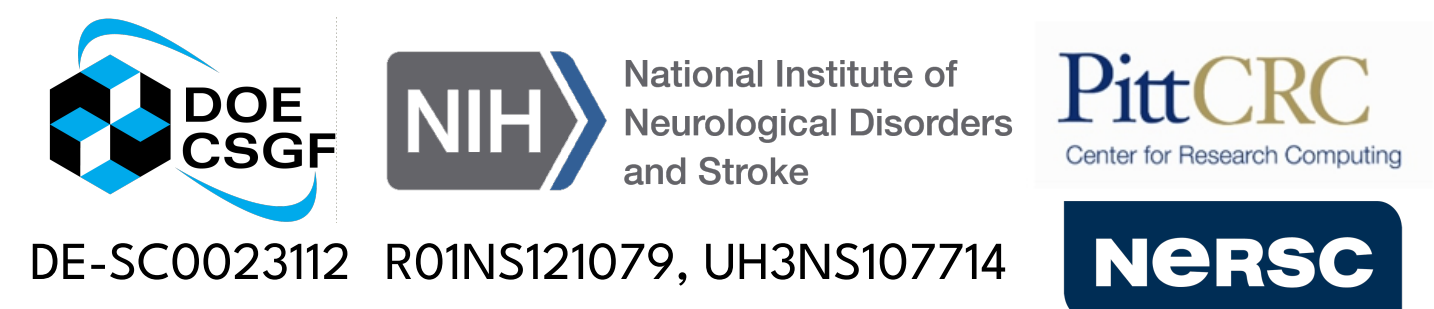


# Neural Data Transformer 3: A Generalist Motor Decoder



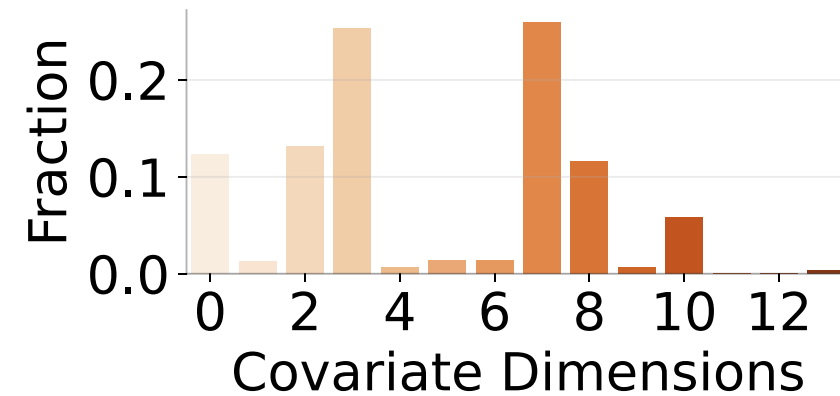
Joel Ye<sup>1,2,4</sup>, Fabio Rizzoglio<sup>7</sup>, Adam Smoulder<sup>1</sup>, Hongwei Mao<sup>3</sup>, Xuan Ma<sup>7</sup>, Patrick Marino<sup>3</sup>, Rameed Chowdhury<sup>3</sup>, Dalton Moore<sup>4,6</sup>, Gary Blumenthal<sup>2,3</sup>, William Hockeimer<sup>2,3,4</sup>, Nicolas G. Kunigk<sup>2,3,4</sup>, J. Patrick Mayo<sup>3</sup>, Adam Rouse<sup>5</sup>, Aaron Batista<sup>3</sup>, Steven Chase<sup>4</sup>, Charles Greenspon<sup>4,6</sup>, Lee Miller<sup>4,7</sup>, Nicholas Hatsopoulos<sup>4,6</sup>, Andrew Schwartz<sup>3</sup>, Jennifer L. Collinger<sup>2,3,4</sup>, Leila Wehbe<sup>4</sup>, Robert Gaunt<sup>2,3,4</sup>



