ARCHI 2017

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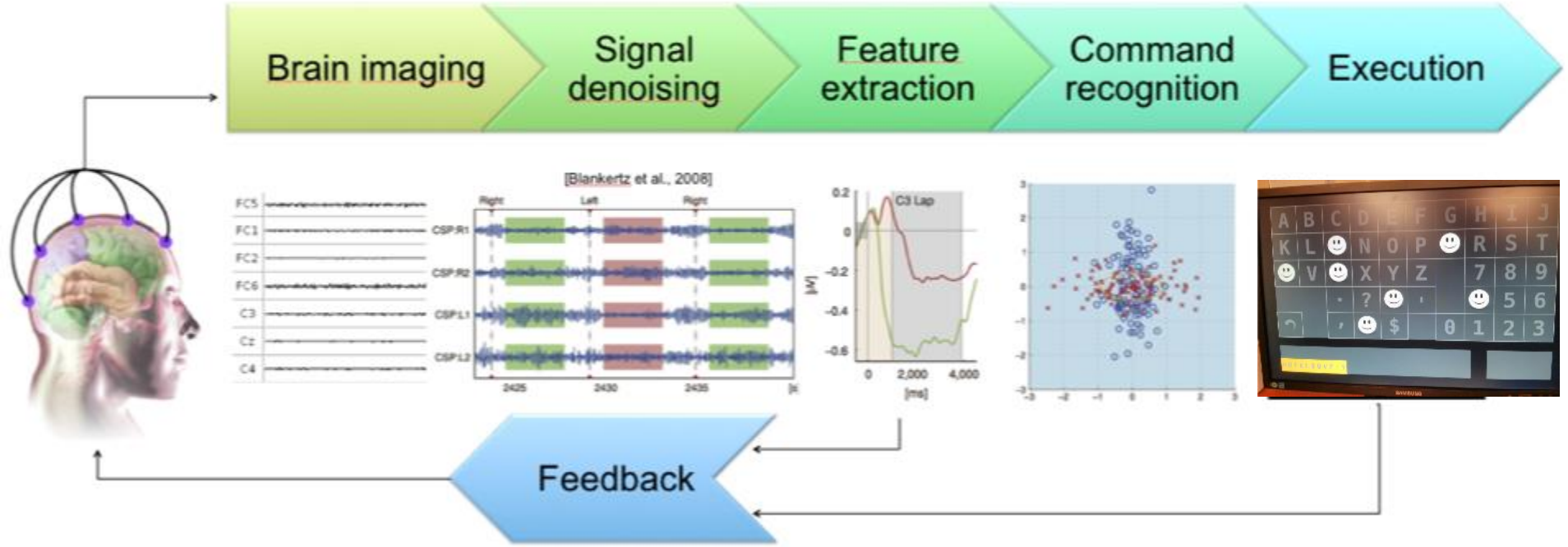
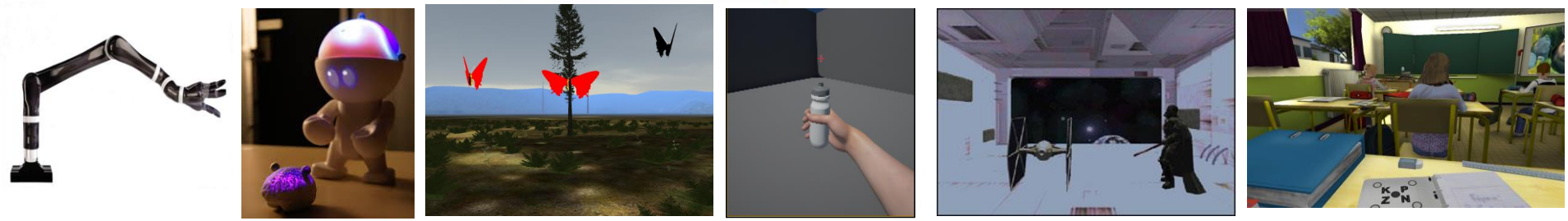
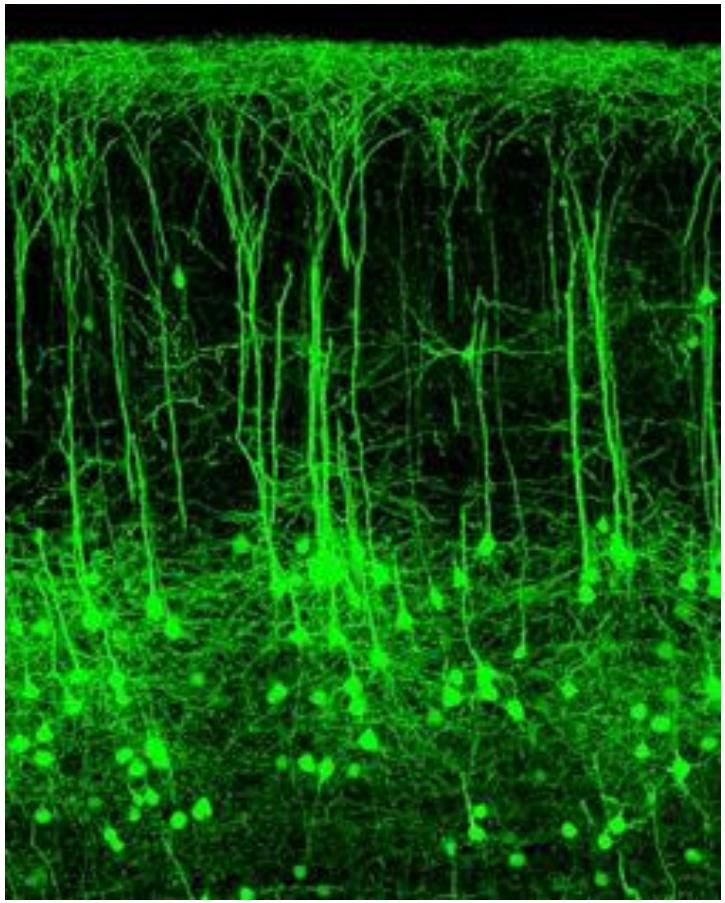
Nancy

Brain-Computer Interfaces

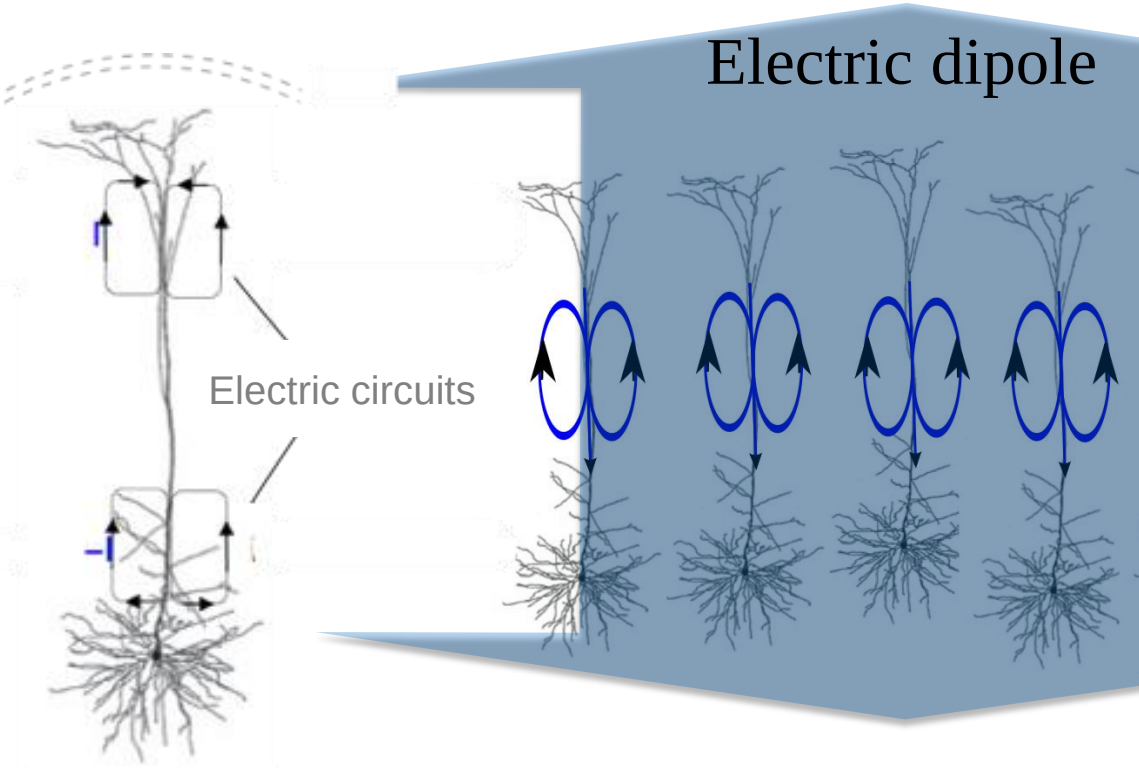




Neurophysiology: electromagnetic field



Pyramidal neurons



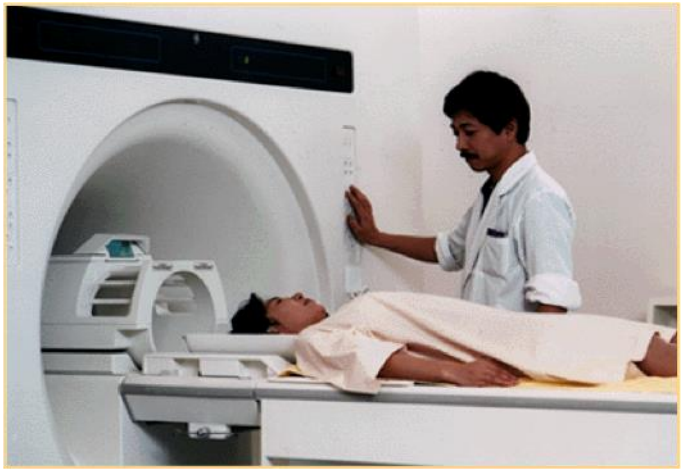
Nunez and Srinivasan, Electric Fields of the Brain:
The Neurophysics of EEG (2006)

