



Cortical hand movement prosthetics

Hans Scherberger

Neural Horizons:
Future Panorama within Brain-Machine Interfaces
Feb 19, 2025

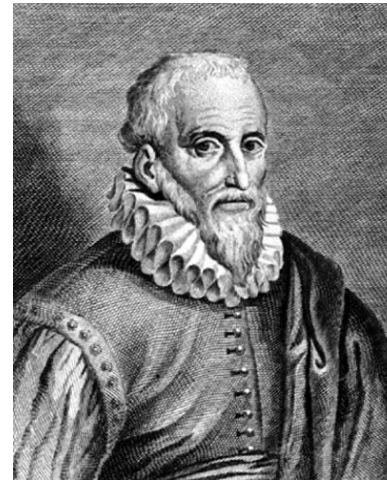
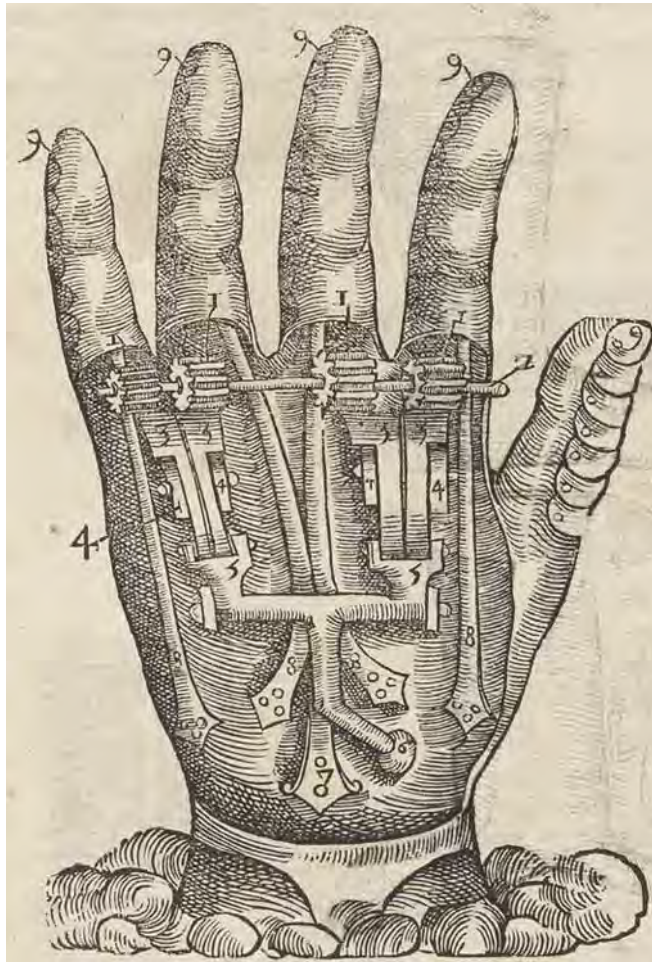
Prosthetics



Jason Isaacs' Captain Hook (2003)

- Replacement of lost limbs
- Usually prostheses can only partial replace lost function
- Functional enhancement ?

Ambroise Paré's prosthetic hand (1575)



Ambroise Paré (1510–1590)
French Barber-Surgeon
“Je le pansai, Dieu le guérit”
("I bandaged him and God healed him")

‘Le Petit Lorrain’ prosthetic hand.

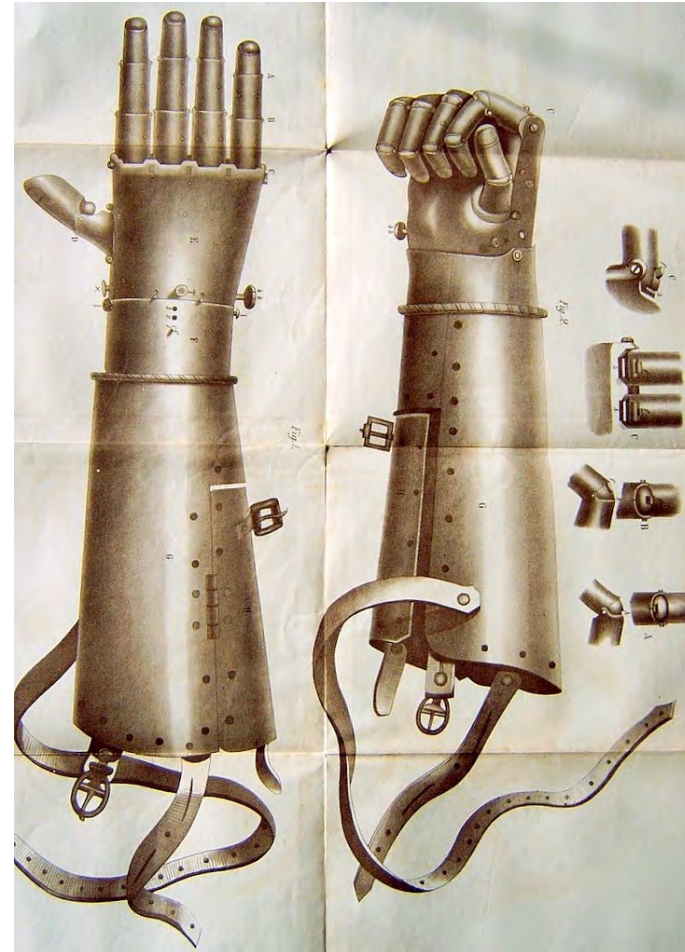
In: Les oeuvres d’Ambroise Paré 1575

www.nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/historicalanatomies/home.html

The iron hand of Goetz of Berlichingen (1504)



- Museum:
Götzenburg Castle
(Jagsthausen)



Muscle-driven arm prostheses (~1915)



- Ferdinand Sauerbruch and
- Aurel Stodola, ETH Zürich

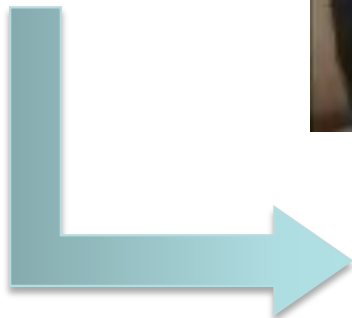


Myoelectric hand (after ~1945)



(Otto Bock, Germany)

Myographic electrodes



Electric hand prosthesis

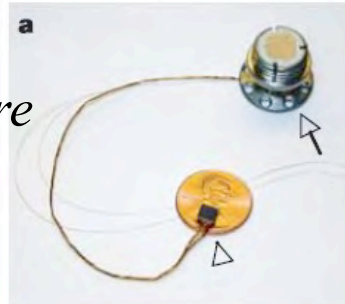
Robotic hands



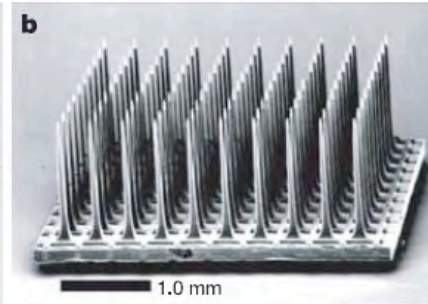
(Shadow Dexterous Hand)

