

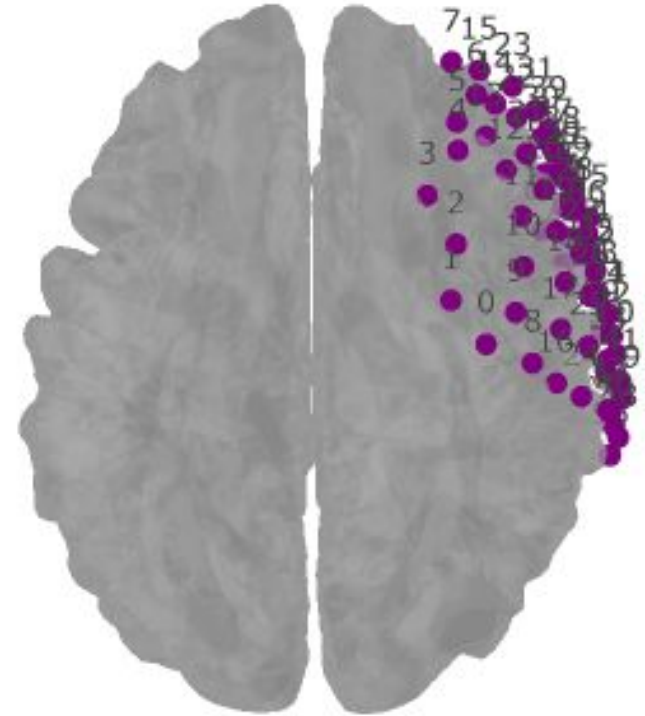
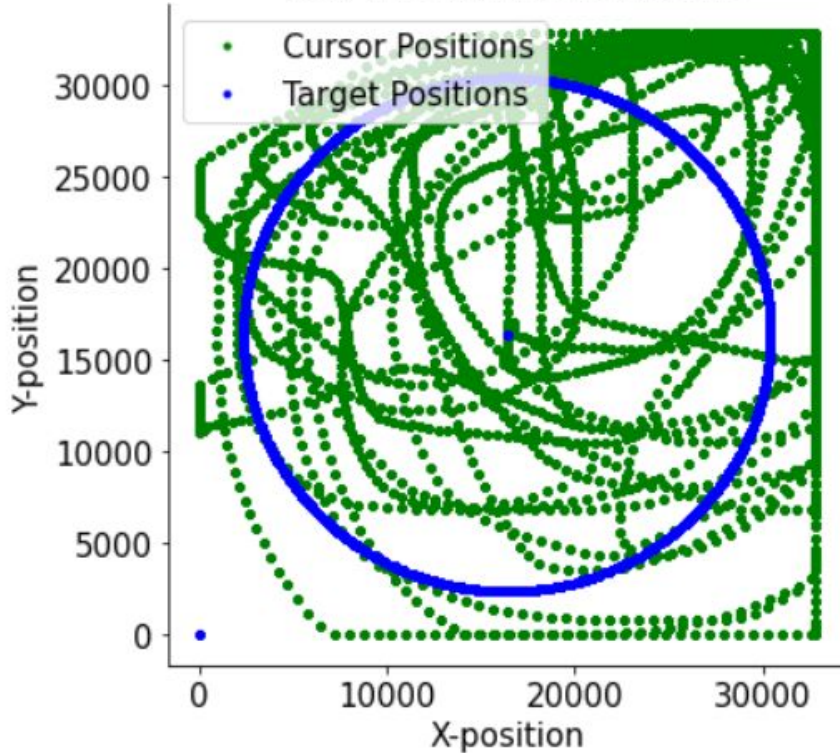
Decoding Cursor Position from ECoG data

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Pod Unknown Rats (G4M3R R4T5)



