



Implantable chronic Brain Machine Interface for movement compensation: from clinical proof of concept to daily use

G. CHARVET

F. SAUTER



WIMAGINE-BCI : a CEA technology



WIMAGINE® IMPLANT

- Chronic ECoG recording on 64 channels
- Wireless transmission
- Remote power supply
- AIMD class III regulatory compliance for long-term clinical applications

Mestais et al. 2014 *IEEE transactions on neural systems and rehabilitation engineering*.



BRAIN SIGNAL DECODER

Artificial Intelligence
methods

- High dimensional decoding (multi-limb)
- Real time adaptive learning of models (recursive model)
- Stability and Robustness over time

Eliseyev A. et al. *PLOS ONE*, 2016
Benabid, A. L. et al. *The Lancet Neurology* 2019
Eliseyev, A., et al. 2017. *Scientific reports*
Moly, A., et al. 2022 *J. Neural Eng.*



A portfolio of **25 patents** on the WIMAGINE-BCI technology

BCI WIMAGINE DEVELOPMENT AND CLINICAL VALIDATION : A LONG JOURNEY



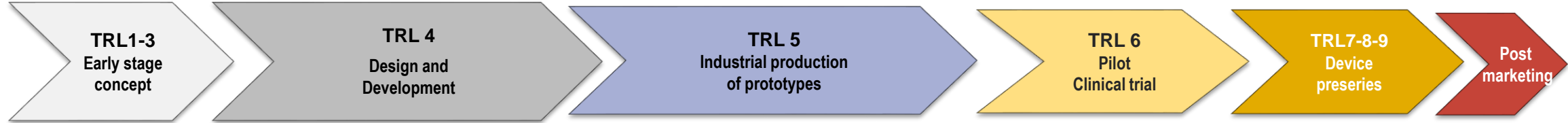
2002

2008

2013

2017

2024



TRL1-3
Early stage
concept

TRL 4
Design and
Development

TRL 5
Industrial production
of prototypes

TRL 6
Pilot
Clinical trial

TRL7-8-9
Device
preseries

Post
marketing

- Technological bricks
- Full system development
- Functional validation and preclinical validations
- Material selection



Industrialization

- Design for manufacturing
- Manufacturing with ISO13485 norm
- test



Safety

- Normative qualification
- Biocompatibility
- Cleaning process and sterilization validation



Submission of regulatory Files to the authorities (ANSM / SWISSMEDICS) and ethical committee (CPP / SWISSETHICS): clinical trial protocol and Investigator's brochure



Proof of concept clinical trials



BCI&Tetraplegia clinical trial



STIMO-BSI&T2G clinical trial for paraplegic



ARC BCI

ONWARD® Medical -CEA Agreement for Exclusive Rights to WIMAGINE® BCI Technology into its ARC-BCI system

Specifications
to answer medical needs

Functional
demonstrator

Prototype
for clinical trial



TRL : Technology readiness level

Clinical trial “BCI & Tetraplegia”

1st clinical evaluation of the WIMAGINE-BCI technology



Goal

Providing the proof of concept that it is possible, for tetraplegic patients to control complex effectors, such as a 4-limb exoskeleton, thanks to brain activity monitoring and decoding

Under the scientific direction of
Professor Alim-Louis BENABID
(*Lasker~DeBakey Prize 2014 & Breakthrough Prize 2015*)

Principal Investigator:
Professor Stéphane Chabardès



Clinical trial “BCI & Tetraplegia”

Proof of concept of a high dimensional control of complex effector using ECoG brain signal

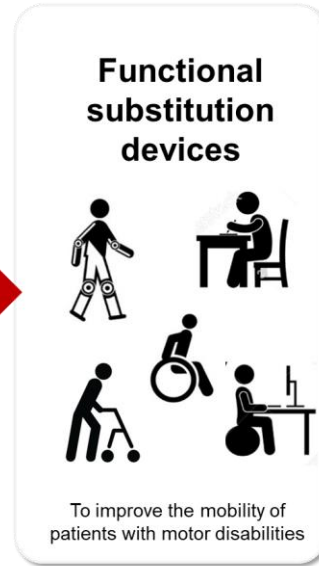
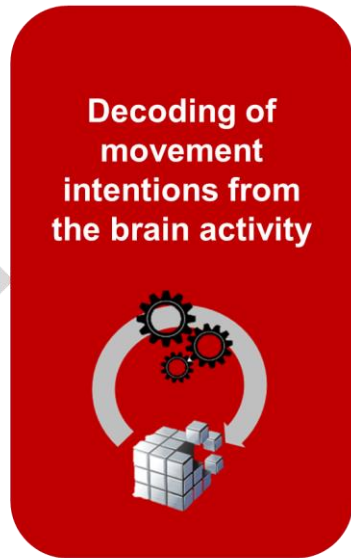
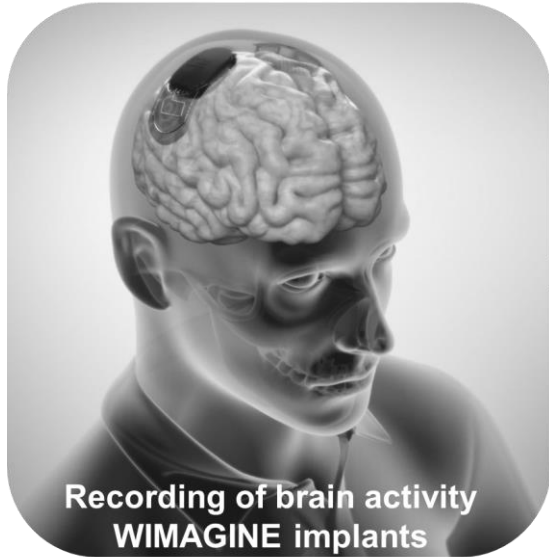