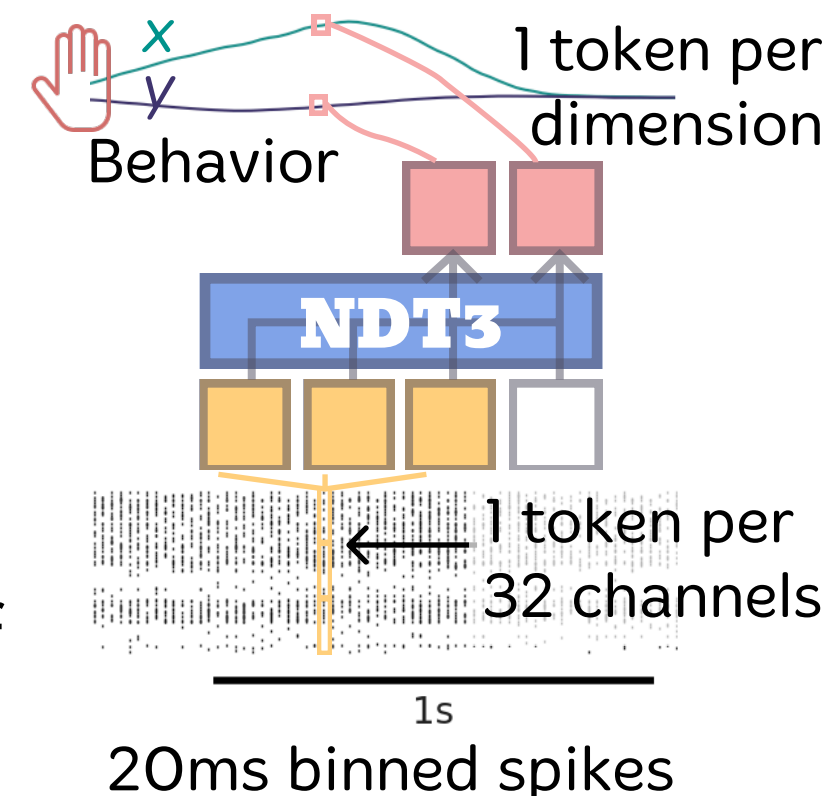
## Methods

### Training on heterogeneous data

Datasets vary in number of recorded neurons and covariates.



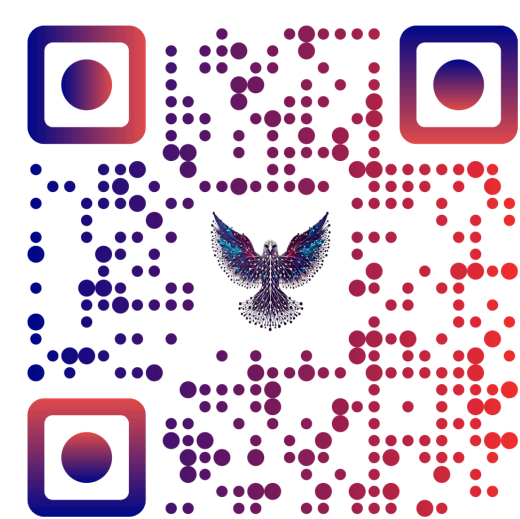
Varied **dimensions** in **data** can be converted to a varied number of **tokens** in a **Transformer**.



Transformer training is highly parallel. Training 350M parameters on 2000 hours of data uses 20K GPU-hours.

### Evaluating decoding on 8 datasets

FALCON benchmark (Karpowicz 24)

