A generalist model for intracortical motor brain-computer interfaces

Preprint



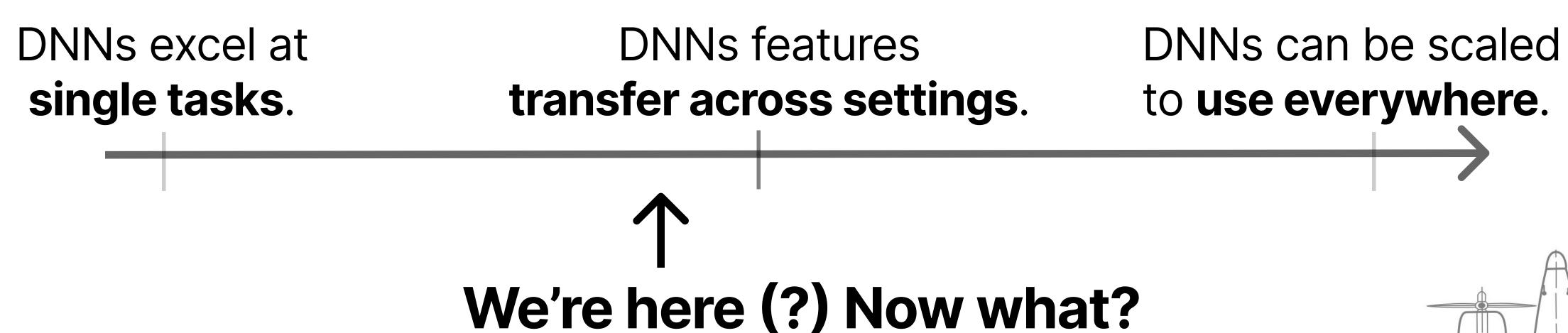
The Team

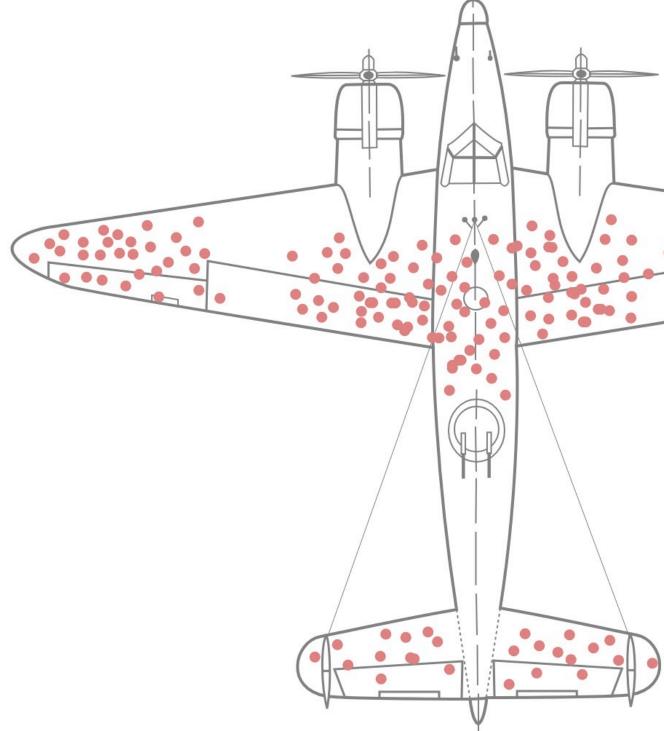
Joel Ye Fabio Rizzoglio Adam Smoulder Hongwei Mao Xuan Ma Patrick Marino Raeed Chowdhury **Dalton Moore** Gary Blumenthal William Hockeimer Nicolas G. Kunigk J. Patrick Mayo Adam Rouse **Aaron Batista** Steven Chase Charles Greenspon Lee E. Miller Nicholas Hatsopoulos **Andrew Schwartz** Jennifer L. Collinger Leila Wehbe Robert A. Gaunt

DNNs excel at single tasks.

DNNs features transfer across settings.

DNNs can be scaled to use everywhere.





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DNNs features DNNs can be scaled to use everywhere.

We're here (?) Now what?

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DNNs features transfer across settings. to use everywhere.

DNNs can be scaled

We're here (?) Now what?

In machine learning, evaluations drive our understanding of progress.

(Guess and check will never end)

DNNs excel at single tasks.

DNNs features transfer across settings. to use everywhere.

DNNs can be scaled

We're here (?) Now what?

In machine learning, evaluations drive our understanding of progress.

How should we prioritize evaluations?

1. Evaluating for pragmatics

2. Evaluating for generalization

In machine learning, evaluations drive our understanding of progress.

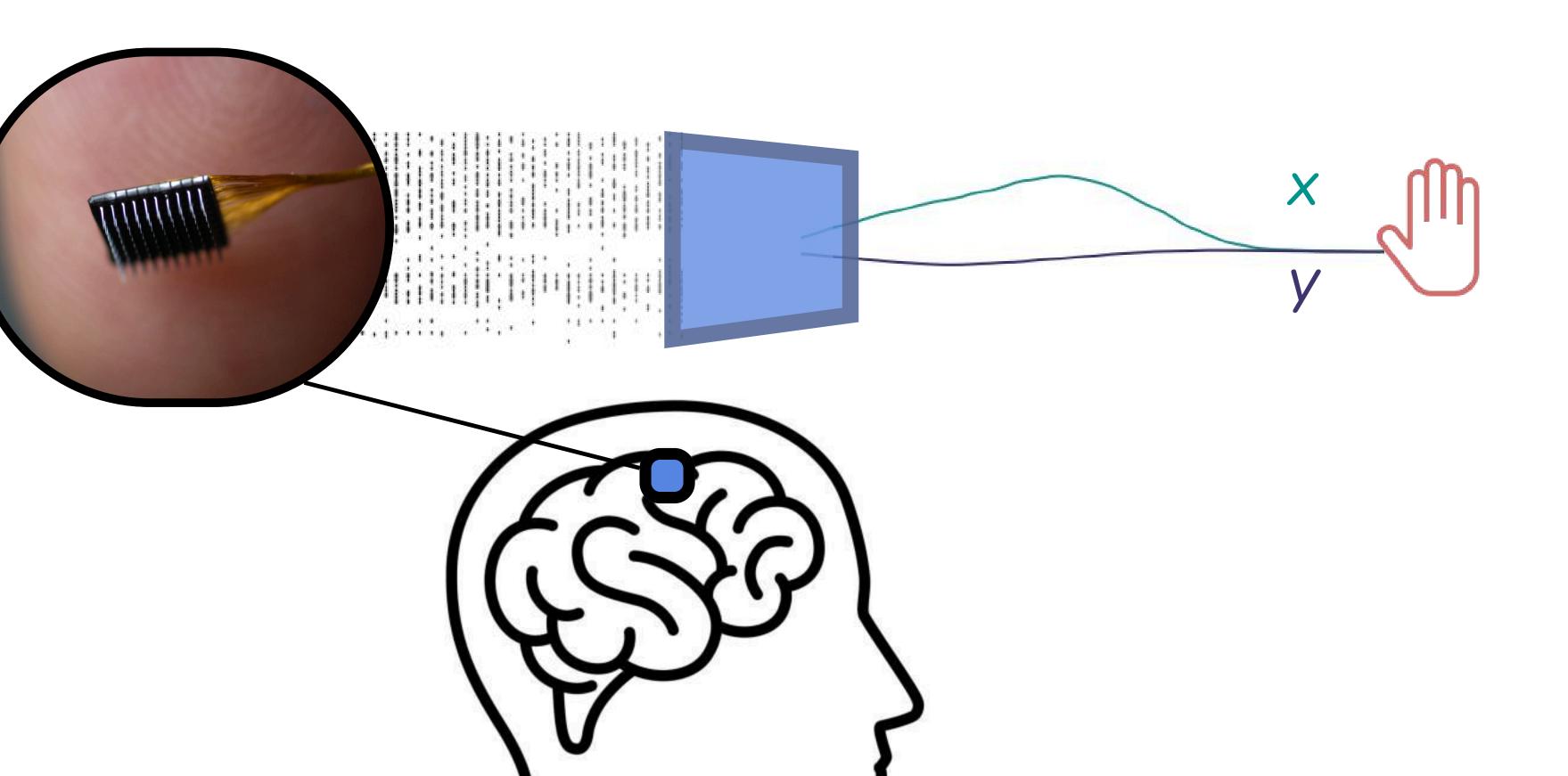
How should we prioritize evaluations?

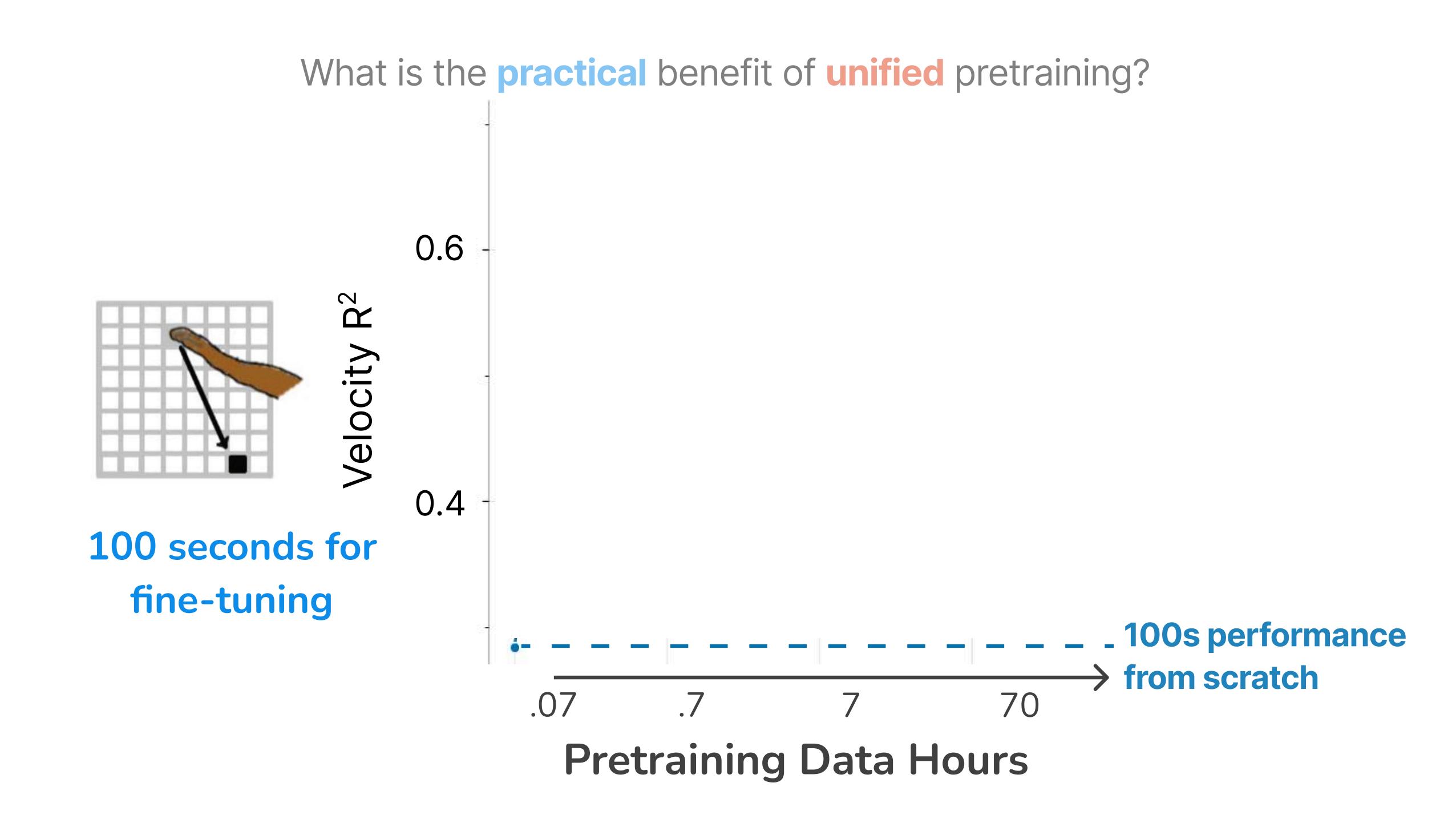
What is the practical benefit of unified pretraining?

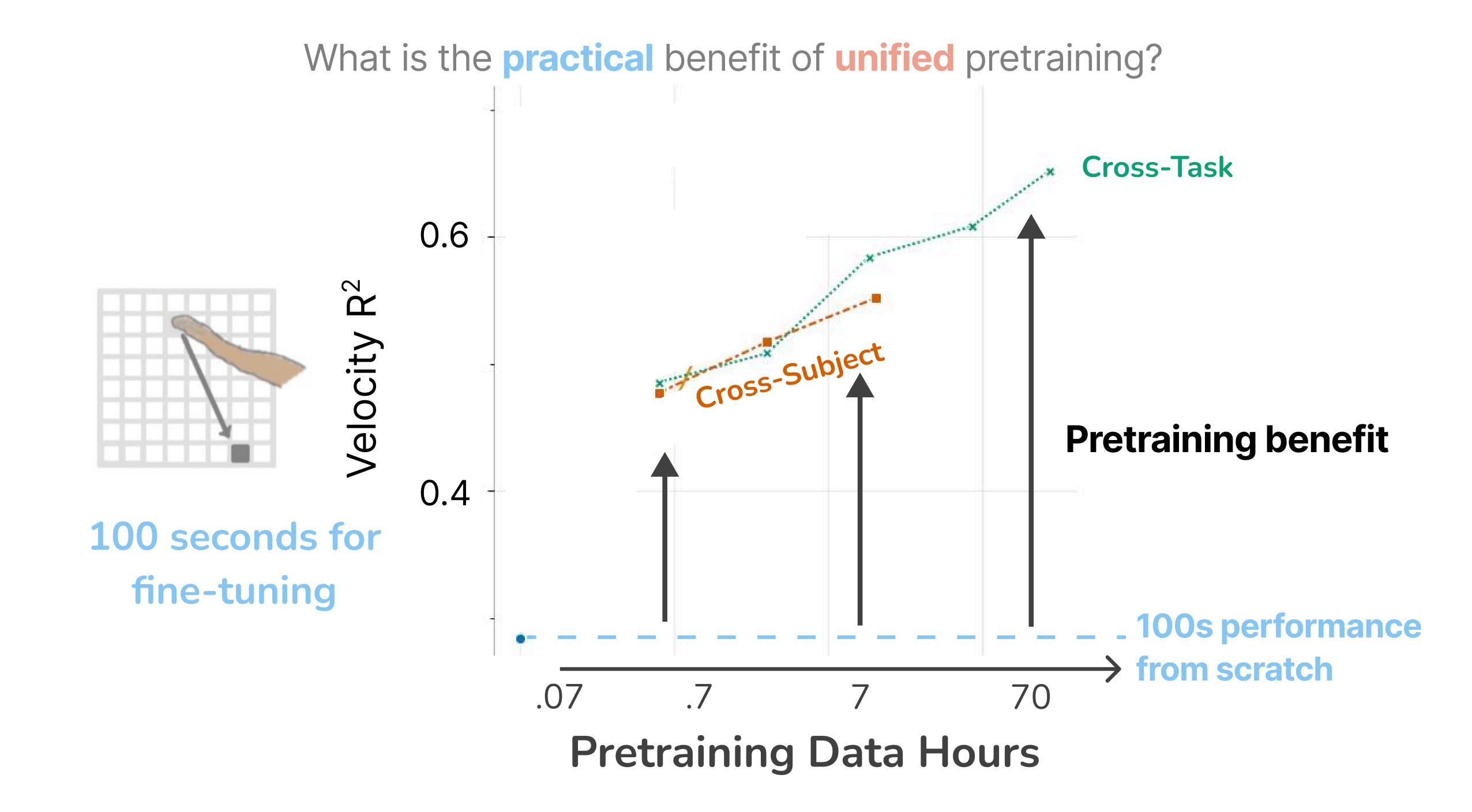
1. Evaluating for pragmatics

What is the practical benefit of unified pretraining?

1. Evaluating for pragmatics





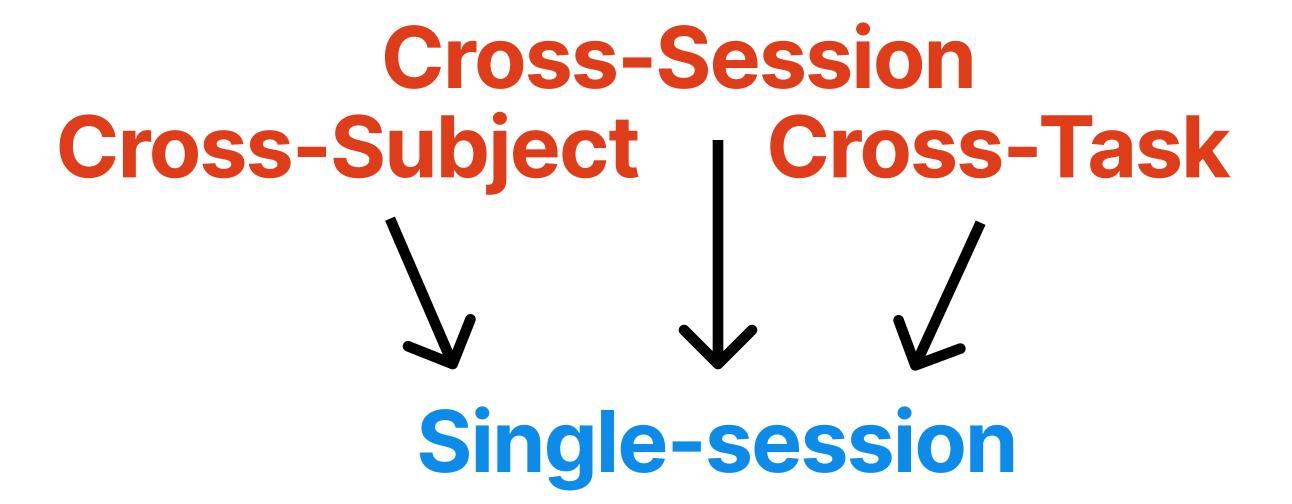


What is the practical benefit of unified pretraining? Cross session (same subject) Cross-Task is best U.D Velocity Pretraining benefit 0.4 100 seconds for fine-tuning 100s performance from scratch 70

Pretraining Data Hours

What is the practical benefit of unified pretraining?