Walking control
1D brain switch



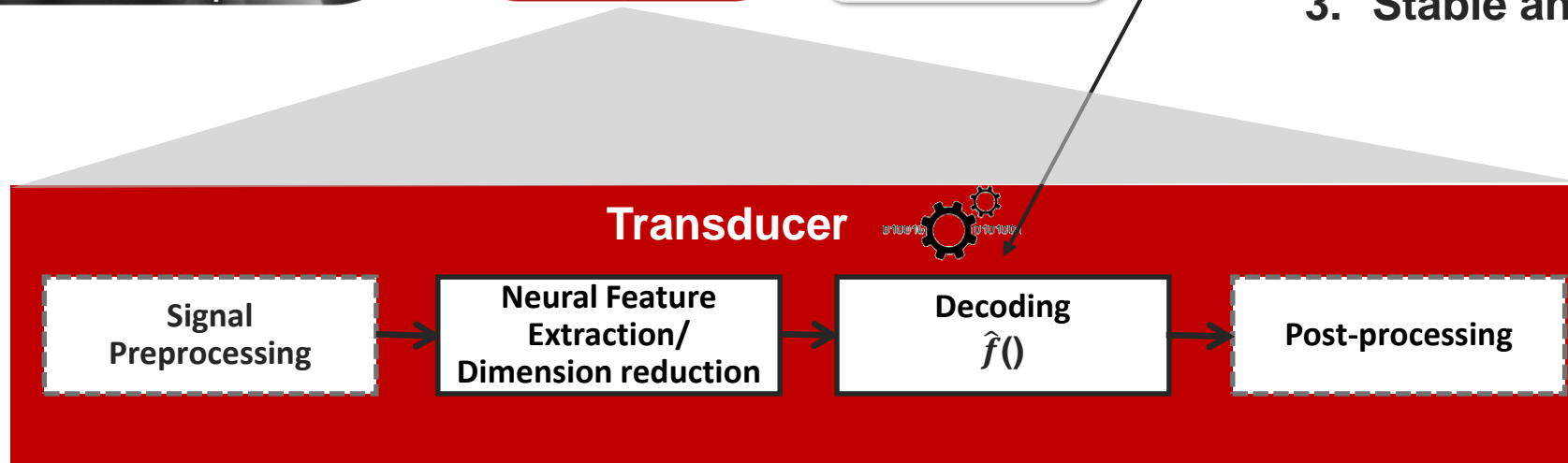
**3D continuous trajectories and
pronation/supination control of 2 arms**
8D multi-limbs control