Human brain-machine interface

*Implantierbare
Elektroden*



*Elektroden-
matrix*



*Implantierte
Elektroden*



*Patient im
Experiment*



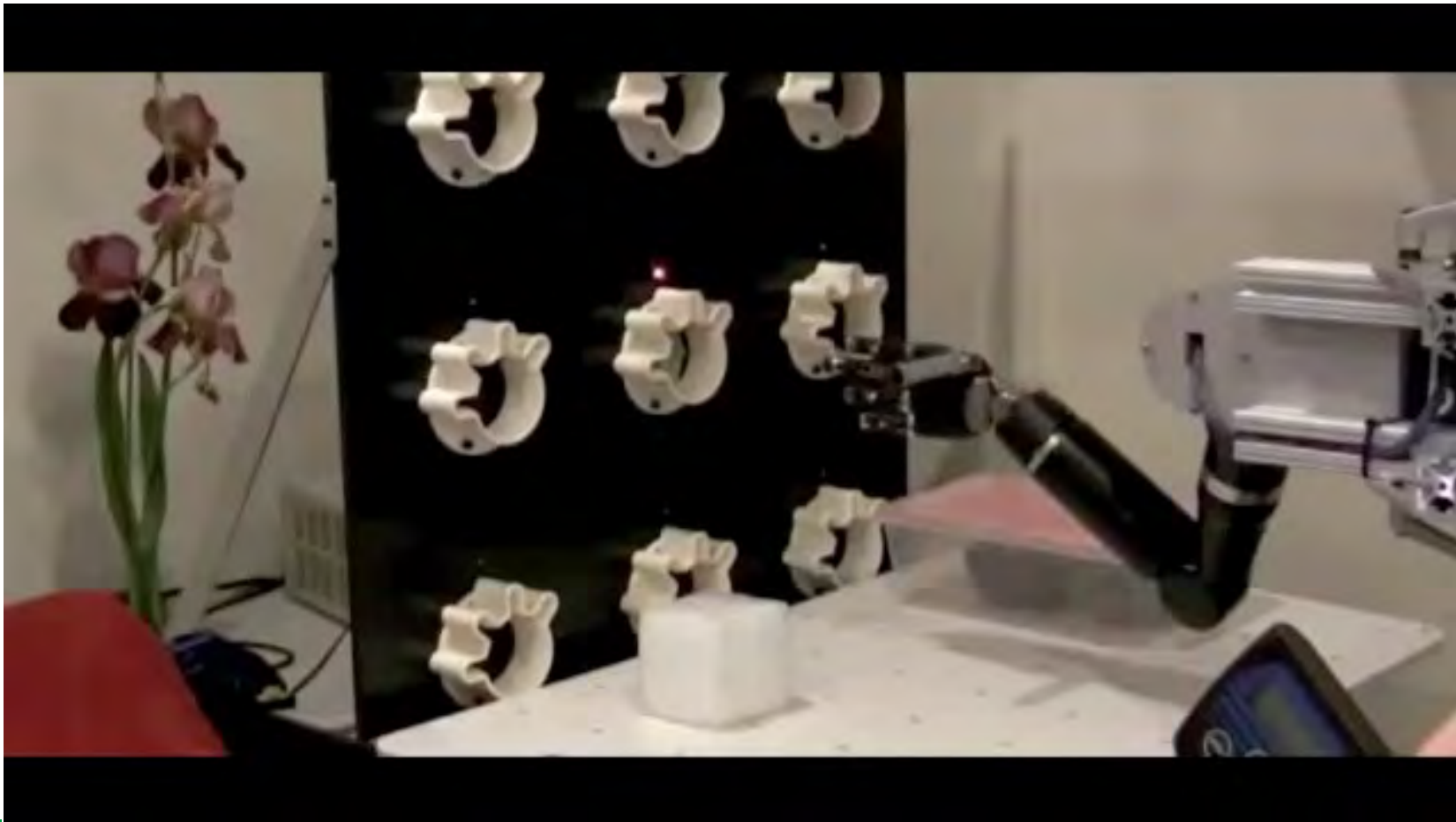
(Hochberg et al, Nature 2006)

Human Neuroprosthetic

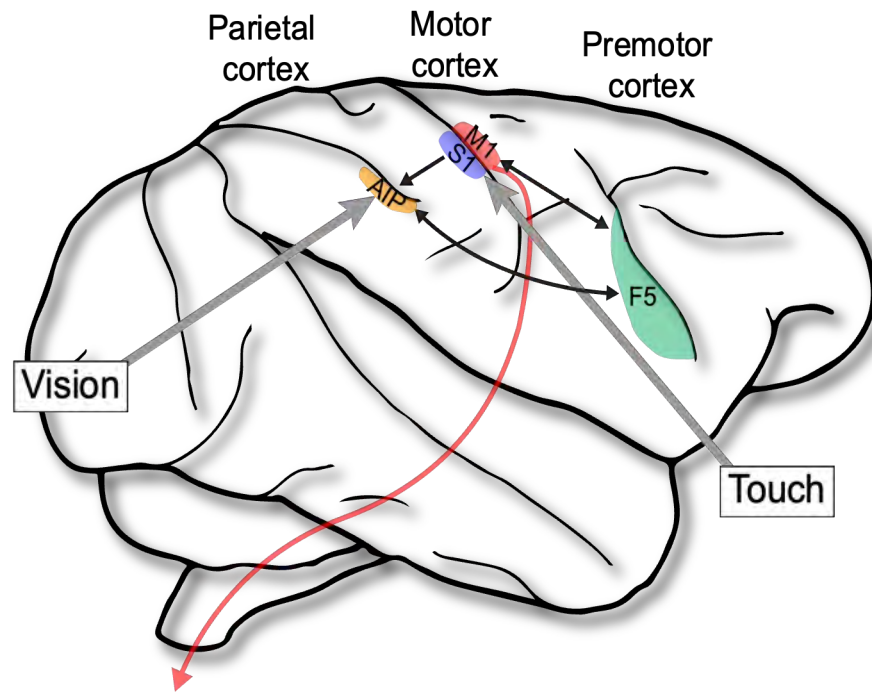


(Hochberg et al, Nature 2006)

Human Neuroprostheses



The cortical grasping circuit



Anterior Intra-parietal Area (AIP)

- Selective for shape and orientation of objects to be grasped

Ventral Premotor Cortex Hand Area (F5)

- Selective for type of grip required to grasp objects

Motor Cortex Hand Area (M1)

- Strongest modulation during active movement
- Direct cortico-spinal projections