Brain imaging

Metabolic

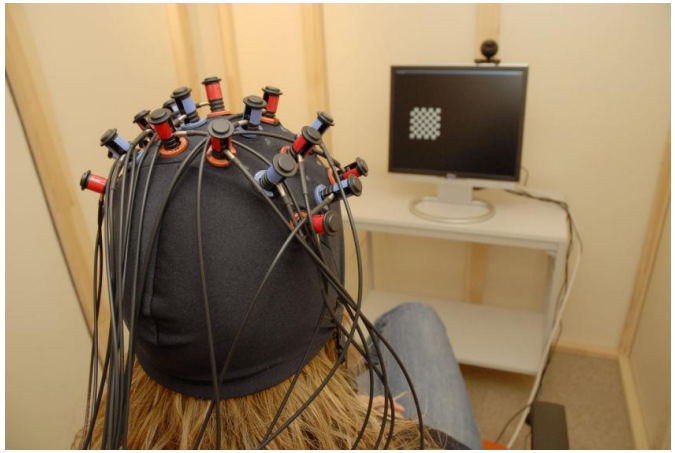
electromagnetic

fMRI



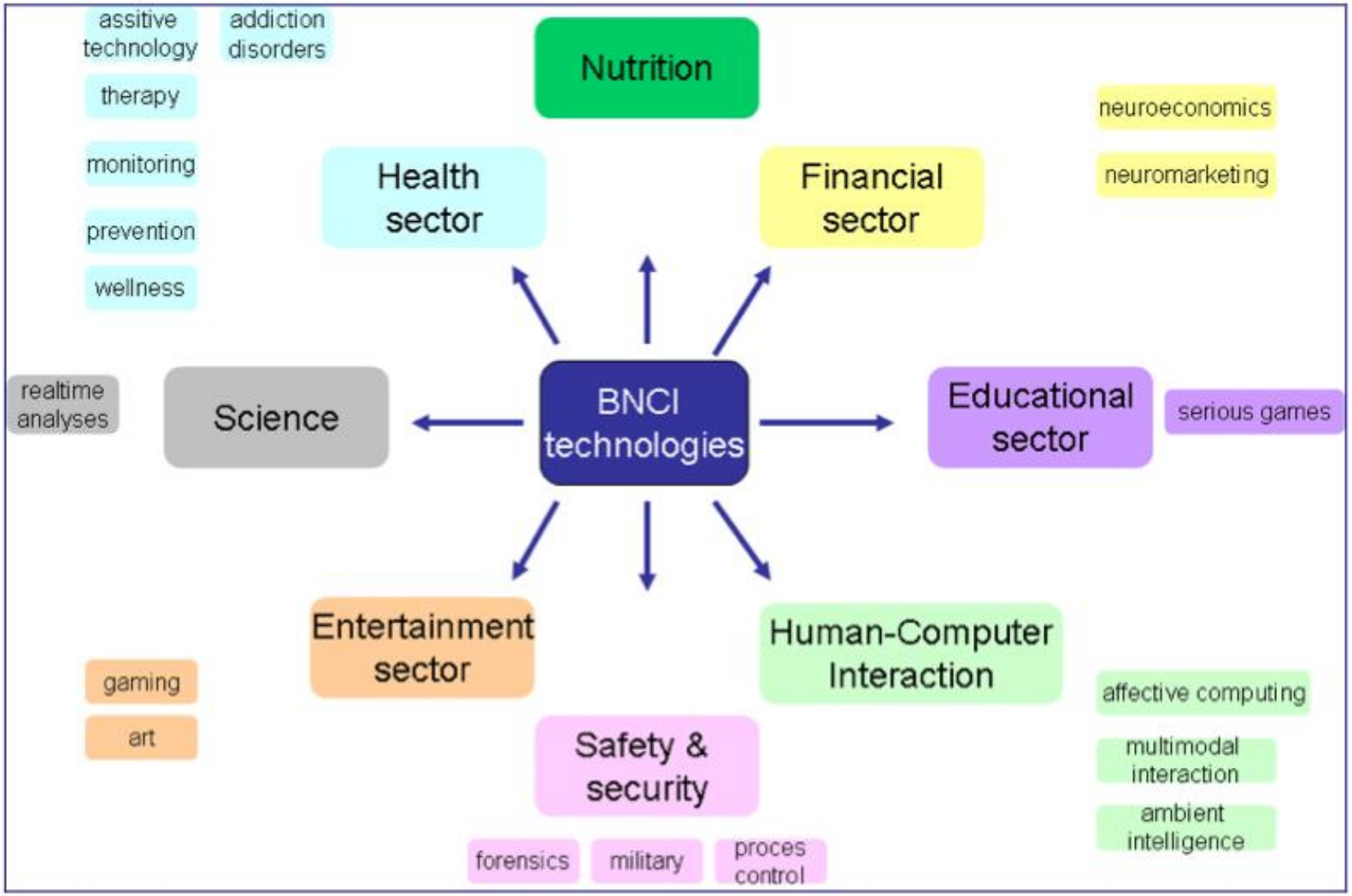
MEG

NIRS

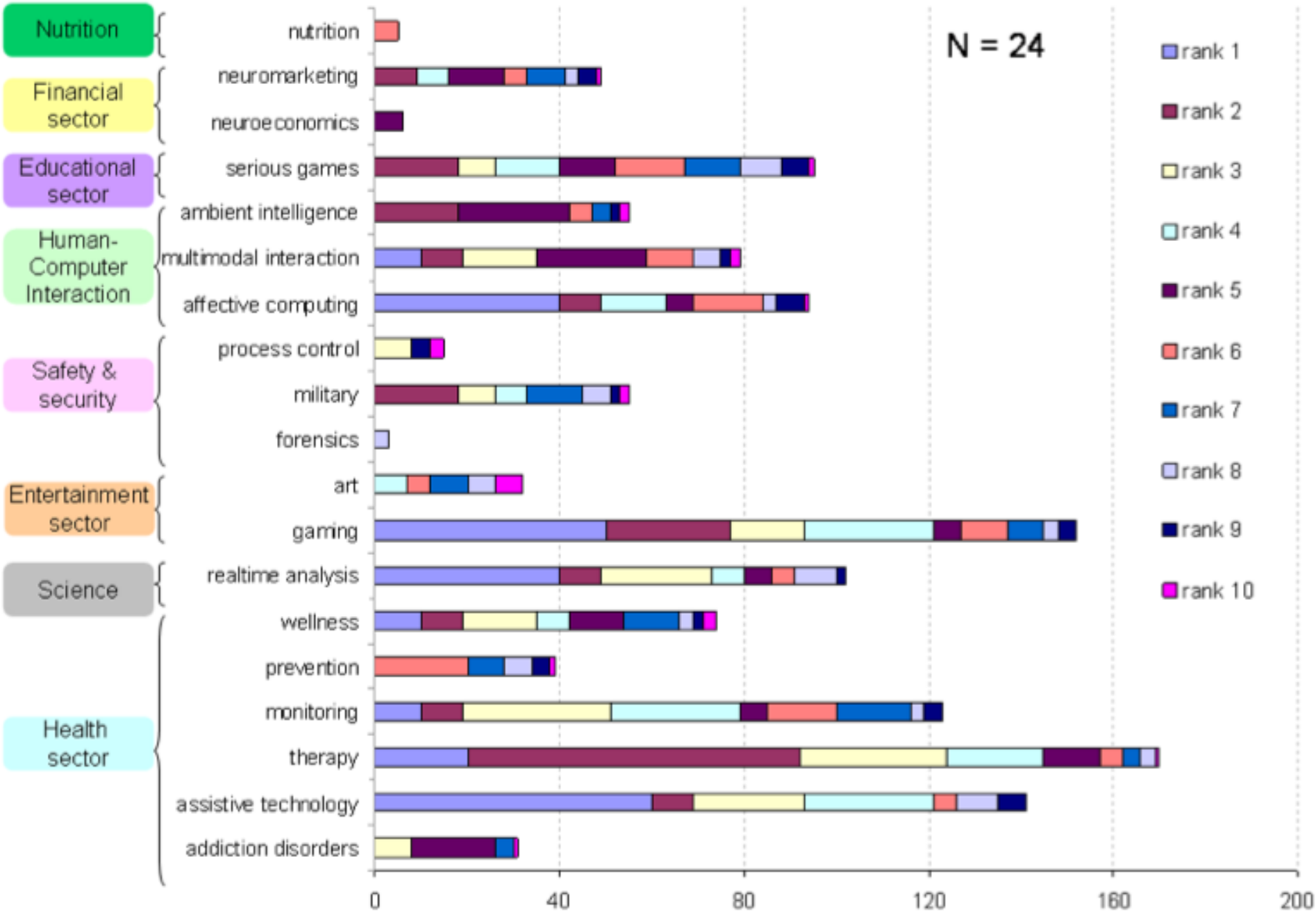


EEG

BCI applications



Future BNCI


Nutrition
Financial sector
Educational sector
Human-Computer Interaction
Safety & security
Entertainment sector
Science
Health sector
nutrition
neuromarketing
neuroeconomics
serious games
ambient intelligence
multimodal interaction
affective computing
process control
military
forensics
art
gaming
realtime analysis
wellness
prevention
monitoring
therapy
assistive technology
addiction disorders
N = 24
rank 1
rank 2
rank 3
rank 4
rank 5
rank 6
rank 7
rank 8
rank 9
rank 10
0
40
80
120
160
200

Types of BCI applications

BCIs can **replace** natural CNS output that has been lost as a result of injury or disease. Examples include communication (through a spelling system and voice synthesis) and motorized wheelchair control.

BCIs can **restore** lost natural CNS output. Examples include functional electrical stimulation of muscles in a paralyzed person and stimulation of peripheral nerves to restore bladder function.

BCIs can **enhance** natural CNS output. Examples include monitoring brain activity during prolonged demanding tasks such as driving a car and detecting lapses of attention, which alerts the person and restores attention.

