

# Chronic Recording, Stimulation, and Steering Control with Electrode Bundles

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# Outline

## Introduction

- Goals

- Previous work

## Materials

- Electrodes

- Stimulator

## Experiments

- Chronic recording

- Stimulation

- Current Steering

## The Future!

- Ideas

- Electrodes

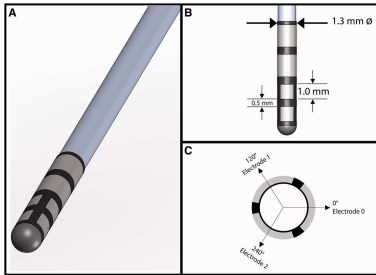
- Optimisation

# Controlling behaviour with chronically implanted electrodes

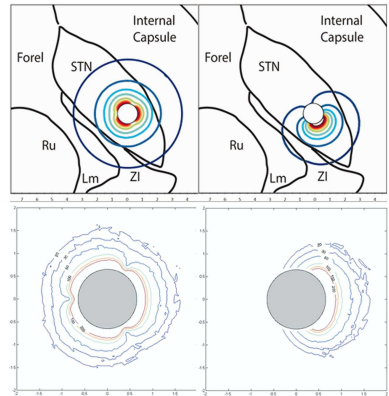
- ▶ Long-term stable recording
- ▶ Safe stimulation (despite small surface area)
- ▶ Goal-directed modification of behaviour
  - ▶ Optimise stimulation parameters
    - ▶ Learn to produce desired output
    - ▶ Safety constraints. . .

# Pollo... Schüpbach [2014]

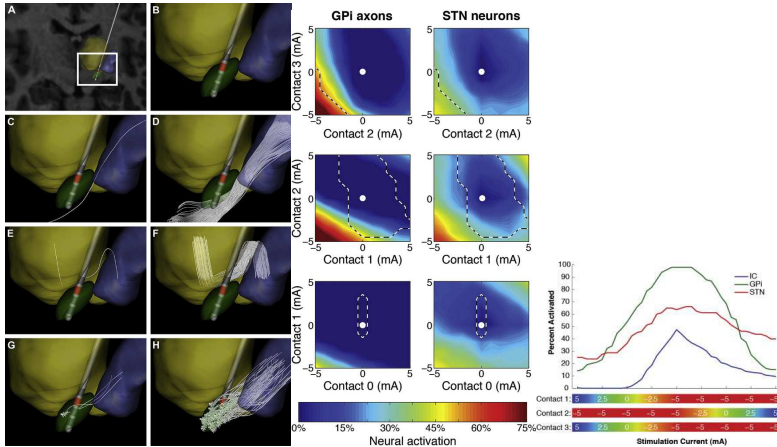
## Slightly directional electrode



## Finite element analysis



# Chaturvedia, Foutza, McIntyre [2015]



## Previous work

Current Steering using finite element analysis

- ▶ Faster than hand-tuning
- ▶ Some success
- ▶ Coarse-grained
- ▶ All models are wrong. Some models are useful.

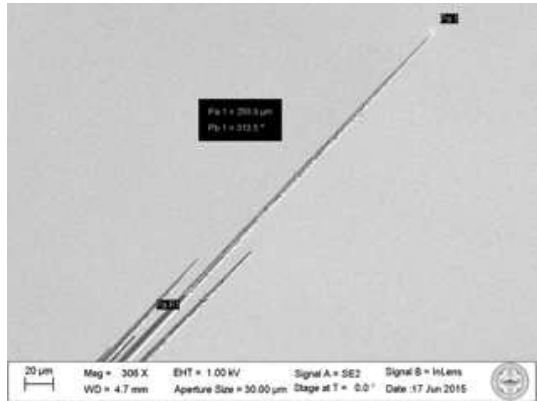
Recording for “closed-loop” therapy

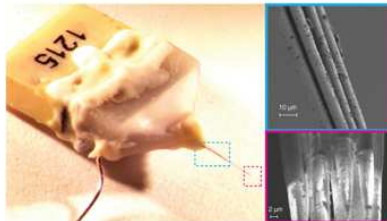
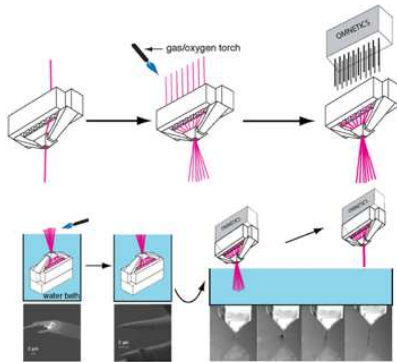
- ▶ Large populations
- ▶ Good luck