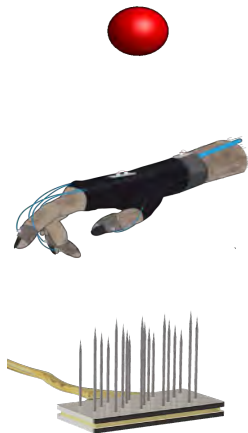
Somatosensory Cortex (S1)

- Selective for hand touch and force



Stefan Schaffelhofer

Understanding **multidimensional processes** requires a **neural population approach!**



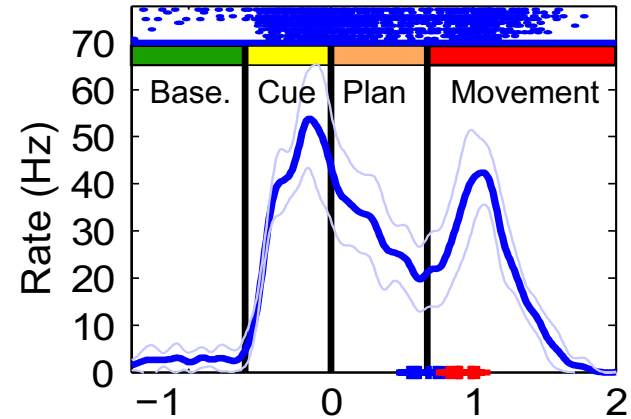
- Testing of many objects
- Monitoring of kinematics
- Recording of many neurons



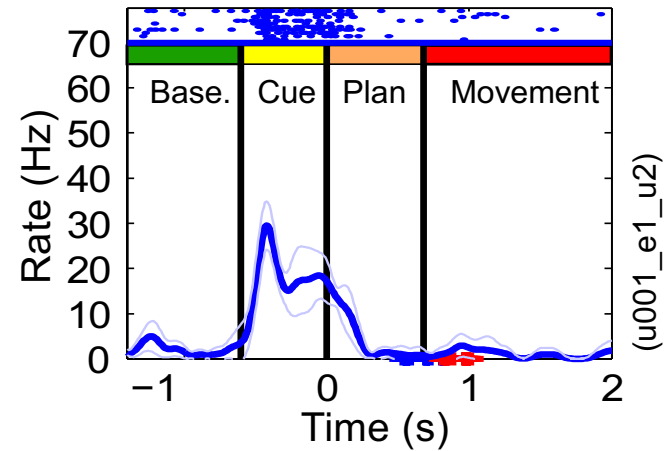
Monkey grasping task

Grip type coding in a single neuron (AIP)

Precision grip



Power grip



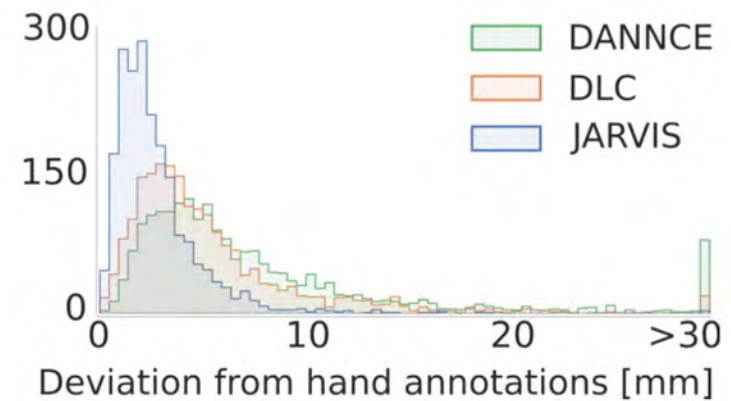
(Baumann et al, J Neurosci 2009; Fluet et al, J Neurosci 2010)