THE NORM



What is the practical benefit of unified pretraining?

THE NORM

Cross-Session
Cross-Subject Cross-Task

Single-session

PRAGMATIC EVAL

(For chronic BCI)

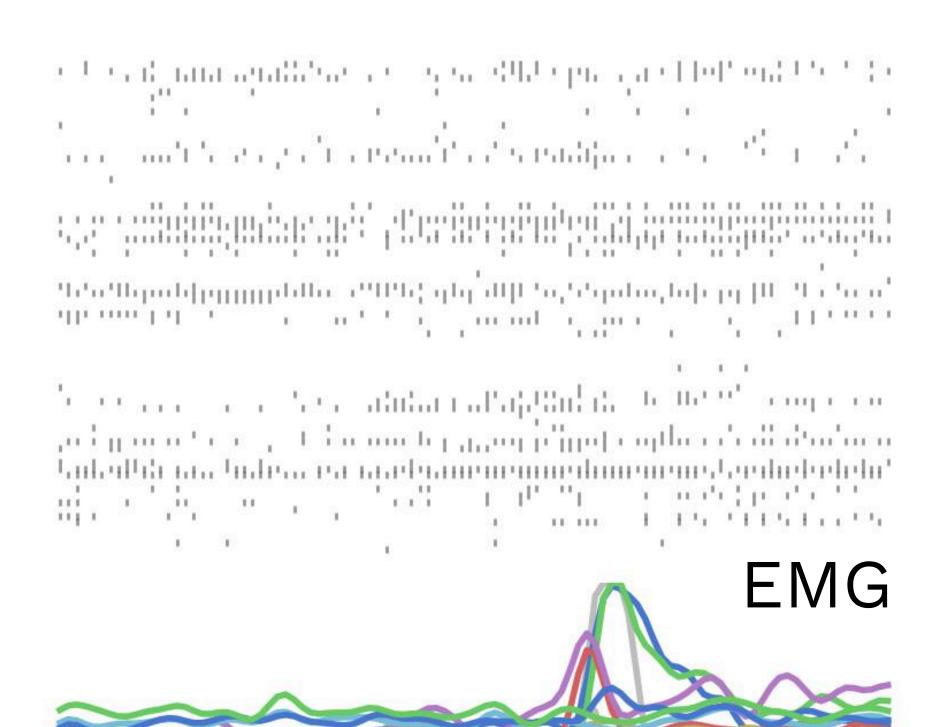
Cross-Subject Cross-Task



Multi-session

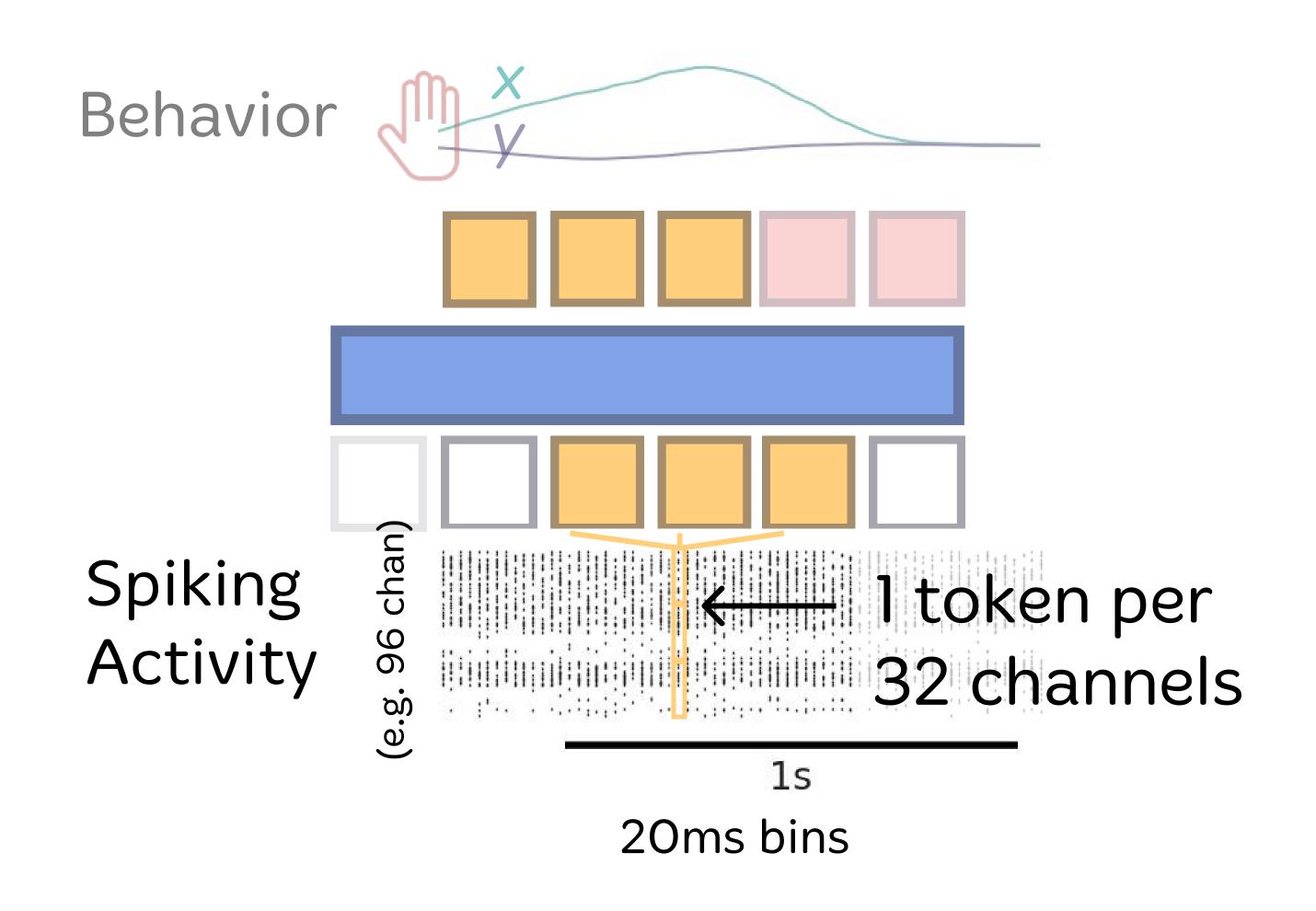
Neural Data Transformer 3 (NDT3): Scaling motor BCI pretraining to 2000 hours

Neural Activity Covariates Kinematics

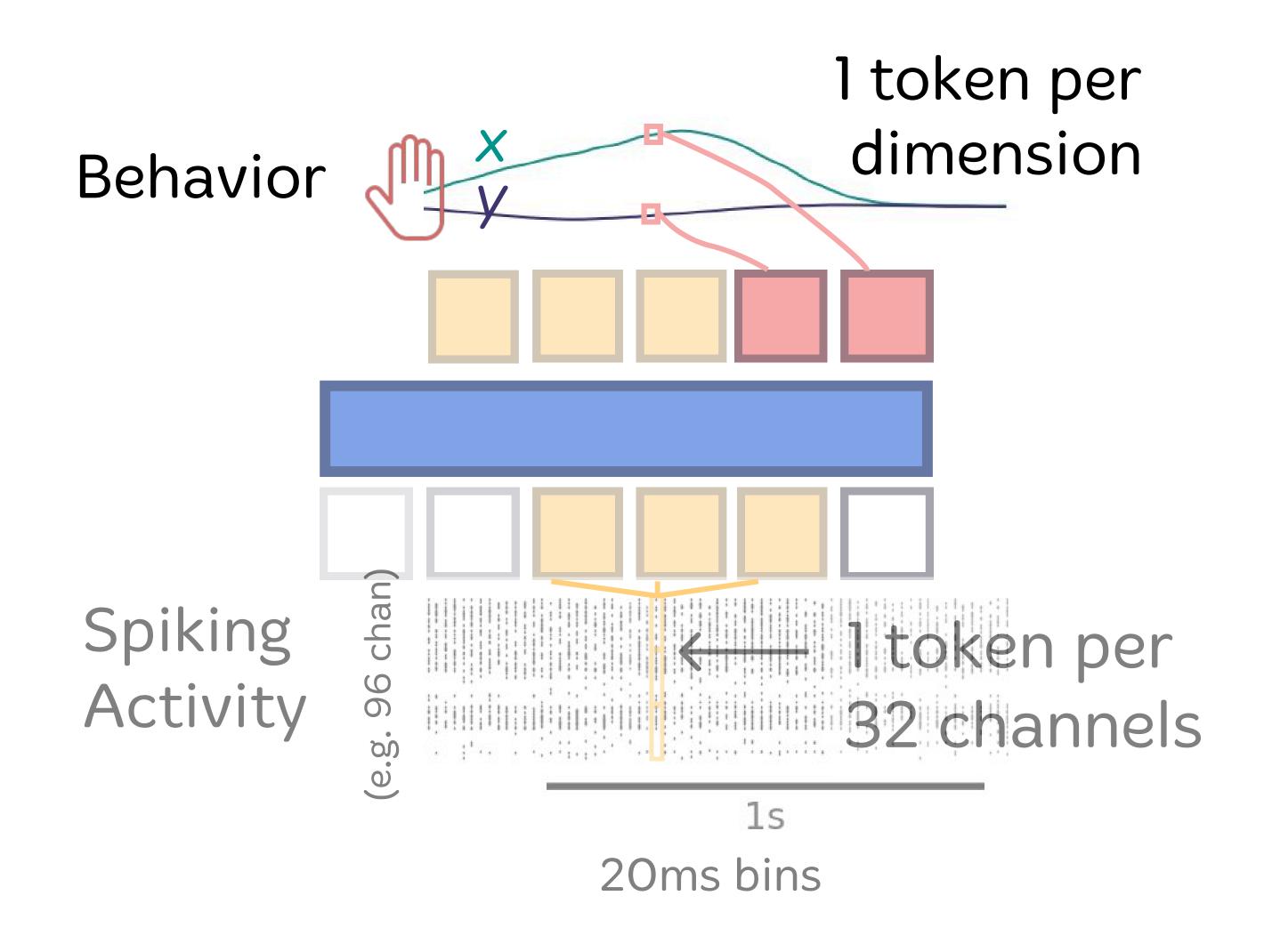


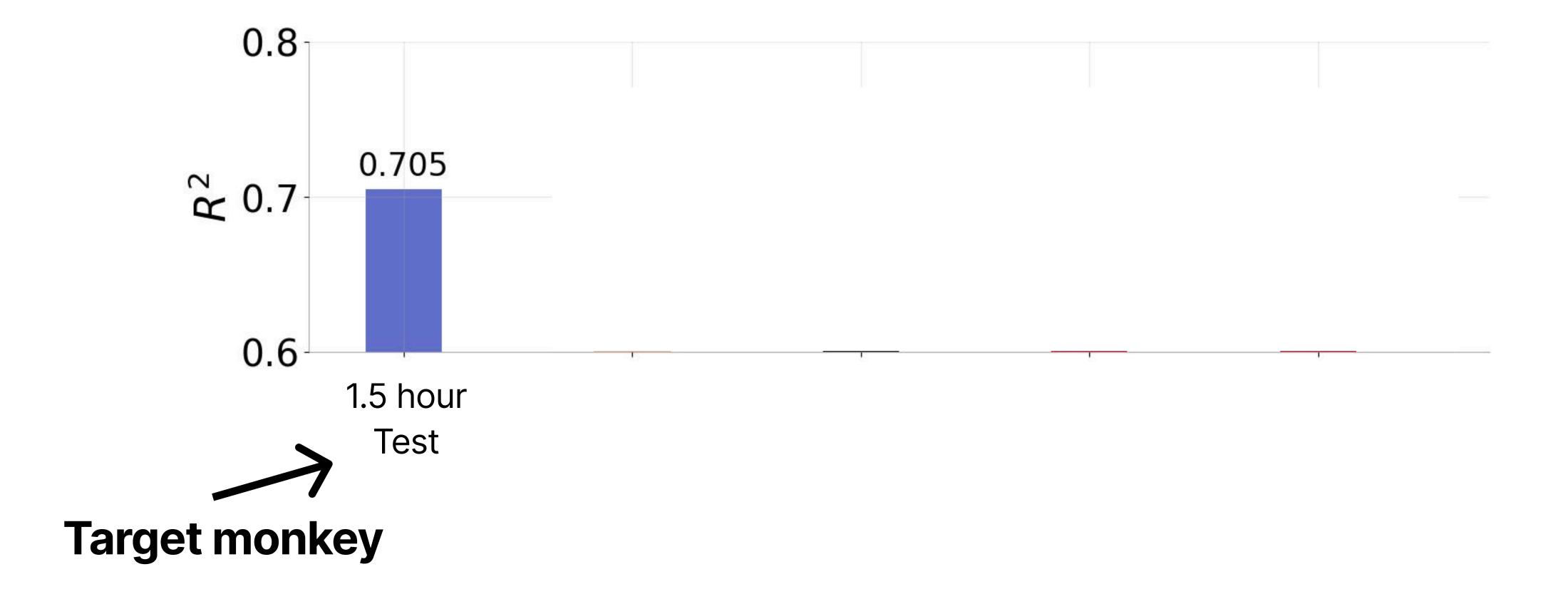
Kinematics

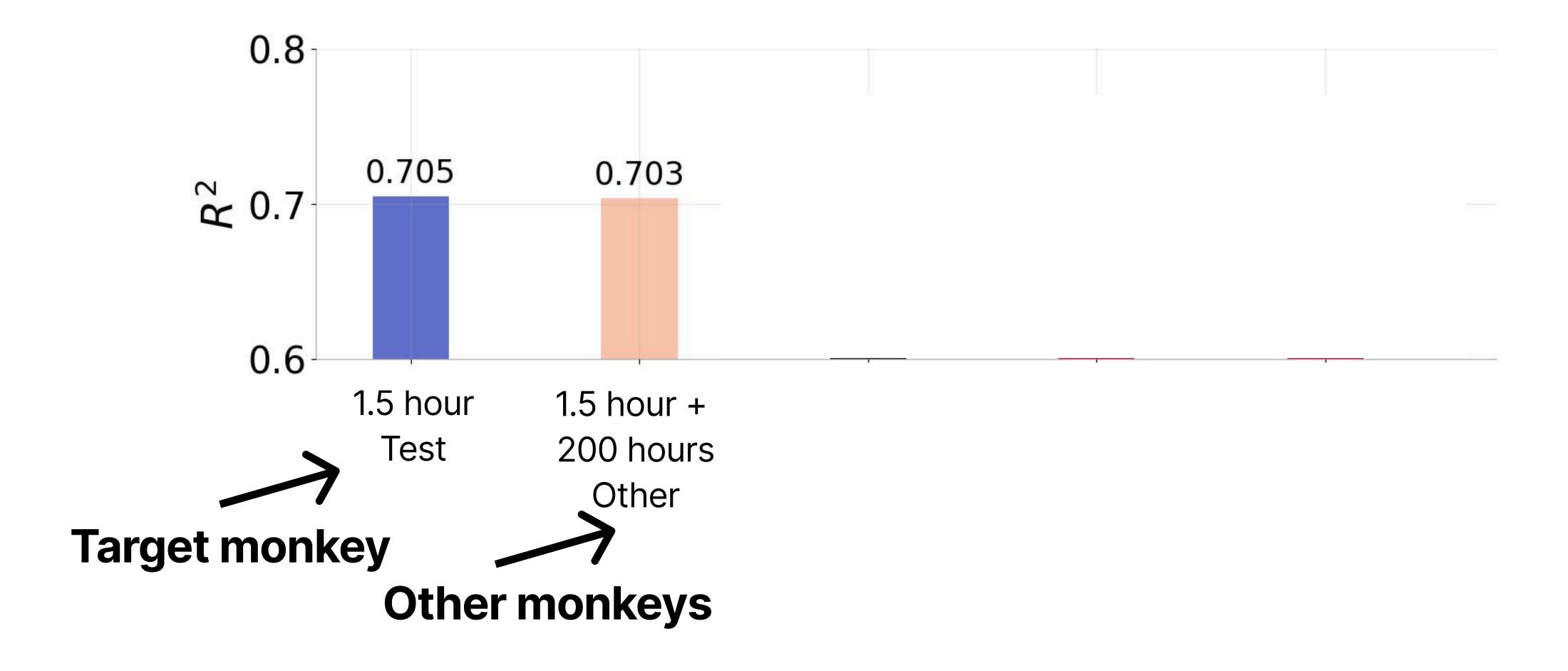
Neural Data Transformer 3 (NDT3): Scaling motor BCI pretraining to 2000 hours