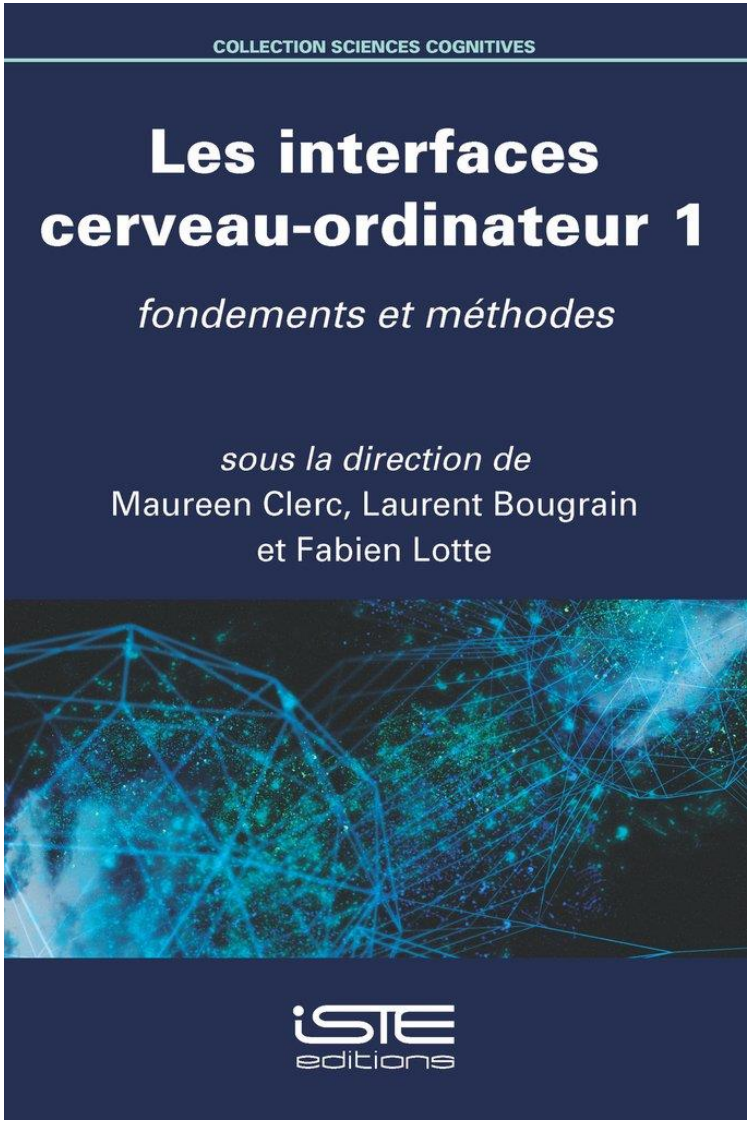
Types of BCI applications

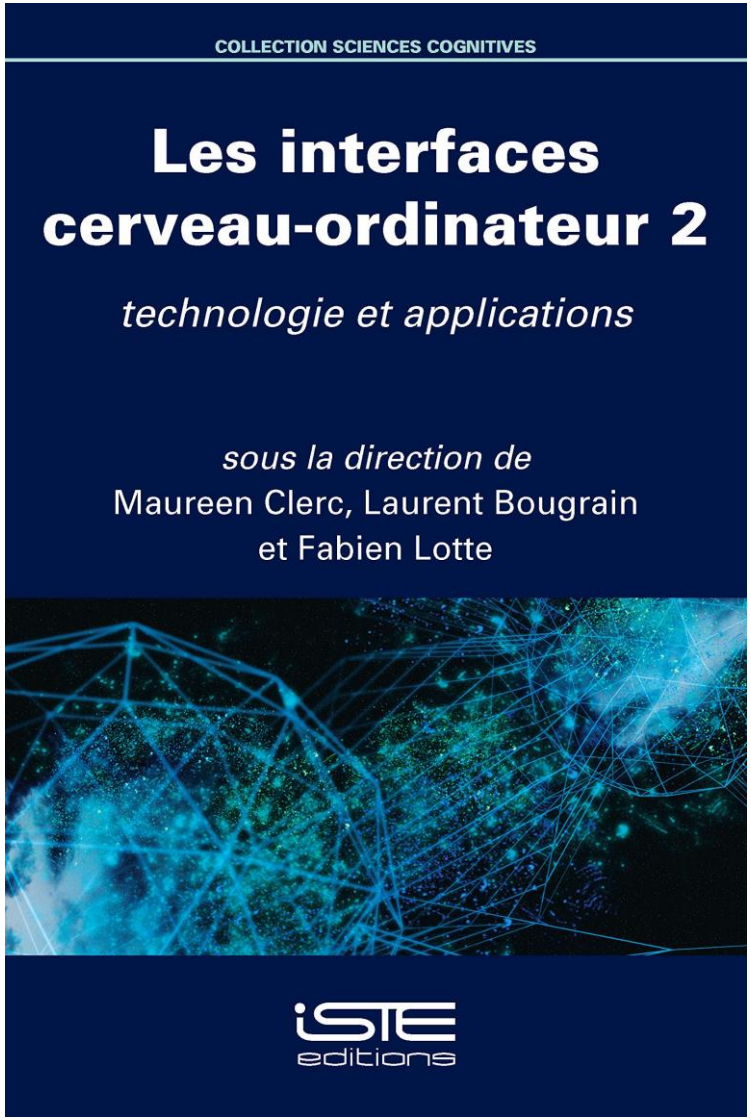
BCIs can supplement natural CNS output. Examples include providing a third (robotic) arm to a person and providing a selection function for people using a joystick.

BCIs can improve natural CNS output. Examples include using a BCI in stroke rehabilitation that detects and enhances signals from a damaged cortical area and stimulate arm muscles or an orthosis to improve arm movements.

BCIs can be used as a **research tool** to investigate CNS functions in clinical and non-clinical research studies.

For further information

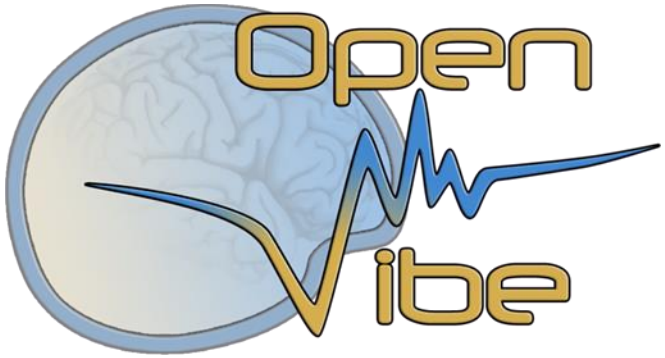




An open source software platform

for Brain-Computer Interfaces

and real-time neurosciences



http://openvibe.inria.fr

Enjoyed by research labs, clinicians, teachers,

game developers and hobbyists worldwide

ANR project OpenVIBE

”Open-ViBE : an Open-Source Software Platform for Brain-Computer Interfaces and Virtual Reality”

The first French National Project on BCI!
Funding: French National Agency of Research (ANR)
December 2005 – May 2009

Objective: develop open-source software components with innovative techniques for more efficient brain-computer interfaces
Applications : Multimedia, Disabled people

INRIA (leader), Rennes – Virtual Reality, Software engineering

INSERM U821, Lyon – Neurophysiology

INPG Gipsa-Lab, Grenoble – Signal processing

CEA LIST, Saclay – Signal processing

FRANCE TELECOM / ORANGE Labs, Grenoble – Telecom. applications

AFM, Evry – Assistance to disabled people

Main funded projects using OpenViBE

- 2005-2009 : ANR OpenViBE (free software for BCI)
- 2009-2012 : ANR OpenViBE2 (BCI and videogames)
- 2009-2012 : ANR CoAdapt (Dynamic BCI)
- 2009-2011 : ADT Immersive BCI (BCI with immersive displays)
- 2009-2012 : ANR RoBIK (Speller used in hospital)
- 2009-2012 : ANR GAZE&EEG (BCI and eye-tracking)
- 2010-2012 : FP7-ICT MINDWALKER (exoskeleton)
- 2011 : Google Science fair
- 2012-present : LIRA (Stress & Relaxation)
- 2013-2015 : ARSLA P300-speller
- 2013-2016 : Labex cominlabs hemisfer
- 2013-2017 : IPL BCI LIFT (Plug&Play BCI)
- 2014-2017 : Labex cominlabs SABRE
- 2015-2017 : H2020 ADHD@Home

Key features

A high level framework to design, test and use BCI

Modularity and reusability

Different types of users

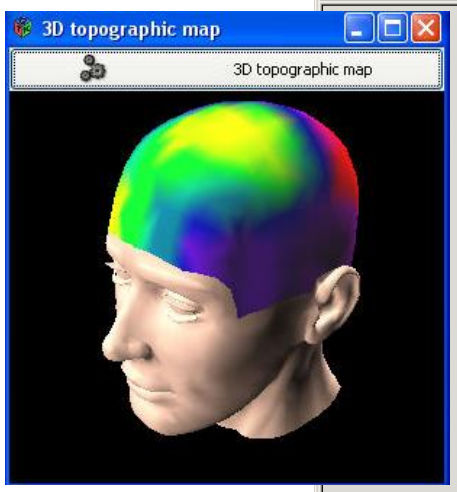
- Programmers
- Non programmers
- Clinicians

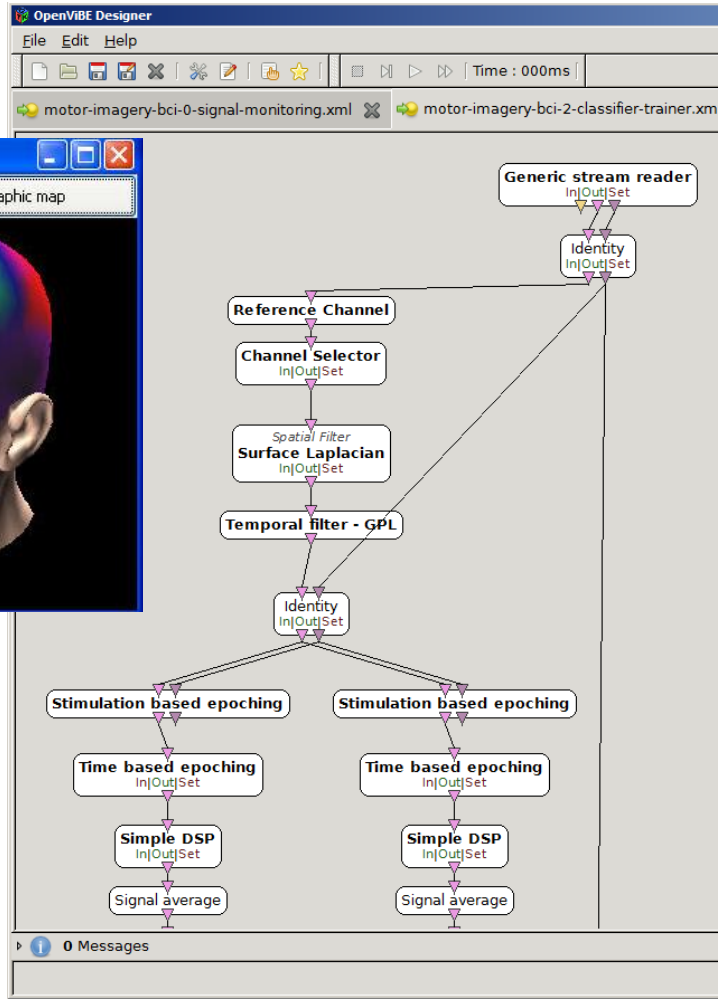
Free and Open-source software

Portability

- Independant of acquisition hardware
- Works on Linux / Windows

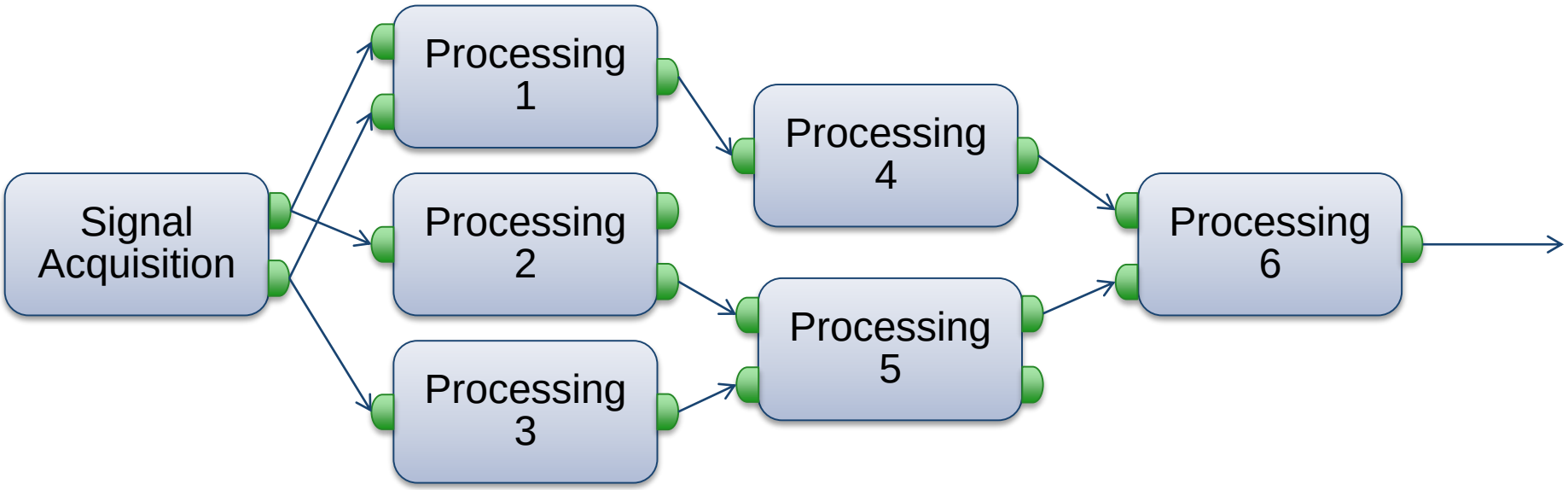
Connection with Virtual Reality (VR)