Brain signal decoder based on machine learning techniques

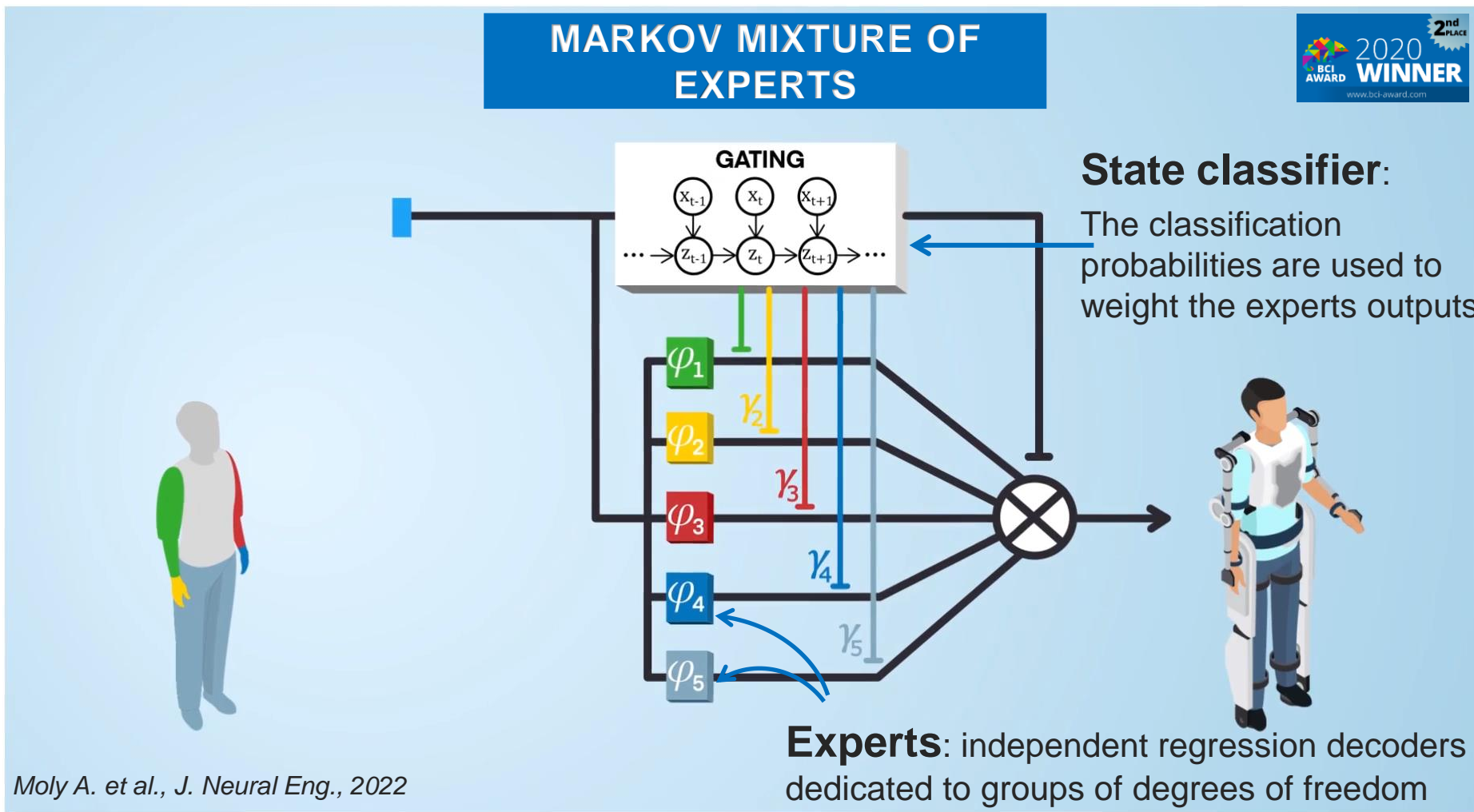


Key features of the brain signal decoder

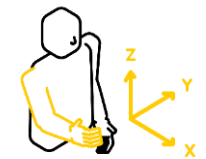
1. High dimensional continuous decoding (multi-limb)
2. Real time adaptive training of models (supervised training of a recursive model)
3. Stable and Robust model over time



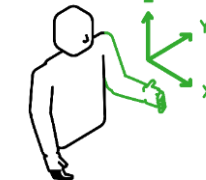
Eliseyev A. et al. PLOS ONE, 2016
 Eliseyev, A., et al. 2017. Scientific reports
 Moly, A., et al. 2022 J. Neural Eng.



Moly A. et al., J. Neural Eng., 2022



3D right hand translation



3D left hand translation



1D right wrist rotation



1D left wrist rotation

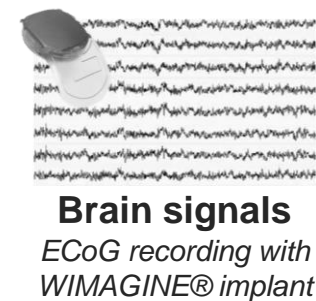


Idle State

Real-time Incremental training



Movement Feature extraction

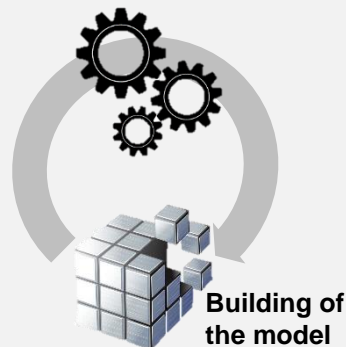


Neural Feature extraction

Complex Continuous wavelet transform

Model update

0.7Hz



Incremental (adaptive) learning using current data block of 15s

Current model

Current model use

10Hz



Prediction of movement each 100ms

Movement command

Kinematic output variable for effectors control

Virtual avatar visual feedback



Model fixed



If prediction is OK

Walking control training sessions

- **Mental tasks:**



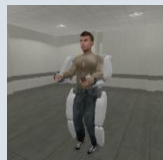
- **Brain switch** to activate an automatic walking cycle

- **Training with virtual environment and exoskeleton**

Game (Runner)



Avatar



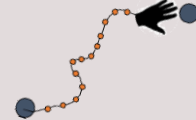
Walking training session

Upper limb control training session

- **Mental tasks:**

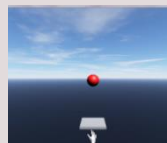


- **Continuous trajectories decoding:**
wrist translation

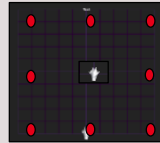


- **Training with virtual environment and exoskeleton**

Game (Pong)



TARGET 2D



3D avatar



Left arm control training session

Multi-limb control Training session

- **Mental tasks:**



- **Continuous trajectories decoding:**
alternative wrists translation + rotation