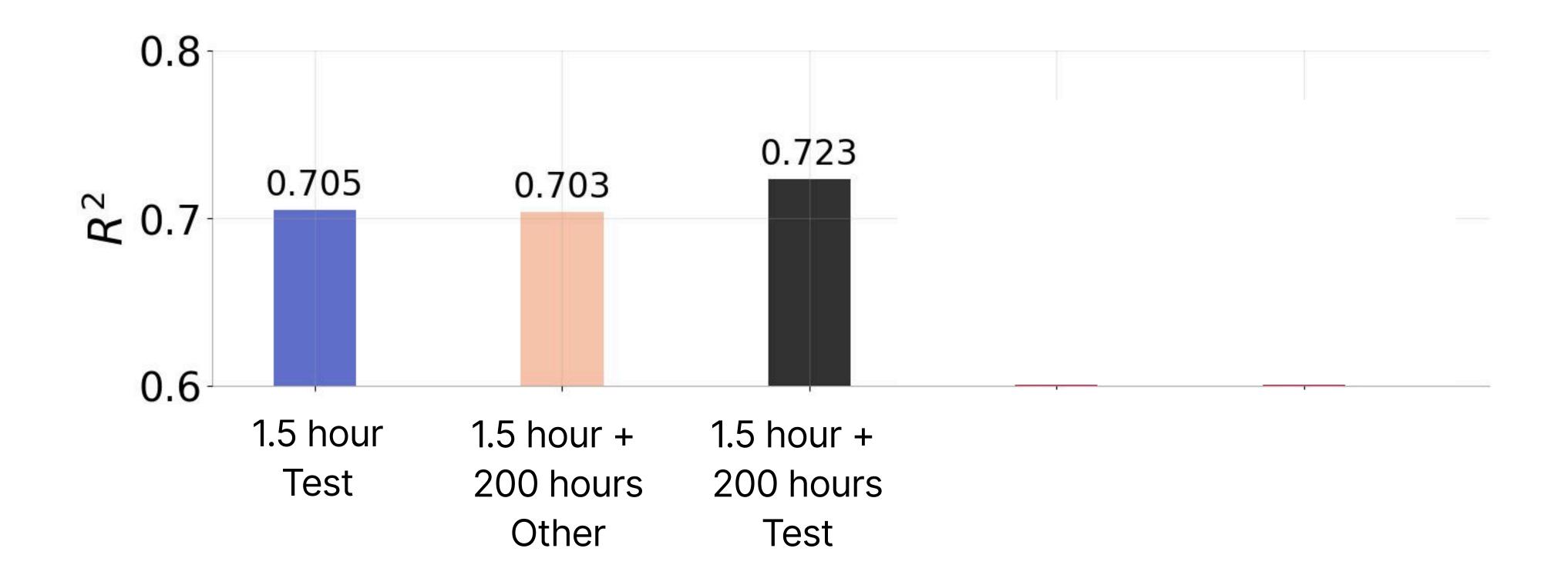


Neural Data Transformer 3 (NDT3): Scaling motor BCI pretraining to 2000 hours

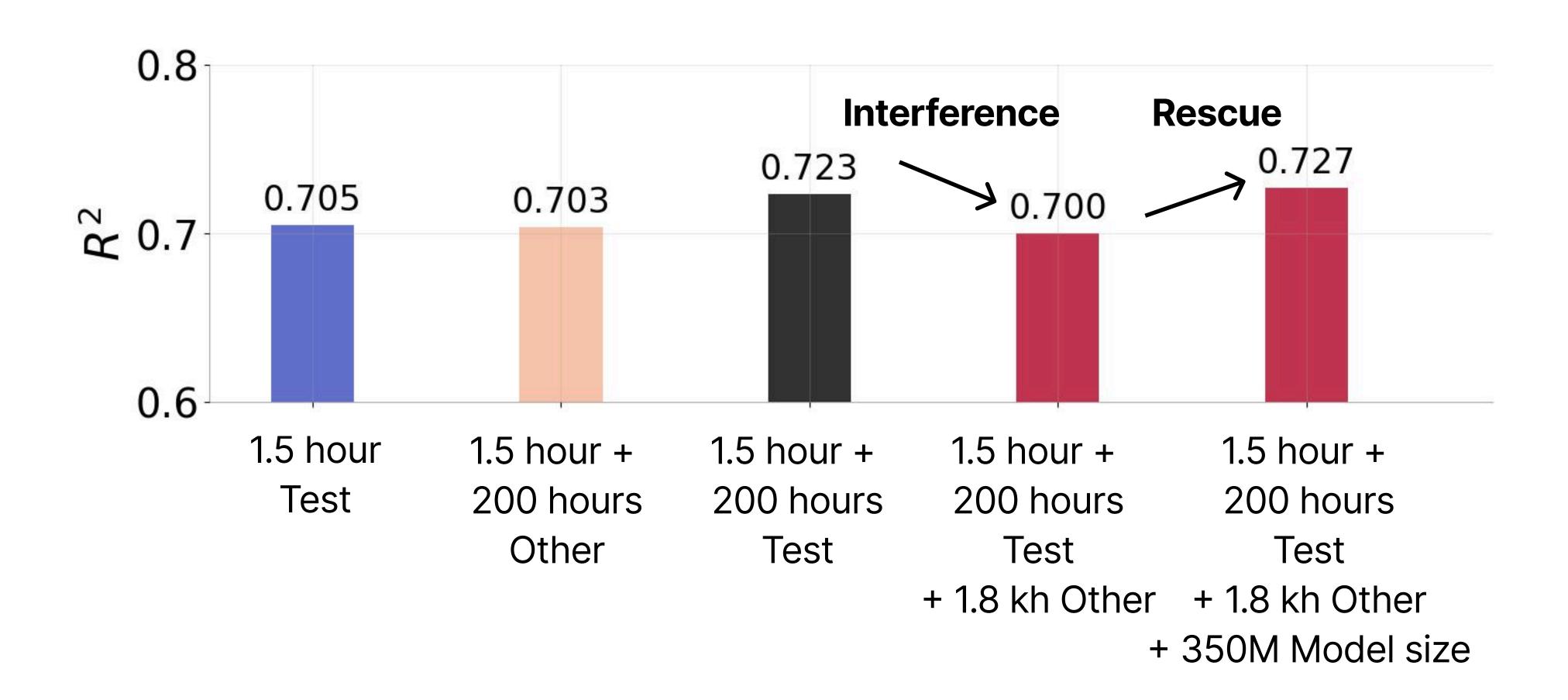




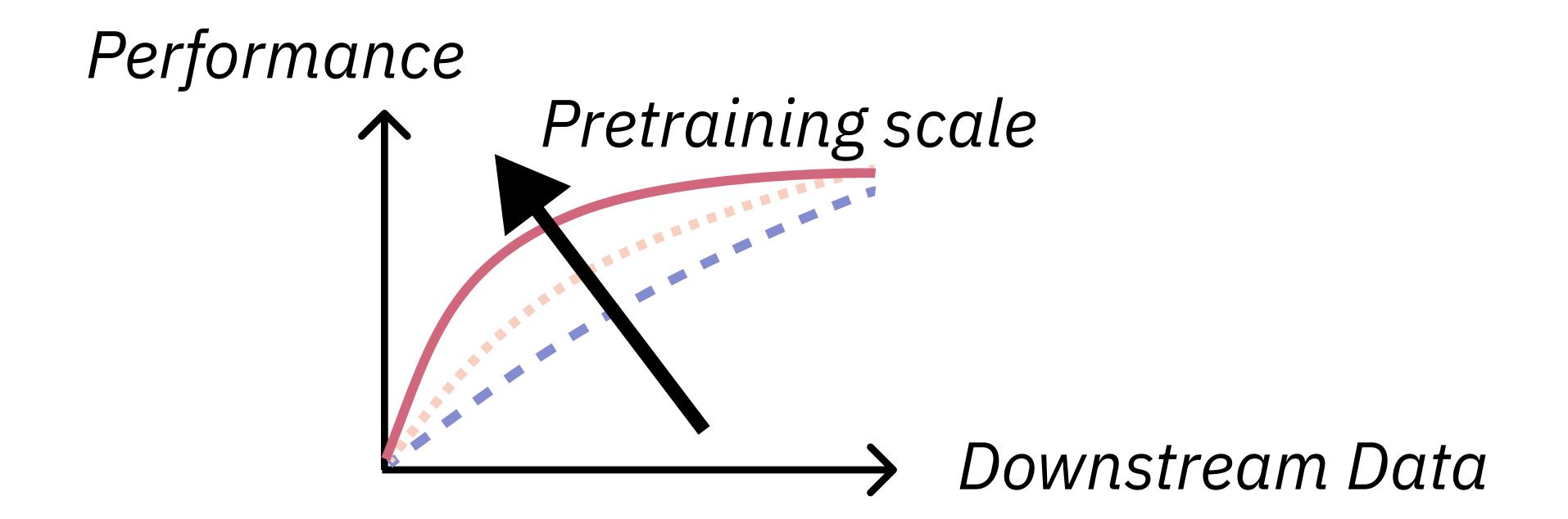




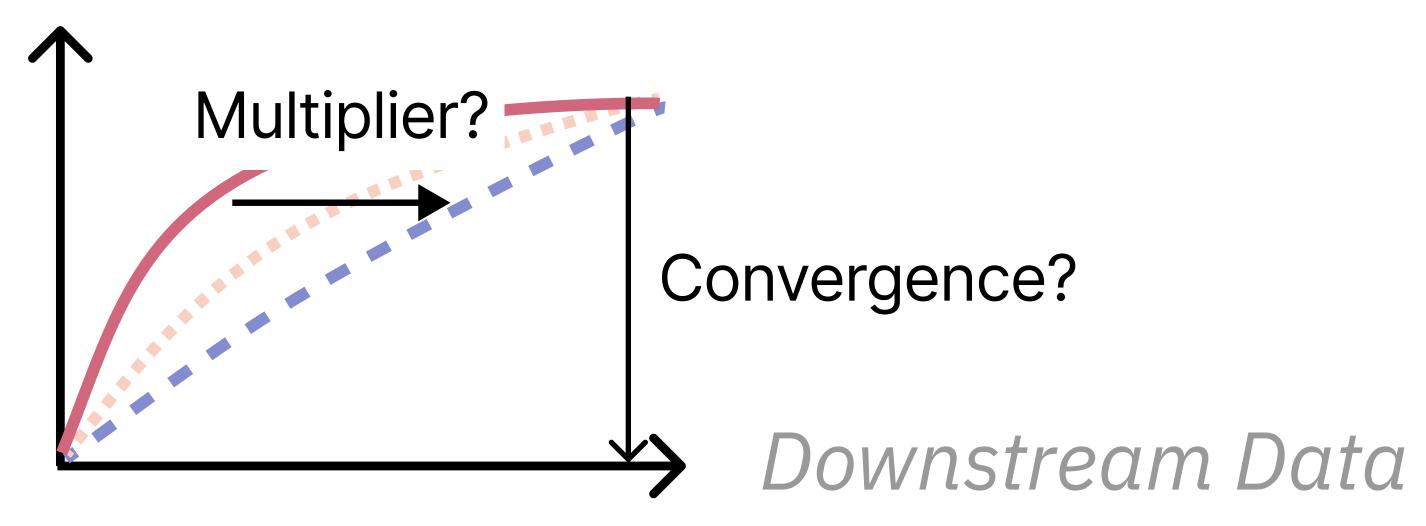
Cross-subject transfer fails for the long tail?