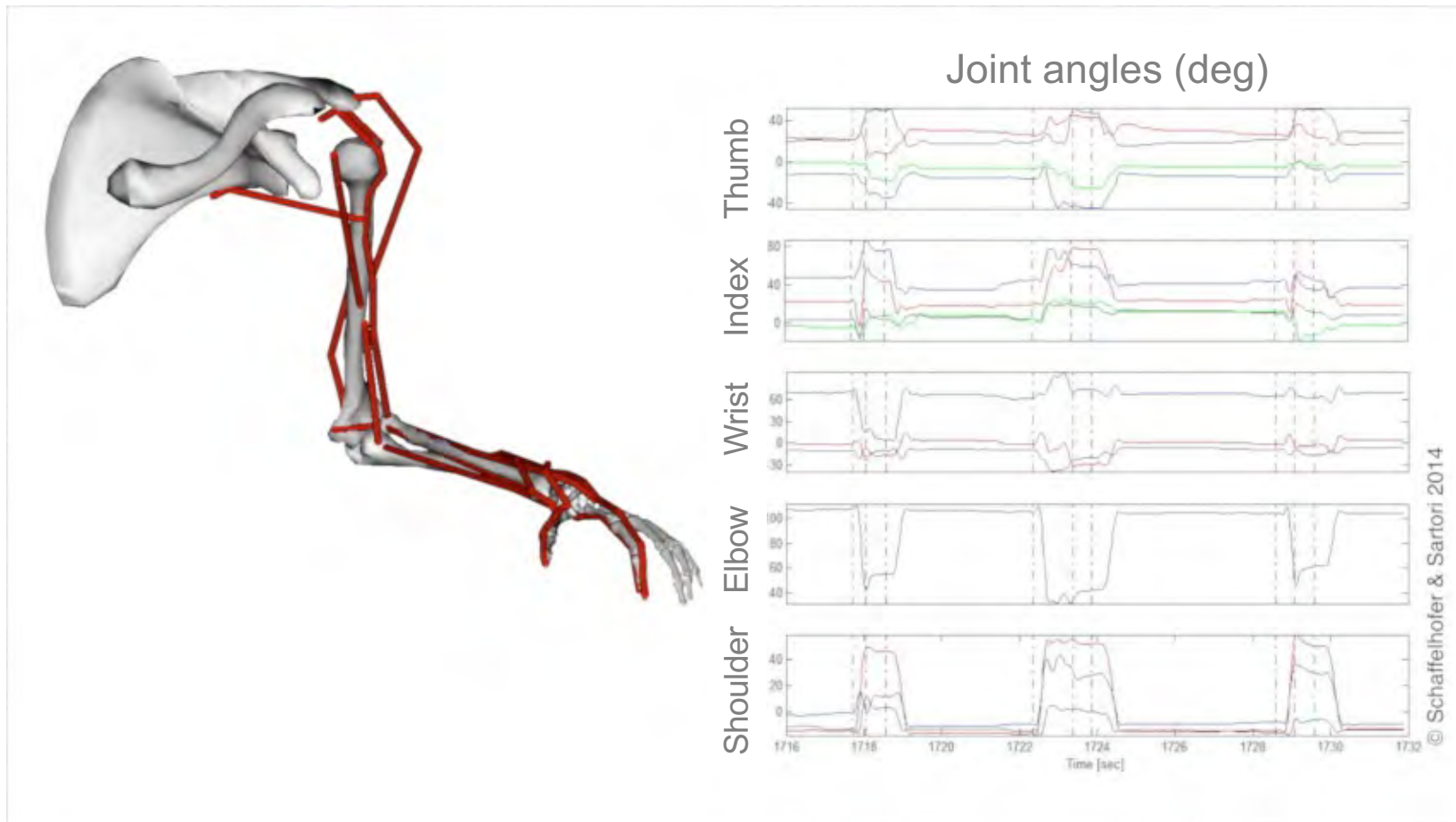
Jarvis

1. Acquisition tool
2. Annotation tool
3. Hybrid Net: 3D pose estimation

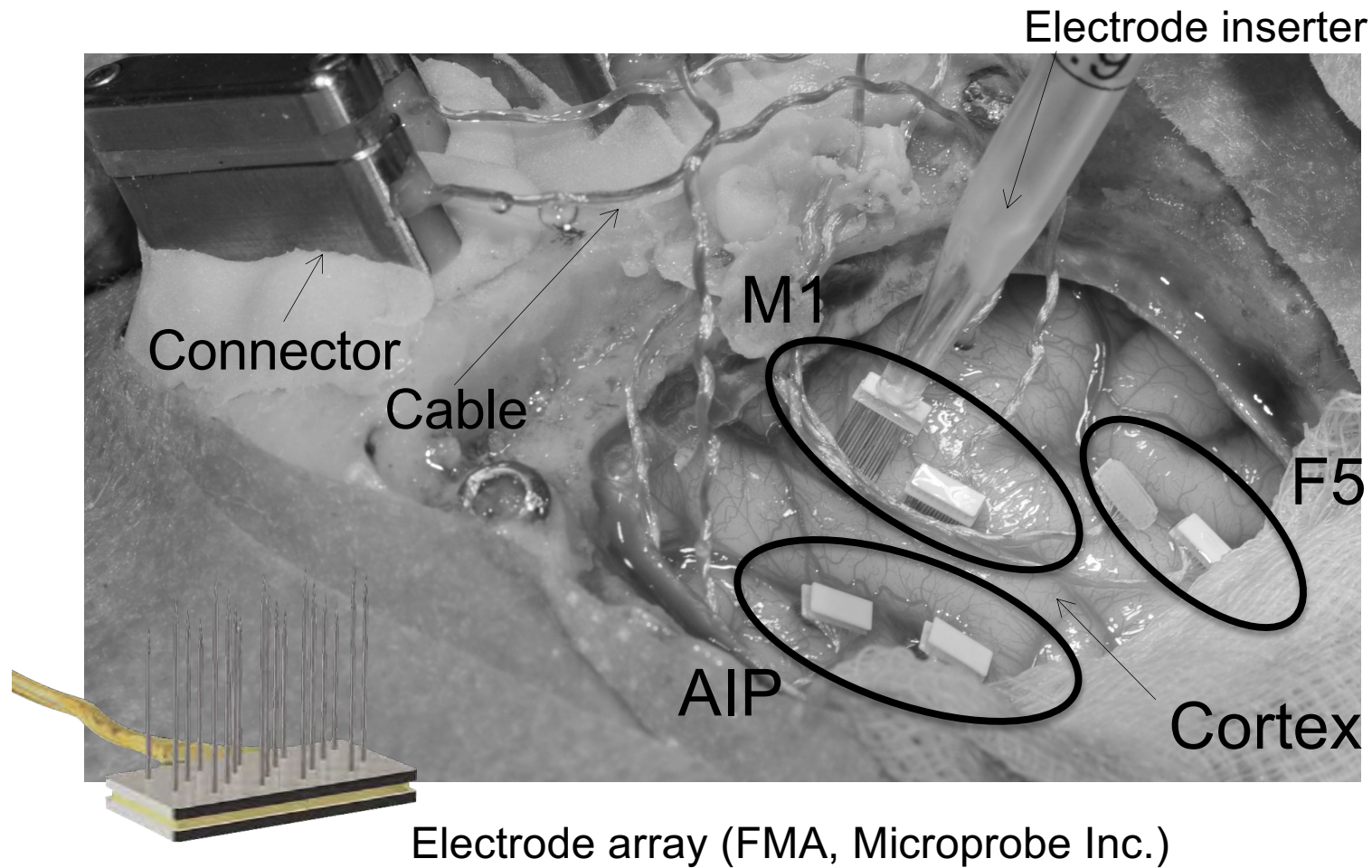
Comparison to other methods



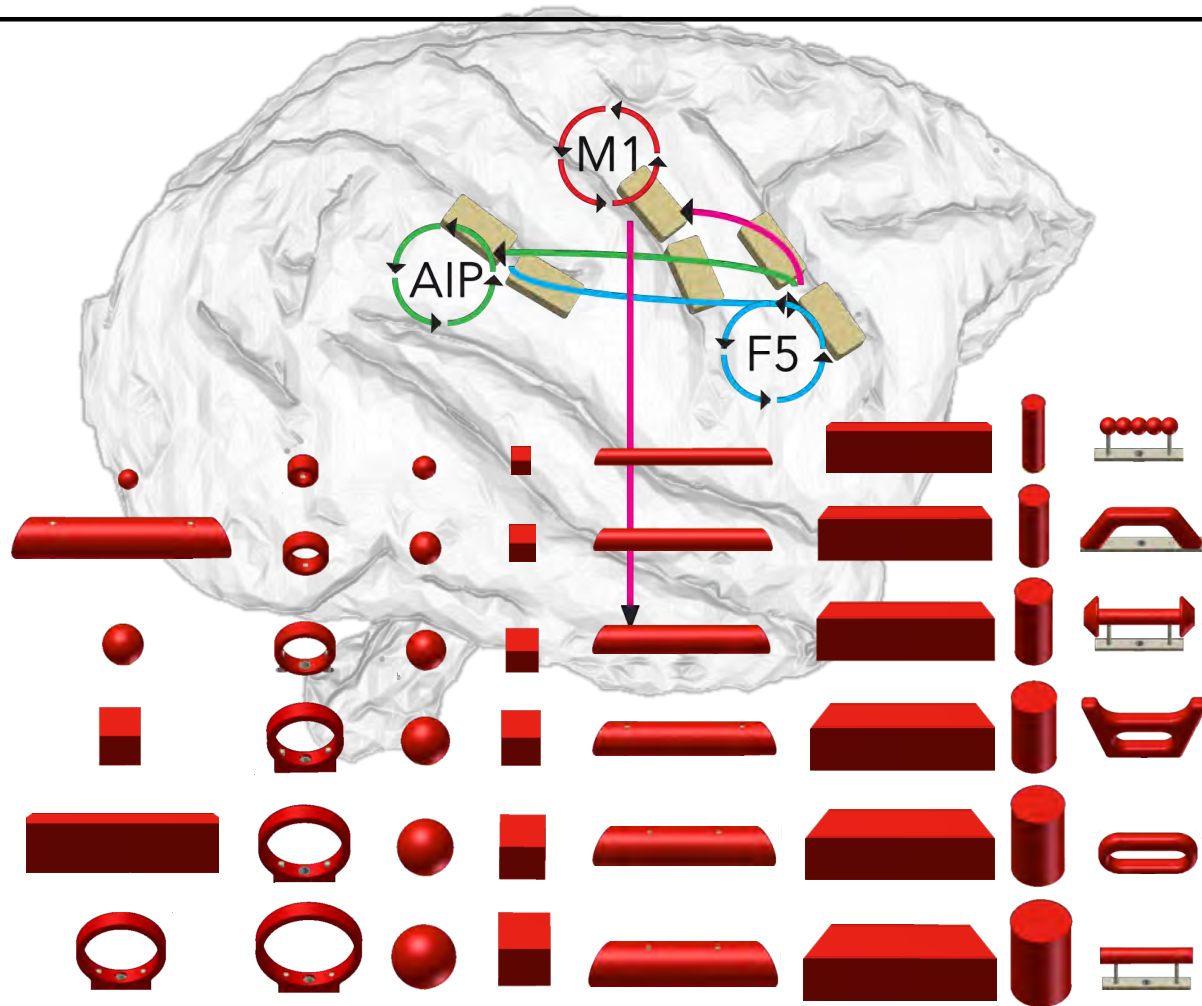
Kinematic description of grasp actions



Multi-electrode recordings (192 channels)



Cortical coding properties

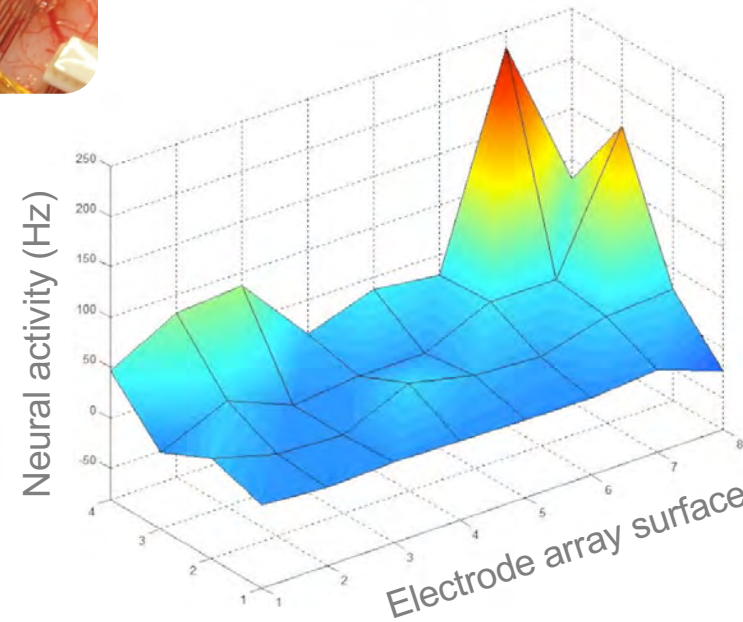