Concepts: modularity and reusability

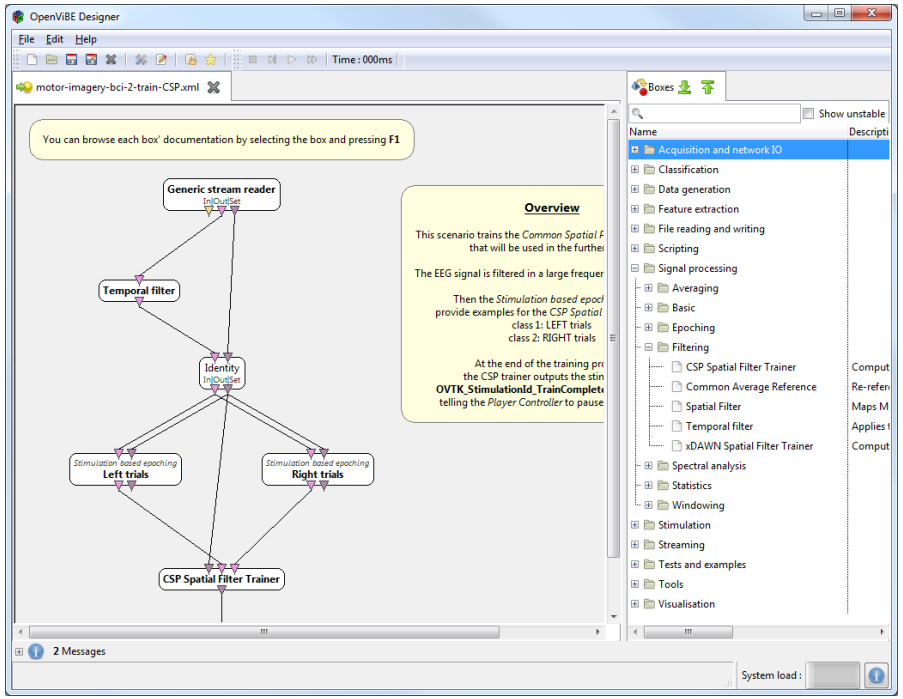
- quickly and efficiently arrange small processing components into a high level / complex composition



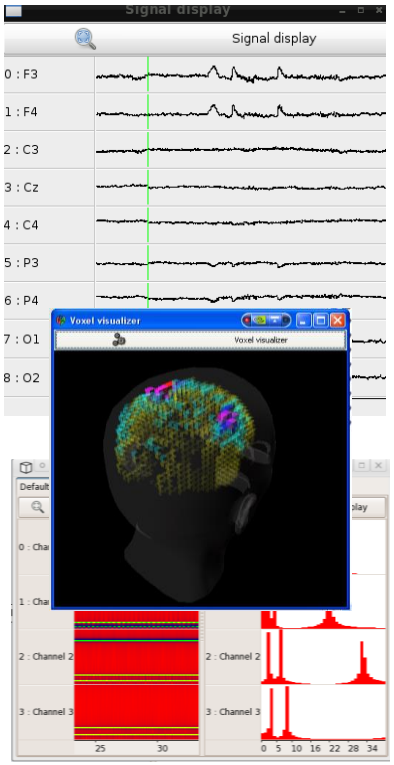
Concepts: different users

Author's view

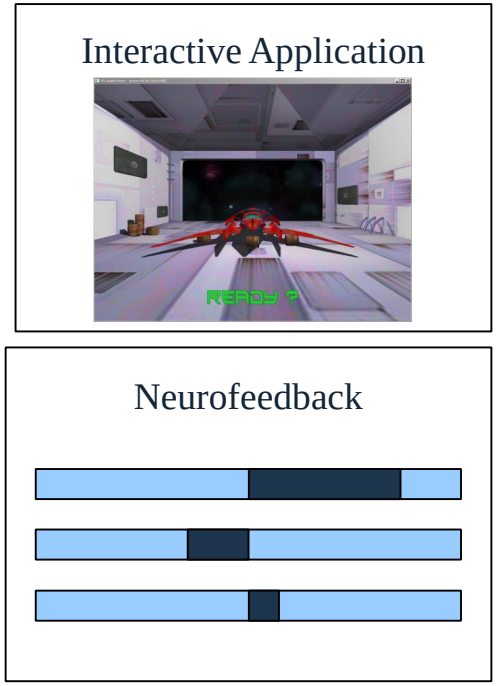
Make your own DSP chains



Operator's view



Subject's view



- No programming skills required
- A scenario designer
- Graphical User Interface
- WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get)

Functionalities: An acquisition device abstraction

- Allows any device to be integrated, through the development of a C++ driver
- Already supported :
  - All Brain Products devices (VAmp, Brainamp series, Quickamp)
  - Brainmaster (Atlantis, Discovery)
  - EGI (Netamps 300)
  - Emotiv (EPOC)
  - g.Tec (g.USBam, g.Mobilab+)
  - All Micromed devices (through SystemPlus Evolution s/w)
  - OpenEEG (modularEEG, monolithEEG)
  - Neurosky (Mindset, MindWave)
  - Most TMSi devices (including Porti, Refa, and derived Mindmedia NeXus, ANT Neuro ASALAB...)

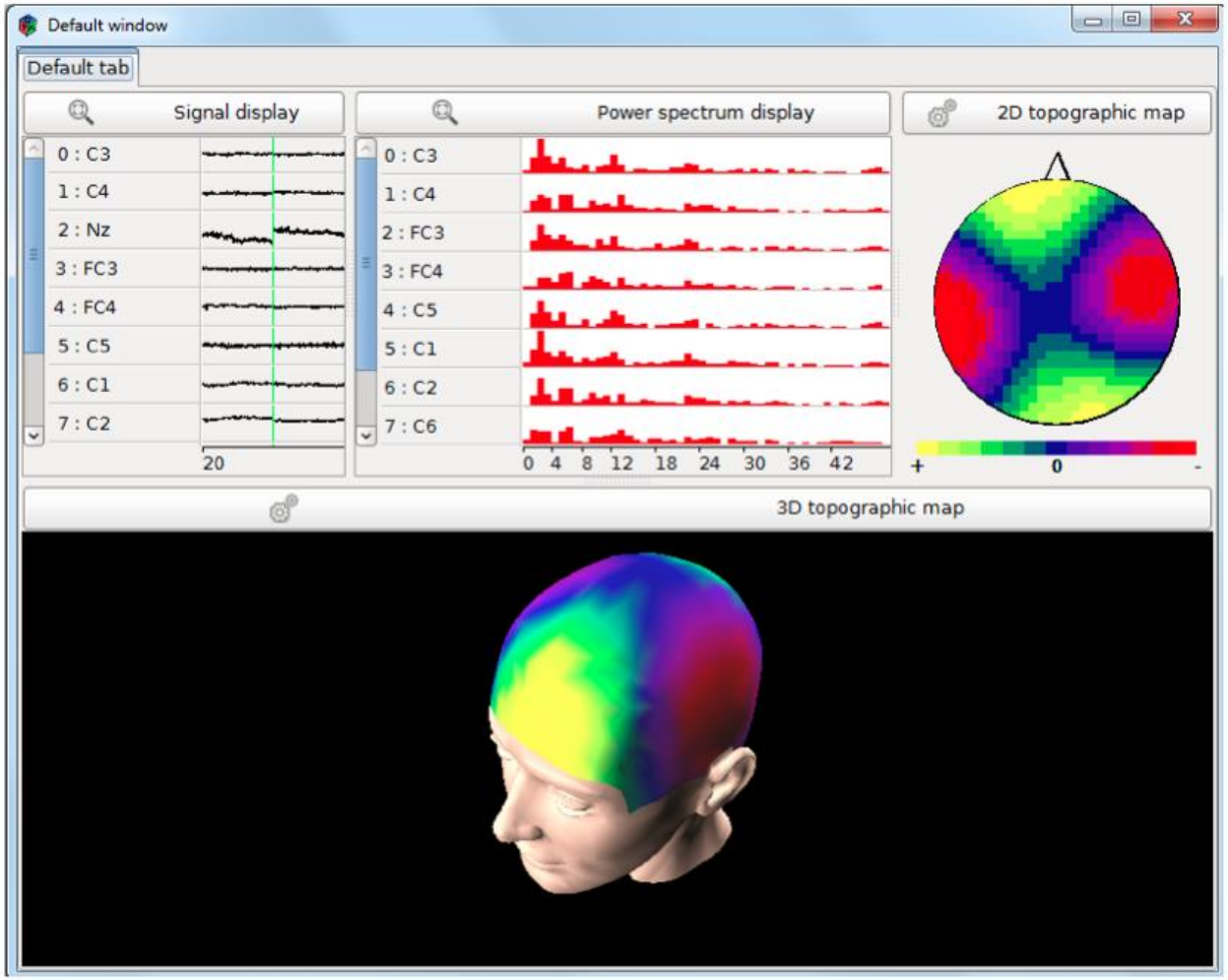
  + many others (check the full list on http://openvibe.inria.fr/supported-hardware)