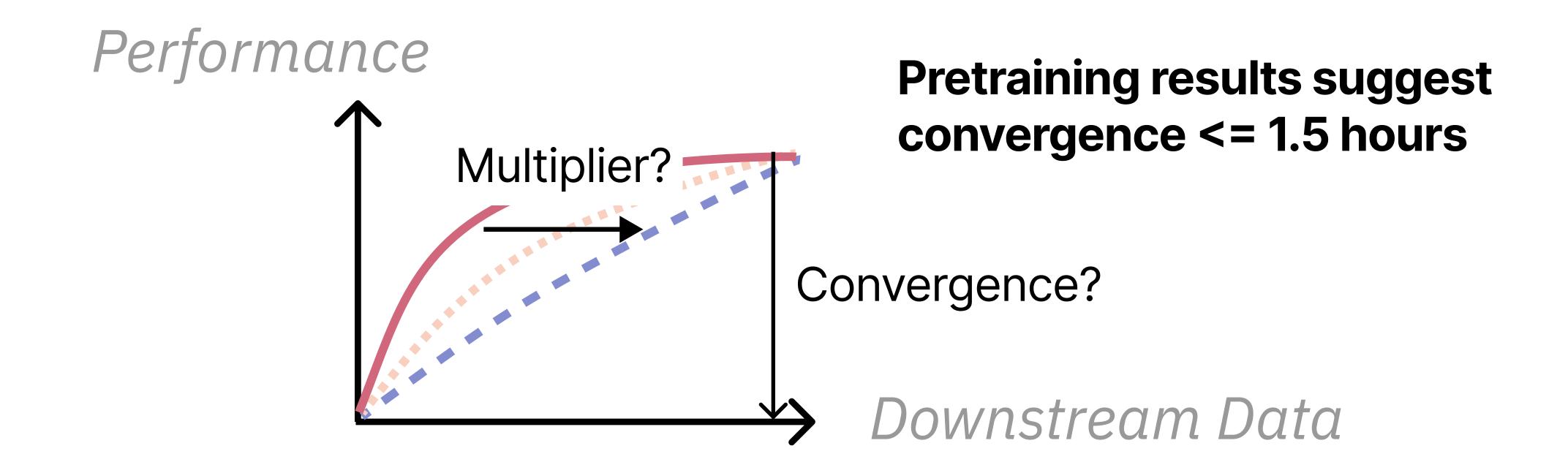


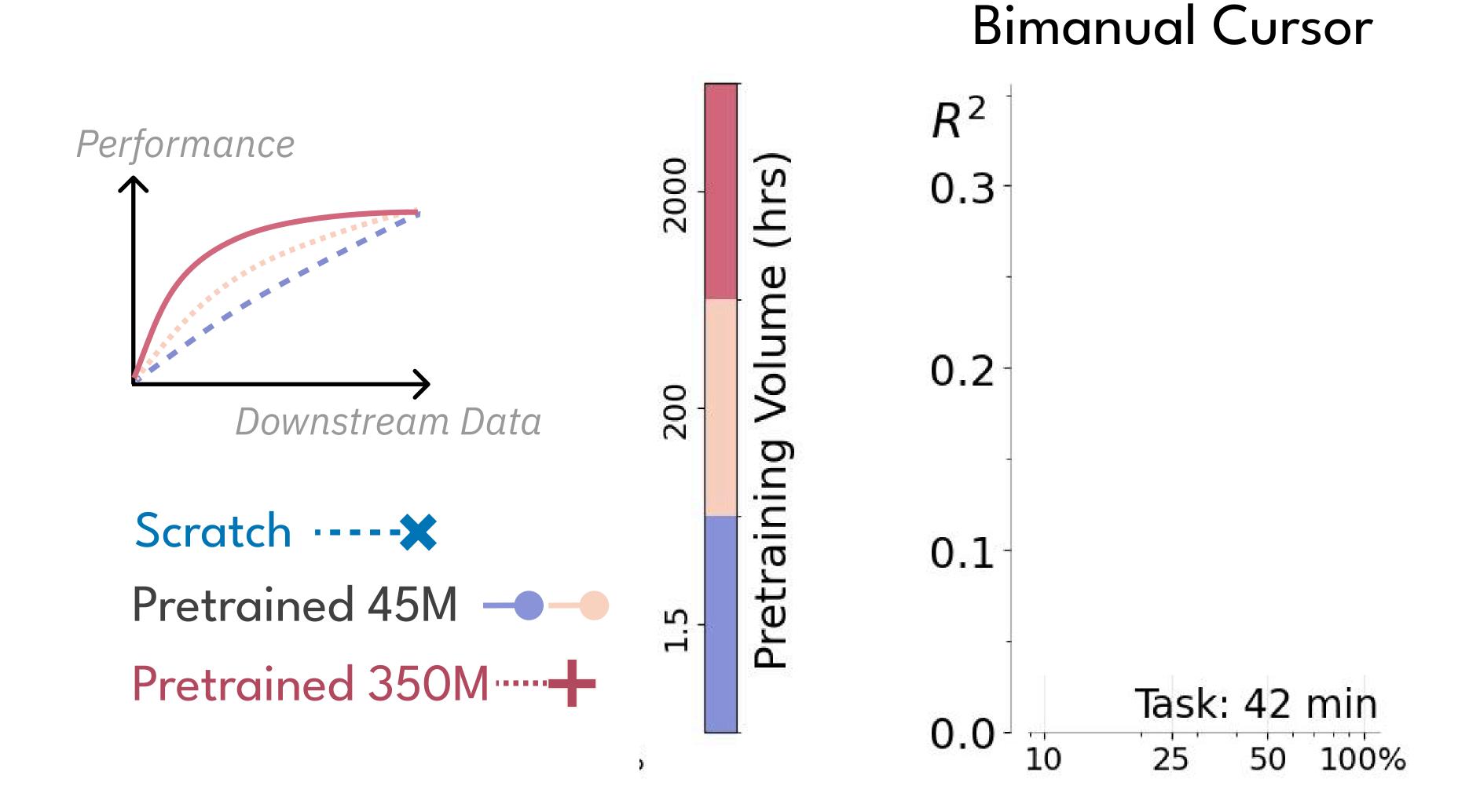


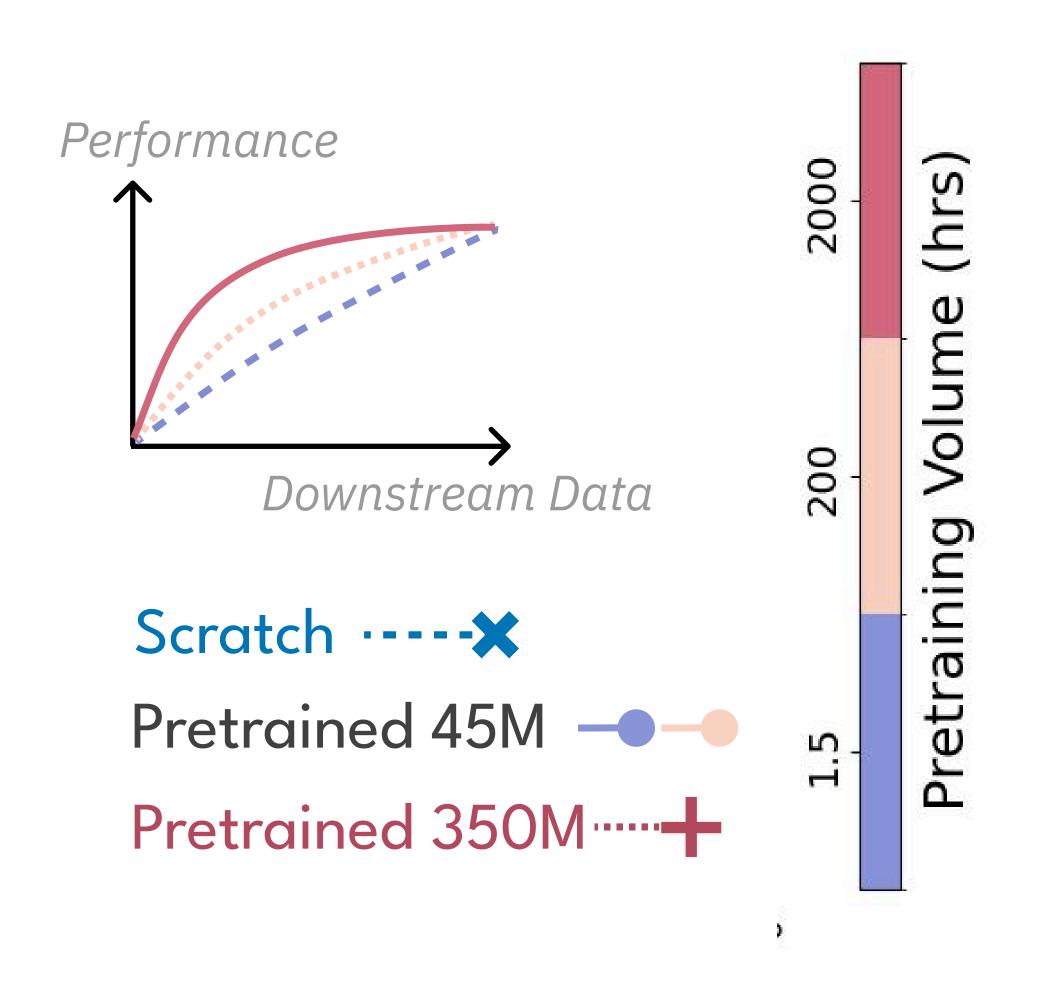


Performance

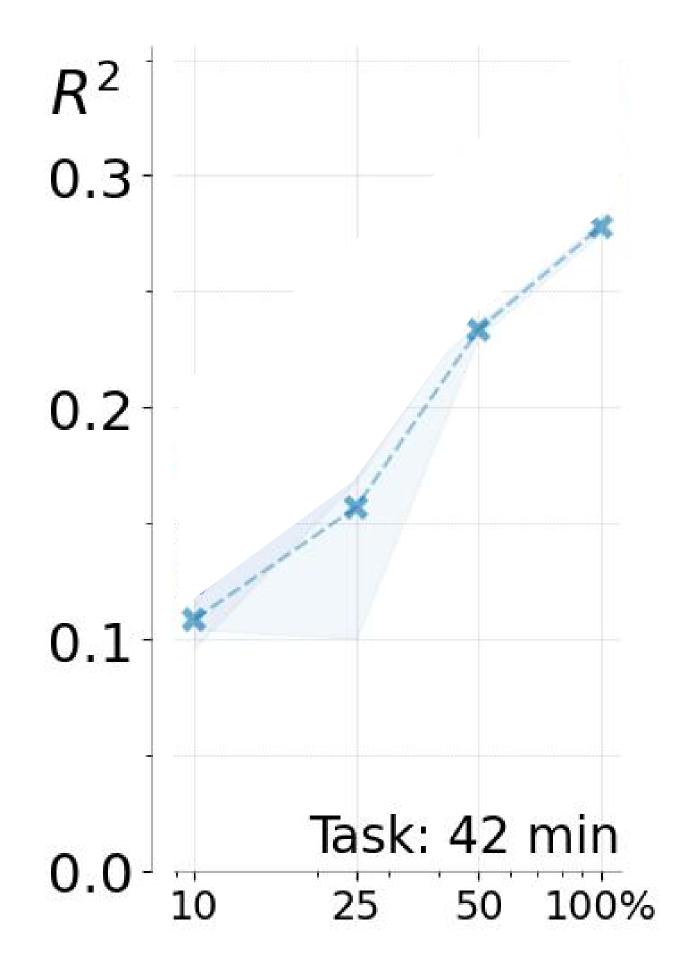


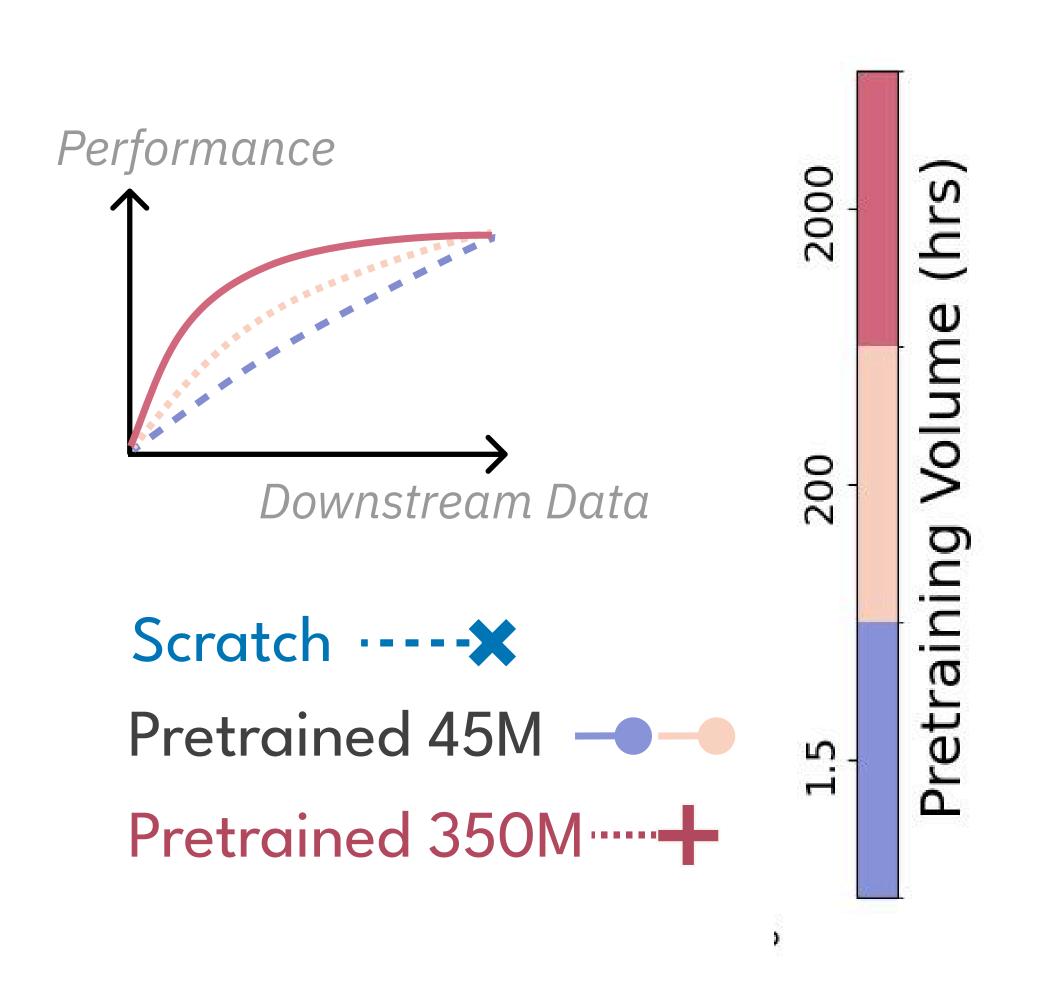




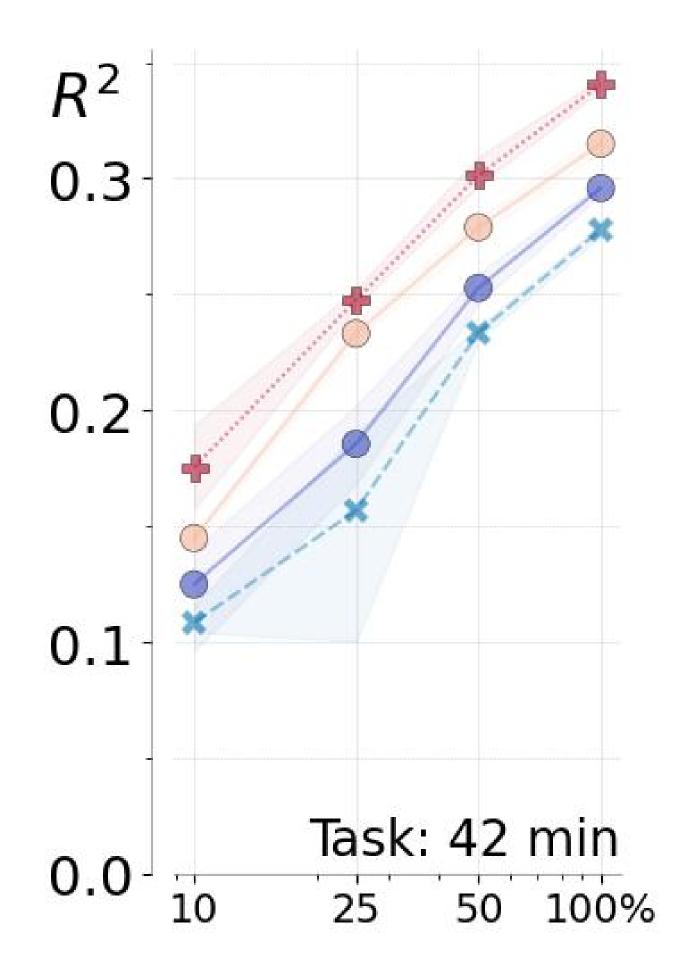


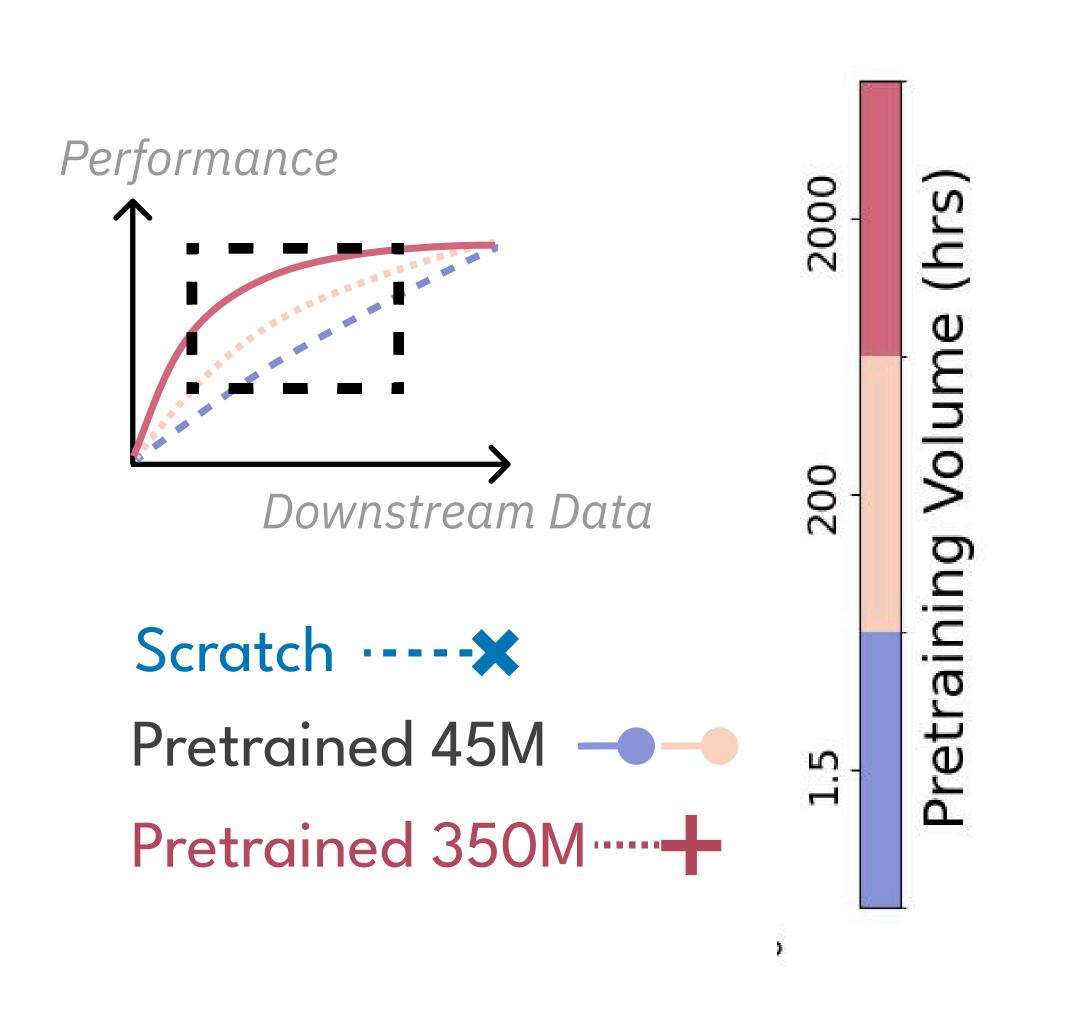
Bimanual Cursor



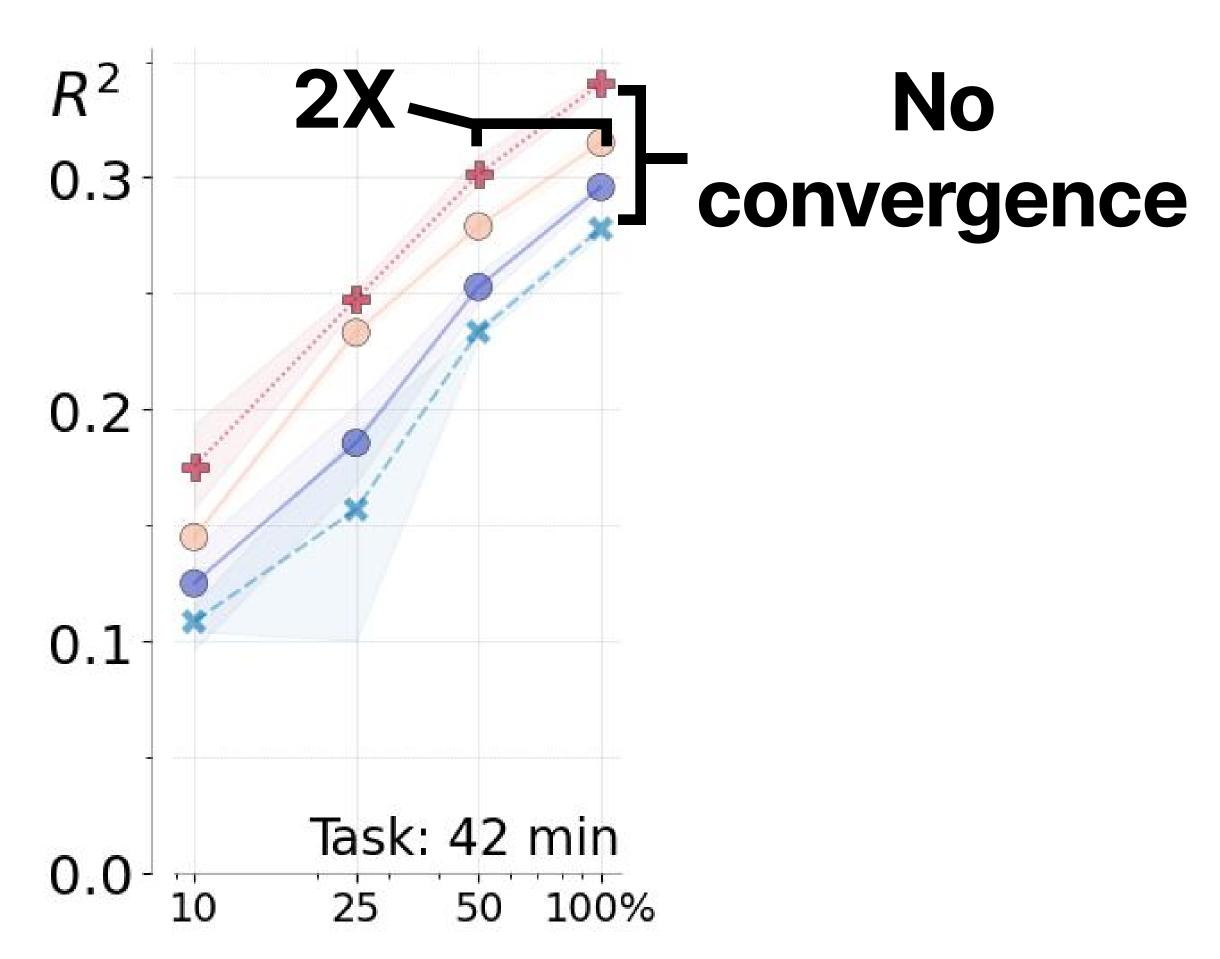


Bimanual Cursor

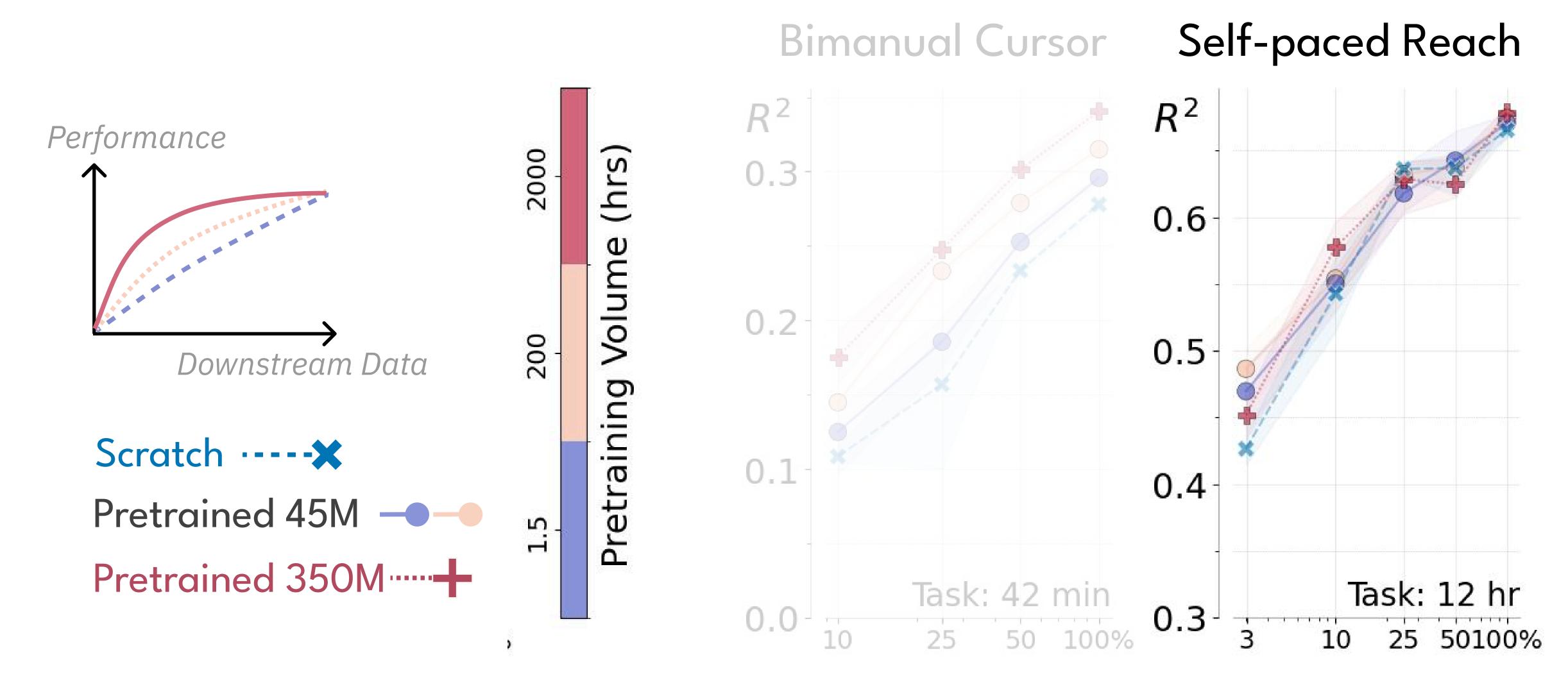




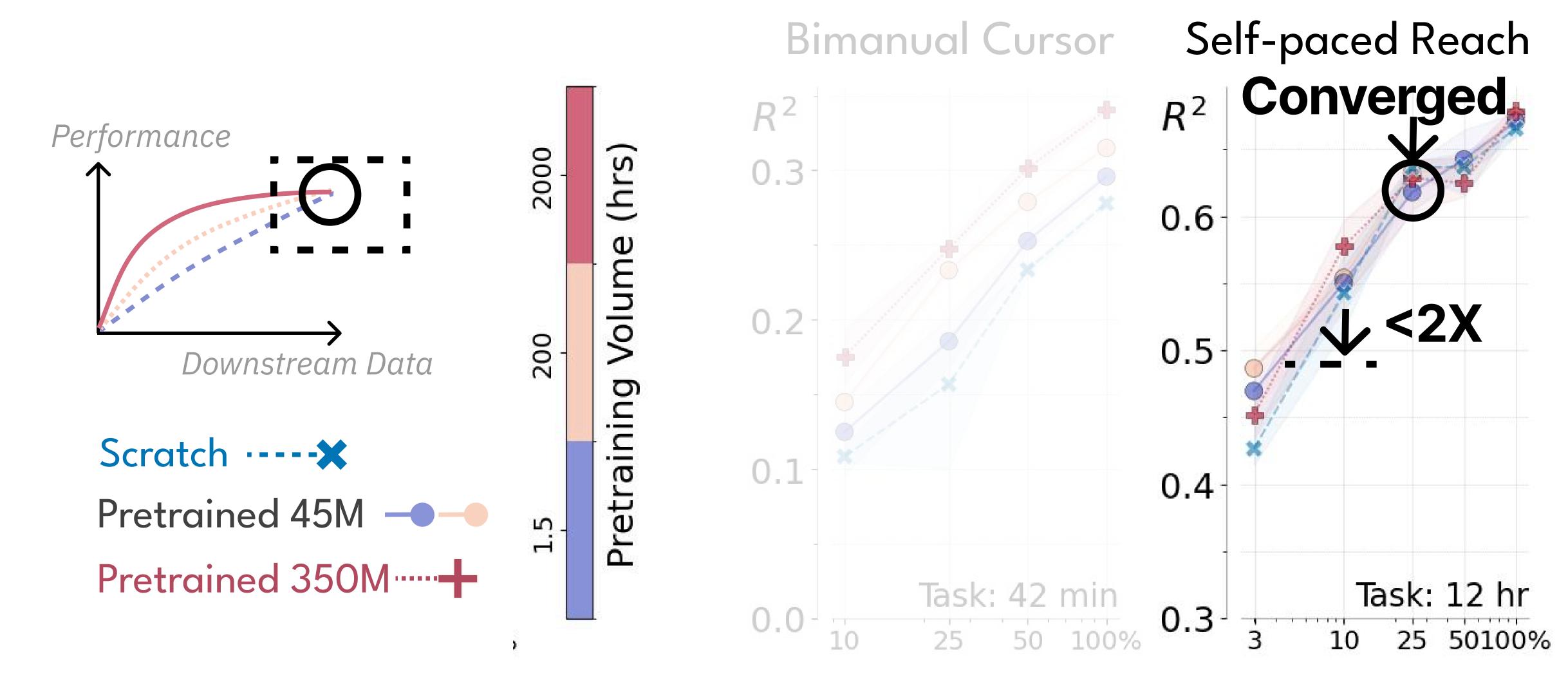
Bimanual Cursor



