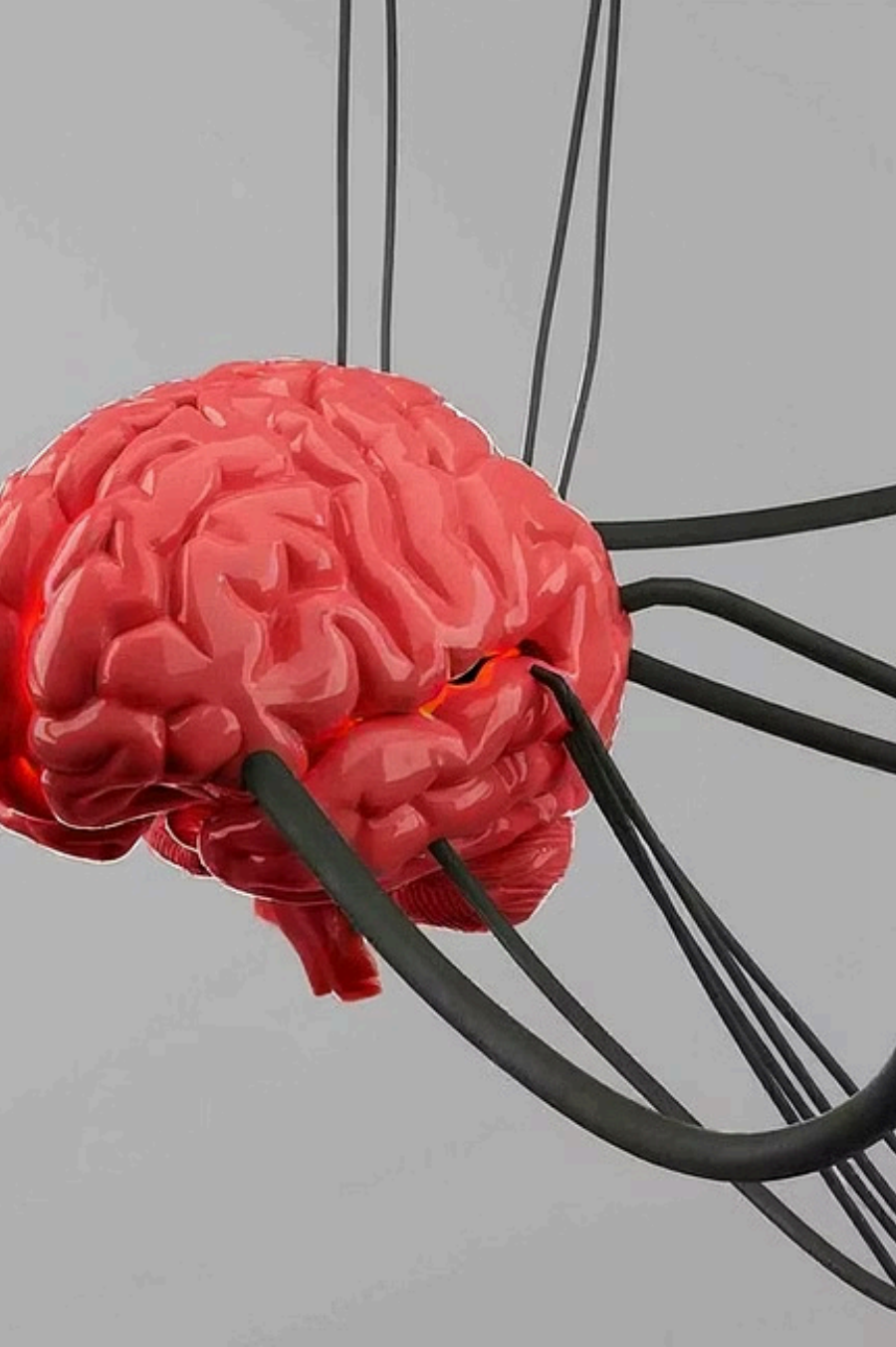


Brain-Computer Interfaces in Robotics

Direct neural control of robotic systems

Ahmed Mehdi SOLTANI

Rendra Anugrah Budiputra DJUNAEDI



What is a Brain-Computer Interface?