- **Training with virtual environment and exoskeleton**

3D avatar



Multi-Limb training session

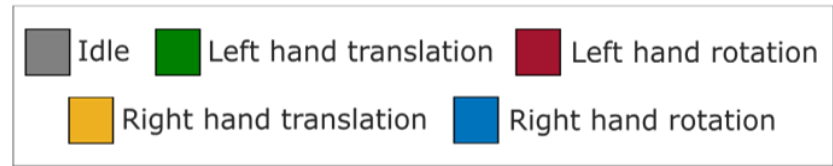
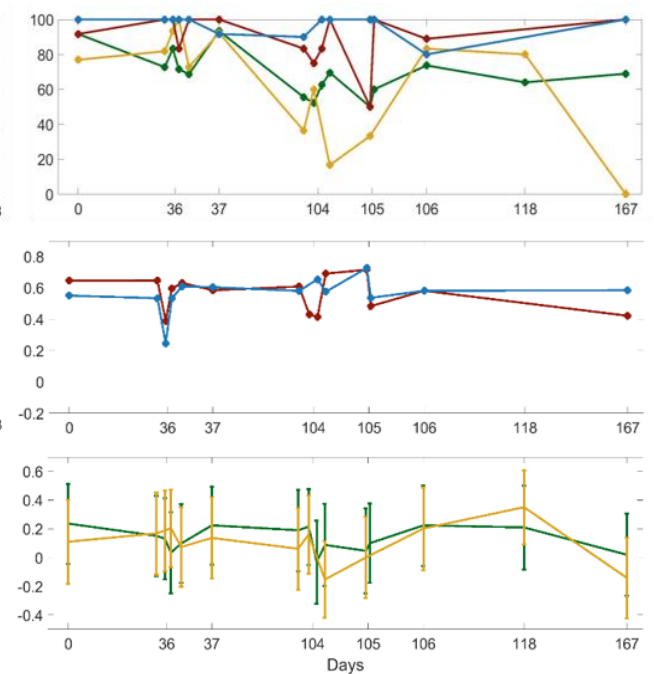
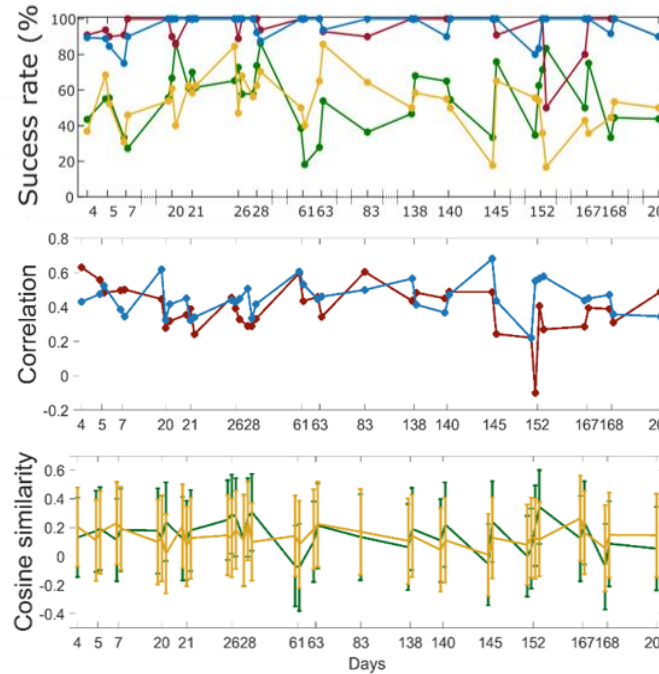
Demonstration of a long-term stable and robust bimanual control



Demonstration of the stability of performances with an 8D decoding model over a period of 6 months without recalibration :

- 8D exoskeleton experiment (167 days)
- 8D virtual avatar experiment (203 days)

Perspectives of chronic use of the WIMAGINE technology



BCI and sensor-based shared control to assist and secure user for mobility and reach-and-grasp tasks



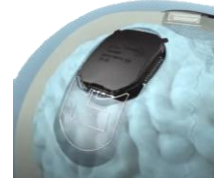
Grasping assistance (robotic arm control)



Mobility assistance (wheelchair driving)



WIMAGINE cortical implant with 64 channels for electrocorticographic signal recording



BCI decoding



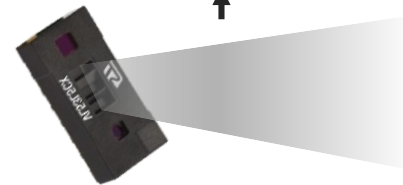
BCI control



Robotic control



Points of interest extraction

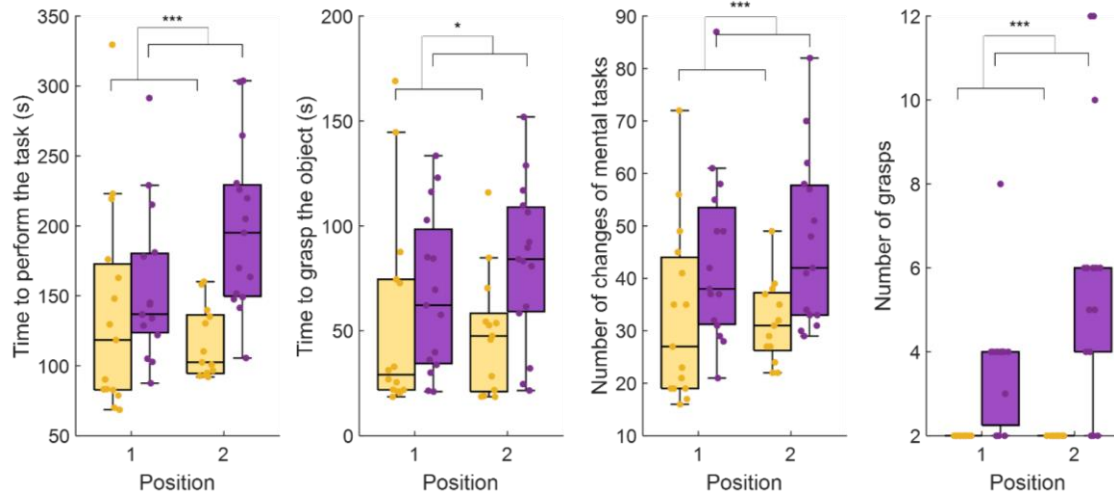
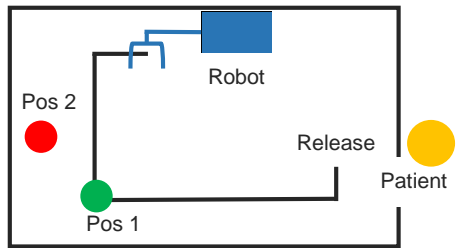