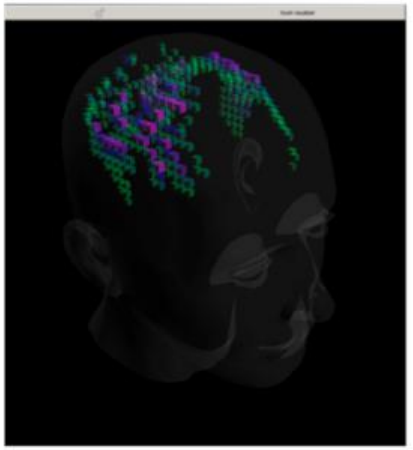
Functionalities: Plugins

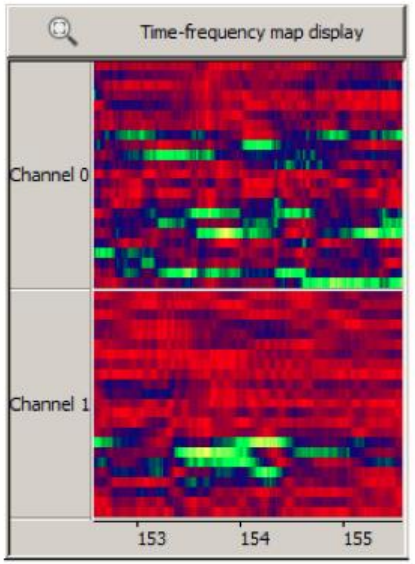
GDF file writer/reader	Temporal filtering	Spectral analysis	Signal and spectral visualisation	Matlab scripting
EDF file writer	Spatial filtering xDAWN, CSP	Classification LDA/SVM	2D and 3D topography map	Python scripting
CSV file writer/reader	Universal DSP	Auto-Regressive coefficients	Voxel display	Lua scripting
Generic network acquisition	Signal epoching	Windowing	Time/frequency mapping	VRPN input/output

+ many more such as LSL, multiclass classifiers…

Functionalities: Various real-time displays





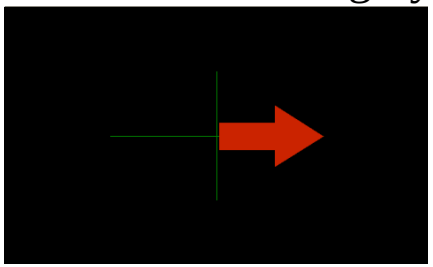


Functionalities: stimuli

- Visual Stimulus:

  Included in the release

  Motor Imagery

  SSVEP

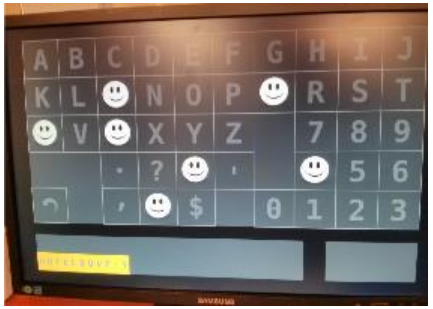
  

  P300

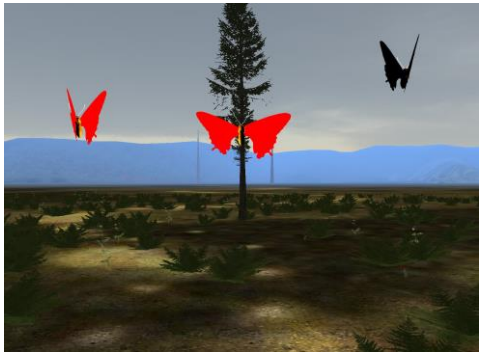
  

  done by users

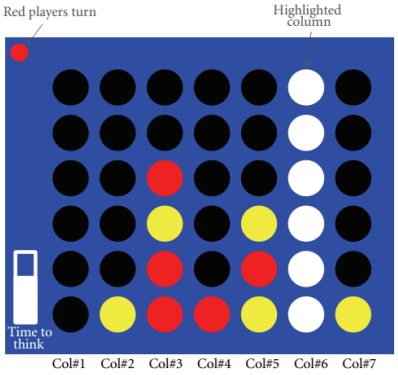
  P300

  SSVEP

  P300

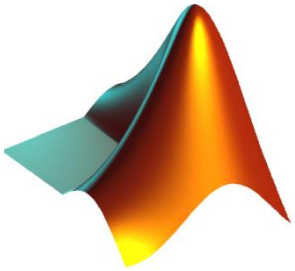
- Audio Stimulus:
  - Sound Player box 

- Keyboard Stimulus

Functionalities

- Interaction with other software :
  - VRPN plug-in
    - OpenViBE can be considered as an external peripheral
    - Immediate compatibility with most VR software / tools
  - Matlab plug-in
    - OpenViBE can call Matlab code
  - Lua plug-in
    - Experiment protocol can be implemented with Lua scripts
  - Python plug-in
    - OpenViBE can call Python code for signal processing as well a implementing experiment protocols
  - File reader / writer plug-in
    - The signals can be imported / exported with different formats (gdf, edf, csv, ...)
  - External configuration files
    - Each box configuration can be defined in a file

    For example, write your own spatial filter in Matlab and use it in OpenViBE



OpenViBE Software

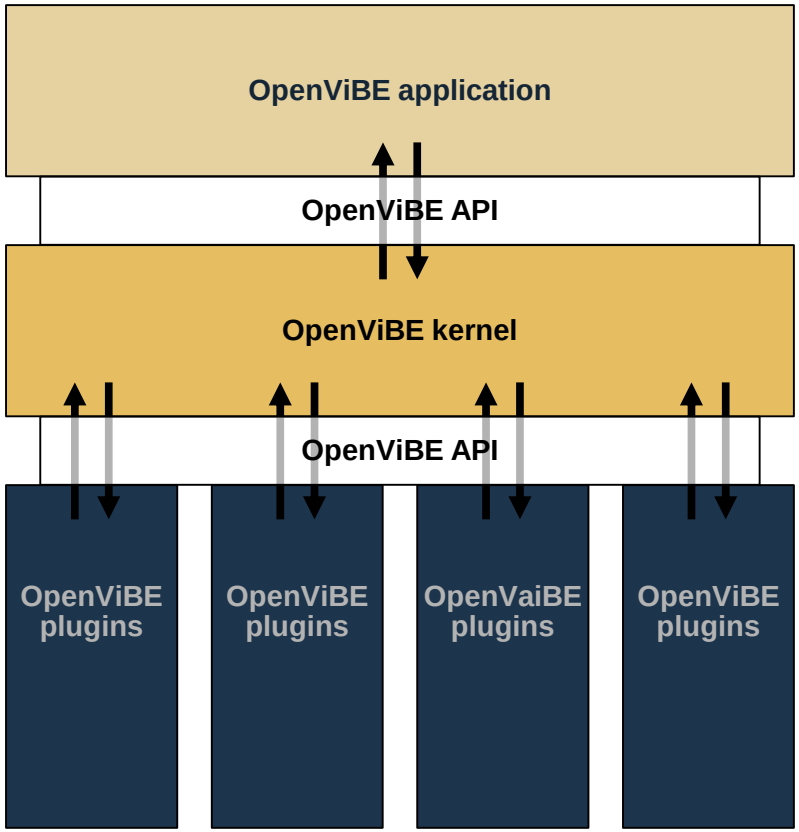
Internals

OpenViBE software: internals

- General software architecture
- The designer
- The acquisition server
- Dependencies

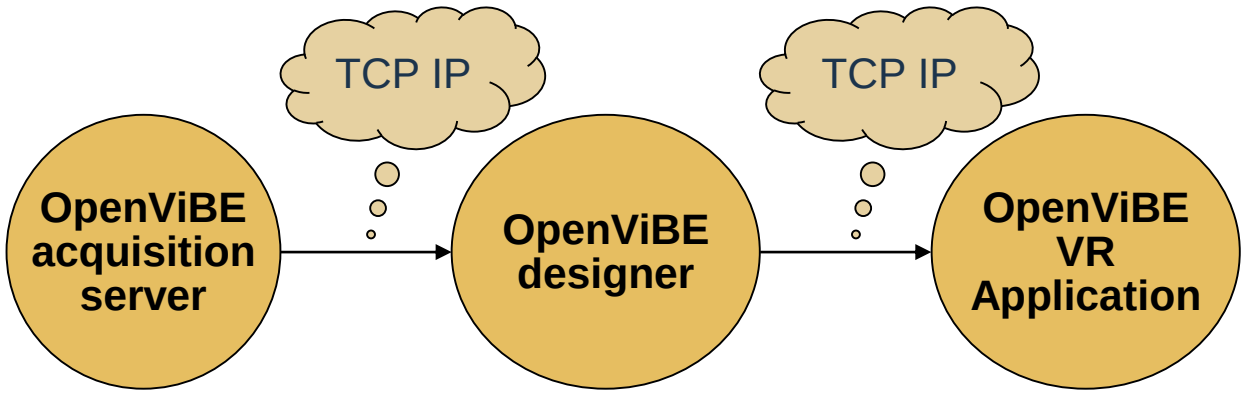
General Software Architecture

- An OpenViBE application is based on a kernel which proposes services
- The kernel relies on plugins to achieve its services