Direct Neural Interface

Brain to machine communication

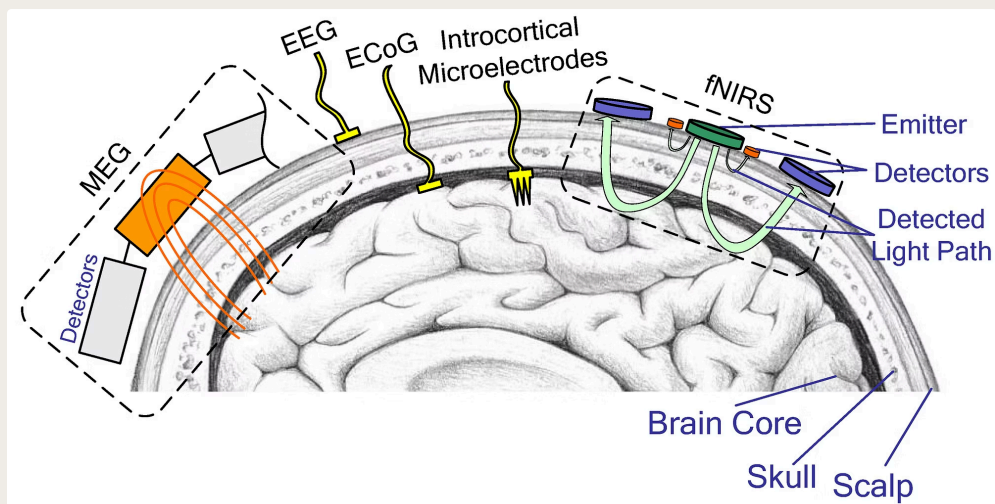
Unidirectional

Brain - > machine signals

Bidirectional

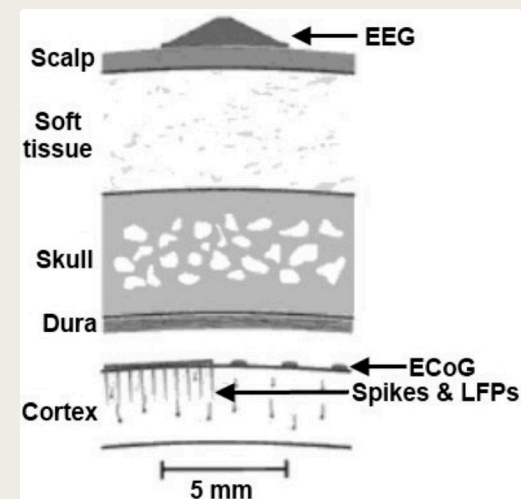
Brain < - > machine feedback

BCI Modalities: Invasive vs Non-Invasive



Non-Invasive

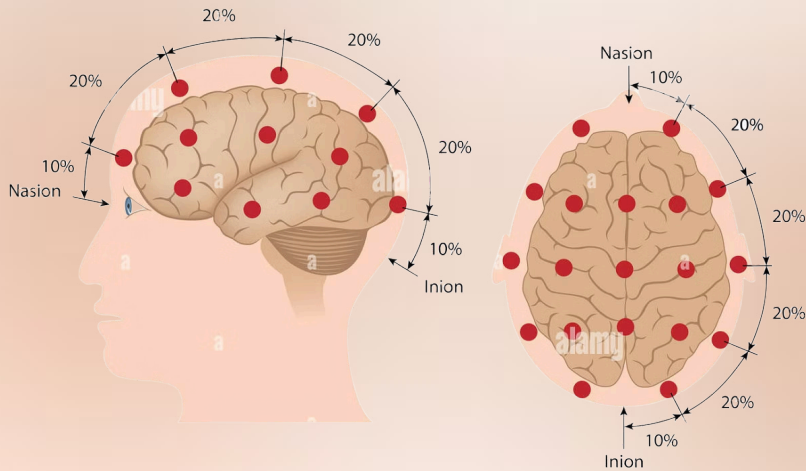
- **EEG**: scalp electrodes, fast but noisy
- **MEG**: magnetic fields, precise but costly
- **fNIRS**: blood flow, slow response



