reaction parameters need not be known, thus avoiding complex simulations. COT bridges quantitative data with qualitative models, facilitating multi-level modeling essential for intuitive processes. It supports the integration of new components or dimensions into systems, addressing the requirements for modeling intuitive processes and innovations. In summary, COT provides a robust, network-based framework that enhances interdisciplinary research and modeling of intuitive processes.

5. Conclusions and Emerging Directions in Intuition Research

This work has explored intuitive processes as a pivotal source of innovation, drawing upon historical examples and insights from notable creative and innovative figures. By tracing the evolution of research since the mid-20th century, particularly following the advent of electroencephalography (EEG) and other brain measurement techniques, we have illuminated the complex interplay between intuition and creativity. Studies examining extrasensory abilities, such as those conducted at the Stanford Research Institute, have underscored the significance of intuitive processes as foundational elements in understanding not only creativity but also extraordinary human capabilities.

To advance our comprehension of intuitive processes and their role in innovation, several key challenges must be addressed. First, these processes often manifest as seemingly random events, complicating systematic research efforts. Second, they challenge conventional, materialistic paradigms of time, space, and matter, demanding a reevaluation of established scientific frameworks. Third, the interdisciplinary nature of this research is hampered by the increasing specialization within relevant fields, which can isolate insights and hinder collaborative approaches. Furthermore, skepticism and controversy surrounding these phenomena may deter researchers from engaging with them, highlighting the need for a more open and explorative scientific discourse. Lastly, the technical tools necessary for rigorous investigation of intuitive processes are relatively new and are not yet widely accessible or affordable.

Looking ahead, integrating insights from various scientific disciplines and employing unconventional modeling methods could pave the way for more comprehensive studies. Systems neurology is analogous to systems biology in its goal of integrating experimental and modeling work; however, it differs in the complexity of neurological experiments related to intuition and emotion, which often necessitate unconventional modeling approaches. Emphasizing the intersection of intuitive processes and neuroscience may unlock new avenues for understanding the neural mechanisms that underpin creativity and innovation. Future research should strive to create an inclusive scientific dialogue that encourages exploration of intuitive phenomena while also critically evaluating existing paradigms. By fostering a collaborative environment among researchers from diverse fields, we can enhance our understanding of the complexities of intuition, ultimately addressing the pressing global challenges of our time.

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