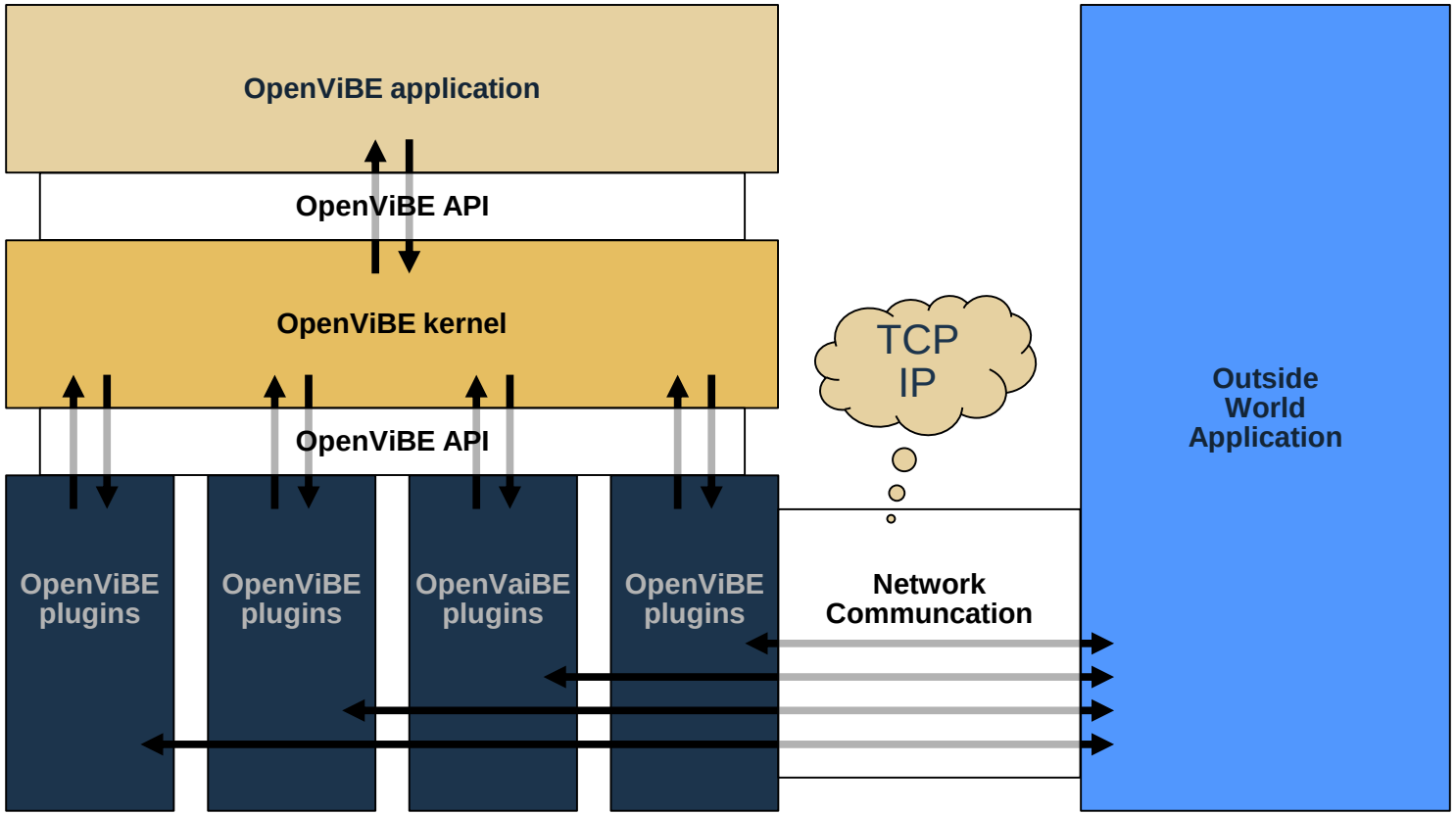
General Software Architecture

- There are usually three applications involved, communicating through network
  - OpenViBE acquisition server
  - OpenViBE designer
  - OpenViBE virtual reality application



General Software Architecture

- Structure of an OpenViBE based application and communication with outside world



OpenViBE software: internals

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OpenViBE software: internals

- General software architecture
- The designer
  - Facts about the designer
  - Understanding the scheduling
  - Understanding the data flows
- The acquisition server
- Dependencies

Facts about the designer

- The designer
  - is an authoring tool
  - handles a collection of scenarios / boxes / links
  - includes a « *player* » for online use of the scenarios

- It knows almost nothing about « what » each box should do
- It just knows « how » each box should do it :
  - how it communicates with other boxes (inputs / outputs)
  - the parameters the user can modify to adapt the box' behavior (settings)
  - ...

Understanding the scheduling

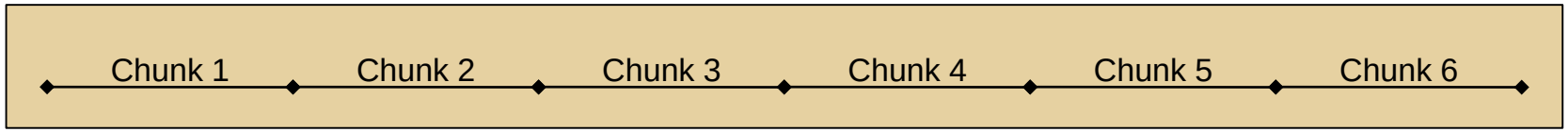
- The graphical representation suggests that boxes are running in parallel
- This is ***not true*** !

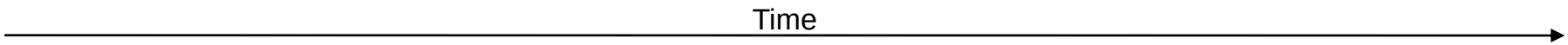
- Each box' processing :
  - is scheduled by the player
  - is executed for as short as possible by the box

- In fact, the player is repeatedly requesting for boxes to process
- Generally, the first box (e.g. « Acquisition Client ») causes the other boxes to be scheduled by the player

Understanding data flow

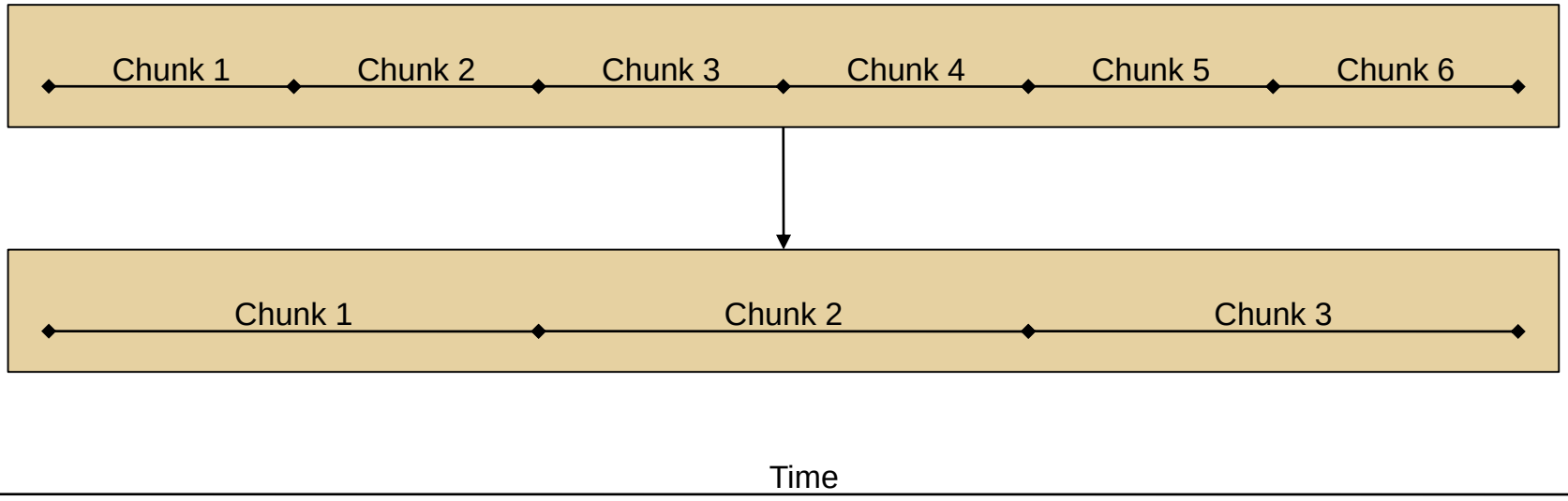
- The data streams are divided in blocks or « chunks »
  - Each chunk is dated with a « start time » and an « end time »
    - Those dates are used by the boxes to synchronise the streams altogether





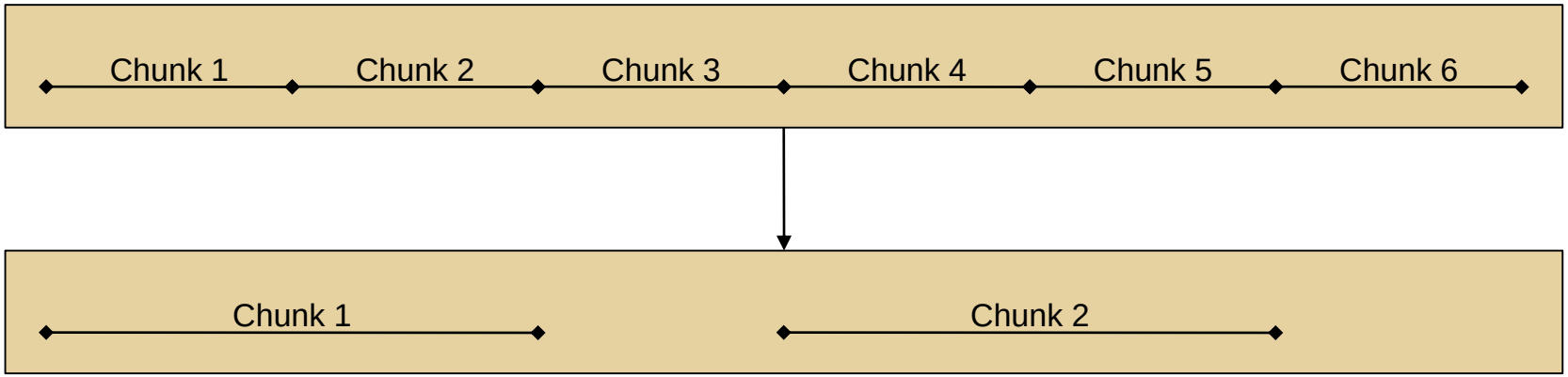
Understanding data flow

- The data streams are divided in blocks or « chunks »
  - Each chunk is dated with a « start time » and an « end time »
    - Those dates are used by the boxes to synchronise the streams altogether
  - The stream structure can be modified using epochers, e.g :
    - Chunk resize



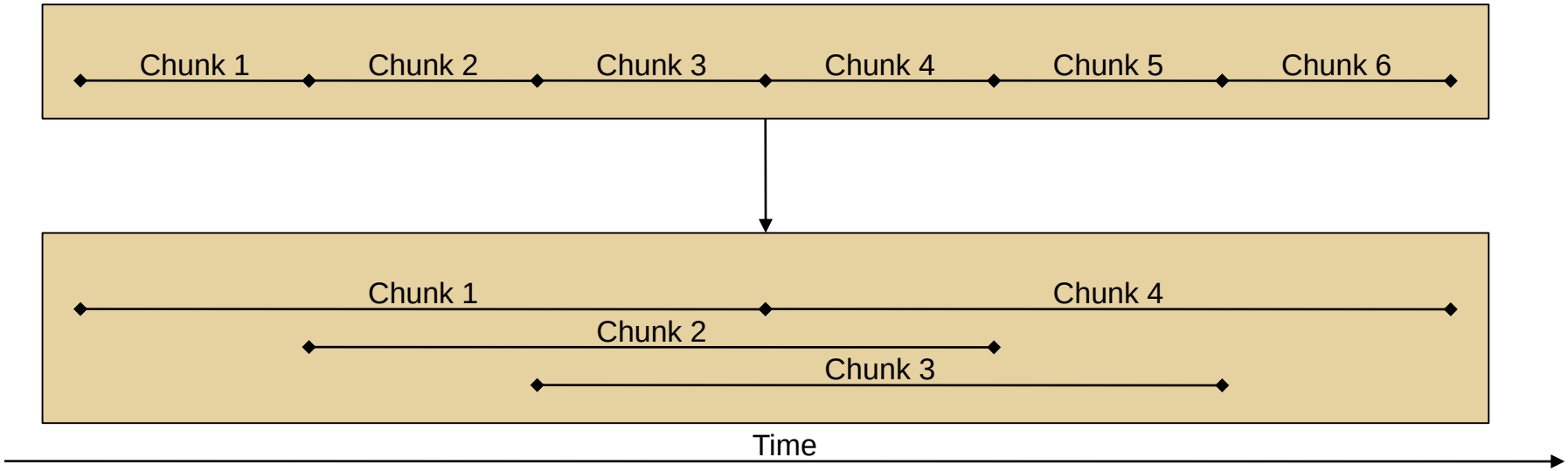
Understanding data flow

- The data streams are divided in blocks or « chunks »
  - Each chunk is dated with a « start time » and an « end time »
    - Those dates are used by the boxes to synchronise the streams altogether
  - The stream structure can be modified using epochers, e.g :
    - Regular chunk selection