Invasive

- **ECoG**: cortex electrodes, precise
- Higher spatial resolution
- Surgical risks involved

EEG Electrode Placement

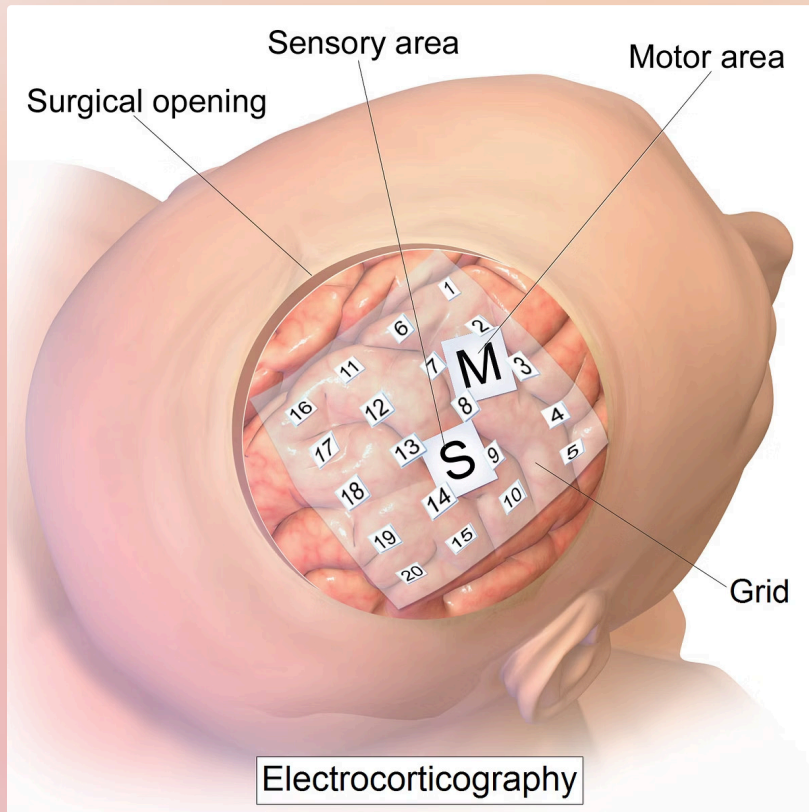


EEG (Electroencephalography) Sensors

EEG sensors detect voltage fluctuations caused by ionic current flows within neurons in the brain

Main Components:

- Electrodes
- Amplifier
- Filters
- Analog-to-Digital Converter
- Signal Processing Unit