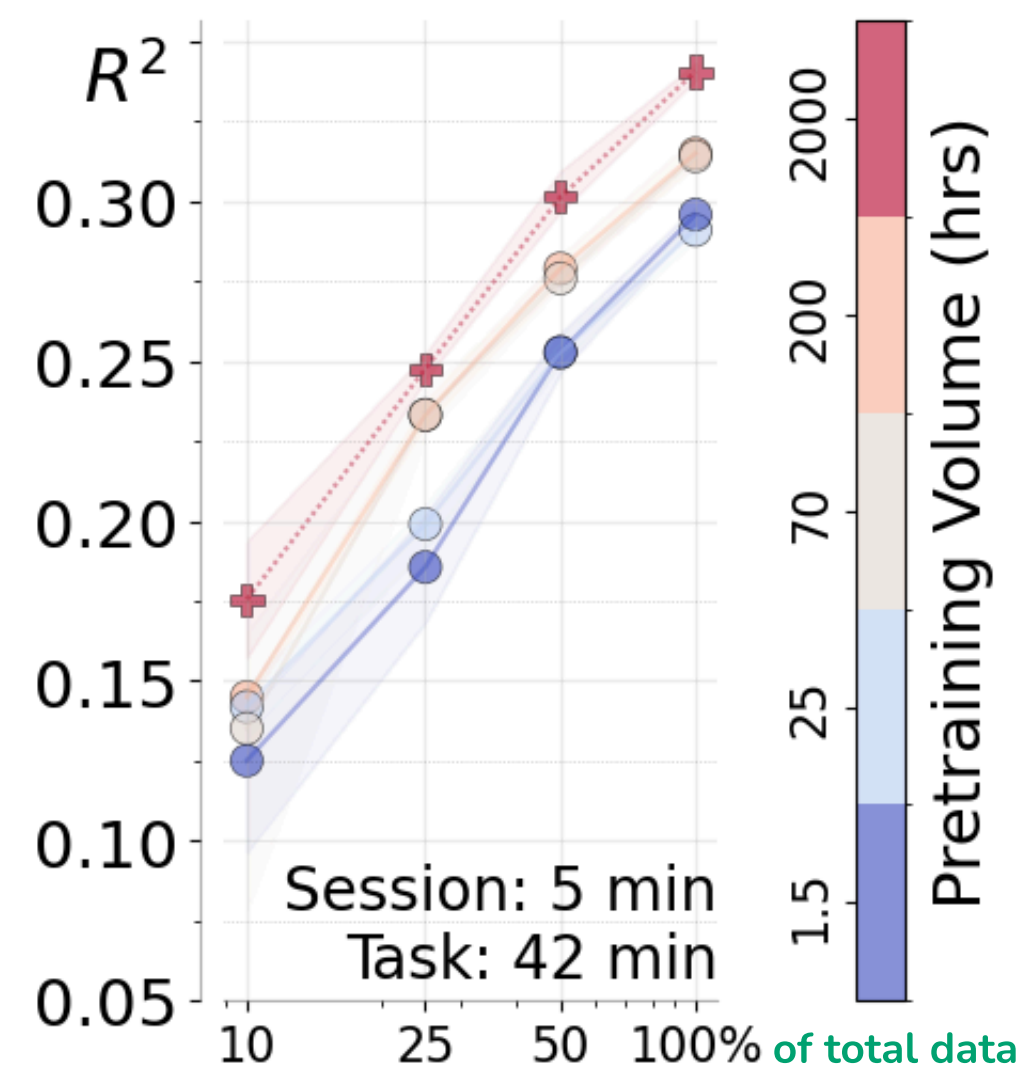


#### Monkey Movement

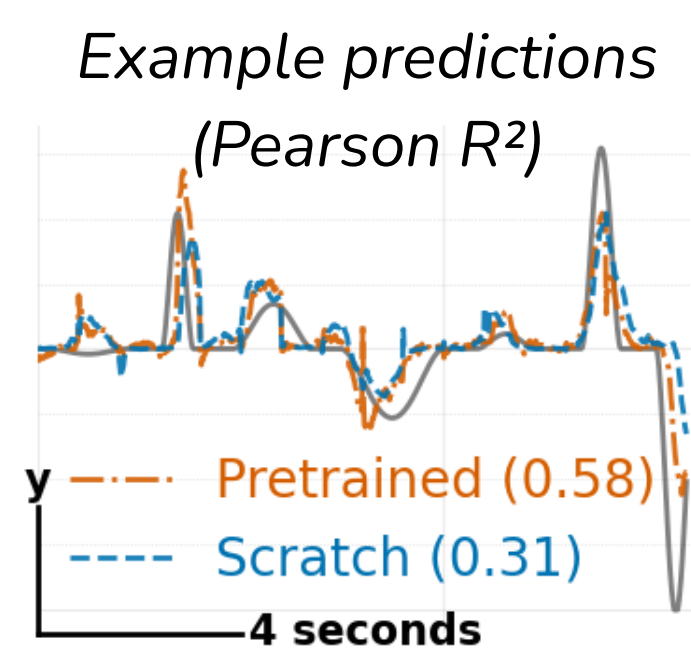
- 1D Critical Stability Task
- 2D Finger Pose
- 2D Self-paced reach
- 16D Reach / Grasp EMG

