

# State-of-the-Art in Visual Cortical Prostheses: Technological Advances and Future Directions

Marc J. Posthuma  
Student Number: 4413105  
`marc.posthuma@ru.nl`

Supervisor: Prof. dr. R.J.A. van Wezel  
Department: Neurobiology, Donders Centre for Neuroscience

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## Abstract

**Abstract:** Visual cortical prostheses represent a revolutionary technology within the field of neuro-prosthetics, aimed at restoring vision for individuals with visual impairments through direct neural interfaces. This review systematically explores the current capabilities, limitations, and future prospects of visual cortical prostheses, with a focus on the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) to enhance functionality and effectiveness. Key topics include the optimization of phosphene patterns, real-time image processing, and comparisons with other types of prosthetic devices. The goal is to provide a comprehensive overview of the state-of-the-art in visual cortical prostheses and propose future research directions.

## 1 Introduction

Visual cortical prostheses aim to restore vision for individuals with visual impairments by converting external visual information into neural signals that the brain can interpret, bypassing damaged visual pathways. This section introduces the background, importance, and objectives of the review.

### 1.1 Background

Visual cortical prostheses convert external visual information into neural signals, producing phosphenes—perceived spots of light—through electrical stimulation of the visual cortex [1].

### 1.2 Research Question

This review addresses the following questions:

- How is AI leveraged to enhance visual prostheses, particularly in optimizing phosphene patterns and real-time image processing [2]?
- How do visual cortical prostheses compare with other types of prosthetic devices [3]?
- What are the functional differences between AI-enhanced prosthetic vision and natural visual processing within the human brain?

## 2 Technological Advances

This section covers recent technological advancements in visual cortical prostheses, including hardware and software innovations.

### 3 AI Integration

Discusses the role of AI in processing and enhancing visual data, optimizing phosphene patterns, and emulating normal brain processing.

### 4 Comparison with Natural Systems

Explores the differences in processing between prosthetic and natural vision and how these differences impact user experience.

### 5 Limitations and Challenges

Details current drawbacks, biocompatibility issues, and areas requiring improvement in visual cortical prosthesis technology.

### 6 Articles Analysis

Analyzes key articles related to the topic, summarizing their contributions to understanding visual cortical prostheses.

#### 6.1 Article 1

“Towards biologically plausible phosphene simulation for the differentiable optimization of visual cortical prostheses” [1].

#### 6.2 Article 2

“New Vision for Visual Prostheses” [2].

#### 6.3 Article 3

“Toward a personalized closed-loop stimulation of the visual cortex: Advances and challenges” [3].

### 7 Objective

Provides a comprehensive overview of the current state and future potential of visual cortical prosthe-

ses, highlighting technological capabilities, AI integration, and challenges.

### 8 Strategy to Compose Relevant Literature

Describes the strategy for compiling and analyzing relevant literature, using categories like Technological Advances, AI Integration, Comparison with Natural Systems, and Limitations and Challenges.

### 9 Conclusion

Summarizes the key findings of the review and proposes future research directions.

### References

- [1] M. van der Grinten, J. de Ruyter van Steveninck, A. Lozano, *et al.*, “Towards biologically plausible phosphene simulation for the differentiable optimization of visual cortical prostheses,” *eLife*, vol. 13, C. I. Baker and M. P. Barry, Eds., e85812, Feb. 22, 2024, ISSN: 2050-084X. DOI: 10.7554/eLife.85812. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.85812> (visited on 05/11/2024).
- [2] A. Farnum and G. Pelled, “New Vision for Visual Prostheses,” *Frontiers in Neuroscience*, vol. 14, Feb. 18, 2020, ISSN: 1662-453X. DOI: 10.3389/fnins.2020.00036. [Online]. Available: <https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/neuroscience/articles/10.3389/fnins.2020.00036/full> (visited on 05/14/2024).
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