# Electrodes

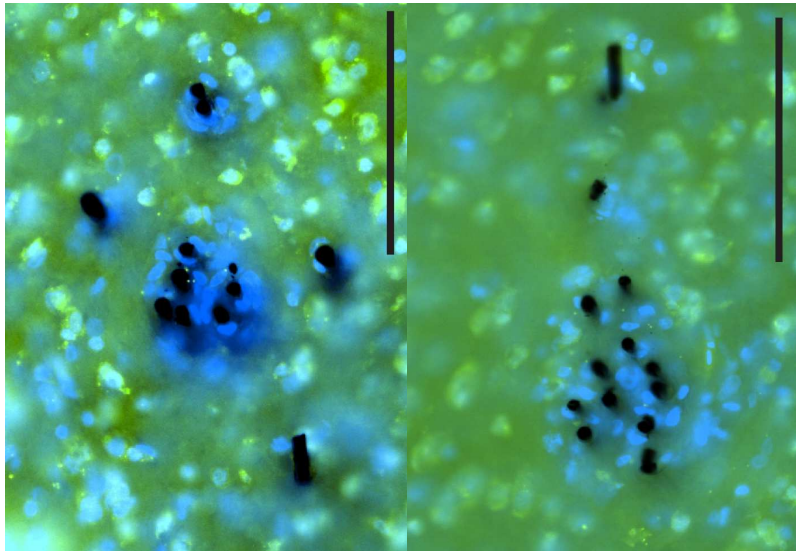
Chronic high-count  
high-impedance...

- ▶ Carbon fibres
- ▶ Silicon carbide
- ▶ Optical...?





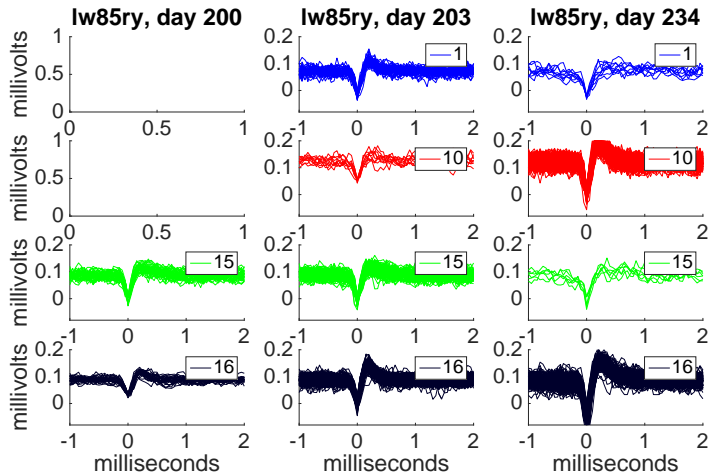




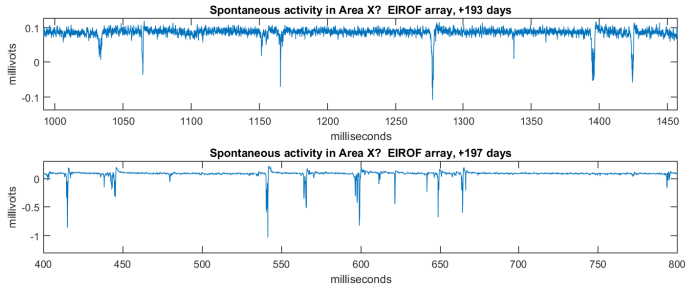
## Plexon stimulator

- ▶ 16 channels
- ▶ Current-controlled
- ▶ Externally triggered
- ▶ Arbitrary pulse waveforms
- ▶ Resolution:  $30 \text{ nA} \times 1\mu\text{s}$
- ▶ Matlab API
- ▶ Reprogramming time  $\approx 0.2\text{s/channel}$
- ▶ Voltage monitoring is expensive!