#### Human iBCI (Open-Loop)

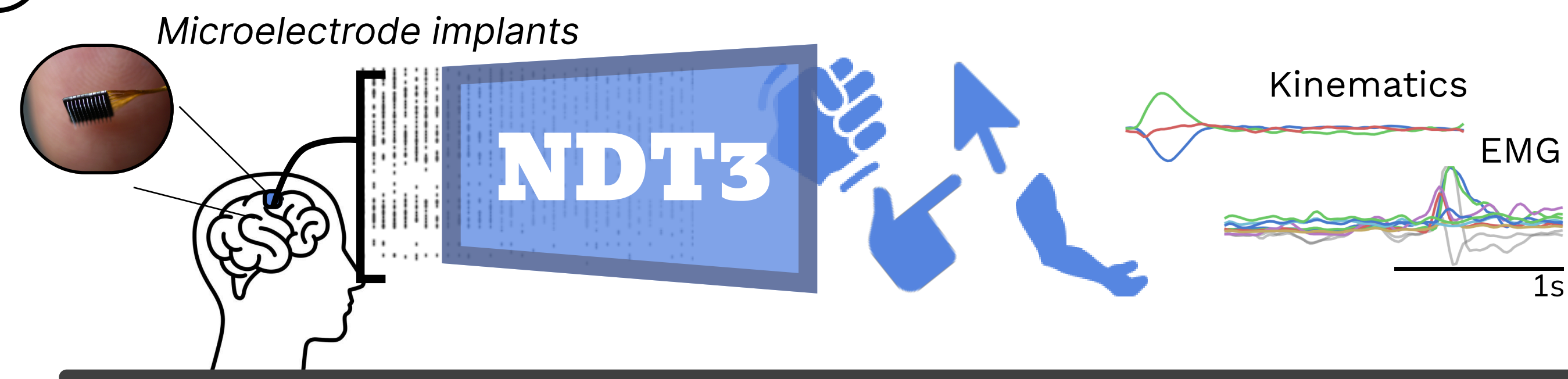
- 1D Grasp Force
- 2D Cursor + Click
- 4D Bimanual Cursor
- 7D Reach / Grasp Kinematics



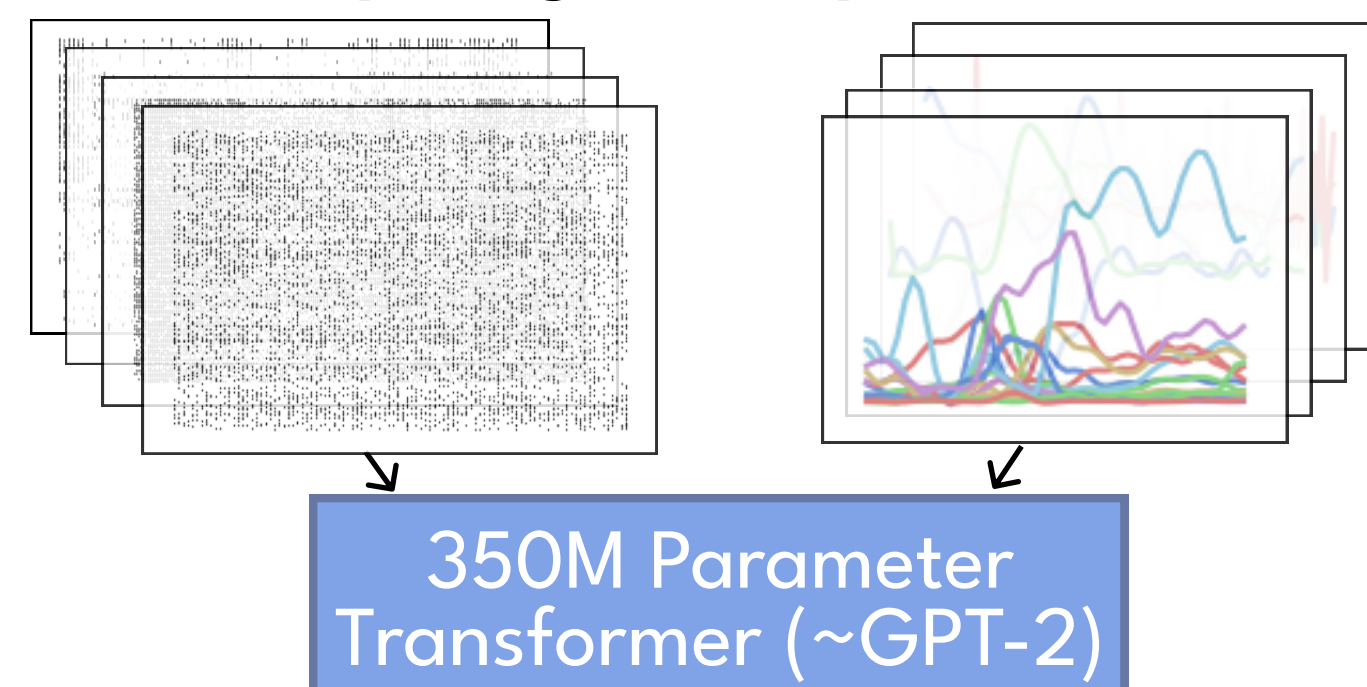
Model must fine-tune to each dataset. We evaluate at **multiple task data scales**.



