A Collaborative Brain-Computer Interface (BCI)

Yueqing Li

Department of Industrial Engineering Lamar University

Outlines

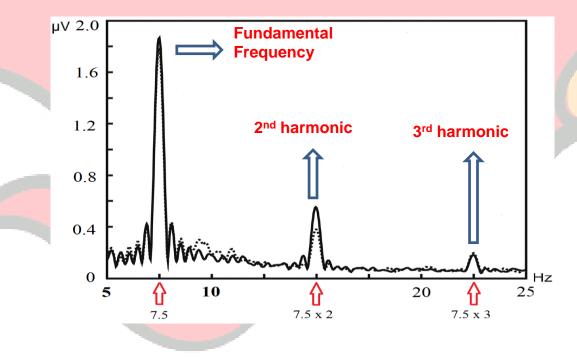
- Introduction
- Methods
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusions

Introduction

- What is BCI?
 - BCI is a new system that allows users to communicate with the external world or control external equipment without using normal pathways of peripheral nerves and muscles (Wolpaw et al., 2002)
 - It is an alternative communication medium for people with severe motor disabilities and for able-bodied people (Wolpaw et al., 2000).
 - SSVEP: Steady-state visual evoked potential
 - Advantage of SSVEP
 - ✓ No initial training is needed
 - SSVEP-based BCI offers higher ITR

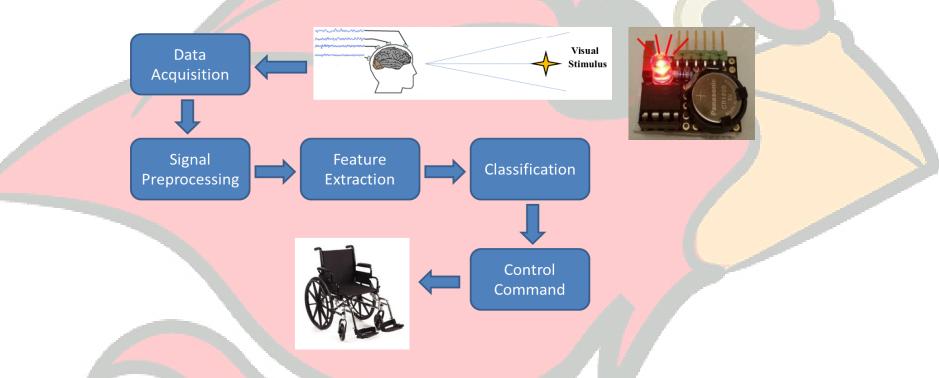
Introduction

- Example of SSVEP?
 - SSVEP evoked by a visual stimulus of 7.5 Hz with 2nd and 3rd harmonics



Introduction

SSVEP-Based BCI



Research Goal

 To evaluate effect of collaboration mode and motor disability on task performance

Method

- Participants
 - 10 ALS patients, 10 age-matched able-bodied participants
- Apparatus
 - Amplifier, EEG cap, LED lights, Robots

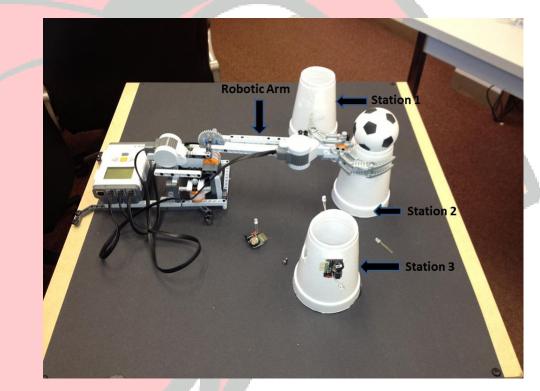


Method

- Independent Variables
 - Collaboration Mode
 - Individual vs. simultaneous
 - Motor Disability
 - ✓ ALS group vs. able-bodied group
- Dependent Variables
 - Accuracy (%)
 - Information Transfer Rate (bits/min)
 - Completion Time (Sec)

Method

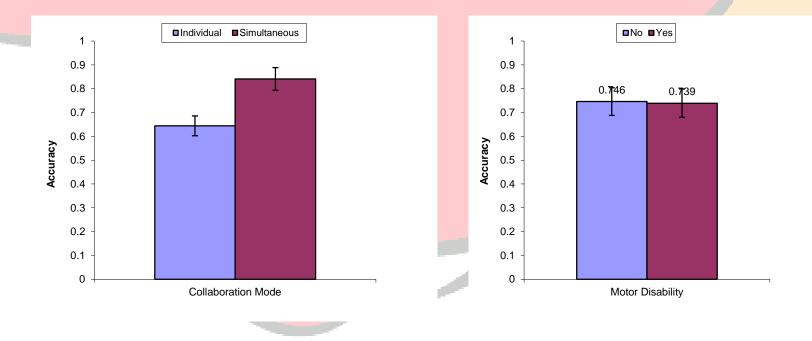
- Experimental Task
 - ➢ Perform the sequence of movement:
 G→St3→R→G→St1→R
 - Grab at Station 2
 - Move to Station 3
 - Release at Station 3
 - Grab at Station 3
 - Move to Station 1
 - Release at Station 1