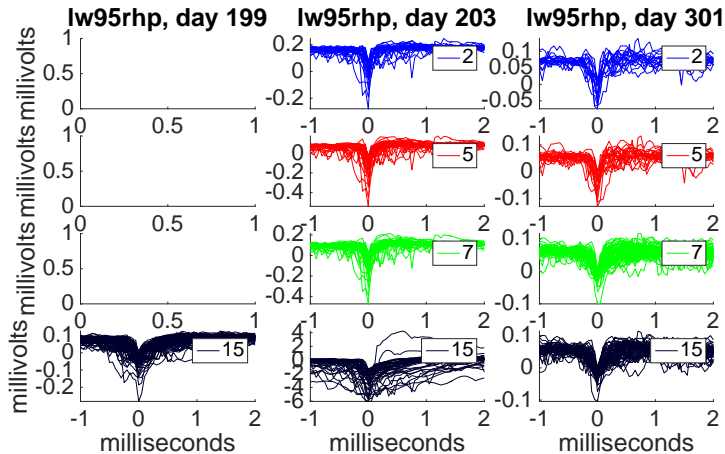
## Recording — bare carbon in X



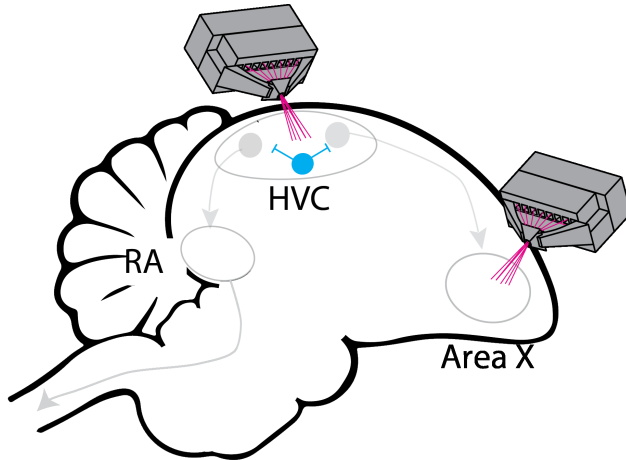
## Questionable recording — $\text{IrO}_2$ in X



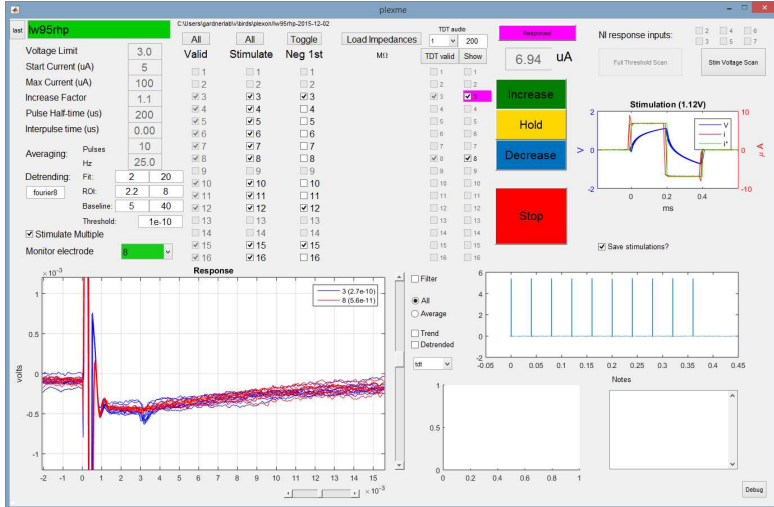
## Questionable recording — $\text{IrO}_2$ in X



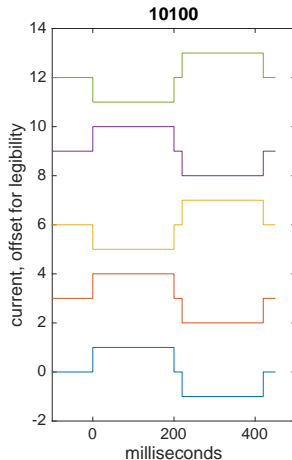
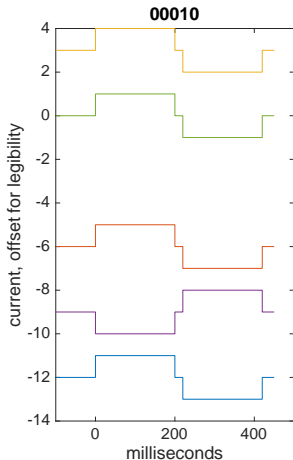
## Antedromic HVC $\leftarrow$ X response