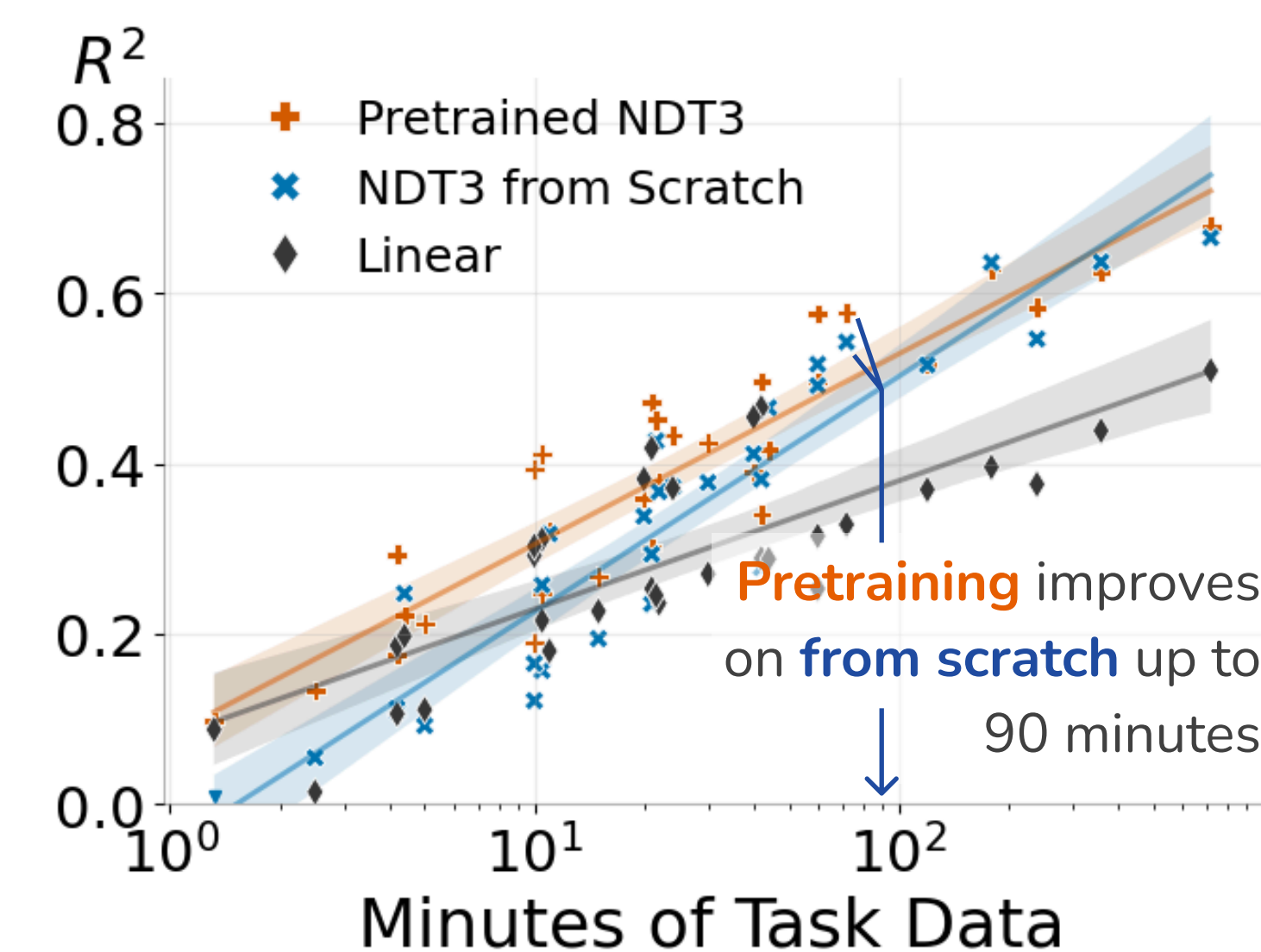
## 1 Can one model provide benefits across individuals and effectors?