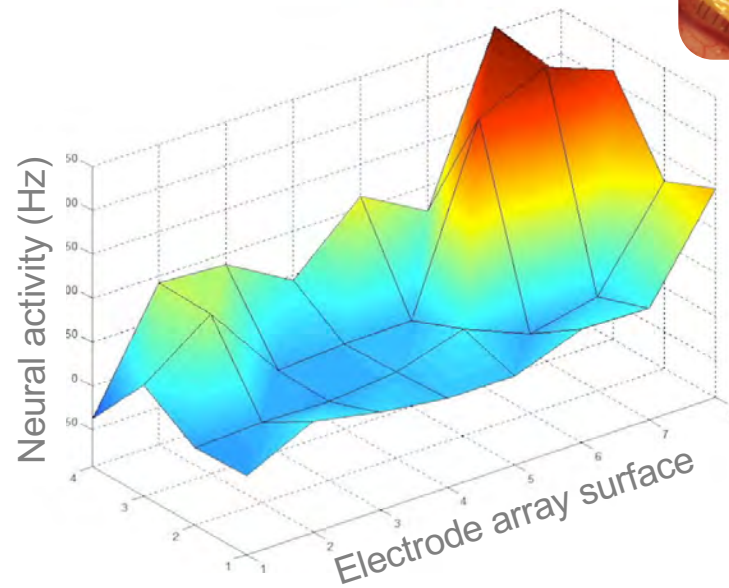
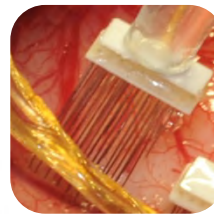


Neural population activity during grasping

Precision Grip



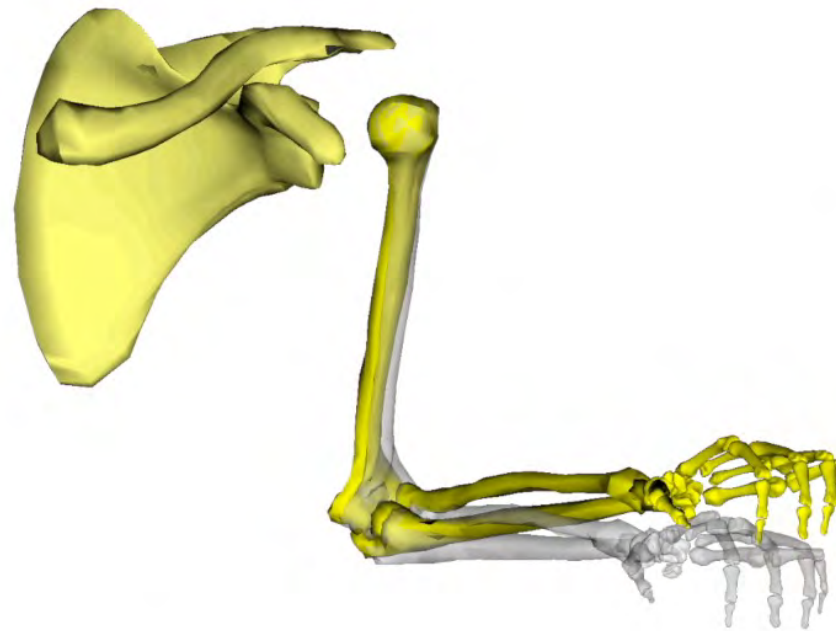
Power Grip



Continuous decoding of hand movements (offline)



Katharina Menz



- Decoding hand kinematics (27 dof) from population spiking activity
- using Kalman filter