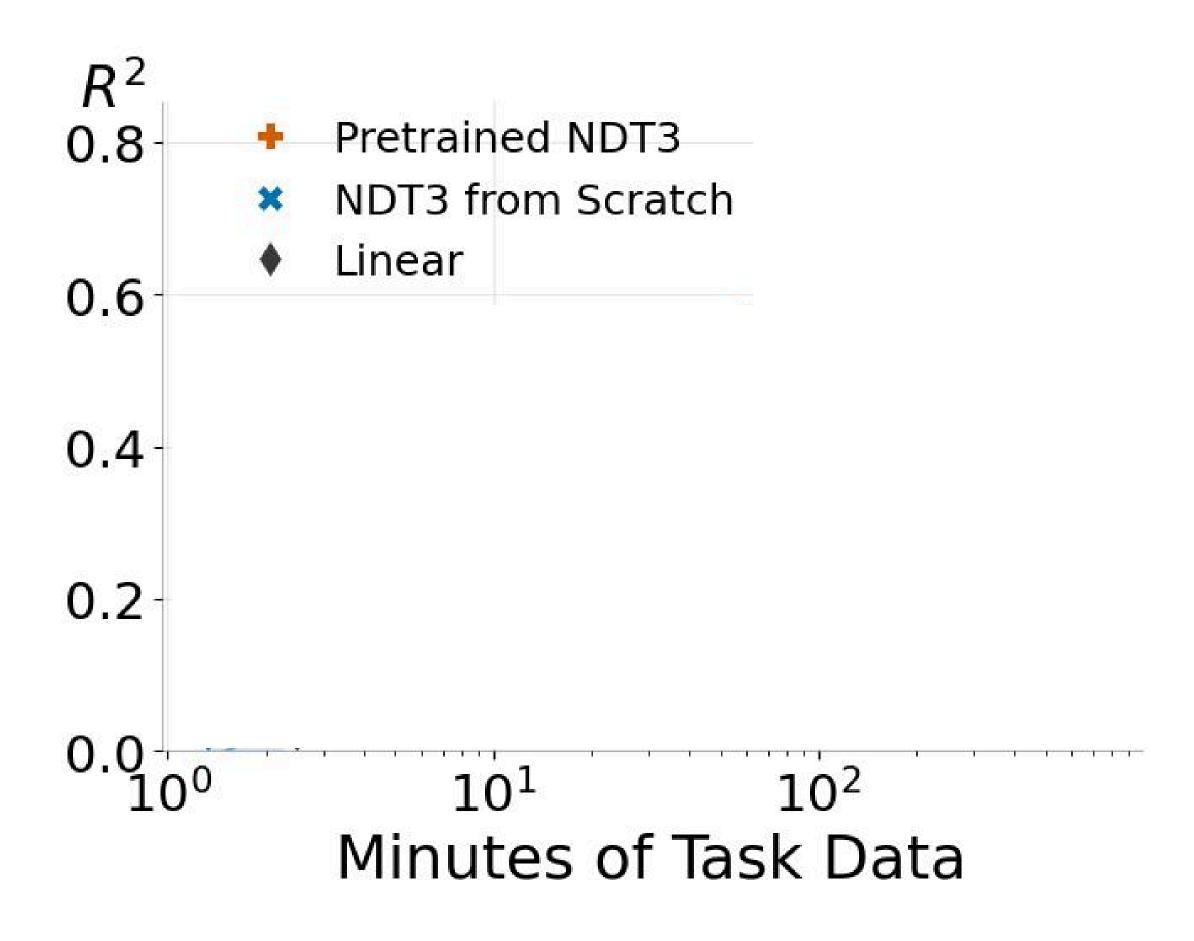
Quantifying downstream scaling gains across tasks



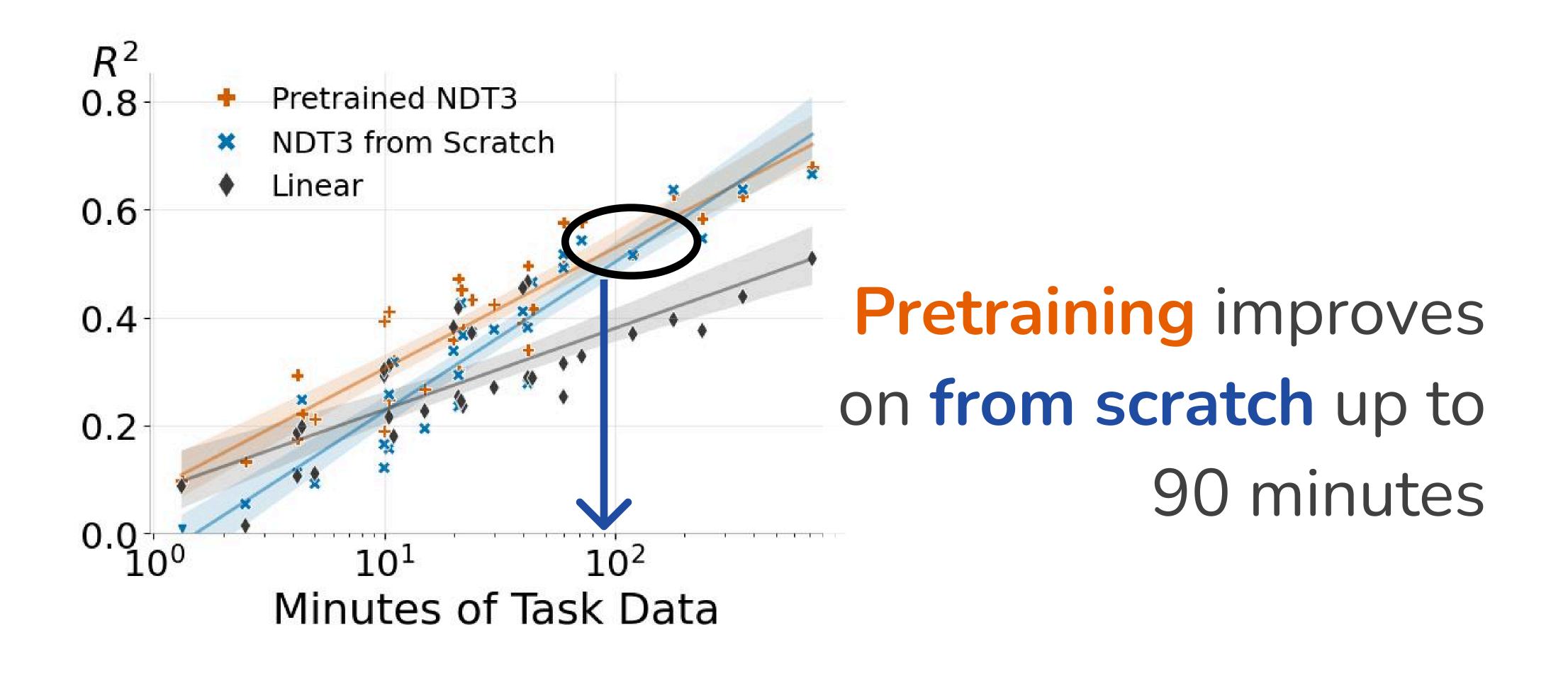
Quantifying downstream scaling gains across tasks



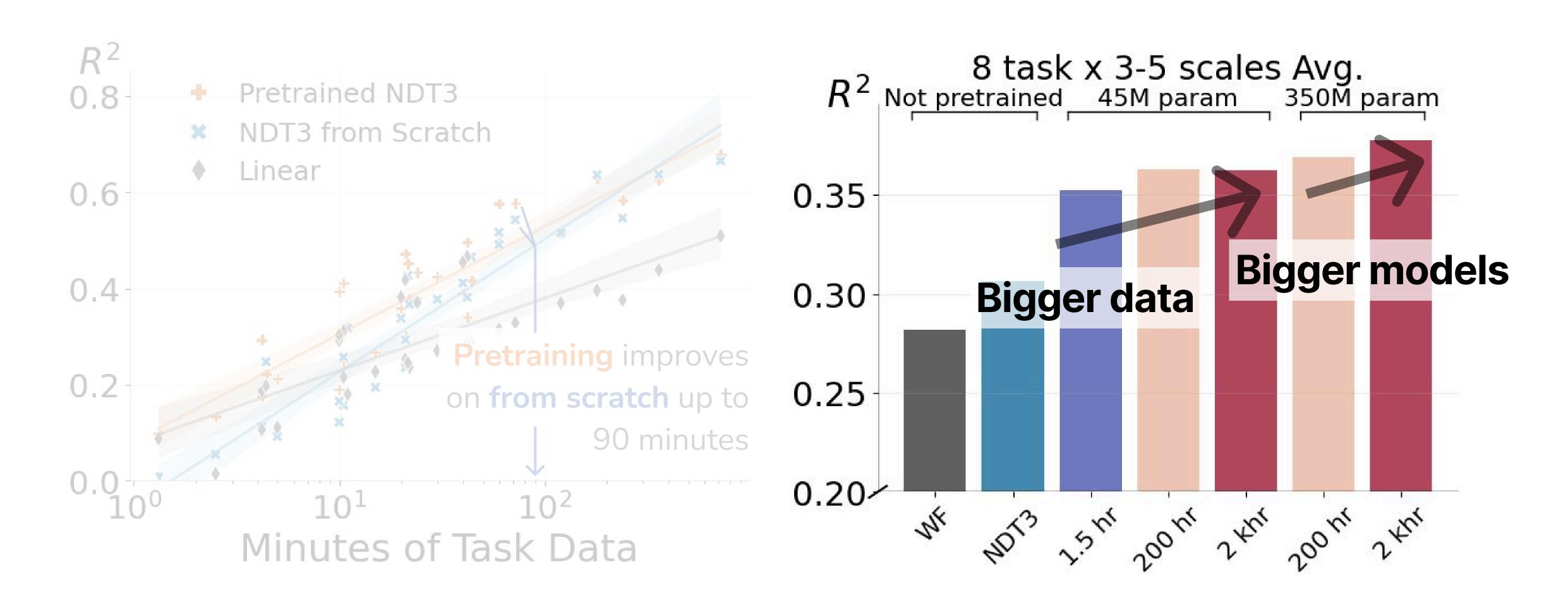
Quantifying downstream scaling gains on 8 datasets



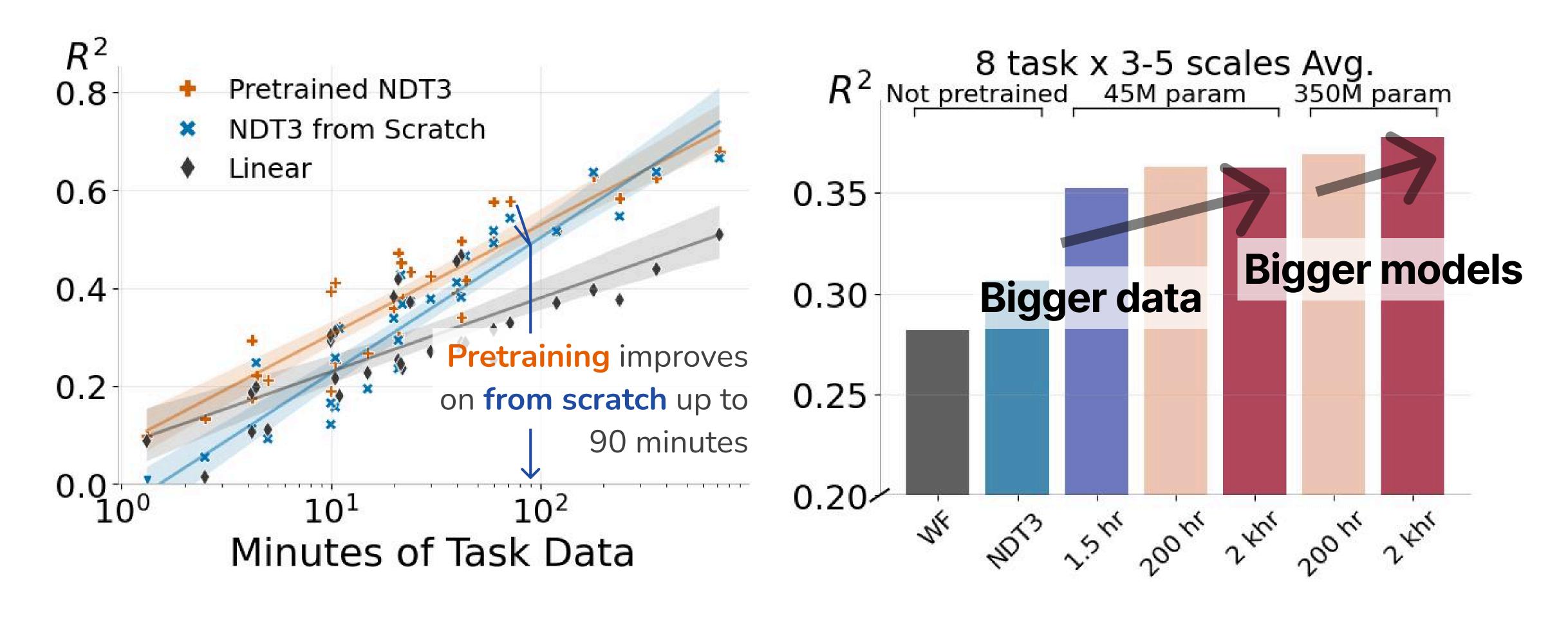
Quantifying downstream scaling gains on 8 datasets



Quantifying downstream scaling gains on 8 datasets



NDT has modest practical value for BCI, and scaling likely won't change this.