- Balanced 2 X 2 mixed design
 - > 4 trials with 2 trials in each condition

Results

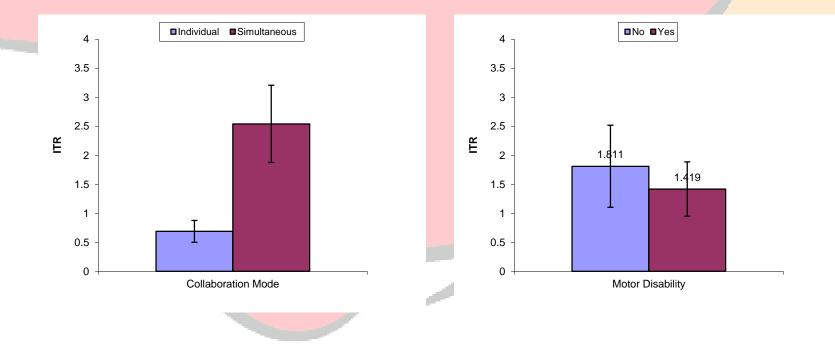
- Accuracy (%)
 - Significant effect of collaboration mode ($F_{1,8} = 51.12$, p < 0.0001)
 - ✤ Individual (M=0.644) < Simultaneous (M=0.841)</p>
 - No main effect of motor disability ($F_{1,8} = 0.03$, p = 0.8680)



Results

ITR (bits/min)

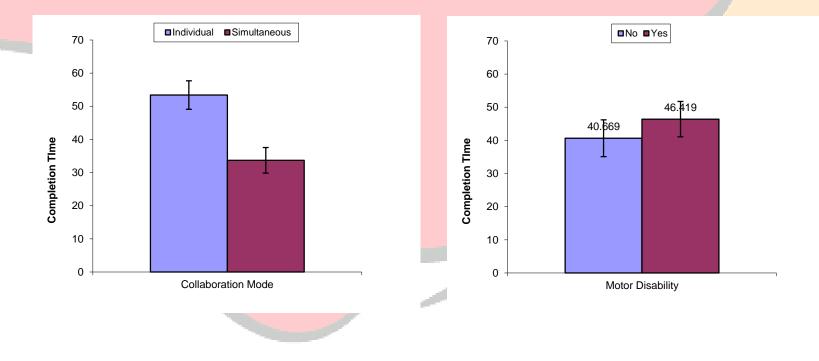
- Significant effect of collaboration mode ($F_{1,8} = 42.59$, p = 0.0002)
- ✤ Individual (M=0.69) < Simultaneous (M=2.54)</p>
- No main effect of motor disability ($F_{1,8} = 1.13$, p = 0.3180)



Results

Completion Time (Sec)

- Significant effect of collaboration mode ($F_{1,8} = 77.66$, p < 0.0001)
- ✤ Individual (M=53.4) > Simultaneous (M=33.7)
- No main effect of motor disability ($F_{1,8} = 2.08$, p = 0.1868)



Discussion

- Effect of Collaboration Mode
 - Significant effect on task performance (completion time, accuracy and ITR): -> Significantly better performance in simultaneous mode than individual mode
 - The result confirms previous research (Wang & Jung, 2011; Eckstein et al., 2012).
 - Simultaneous mode is more efficient because of the error cancellation property of team work (Baron, Kerr, & Miller, 2012; Brown, 2000).
 - The presence of teammates elevated individual performance (Aiello & Douthitt, 2001).

Discussion

- Effect of Motor Disability
 - No significant effect on task performance.
 - Different from Li et al. (2011) and Li et al. (2014), Sellers & Donchin (2006). Same as Volosyak et al. (2009) on ITR.
 - It showed that ALS patients can use BCI as efficient as ablebodied people.
 - Impact of fatigue may appear if task is much more complex.
 - However, the layout of the visual stimuli should be further investigated for ALS patients when there are more visual stimuli.

Conclusions

- Both groups can finish the robot control task within time limit with satisfactory accuracy.
 - Collaborative modes were more efficient than individual mode.
- Pioneered the design and evaluation of collaborative BCI.
- Demonstrated that people with motor disabilities could use collaborative BCI as efficient as able-bodied people,
- It proves the potential of BCI to help those with severe motor disabilities.