# Antedromic HVC ← X response

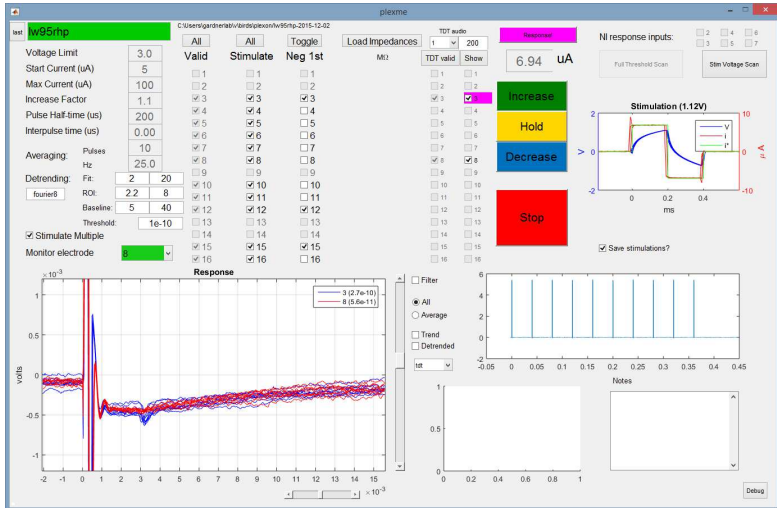


# Combinatorial optimisation





# Combinatorial optimisation

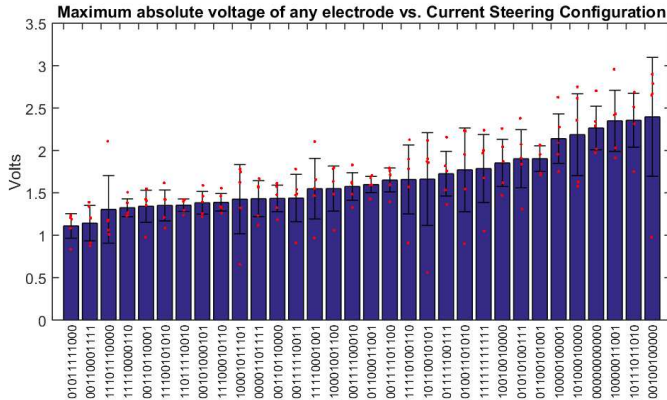


# Combinatorial optimisation

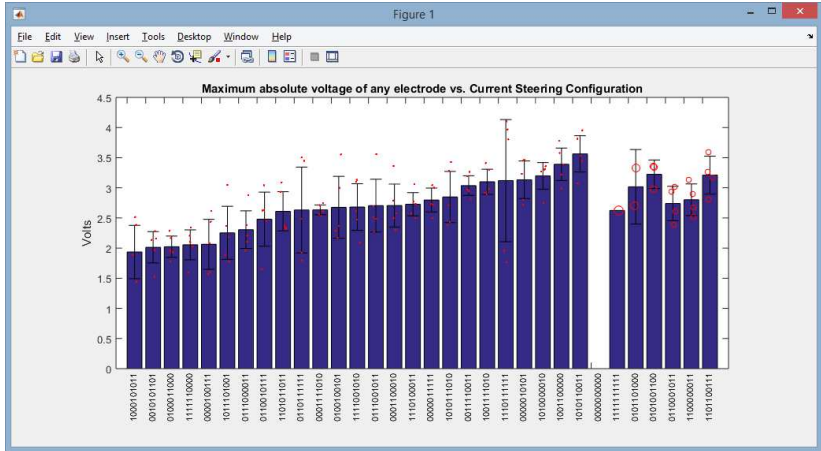
Can current steering minimise stimulation voltage?