2 To do this, we pretrain a deep neural network on **30+ monkeys** and **6 humans** for **2000 hours** of neural spiking activity and behavior.



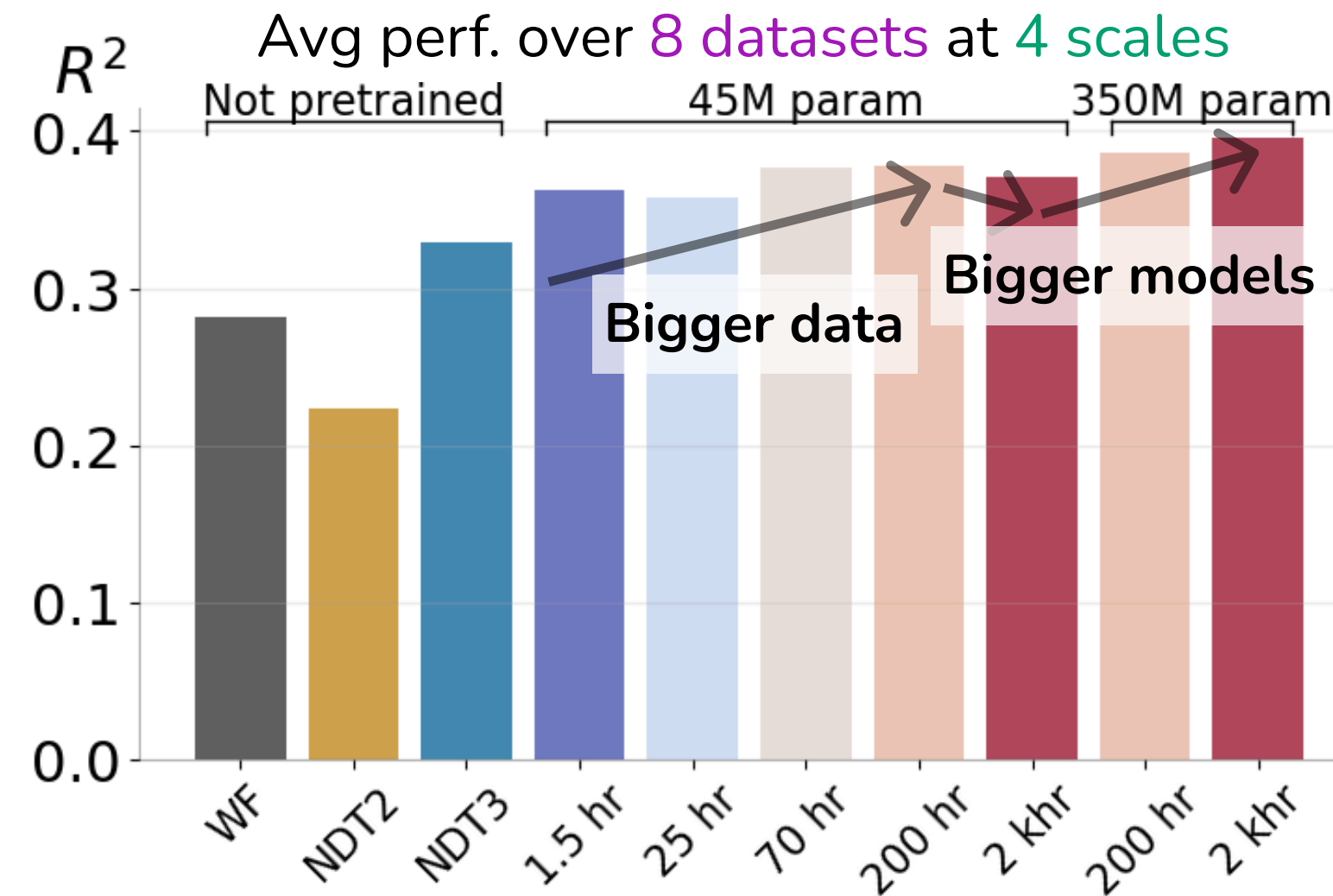
3 This improves data efficiency in decoding new behaviors in new individuals.