ECoG Joystick data

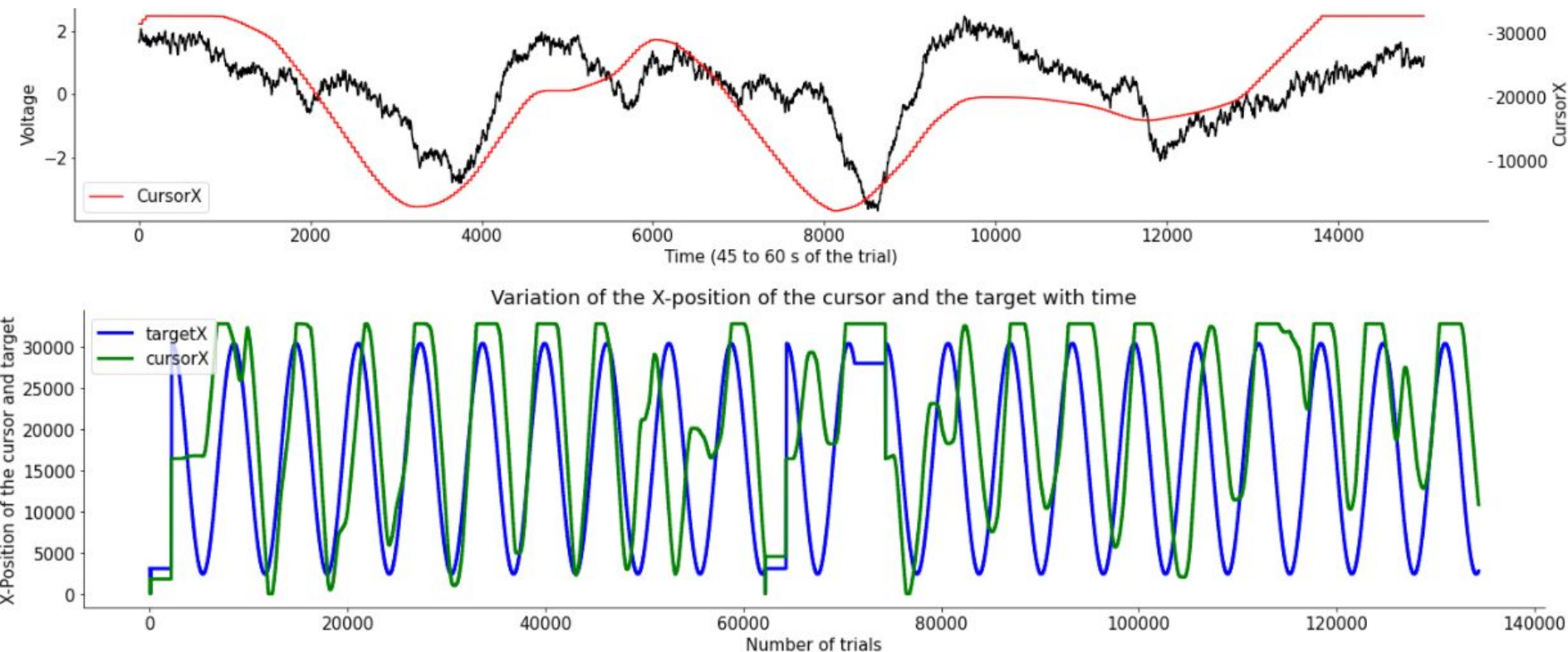
Target positions presented to the subject and the Cursor Positions



Electrode placement example: Right Frontal Lobe

The Question

Can ECoG data be used to decode cursor position controlled by a participant?



Methodology

Feature Extraction from ECoG data

Spectral analysis of the voltage signal from all the channels in time windows of 300 ms was done. The average power of the frequency components were then calculated.