Time of Flight (ToF) proximity sensors for close environment detection





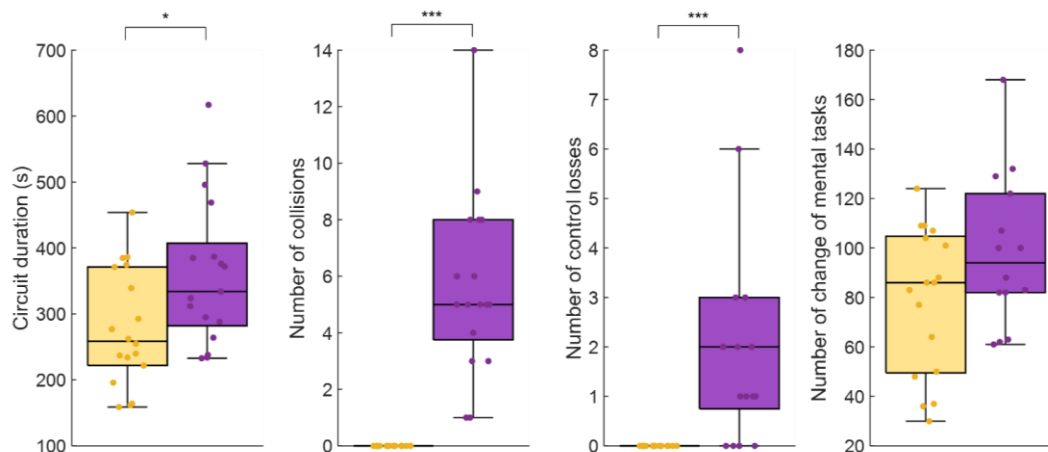
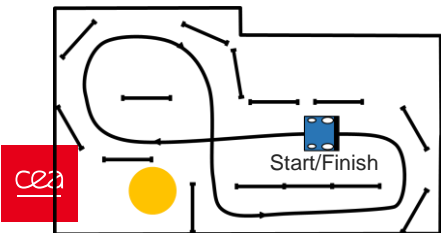
Grasping tasks (robotic arm control with and without shared control)



Shared control benefits:

- Time to perform the task : **28 %**
- Cognitive load (estimated) : **24 %**
- All collisions avoided in wheelchair driving

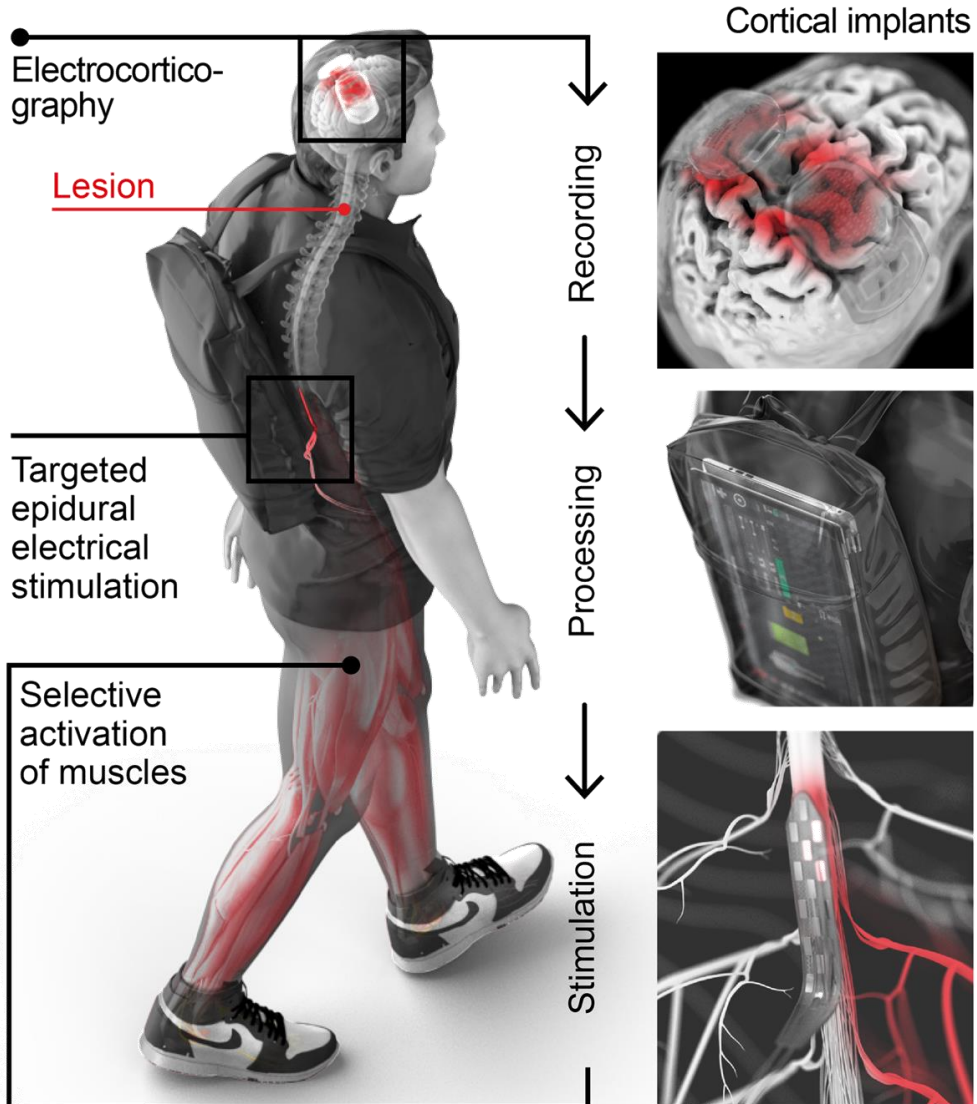
Mobility tasks (wheelchair driving with and without shared control)