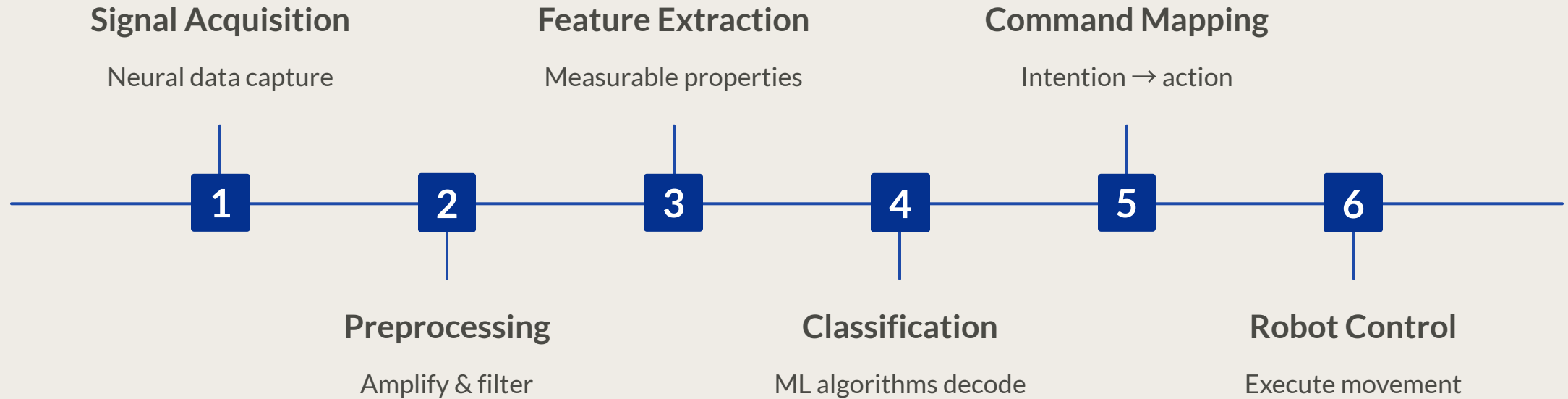
ECoG (Electrocorticography) Sensors

ECoG electrodes detect electrical activity directly from the brain's cortical surface, providing much higher spatial resolution and signal quality than EEG.

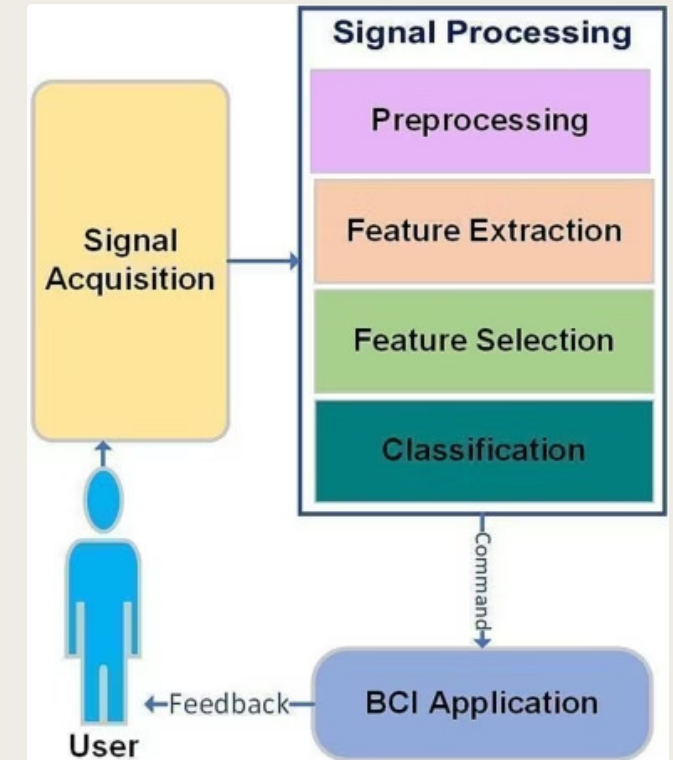
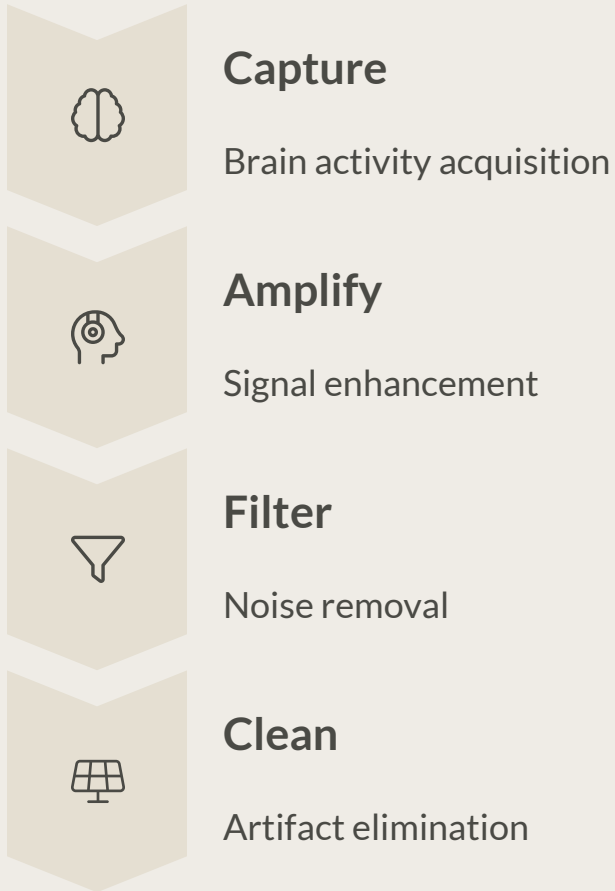
Main Components:

- Subdural Electrodes
- Electrode Grid or Strip
- Microelectrodes (Optional in some systems)
- Amplifier
- Filters
- Connector and External Processor

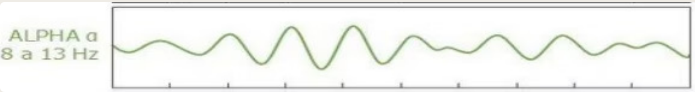
Complete BCI Pipeline



Signal Acquisition & Preprocessing

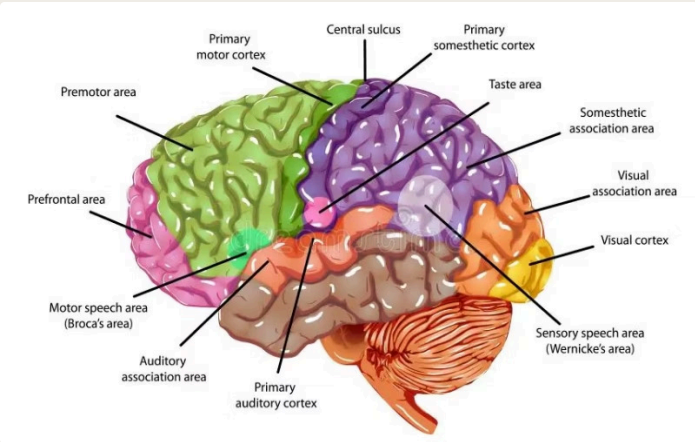


Frequency Bands & Cortical Mapping



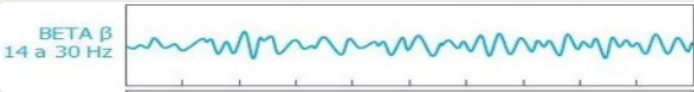
Alpha (8-13 Hz)

Relaxation states



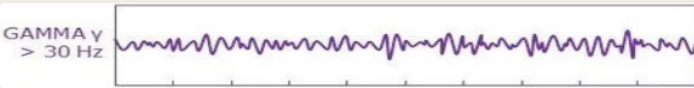
Location

Cortical area mapping



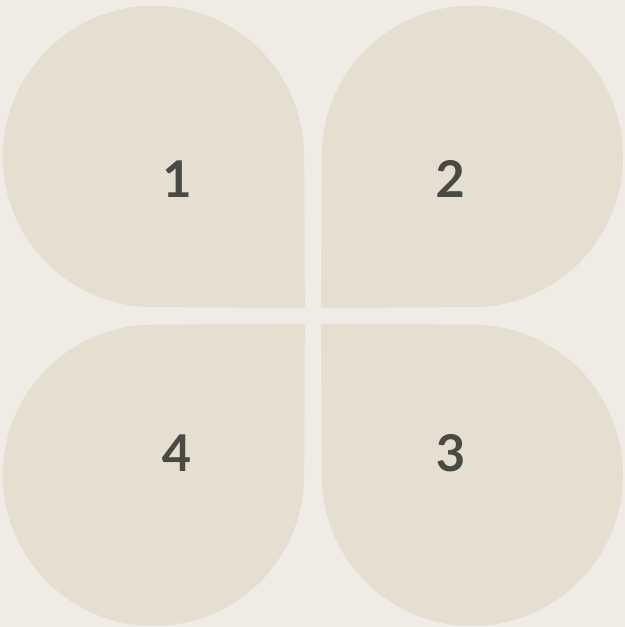
Beta (13-30 Hz)