1. Evaluating* for pragmatics (is hard)

2. Evaluating for generalization

Neural foundation models need evaluations to progress.

1. Evaluating for pragmatics

2. Evaluating for generalization

Pretrain -> Tune A -> Evaluate B

- Ecological covariate shifts
- Angular attractors
- Cursor control

Neural foundation models need evaluations to progress.

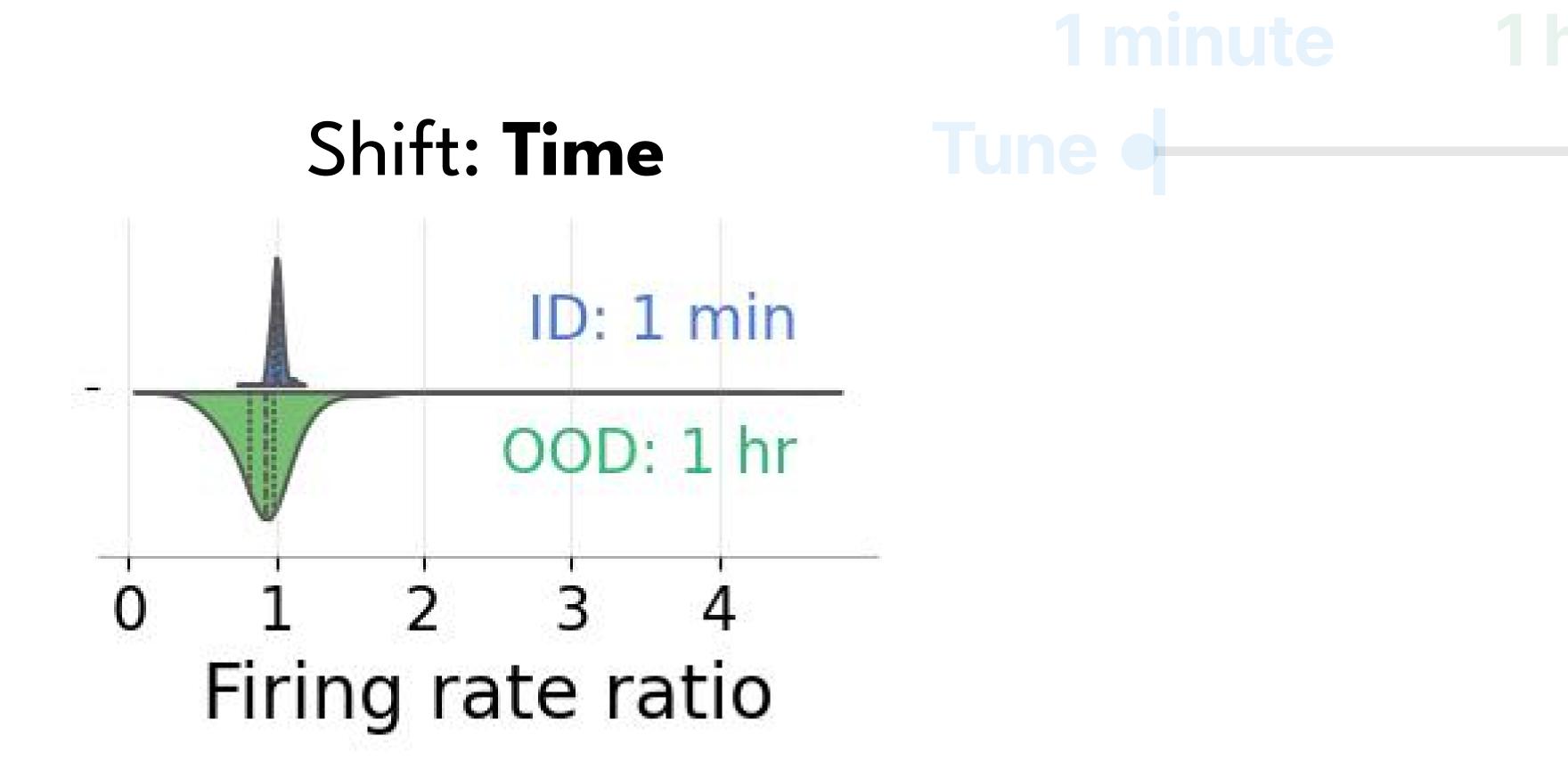
Pretrain \rightarrow Tune A \rightarrow Evaluate B

Ecological covariate shifts

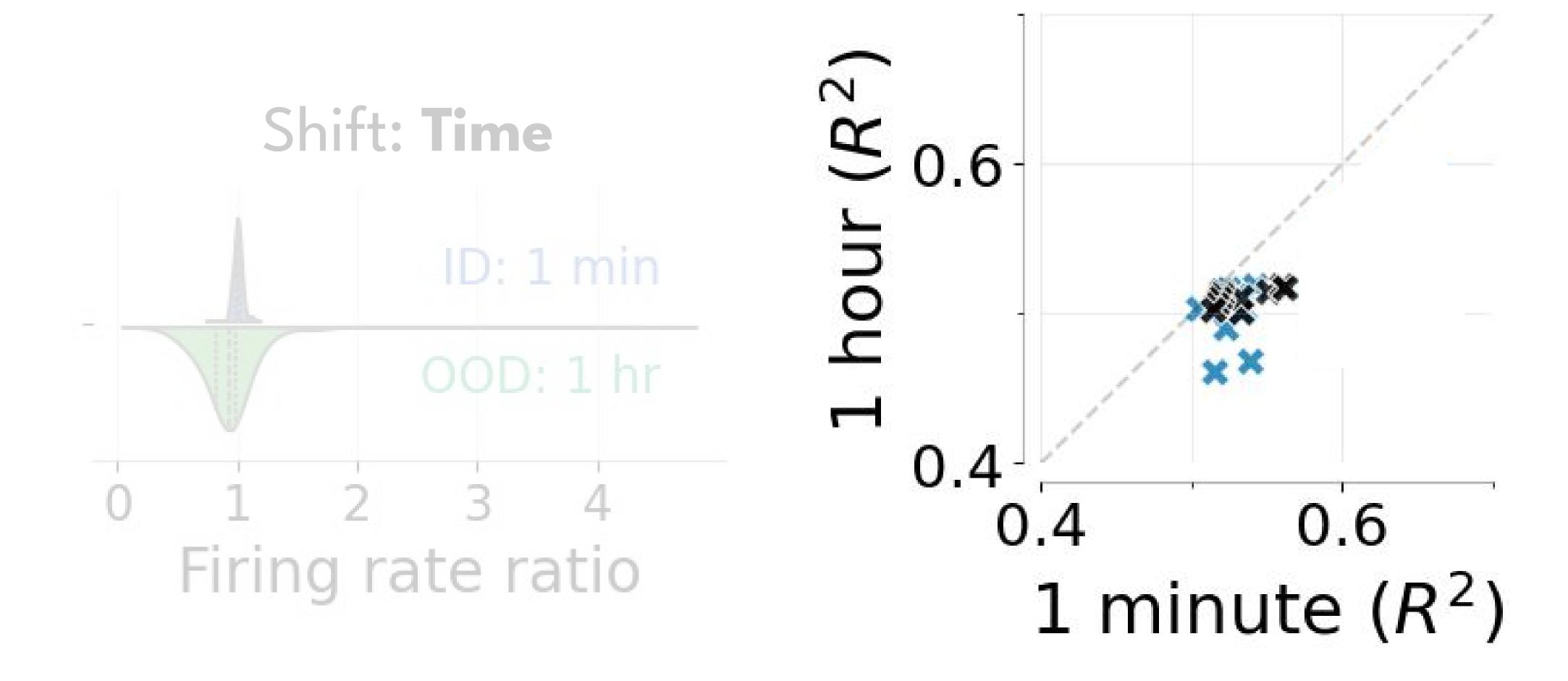
Shift: Time



Ecological covariate shifts



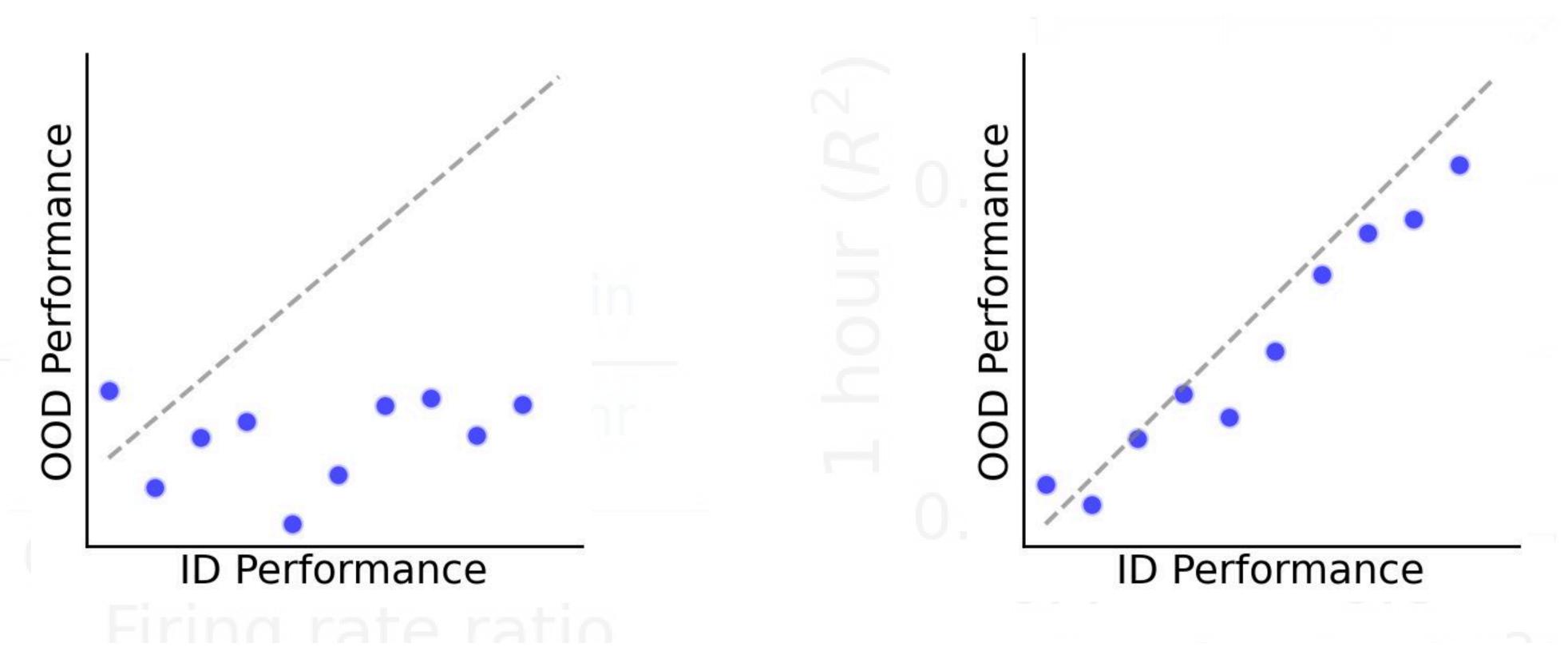
Ecological covariate shifts



★ Wiener Filter ★ Scratch 200hr 45M +2khr 350M

Pretrain \rightarrow Tune A \rightarrow Evaluate B

Ecological covariate shifts

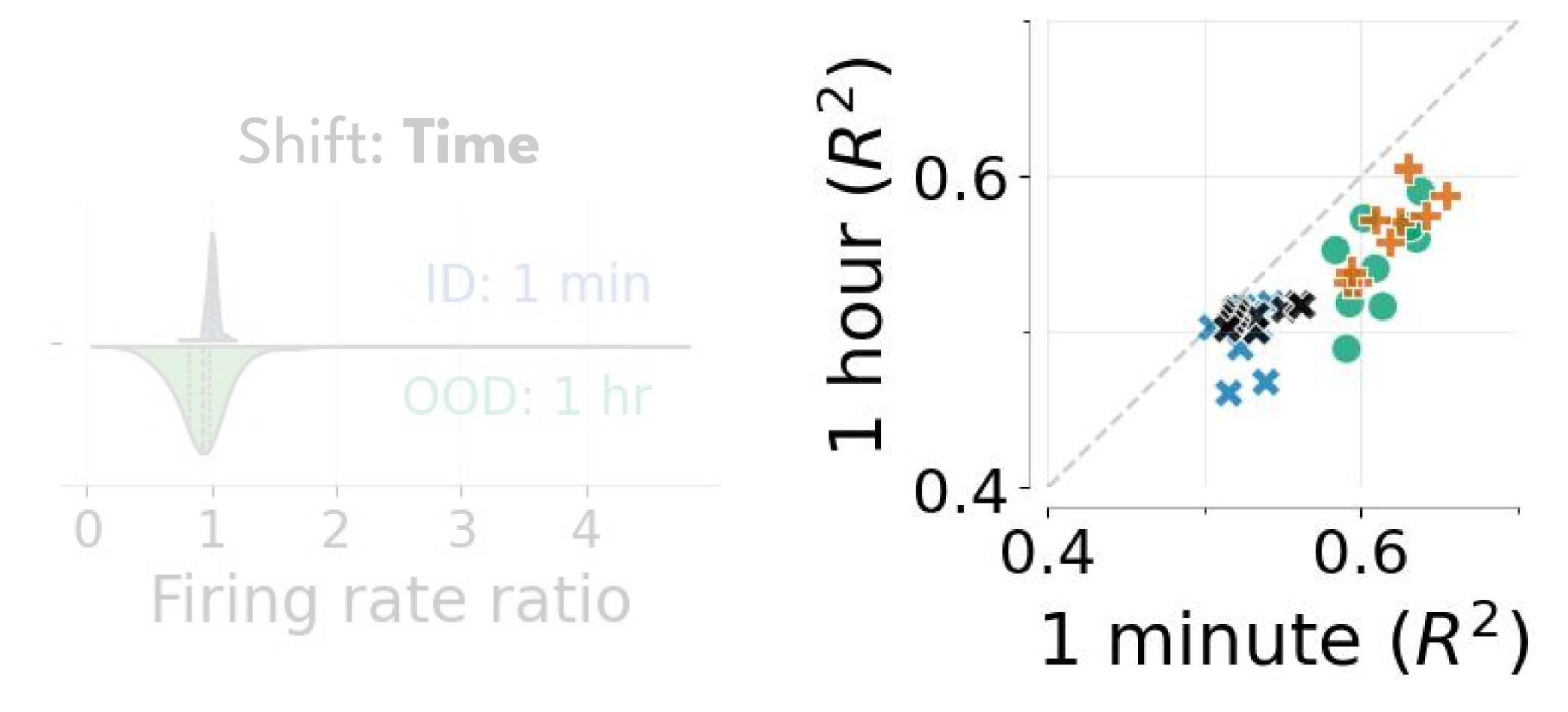


Hypothesis 1: Fragile features

Hypothesis 2: Robust gains

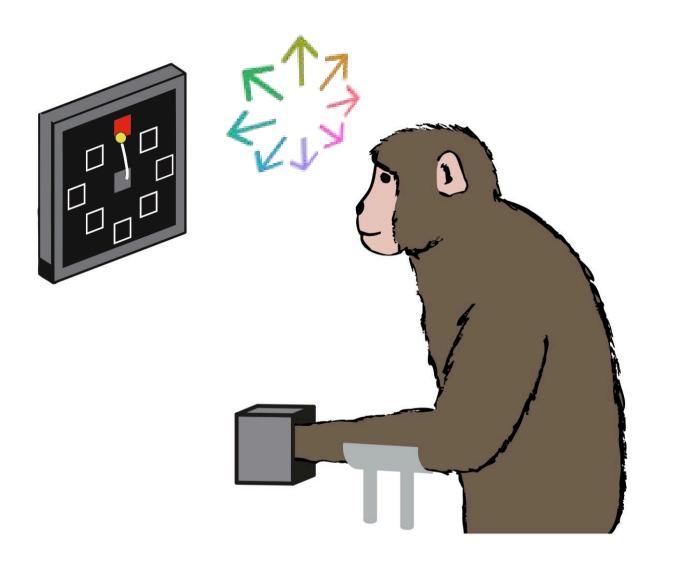


Ecological covariate shifts



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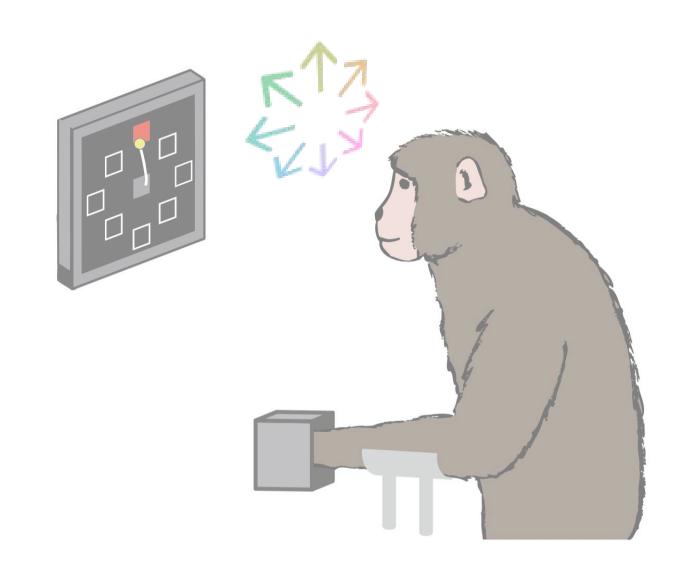
Angular attractors: Probing for "qualitative priors"