Yellow: decoded kinematics

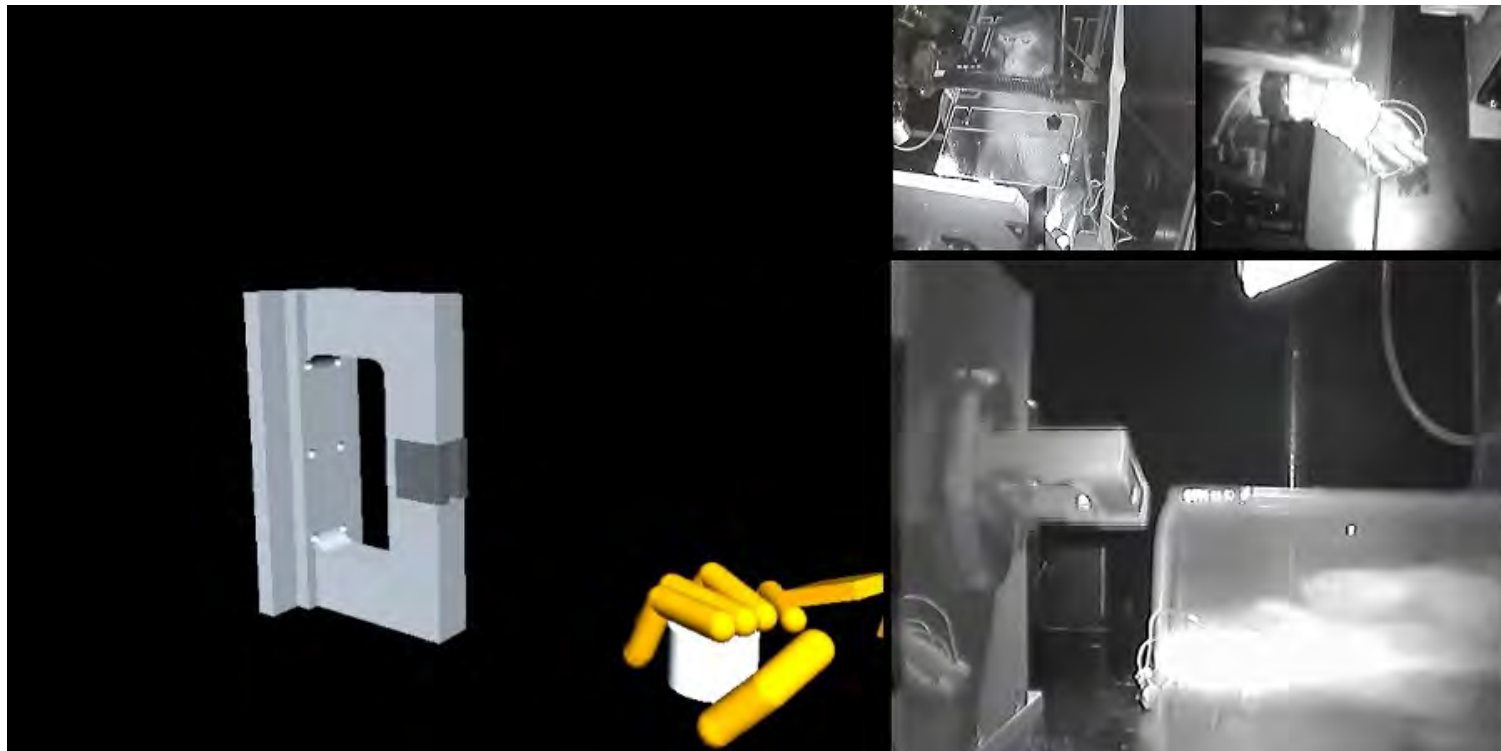
Grey: true kinematics

Realtime decoding of hand grasping



Andres Agudelo-Toro

- using monkey **hand kinematics**

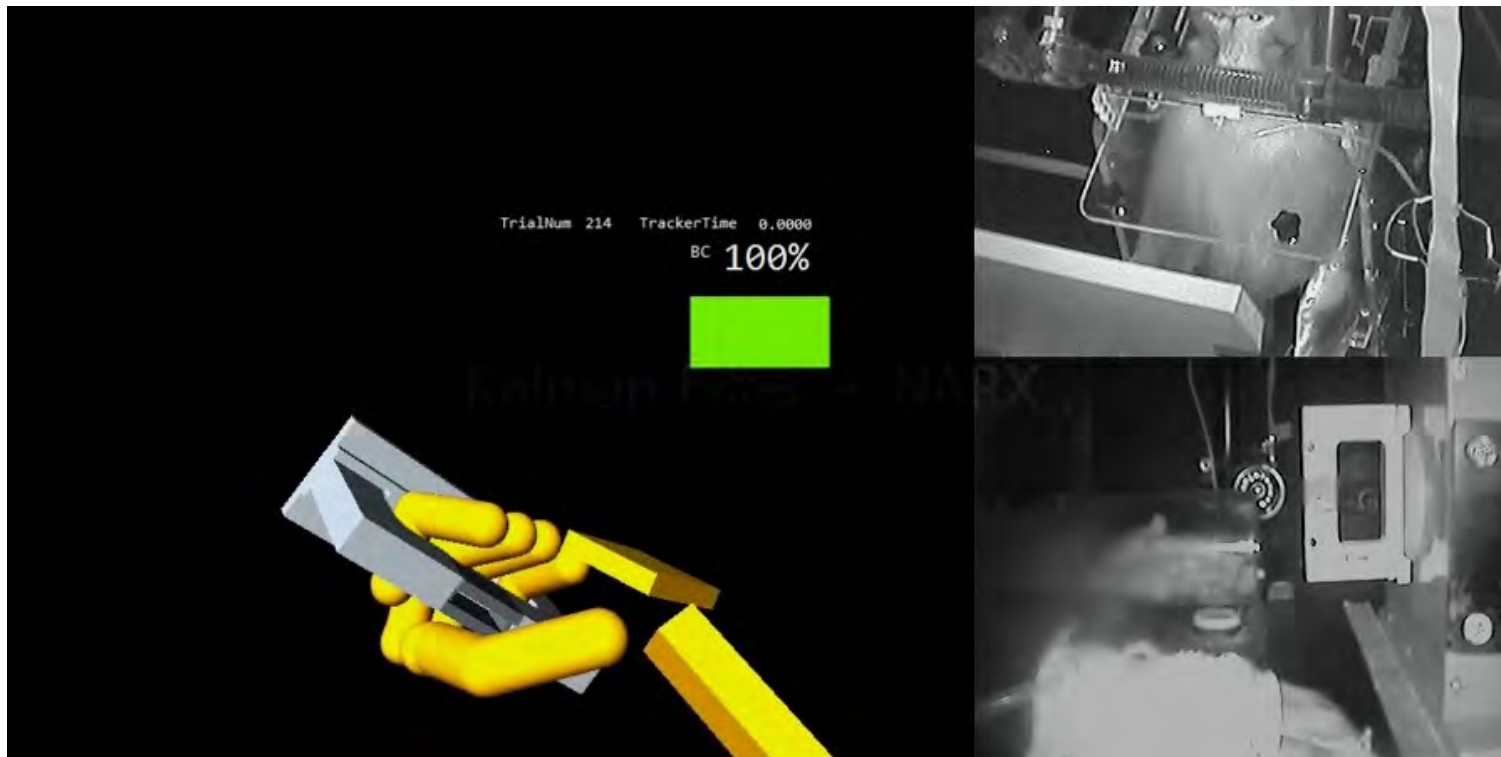


Realtime control of a robotic hand

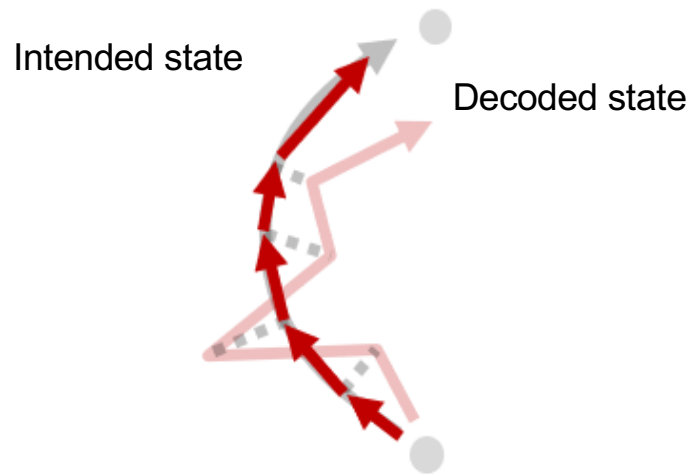


Andres Agudelo-Toro

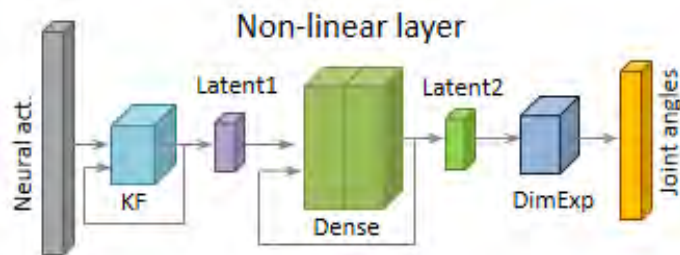