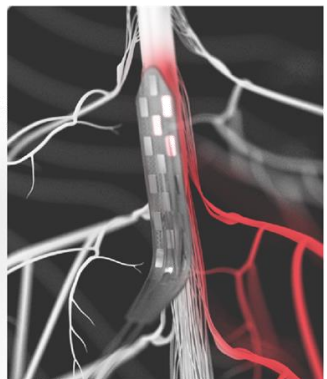
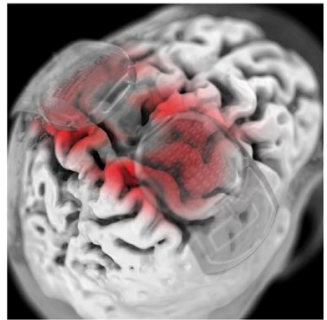
Shared control
■ Yes
■ No

- No « unwanted » grasps in robotic arm control

GAIT RESTORATION FOR PARAPLEGIC PATIENT WITH A BRAIN SPINE INTERFACE



Cortical implants



WIMAGINE-BCI technology



Spinal Cord Stimulation implantable technology



Grégoire Courtine



Jocelyne Bloch



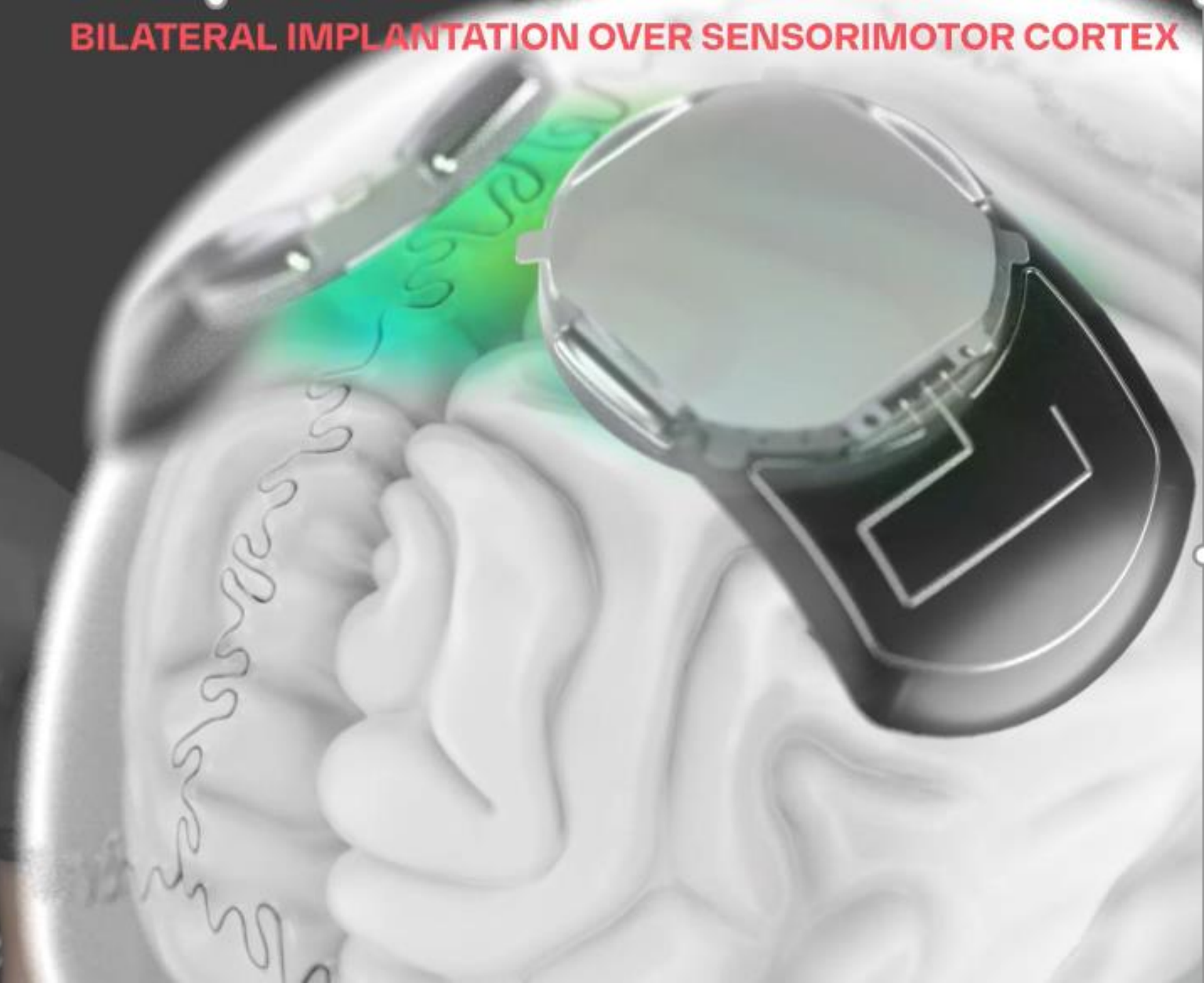
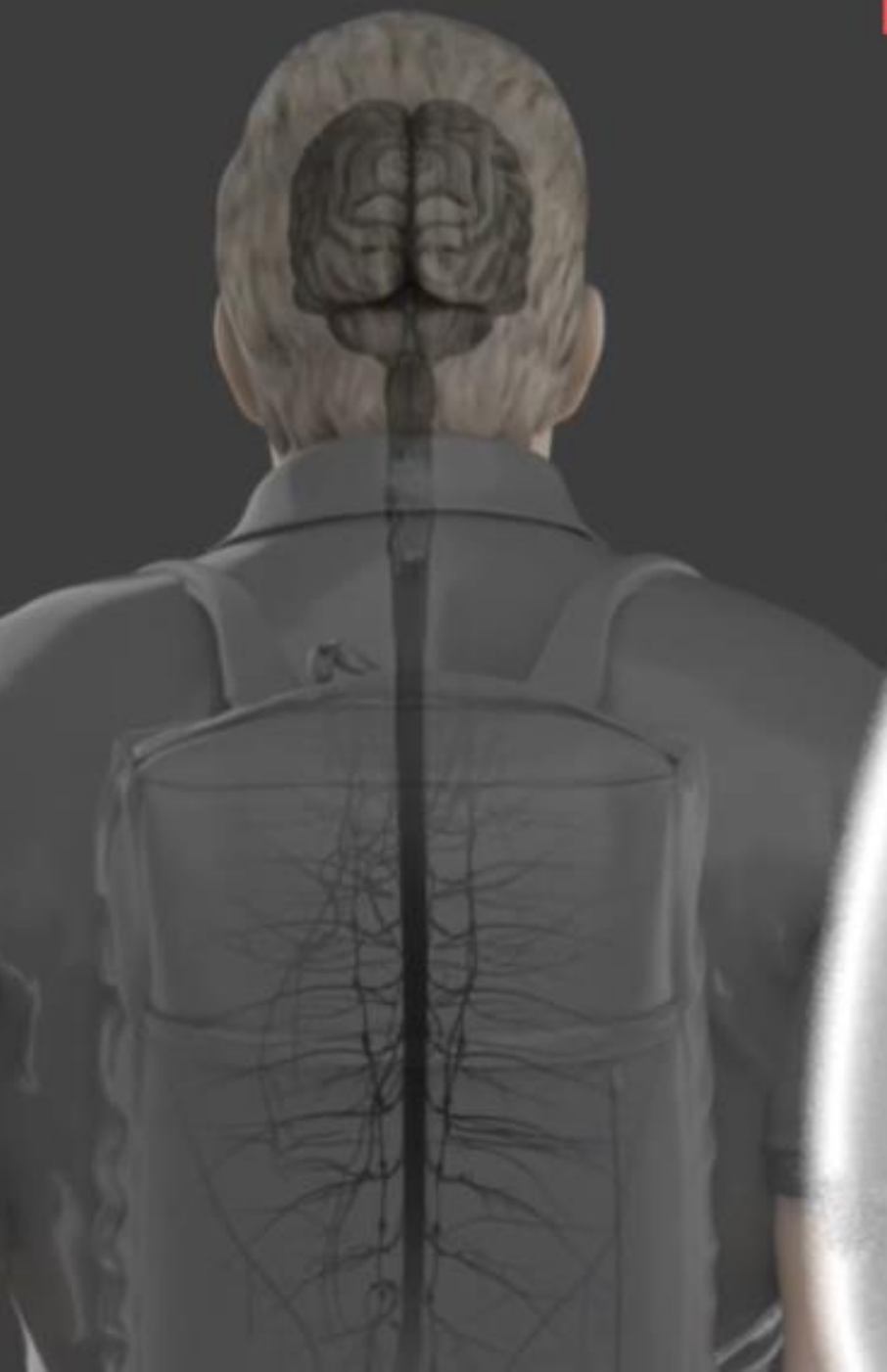
Henri Lorach

nature



Lorach, H., Galvez, A., Spagnolo, V., Martel, F., Karakas, S., Intering, N., ... G. Charvet, J. Bloch & Courtine, G. (2023). Walking naturally after spinal cord injury using a brain-spine interface. *Nature*, 618(7963), 126-133.