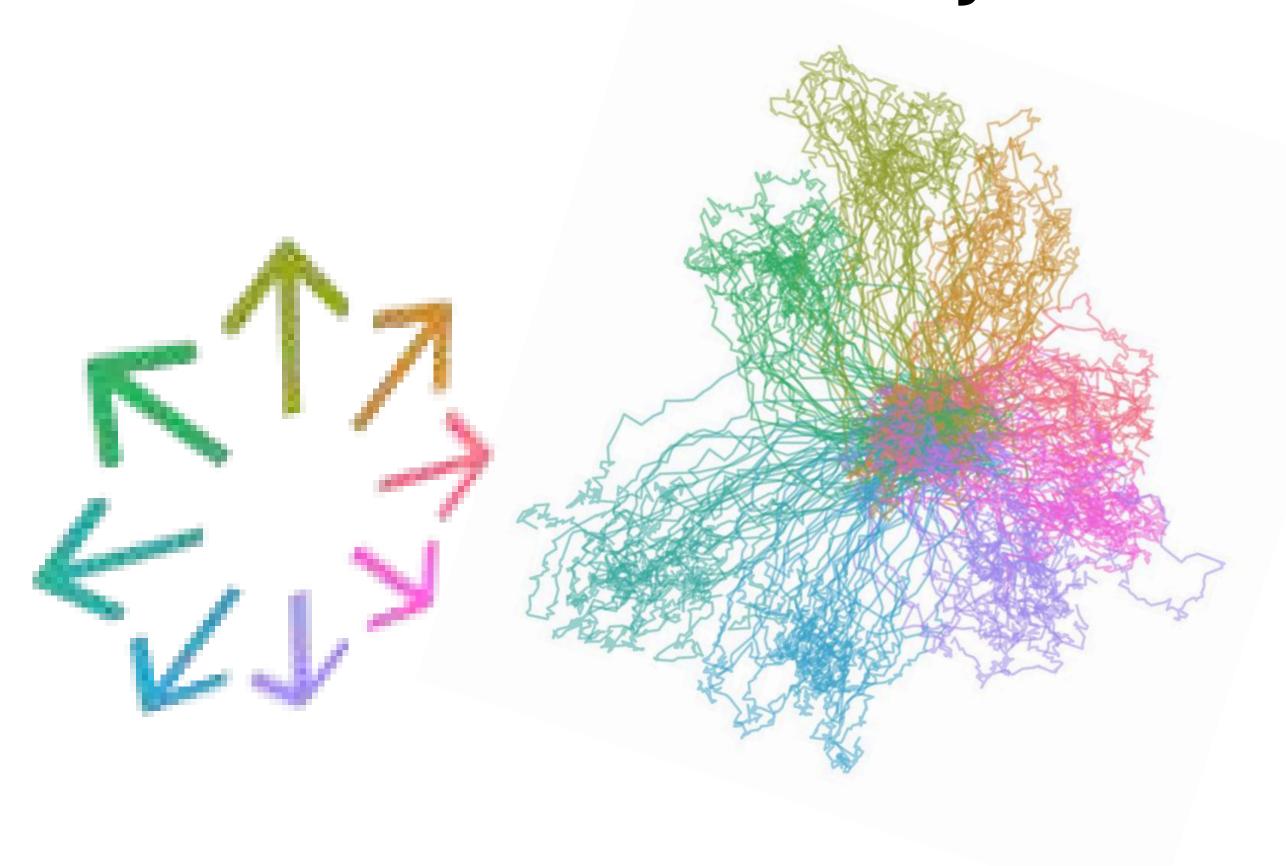


Pretrain -> Tune A -> Evaluate B

Angular attractors

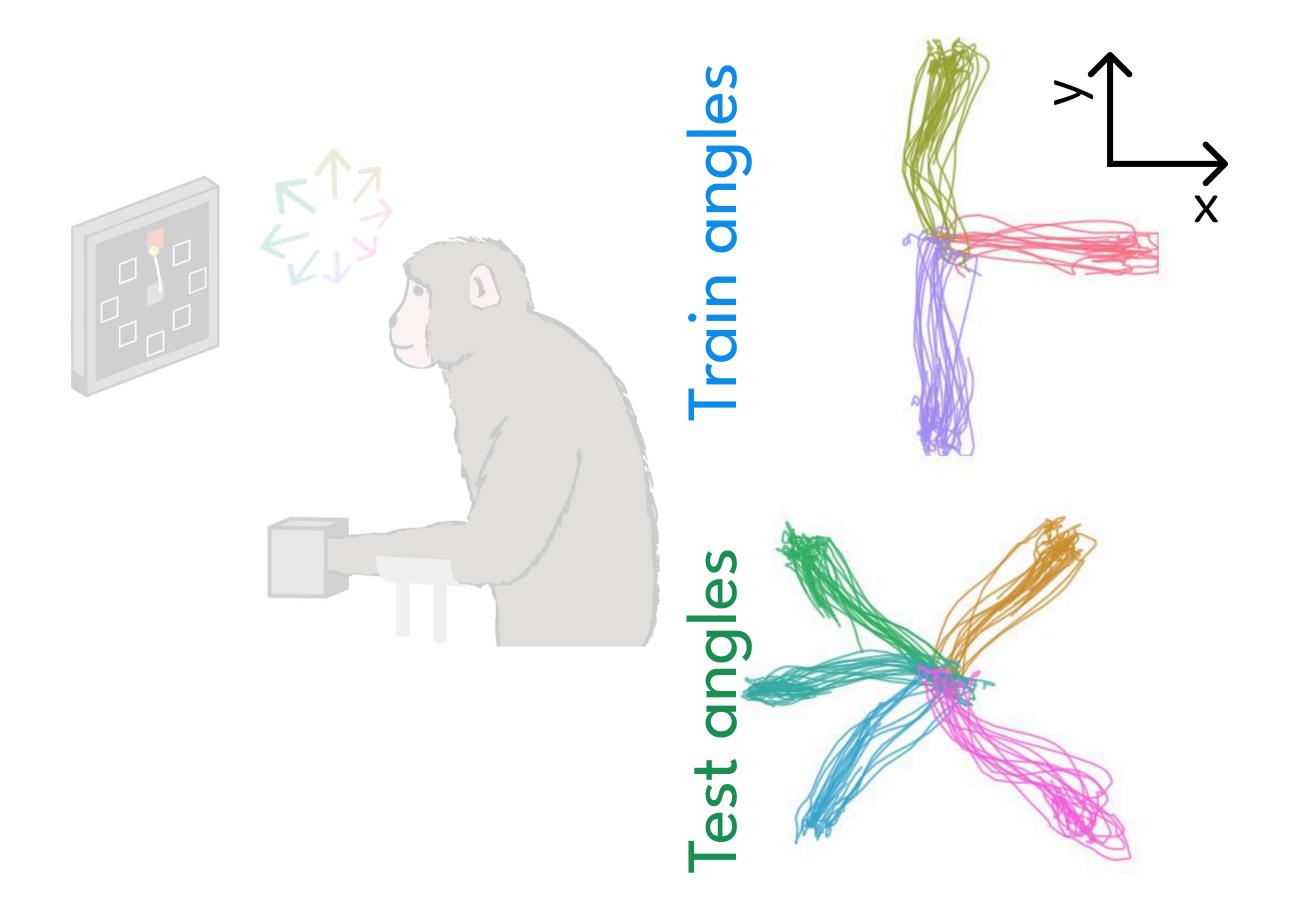
PCA + LDA Trajectories

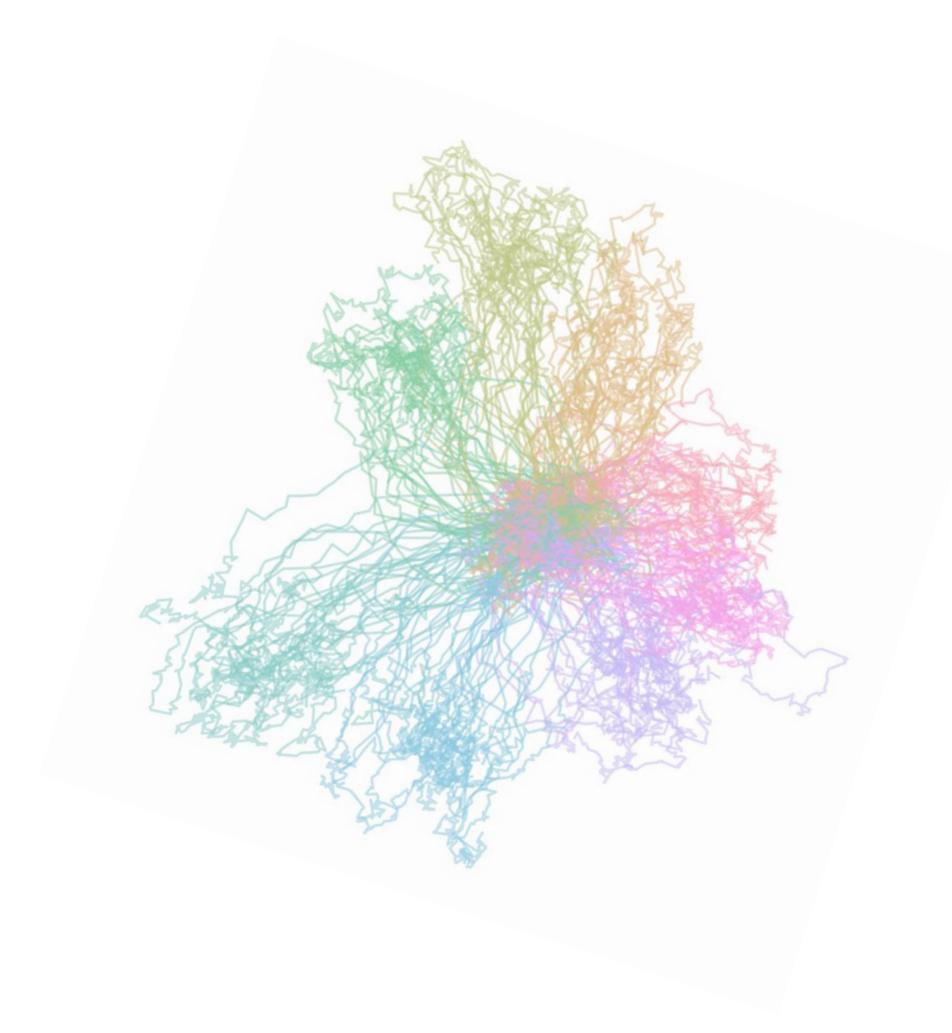




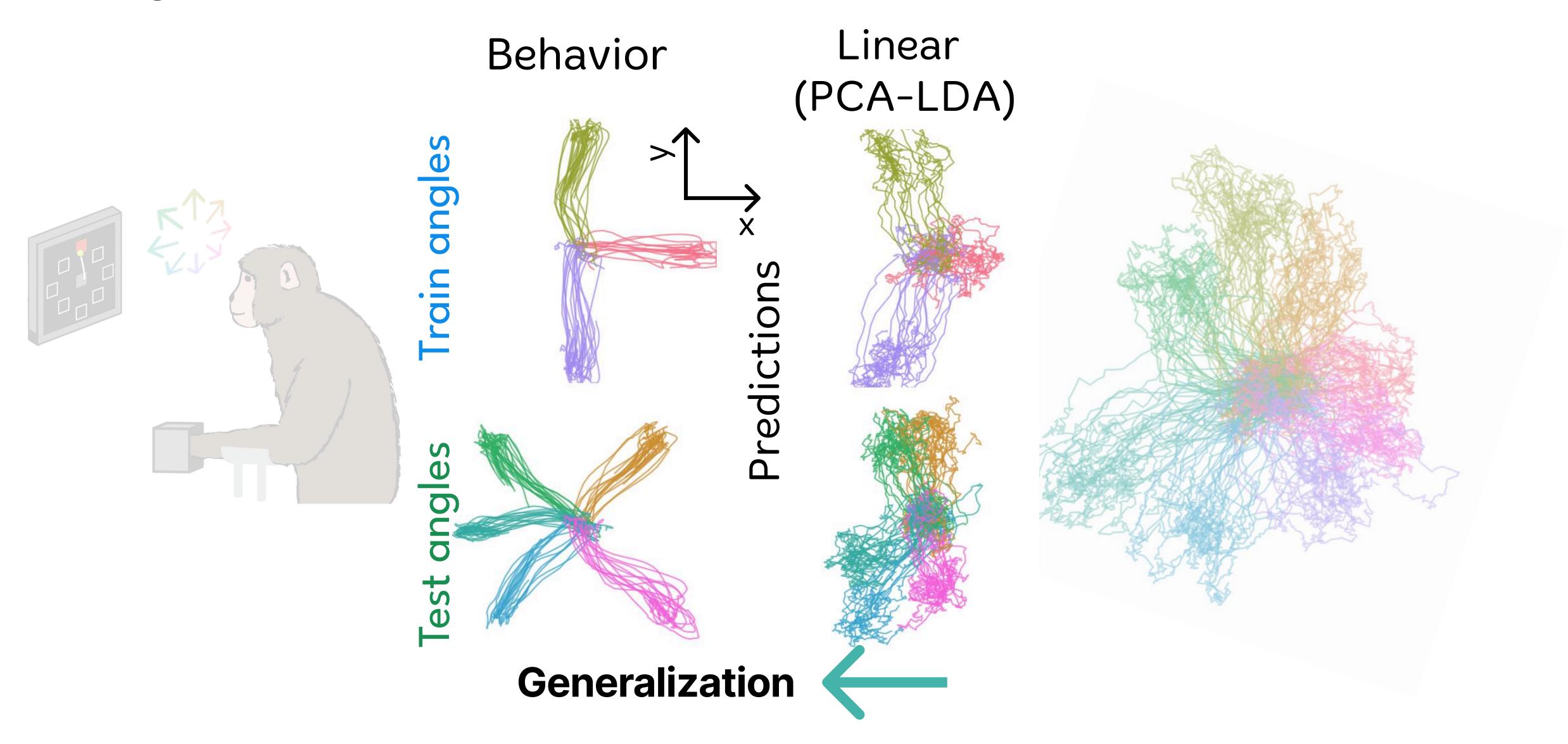
Angular attractors

Behavior

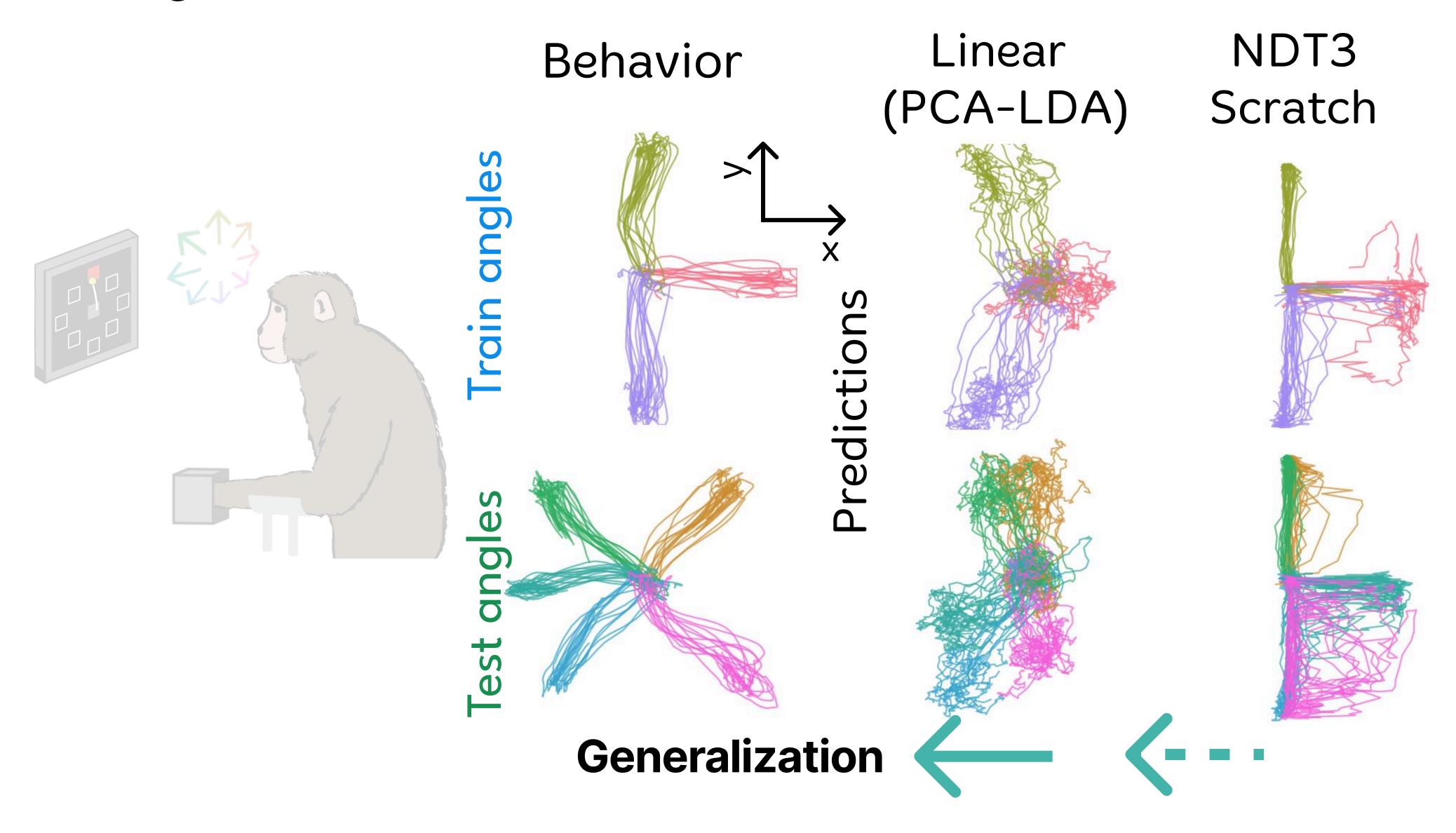




Angular attractors

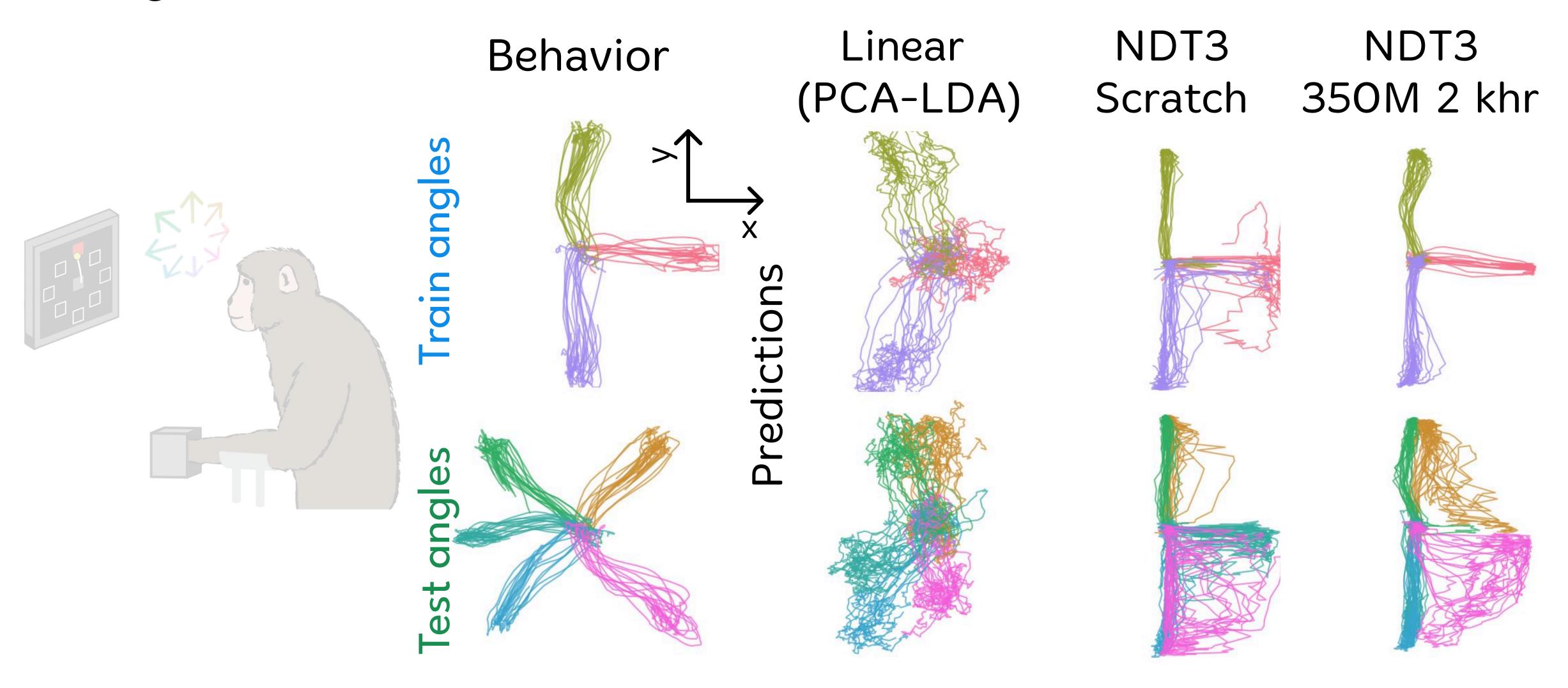


Angular attractors



Pretrain \rightarrow Tune A \rightarrow Evaluate B

Angular attractors



Angular attractors



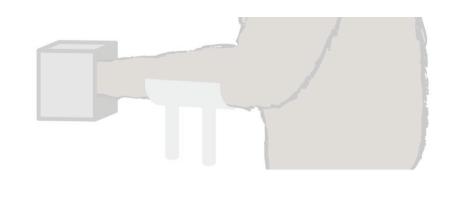


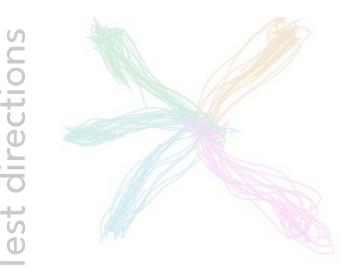
NDT3 350M 2 khr

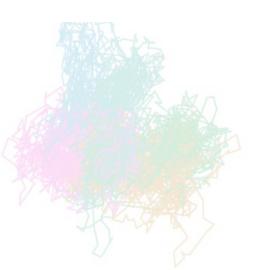


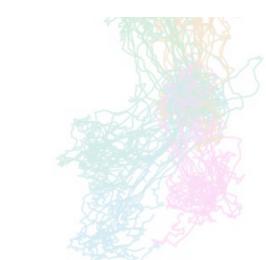


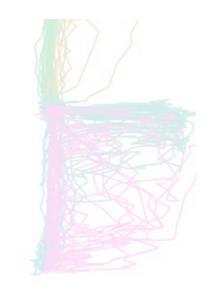
- Model has failed to learn prior
- Fine-tuning alone **fails to surface** priors (Post-training?)

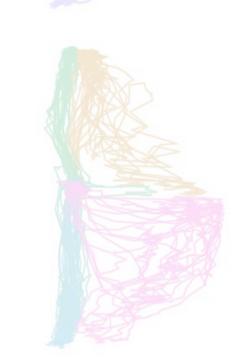












Cursor control

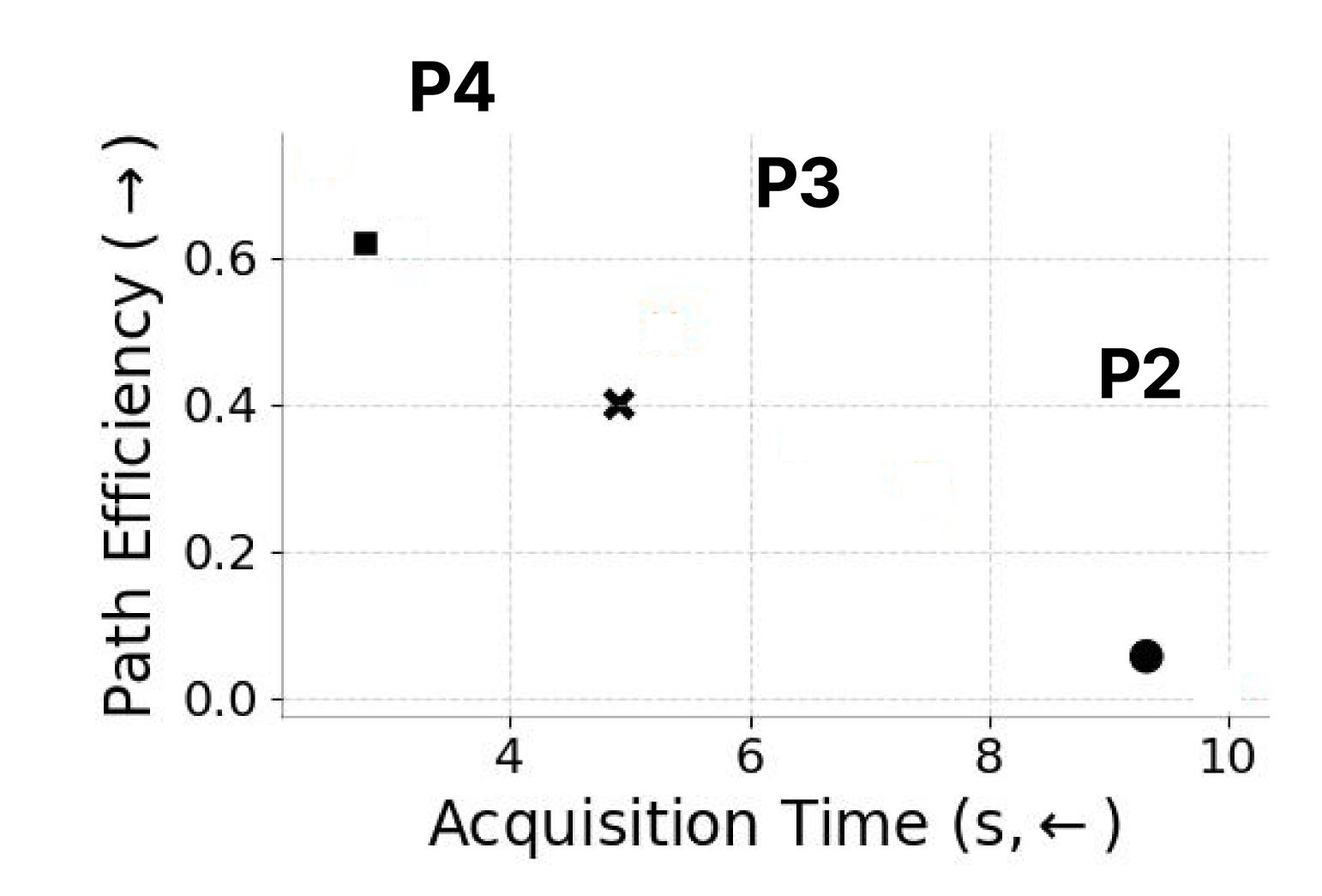
Tune A

Open loop calibration (~1 minute)

Evaluate B (Control)	