Feature Extraction from the cursor data

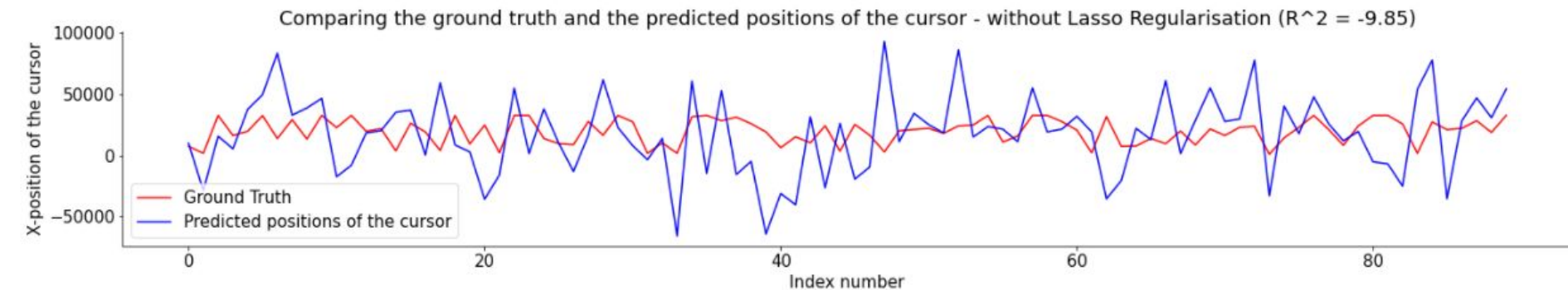
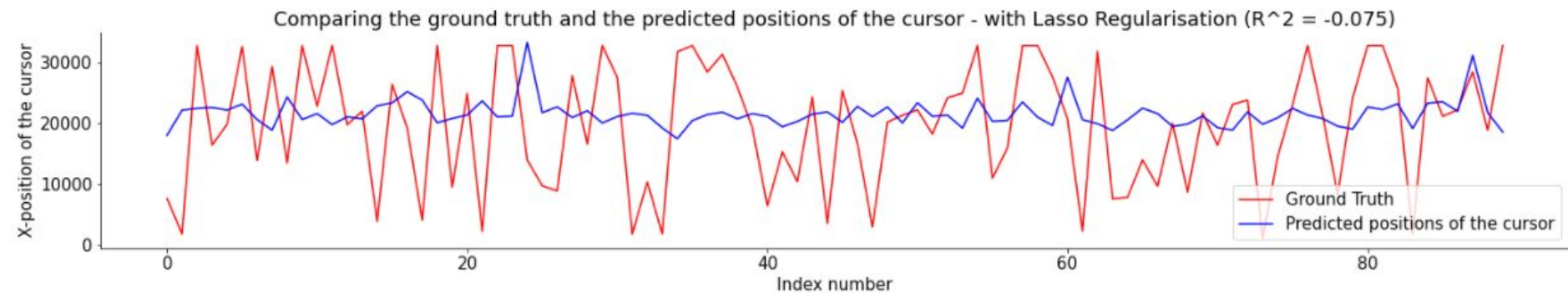
Extract the X-position of the cursor at each of the time points

Linear Regression Model

Fit a Linear regression model with Lasso Regularisation to extract speed data from the neural data.

Also tried fitting a Linear regression model without Lasso regularisation.

Result



Conclusion & Future Work

- Linear Models are not great models to predict X-position of the cursor.
- One might need to use Autoregressive methods over a spectral analysis to extract better features from the ECoG data.
- One could use raw signals as features to predict the X-position of the cursor.
- One needs to try fitting models of higher complexity to the data.
- Negative results of high correlation between features and predictions in the Spearman and Kendall's test show that the space of nonlinear models that can be fit to the data is lesser than before.
- One could also perform a control study between seizure and non seizure patients to see if this affects the results in any way.
- Experimental paradigms with humans need to be made simpler.

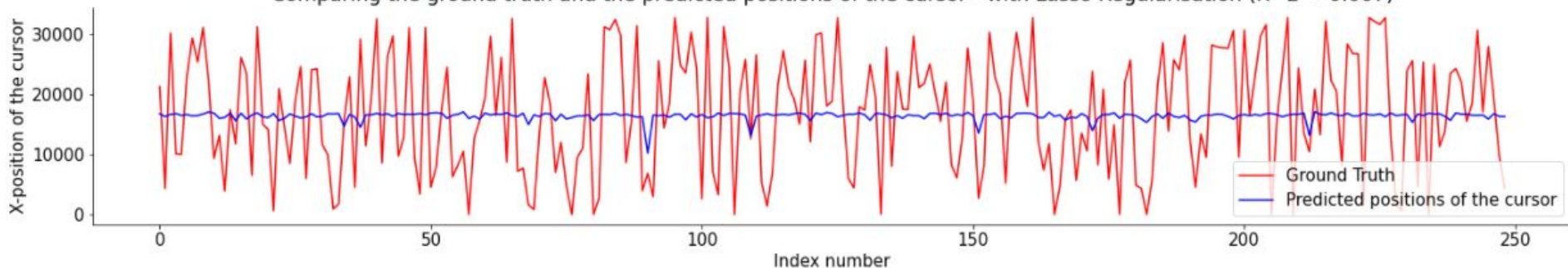
Acknowledgement

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- Our Project TA Daniel Finol for helping us in the implementation of the project.
- Neuromatch Academy for giving us this opportunity to work with the ECoG dataset.
- You, the audience for attending this presentation.

Results from other Subjects

Comparing the ground truth and the predicted positions of the cursor - with Lasso Regularisation ($R^2 = 0.007$)



Comparing the ground truth and the predicted positions of the cursor - with Lasso Regularisation ($R^2 = -0.249$)