- using neural spiking activity



Latent State Transition Training (LSTT)

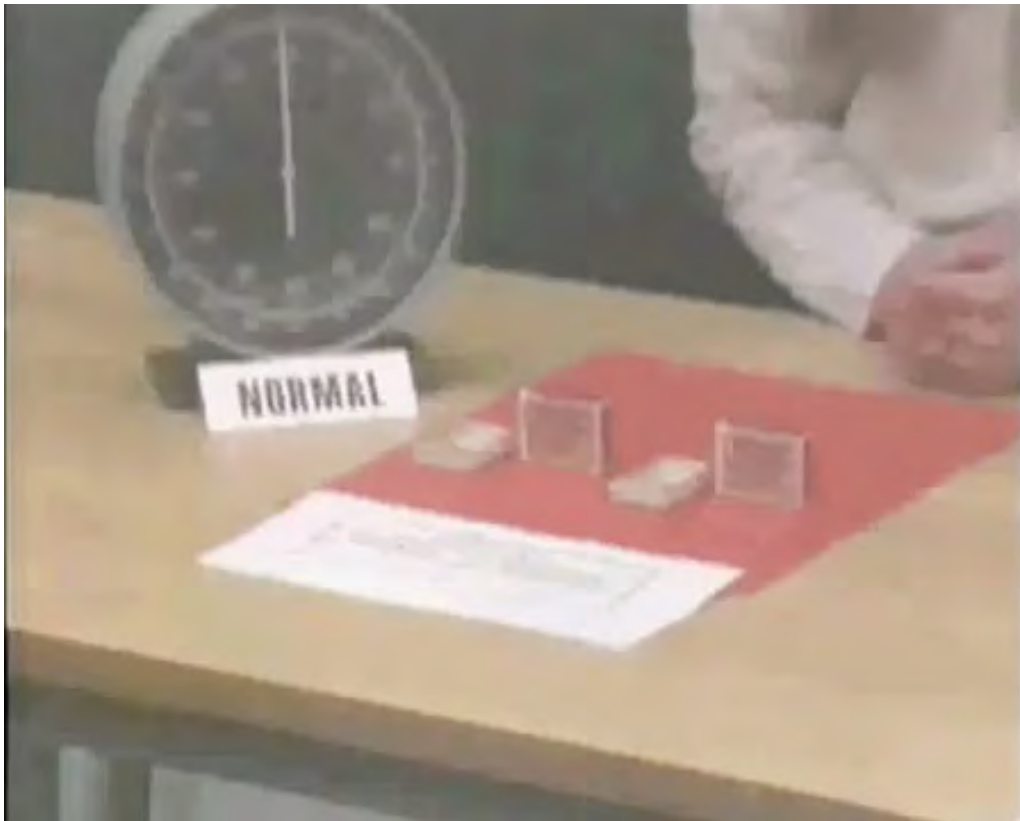


- Grasp decoding works better for position vs. velocity decoding
- LSTT: project decoded state to intended neuronal state
- LSTT extends well to novel conditions
- A hybrid decoder addition can further improve decoding performance