Motor & cognition



Gamma (>30 Hz)

Attention & binding



Feature Extraction & Classification

Feature Types

- **Frequency power**: spectral bands
- **P300**: event-related potentials
- **Time-domain**: signal amplitude

ML Algorithms

- Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA)
- Support Vector Machines (SVM)
- Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)





BCI Paradigms & Feedback Systems

Motor Imagery

Spontaneous brain rhythm modulation

User voluntarily imagines movement

P300 / SSVEP

Evoked responses to stimuli

External triggers generate signals

Closed-Loop Feedback

Real-time performance improvement

Visual, auditory, tactile responses

Assistive Robotics Applications

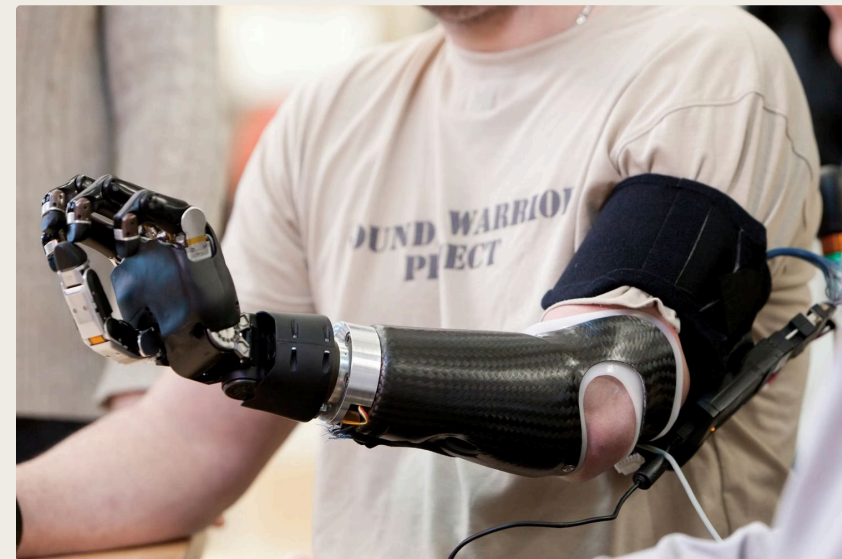
Smart Wheelchairs

Thought-controlled navigation with **shared control** for safety



Assistive Arms

Neural control of robotic limbs for grasping tasks





Neuroprosthetics: Restoring Function

Early Trials

Basic grasping and feeding tasks

1

2

3

Future Goal

Sensory feedback restoration

2022 Breakthrough

Bimanual control: cutting and eating

Invasive implants provide precise control for complex manipulation tasks



Exoskeletons & Teleoperation



Exoskeletons

Used for gait recovery and rehabilitation. A [2019 trial in France](#) successfully enabled a tetraplegic patient to control an exoskeleton for movement.