Cursor control

Linear (iOLE)

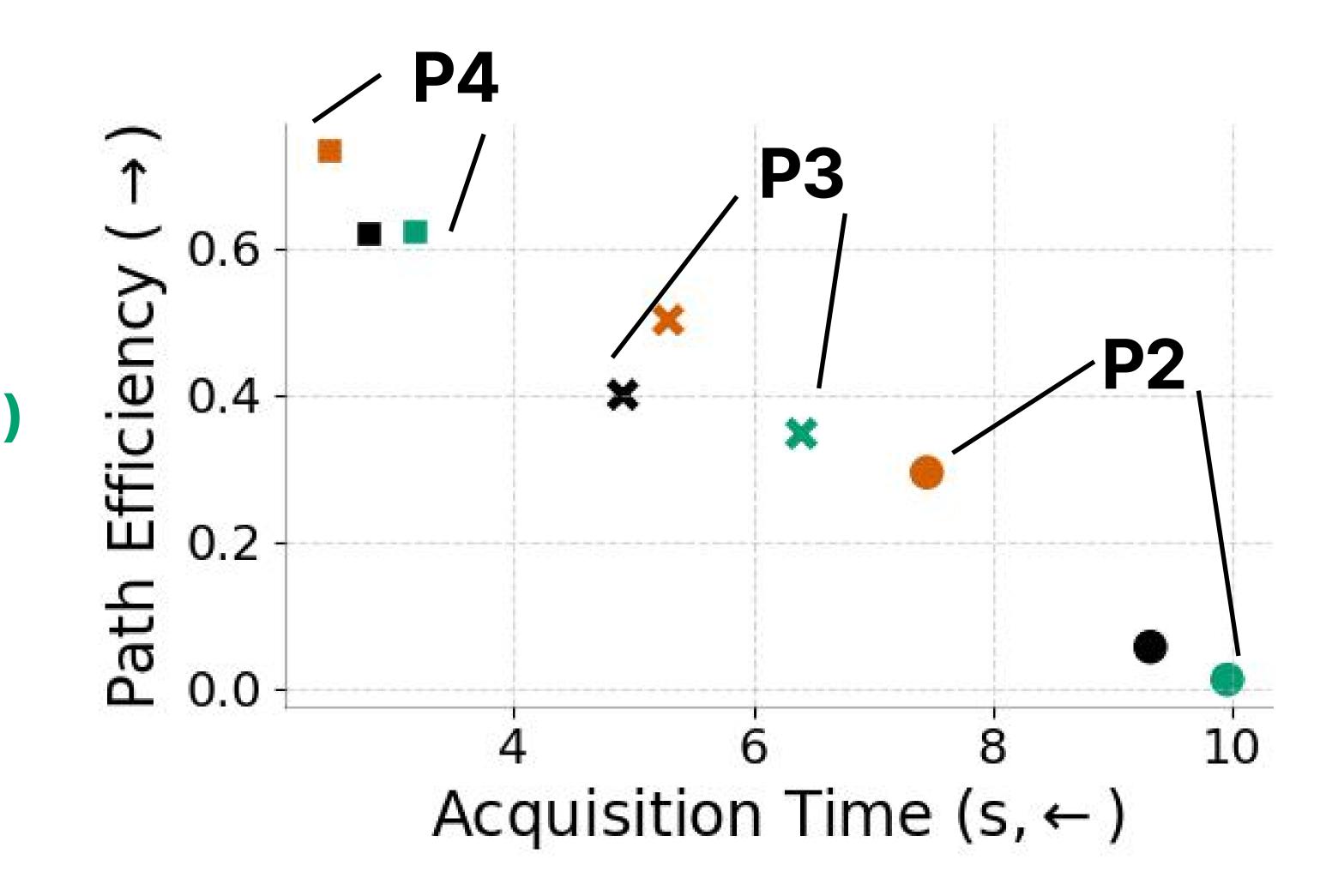


Cursor control

Linear (iOLE)

NDT Base (200hr 45M)

NDT Big (2khr 350M)



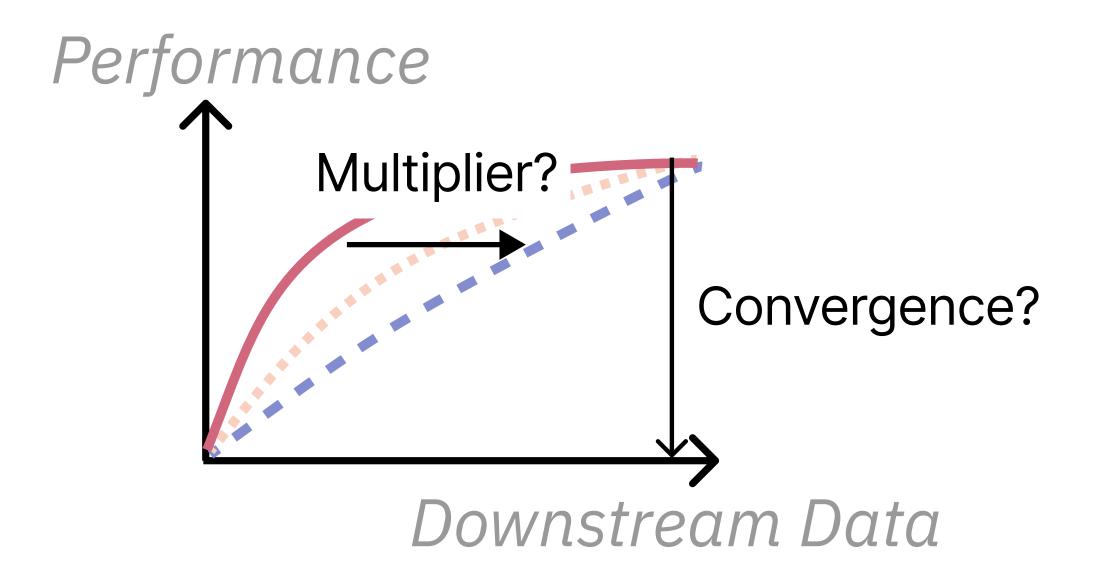
Pragmatics

Generalization

Pragmatics

Generalization

 Pretraining gain should be measured over realistic ranges



Pragmatics

 Pretraining gain should be measured over realistic ranges

Performance Multiplier? Convergence? Downstream Data

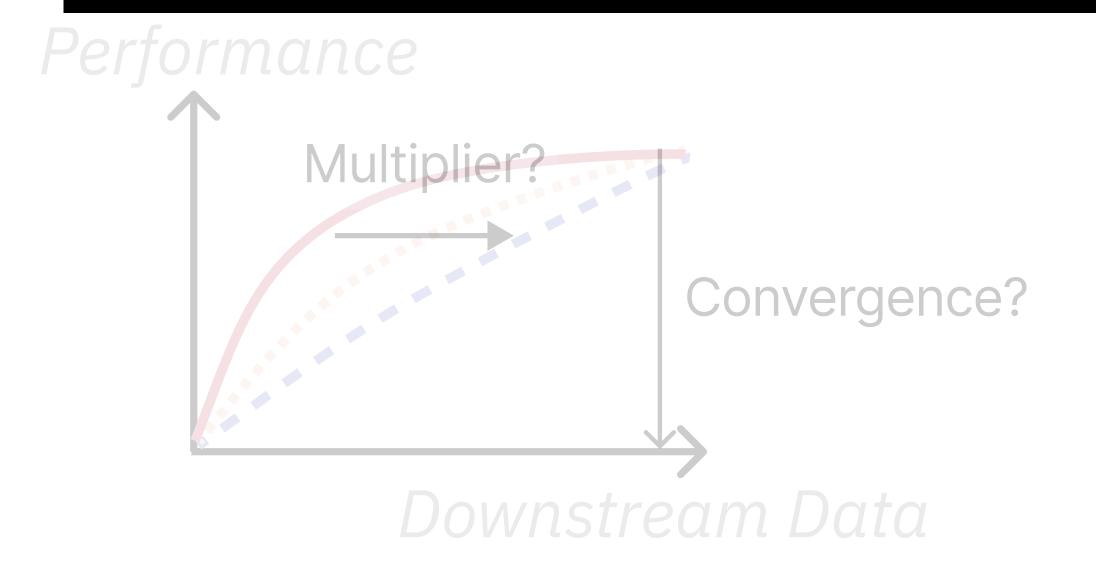
Generalization

- Downstream often needs generalization
- Targeted probes can surface challenges that scaling will not resolve.

Pragmatics

Generalization

Evaluations define progress in neural foundation models.

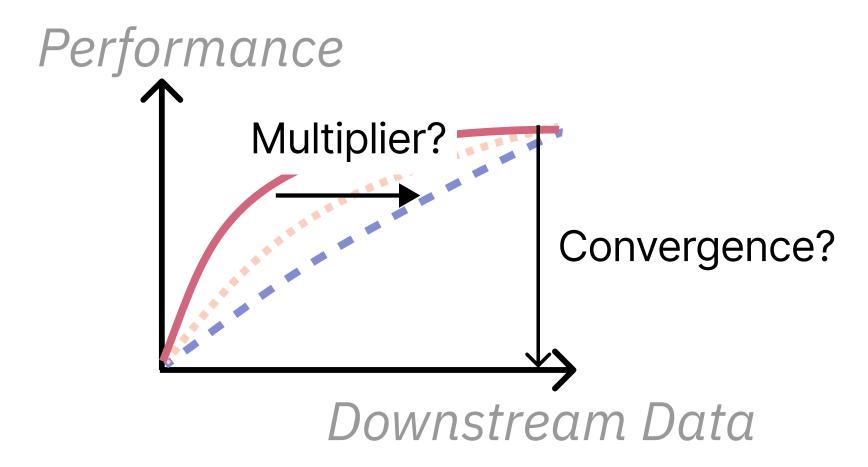


resolve.

Pretrain -> Tune A -> Evaluate B

Pragmatics

 Pretraining gain should be measured over realistic ranges



Generalization

- Downstream will need generalization
- Targeted probes can surface challenges that scaling will not resolve.

Pretrain — Tune A — Evaluate B