Finger sensation is important for dexterous movements

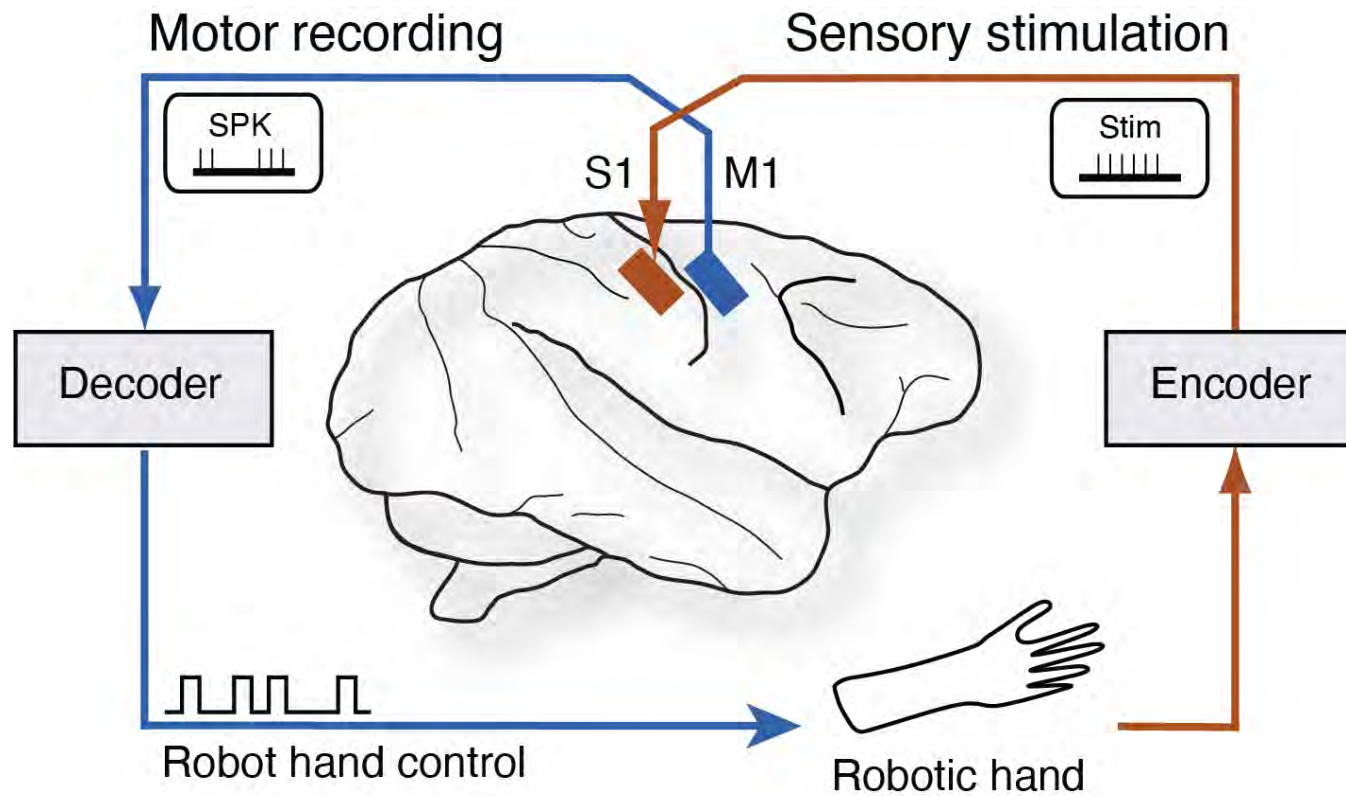
Normal finger sensation



Fingers numbed



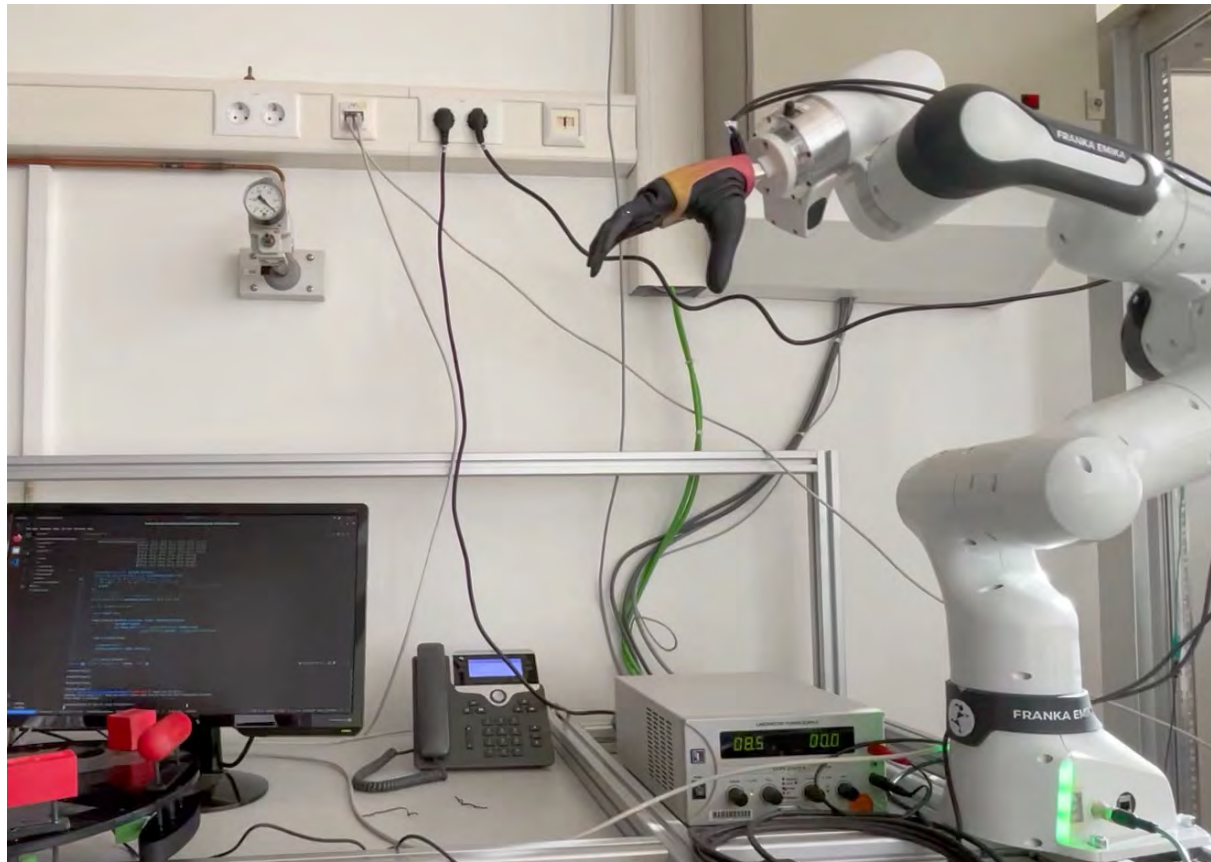
Grasp decoding & sensory feedback



Next steps: realtime decoding for robotic hand control



Hunaid Hameed



Realtime control of

- robot arm (Franka Emika)
- anthropomorphic hand (Prensilia)

Robot hand can provide

- touch and
- proprioceptive feedback



1. Cortical areas contribute differently to hand motor control
 - **AIP** represents predominantly **object information**
 - **F5** encodes best **grip type intentions**
 - **M1** represents most accurately **movement execution**
2. Population activity from the grasping network
 - can be used to decode **grip types** and **hand kinematics**
3. Sensory feedback from the hand is necessary for dexterous control
 - **Tactil and proprioceptive signals** from a robotic hand can fed to sensory cortex via electrical microstimulation

Thank you!



Neurobiology Lab, German Primate Center, Göttingen, Germany

- Alireza Fathian
- **Andres Agudelo-Toro**
- Benjamin Dann
- **Hunaid Hameed**
- Jan Churan
- Jannik Luff
- Judith Hampe
- Kerstin Zaft
- Matthias Dörge
- Natalie Bobb
- Nicolas Zdun
- Roberta Nocerino
- Sabine Borchert
- TianWei Wang

Support

- DFG (SFB, RU, ...)
- BMBF (CogNetDyn)
- EU (B-CRATOS, In2PB)
- Leibniz Foundation (Pakt)
- Ministry of Lower Saxony

Lab alumni

- Alexandra Wellner
- Anne-Dominique Gindrat
- Ben Townsend
- Daniela Buchwald
- Erk Subasi
- James Goodman
- Jeroen Buil
- Jonathan Michaels
- **Katharina Menz**
- Marie-Christine Fluet
- Markus Baumann
- Rijk in 't Veld
- Sebastian Lehmann
- Stefan Greulich
- **Stefan Schaffelhofer**
- Steve Suway
- Swathi Sheshadri
- Timo Hüser
- Tomke Schoss