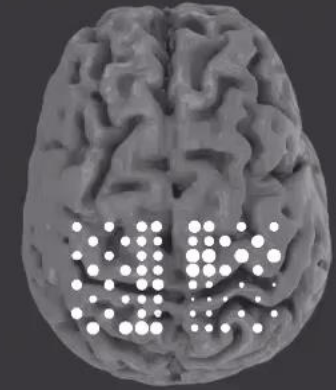
BILATERAL IMPLANTATION OVER SENSORIMOTOR CORTEX



CONVERTING THOUGHTS INTO ACTIONS



Recorded
brain
signals



Decoding



Spatial
stimulation



Stimulation amplitude

STIM
LEFT HIP
FLEXION



STIM
RIGHT HIP
FLEXION



INDEPENDANT USE BY THE PARTICIPANT FOR REHABILITATION AND DAILY LIFE ACTIVITES



Next steps: towards fully autonomous home-use BCI system



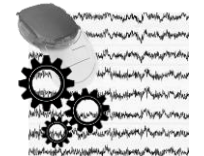
PORTABLE, EASY TO USE AND ESTHETIC SYSTEM FOR EVERYDAY USE AND ENHANCED ACCEPTABILITY



BCI DECODING INTEGRATED CIRCUIT FOR MINIATURIZATION





ADAPTIVE DECODER FOR LONG TERM USE



BRAIN-GUIDED SPINAL CORD STIMULATION FOR BEST MOTOR PERFORMANCES



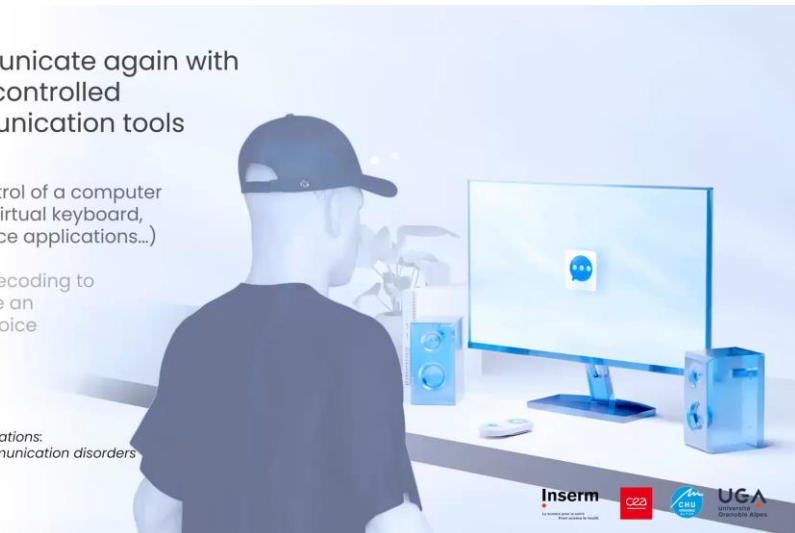
RESTORING COMMUNICATION IN LOCKED-IN SYNDROME PATIENTS

Communicate again with brain-controlled communication tools


Brain control of a computer (mouse, virtual keyboard, web service applications...)

Speech decoding to synthesize an artificial voice

Clinical indications:
Severe communication disorders



Computer cursor control and speech decoding based BCI

NEUROREHABILITATION FOR POST-STROKE PATIENT



Grasp again with a Brain-controlled neuromuscular Functional Electrical Stimulation (FES)

Skin surface electrical stimulation of muscles: control of open/close hand, pinch, grasp, wrist movement

Easy and repeatable installation

Compatible with daily use

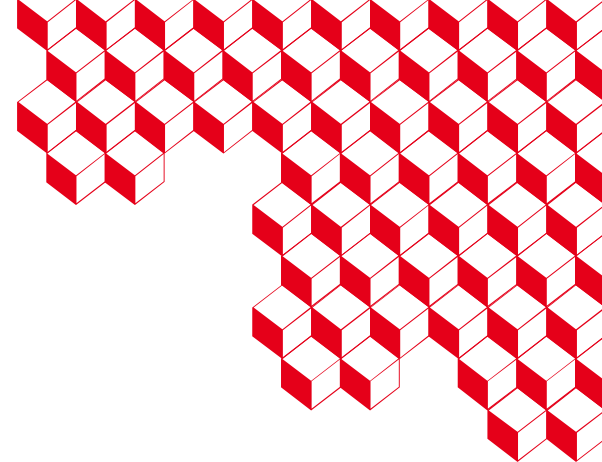
Clinical indications:
Spinal cord injuries, Strokes

Upper limb and lower limb restoration in chronic stroke patients with BCI combined to rehabilitation effectors





leti



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PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATION



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