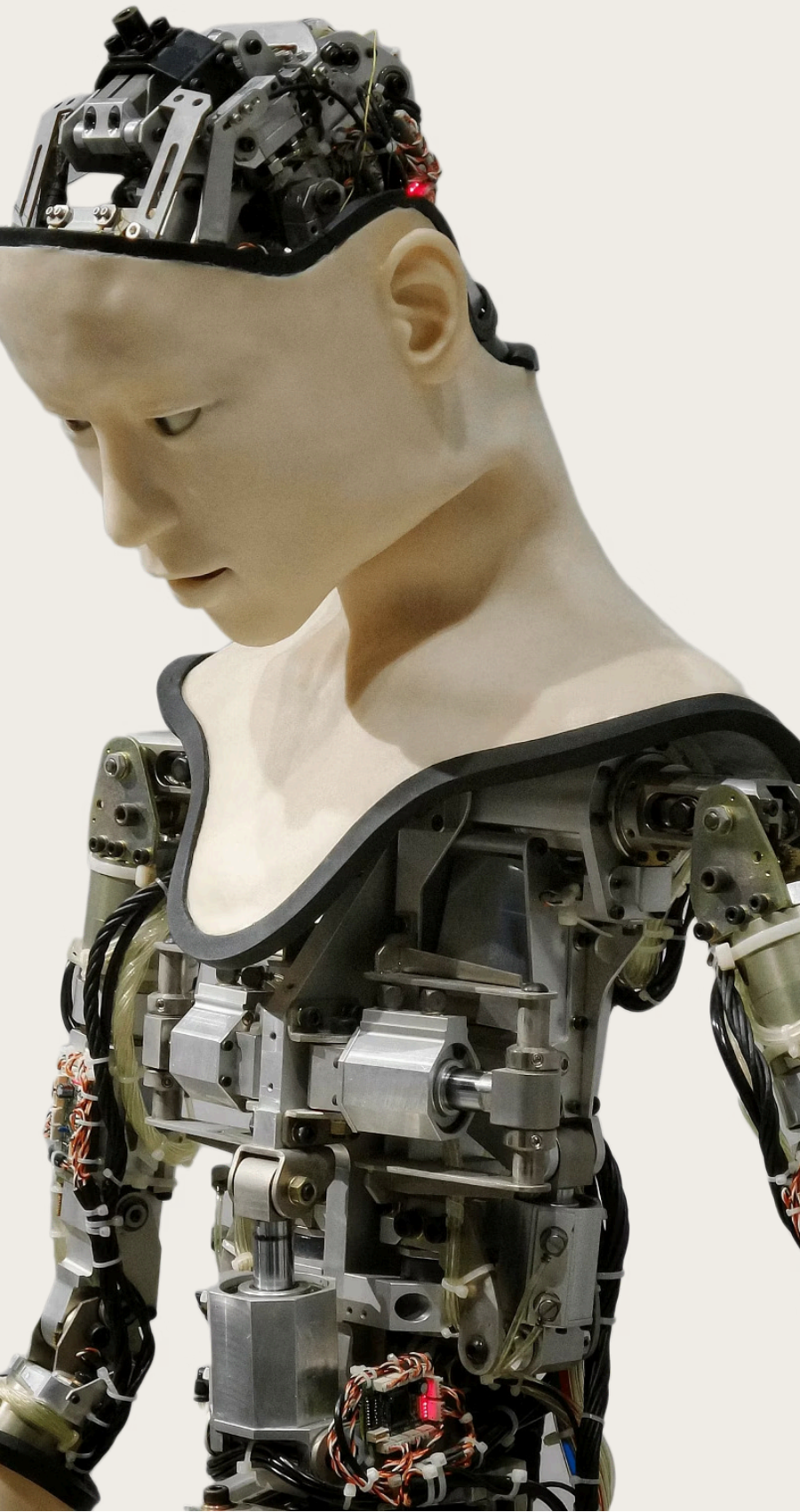
Teleoperation

Control of [telepresence robots](#) (like NAO) and drones, allowing users to interact with remote environments.



Beyond the Body

Brain activity extends mobility and presence, enabling individuals to interact with the world and others [beyond physical limitations](#).



Conclusion & Future Directions



Today

Assistive robotics applications are reality



Challenges

Speed, noise, ethics



Future

Hybrid BCIs, AI, feedback systems



Ultimate Goal

Natural and accessible robotic control



Transformation

Of assistive robotics and human-machine interaction