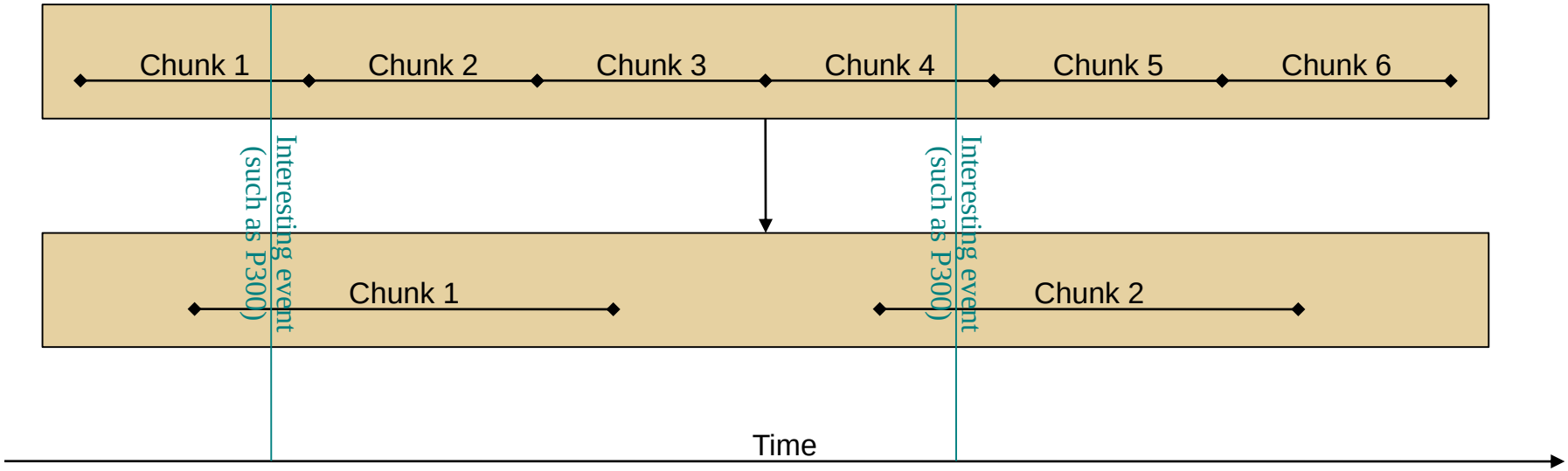
Understanding data flow

- The data streams are divided in blocks or « chunks »
  - Each chunk is dated with a « start time » and an « end time »
    - Those dates are used by the boxes to synchronise the streams altogether
  - The stream structure can be modified using epochers, e.g :
    - Overlapping chunks (for moving averages etc...)



Understanding data flow

- The data streams are divided in blocks or « chunks »
  - Each chunk is dated with a « start time » and an « end time »
    - Those dates are used by the boxes to synchronise the streams altogether
  - The stream structure can be modified using epochers, e.g :
    - Signal selection around events



Understanding data flow

- The data streams are divided in blocks or « chunks »
  - Each chunk is dated with a « start time » and an « end time »
    - Those dates are used by the boxes to synchronise the streams altogether
  - The stream structure can be modified using epochers
- In any circumstances, each stream can be « spied » thanks to the « *EBML Stream Spy* » box
- Demonstration
  - Use case 1 : resizing chunks
  - Use case 2 : moving average
  - Use case 3 : signal selection near an interesting event
  - Use case 4 : EBML stream spy

OpenViBE software: internals

- General software architecture
- The designer
  - Facts about the designer
  - Understanding the scheduling
  - Understanding the data flows
- The acquisition server
- Dependencies

OpenViBE software: internals

- General software architecture
- The designer
- The acquisition server
  - Facts about the acquisition server
  - Different driver families
- Dependencies

Facts about the acquisition server

- The OpenViBE Acquisition Server proposes a device abstraction
- New devices can be added with new « drivers », developped in C++
- Each driver :
  - gets the signal samples from the device
  - sends them to the acquisition server
- The acquisition server :
  - sends those samples to connected application

  (e.g. the OpenViBE designer)
  - transforms the samples in a standard way
- There are several ways to implement a new driver
- It mostly depends on what the manufacturer provides

Different driver families

- Direct hardware communication
  - trough an API (great !)
  - trough a low level hardware interface (serial port, parallel port, USB, TCP/IP...)
- Communication with a proprietary acquisition software
  - through network
  - through a file (very bad !)
  - through a COM component or other proprietary technologies (bad !)

- Pros / cons to consider :
  - performances (latency, jittering...)
  - code quantity
  - code maintainability
  - code portability
- We have many contributions on this part of the software

OpenViBE software: internals

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- The acquisition server
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  - Different driver families
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OpenViBE software: internals

- General software architecture
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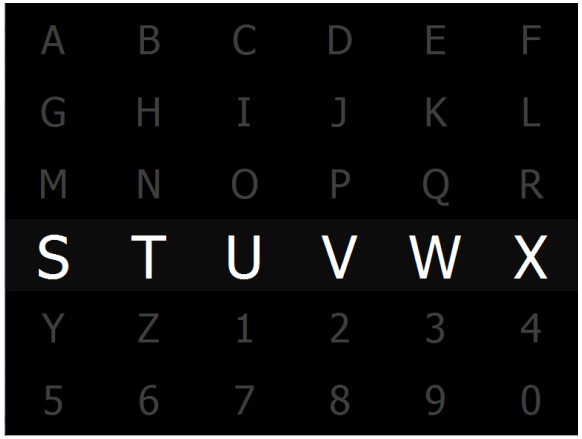
Dependencies

- Interested developers should know that OpenViBE currently relies on the following open-source technologies :
  - Cmake (for building)
  - Boost (General purpose library, e.g. threading)
  - GTK (Graphical User Interface Toolkit)
  - IT++ (for signal processing – only in plugins)
  - Ogre3D / CEGUI (3D library)
  - Lua (Scripting language)
  - Expat (XML parsing)

Functionalities: Paradigms



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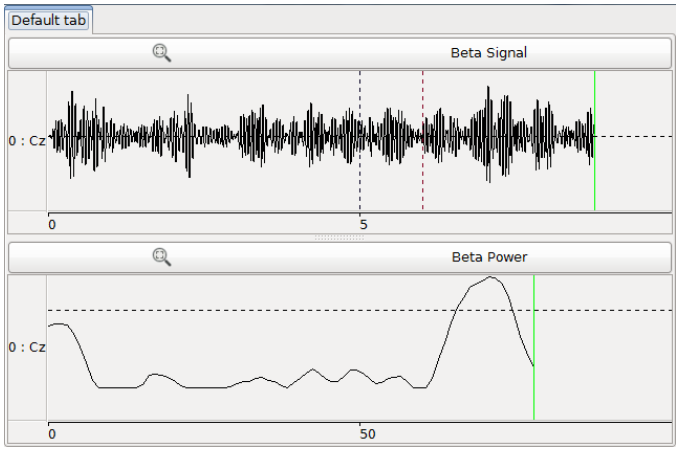
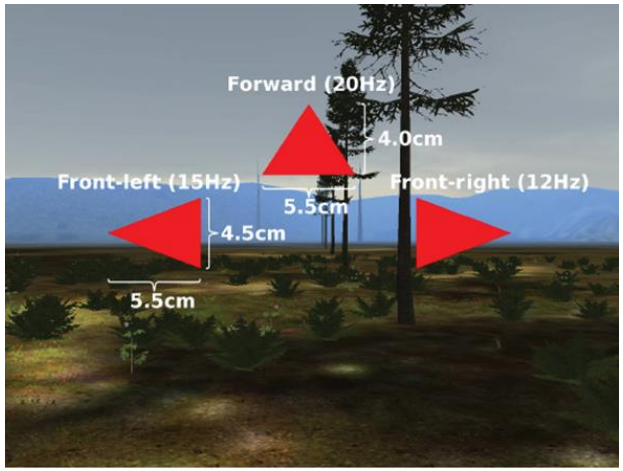
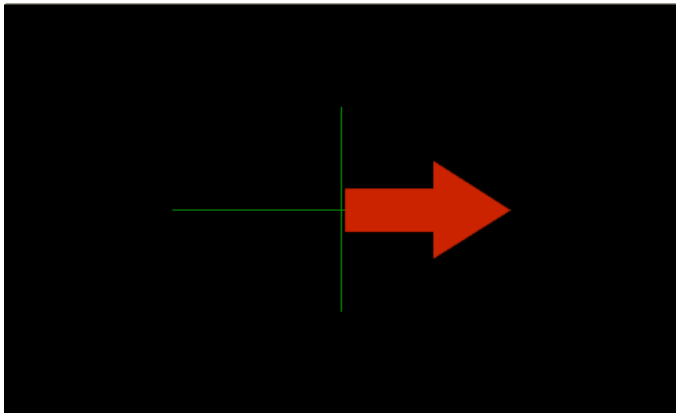


Neurofeedback



SSVEP



Motor Imagery

Functionalities: Applications

- Several predefined and ready to use scenarios:
  1. Neurofeedback with the *Tie Fighter* VR game
  2. BCI based on motor activity (Graz-BCI, handball)
  3. BCI based on P300 (*Speller, Magic Card*)
  4. BCI based on SSVEP (*Spaceship Shooter*)

- Lots of *box tutorials* scenarios to showcase specific features (read EEG from a file, compute a topographic map, filter signal, etc.)

Current Status

A-GPL v3 license : anyone can use, study and modify the software.
Commercial usage is restricted (modifications must be open-source as well).

Releases :

- Every 6 months for 5 platforms
  - Windows 7
  - 2 Fedora versions
  - Latest Ubuntu and latest LTS Ubuntu

Statistics :

- 3000 single visitors per month on the project website
- 10000+ downloads of the Windows installer since the first release in 2009
- 80+ users on the forum
- 300 000 lines (C++)

THE COMMUNITY

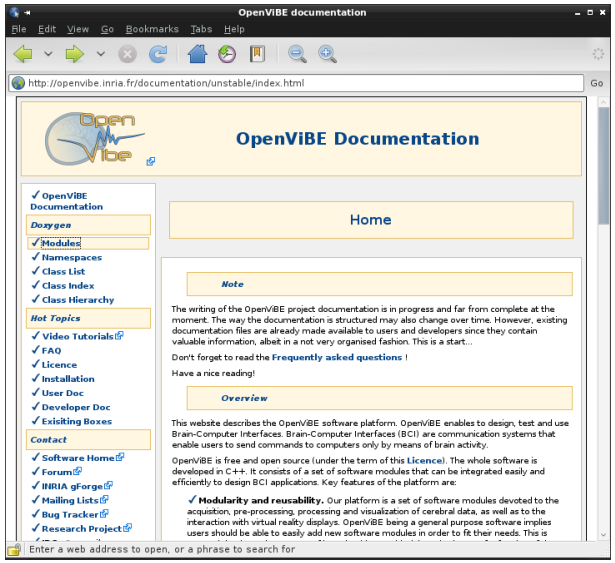
What is Free Software?