## 4 Take-Home Message

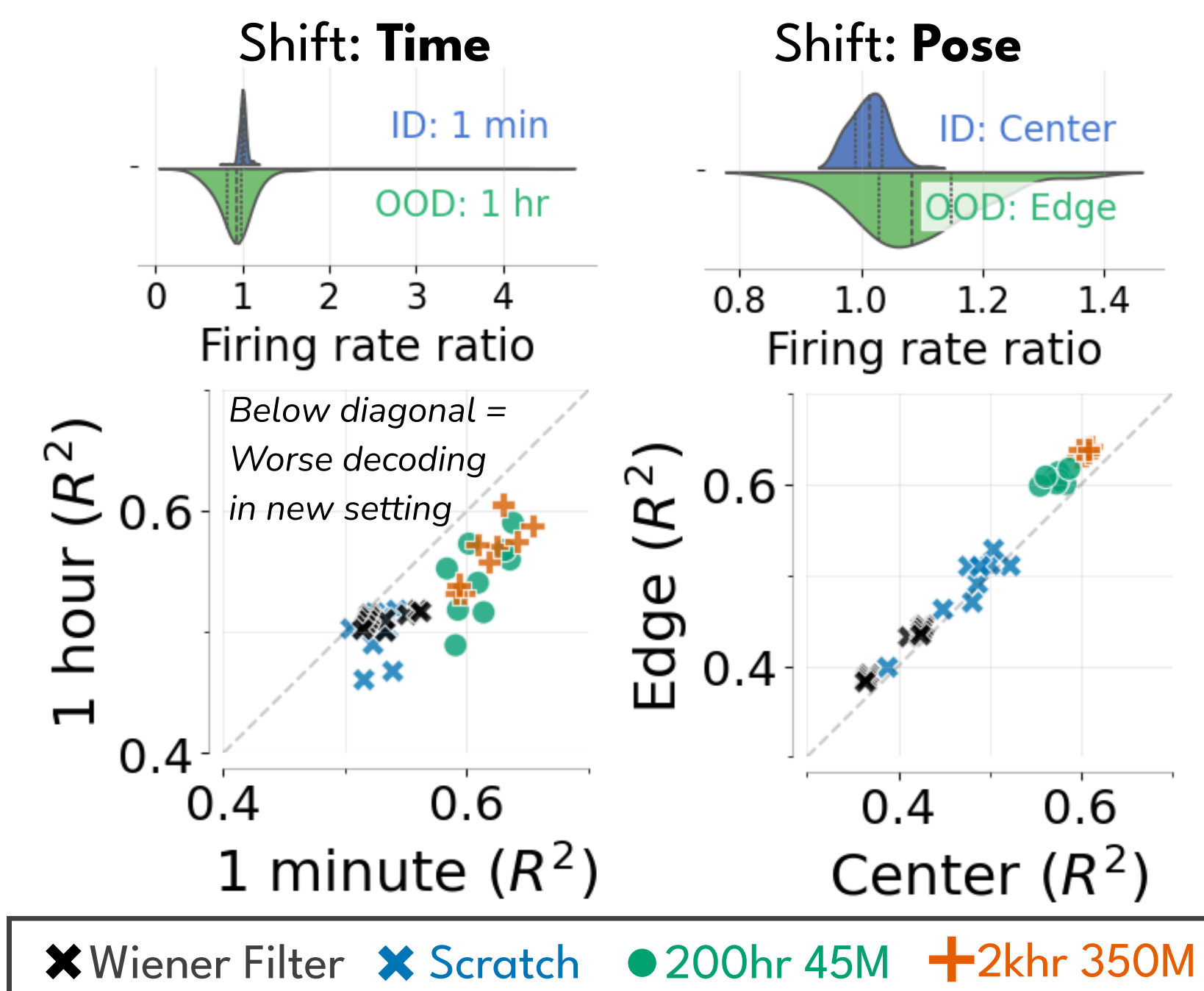
NDT3 benefits low-data decoding on many tasks.