1. Pick a current-steering configuration
2. Find response threshold
3. Check each channel for voltage

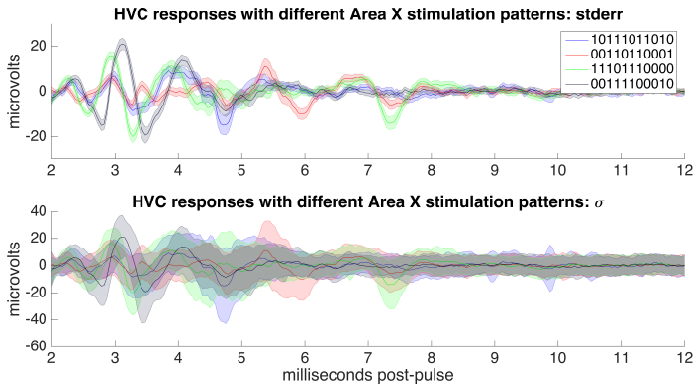
# Voltage minimisation



# Voltage minimisation



# Response shaping in HVC



# Policy optimisation

## Criteria

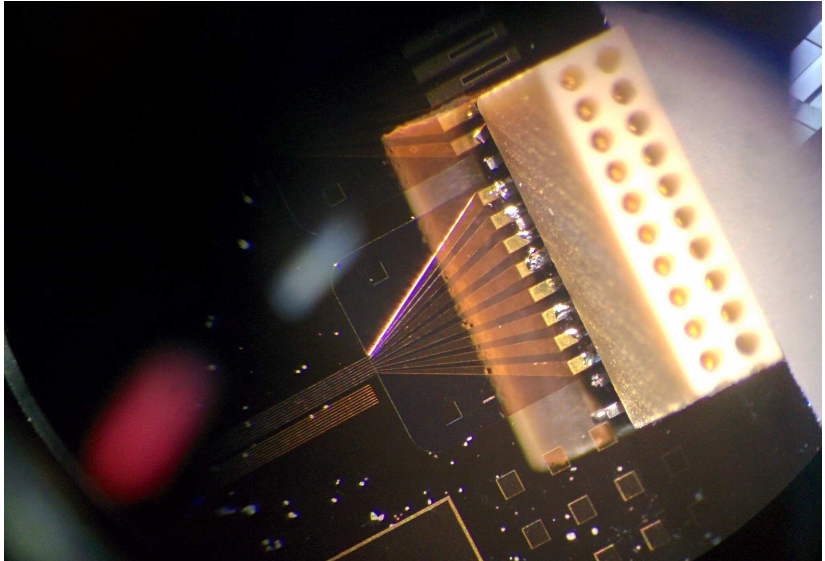
- ▶ See response
- ▶ Maximise response
- ▶ Minimise voltage
- ▶ Separate responses
- ▶ Directed change to song
  - ▶ Acute
  - ▶ Chronic

## Policy outputs

- ▶ Pulse train timing
- ▶ Channel timing
- ▶ Arbitrary pulse shape
- ▶ *Optical!*

## Policy inputs

- ▶ Vocalisation
- ▶ Neural activity
- ▶ Other motor output?



# Gradient estimation: eR / Stochastic Approximation

Policy:

$$\pi(s, u; \theta) = \Pr(u|s; \theta)$$

Gradient:

$$\widehat{\nabla_{\theta} J(\theta)} = \hat{g}_{\theta} = \left\langle \left( \sum_{k=0}^H \nabla_{\theta} \log \Pr(u_k | s_k; \theta) \right) \cdot (r - b) \right\rangle$$

Learning:

$$\theta_{e+1} = \theta_e + \alpha \frac{\nabla_{\theta} J(\theta)}{|\nabla_{\theta} J(\theta)|}$$



# Gradient estimation: eR / Stochastic Approximation

Reward:

$$r(d, m) = - \left( d + \eta \sum_{j=1}^n \left( \max \left[ 0, \left( \frac{\mu D}{m_j} \right)^2 - 1 \right] \right) \right)$$

Eligibility:

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \theta + \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma) \\ \nabla_{\theta} \log \Pr(u|s; \theta) &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \Sigma^{-1} + \Sigma^{-1 T} \right) (u - \theta) \end{aligned}$$