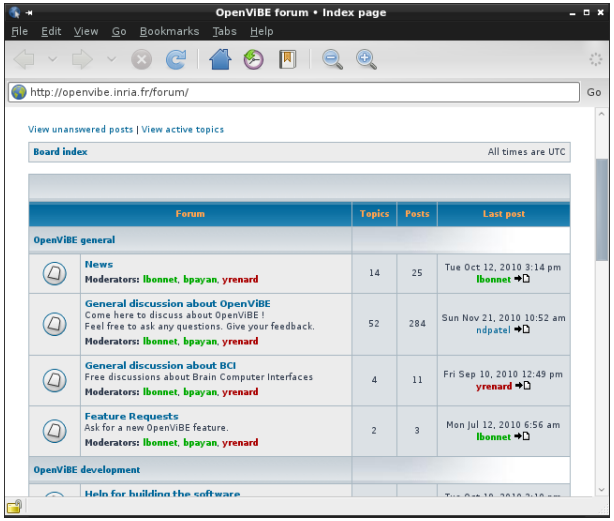
- Free software supposes 4 basic rules :
  - You are free to use the software for any purpose
  - You are free to study the source code and modify it for your own needs (that is the software must be open-source)
  - You are free to re-distribute copies of the software
  - You are free to distribute modified versions of the software but you have to keep them free as in freedom !

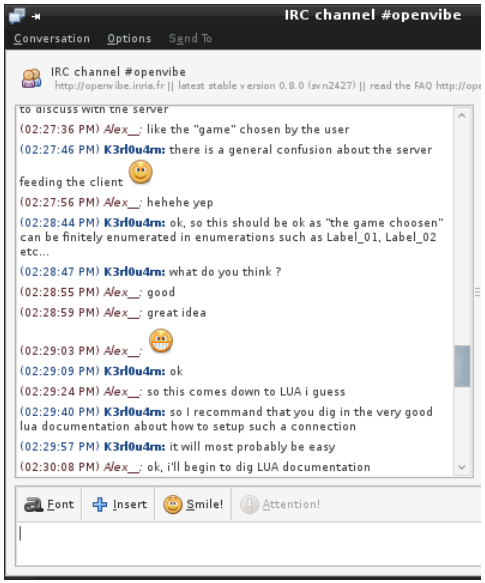
- Usually there is a community and an ecosystem around the free software that can
  - Provide Support
  - Share experience and ideas
  - Help in solving scientific or technical challenges
  - Give continuous guidelines

http://openvibe.inria.fr

- News
- Made with OpenViBE
- Job offers
- Support :
  - Documentation for users and developers (Starter, Tutorials, Tips & Tricks)
  - Forum, mailing list, bug tracker

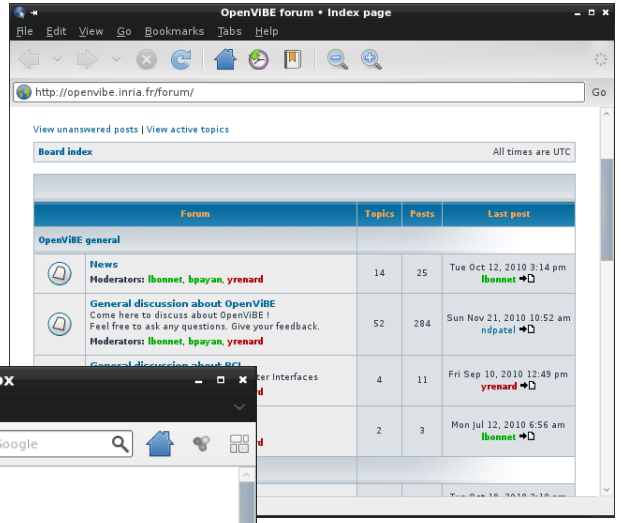


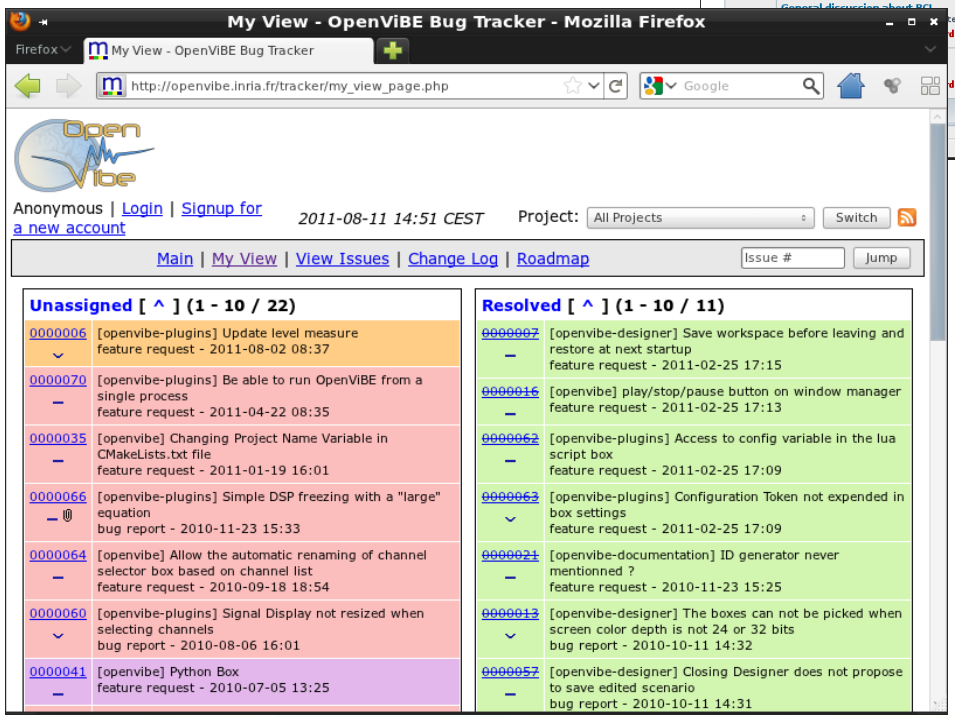




Community

- The project is hosted by the INRIA gForge
- Multiple services available such as :
  - Website hosting
  - Concurrent source modification (Git)
  - Bug tracking
  - Feature request tracking
  - Mailing lists
  - Several statistics
  - Automatic builds





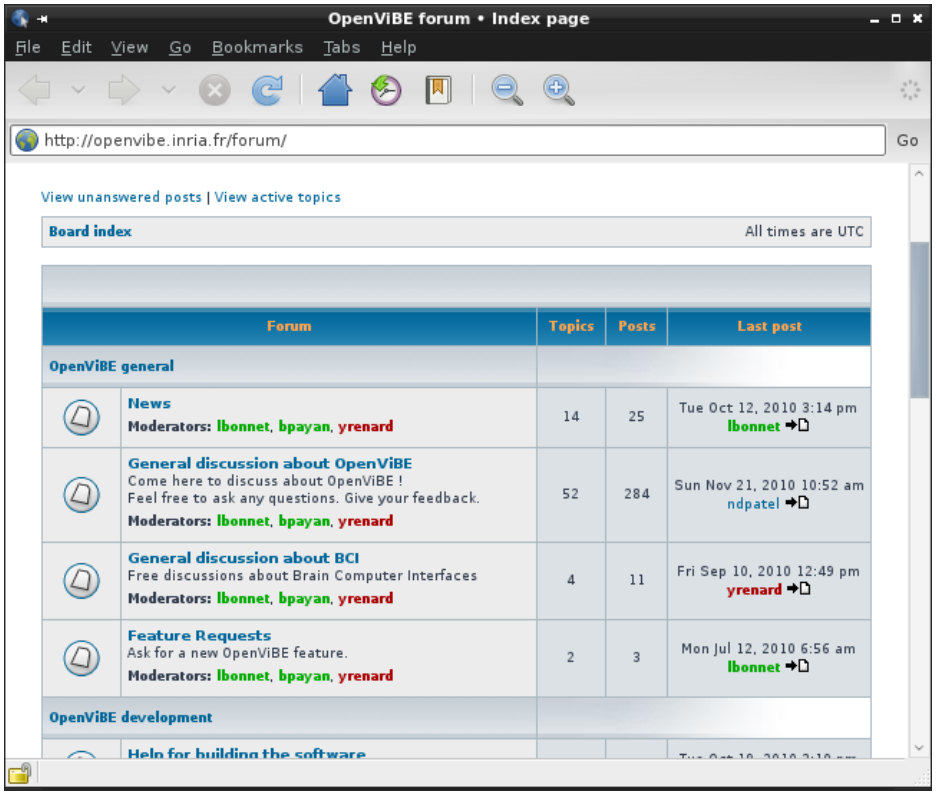
Community

- Benefits of bug tracking / feature request tracking :
  - Report information about what does not work
  - Report information about what should work in a different manner
  - Report information about what could be added to make the software better
  - Following how those issues are solved by the developers
  - This tool becomes more and more valuable as the community grows

- The Forum now replaces the mailing lists

Community

- The OpenViBE forum
  - (http://openvibe.inria.fr/forum)
    - General discussion about OpenViBE
    - General discussion about BCI
    - Feature Requests
    - OpenViBE development
    - OpenViBE use
    - OpenViBE scenarios



Community

- What OpenViBE can do for you?
  - Acquire, process and visualize brain activity in real-time
  - Extract, analyze and visualize evoked potentials in real-time
  - Offer flexibility for designing, testing and using new brain signal pattern detection

- How you can contribute and get involved in OpenViBE?
  - Provide feedback about your use of the software
  - Express needs for adapting the tool to your field
  - Support the developments by funding OpenViBE experts for creating the features you need
  - Create and share OpenViBE additions with the community

Community

Contributors/Users

- Université de Mons (Belgium)
- Ghent University (Belgium)
- GIPSA-Lab (France)
- Clinatec / LETI Minatec (France)
- Inria (France)
- INSERM (France)
- Neurospin (France)
- University of Lorraine (France)
- Oldenburg university (Germany)
- Universidad de Pavia (Italy)
- Universitat Pompeu Fabra in Barcelona (Spain)
- Université de Bristol (UK)
- …

Future

- Steering committee -> Consortium (Inria's Foundation/InriaSoft)
- OpenViBE release (twice a year)
- Support engineers
- Mensia technology (www.**mensia**tech.com)
- CertiViBE project for medical certifiable solutions

(OpenViBE kernel + core modules)

- BCI Book with practical chapters using OpenViBE (ISTE-Wiley, 2016)