Scaling more may further improve some tasks, but will require larger models.

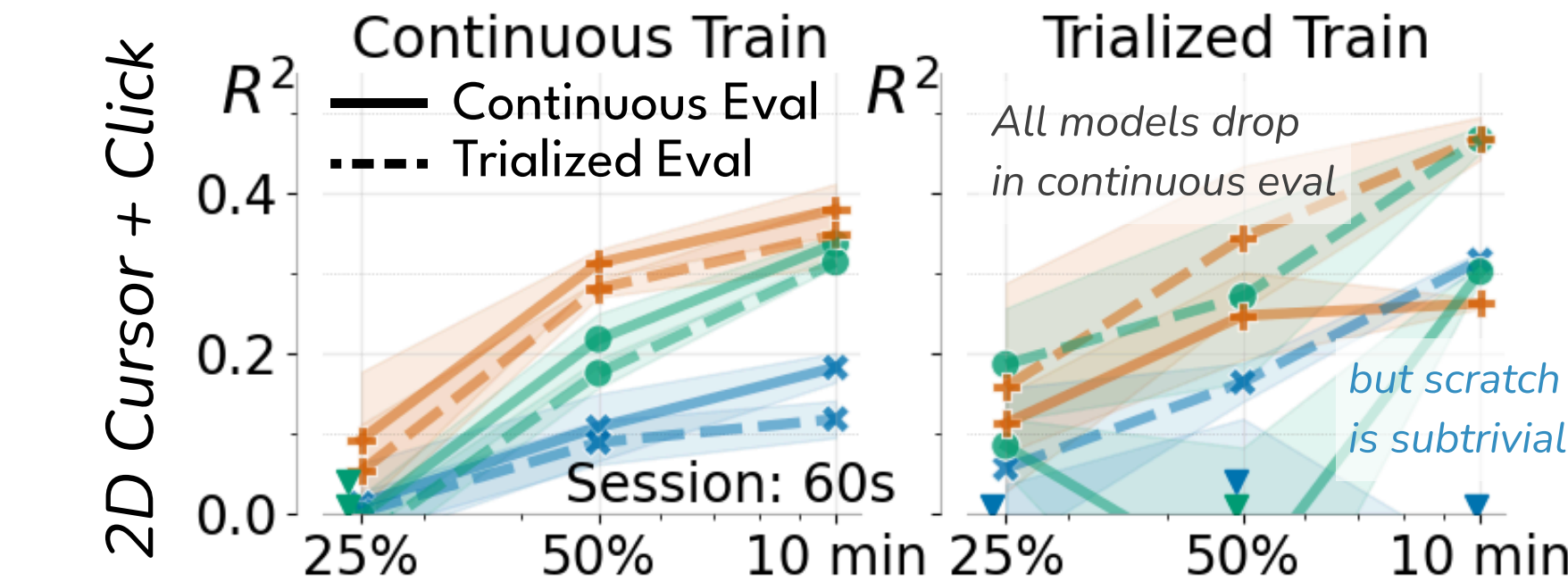


## Model Benefits

Pretraining gains persist through changes in neural firing patterns in reaching tasks.



Pretrained NDT3 resists overfit to trial structure



Pretraining benefits decoding outside motor cortex

