

6<sup>th</sup> International Workshop on Hybrid Systems and Biology - HSB'19  
April 6-7, 2019 - Prague (Czech Republic)

# Closed-loop neurohybrid interfaces: from in vitro to in vivo studies and beyond

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Genova, Italy

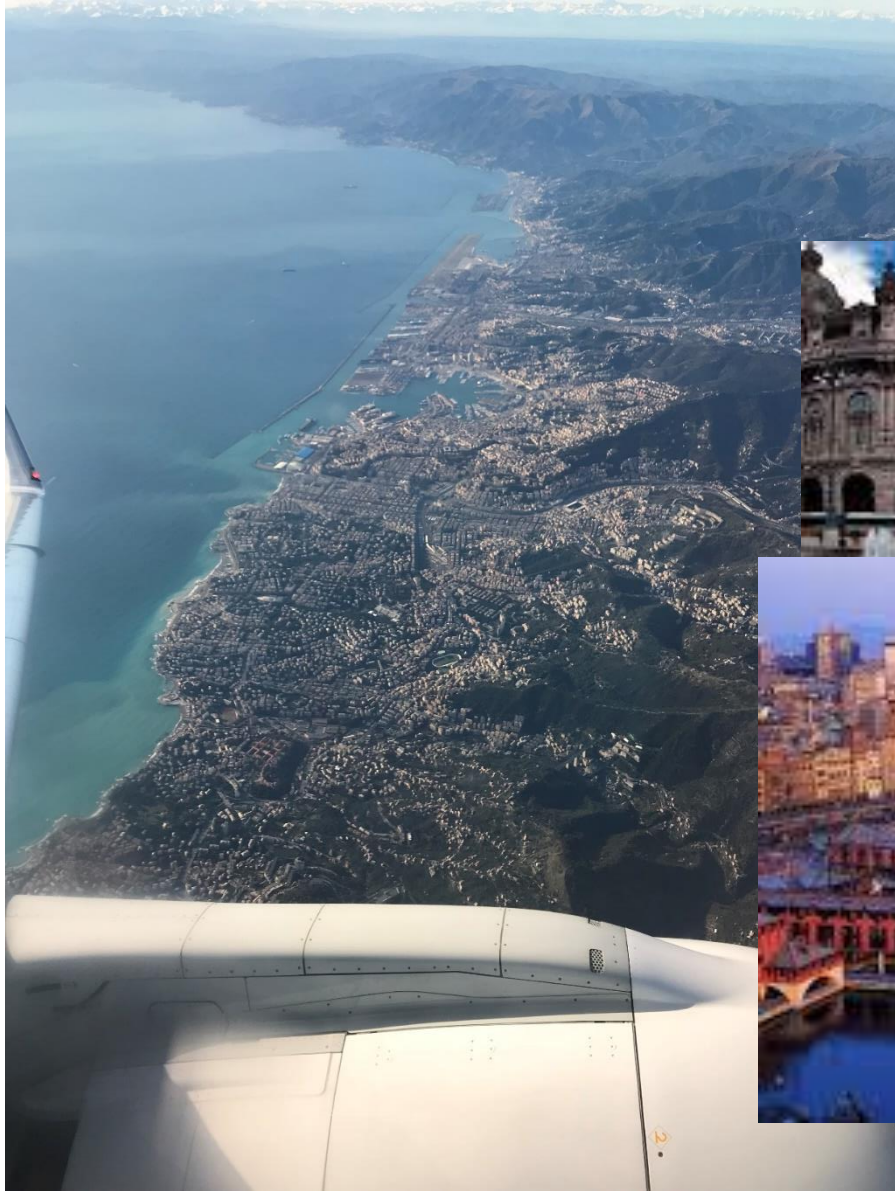


Farnesina  
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# Genova & IIT Central Labs



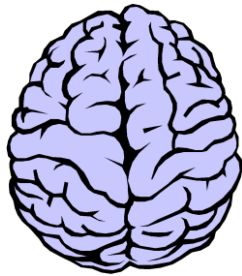
# Disclaimer

I am not a Computer Scientist

I am a Biomedical Engineer... so maybe not even a 'real' engineer!

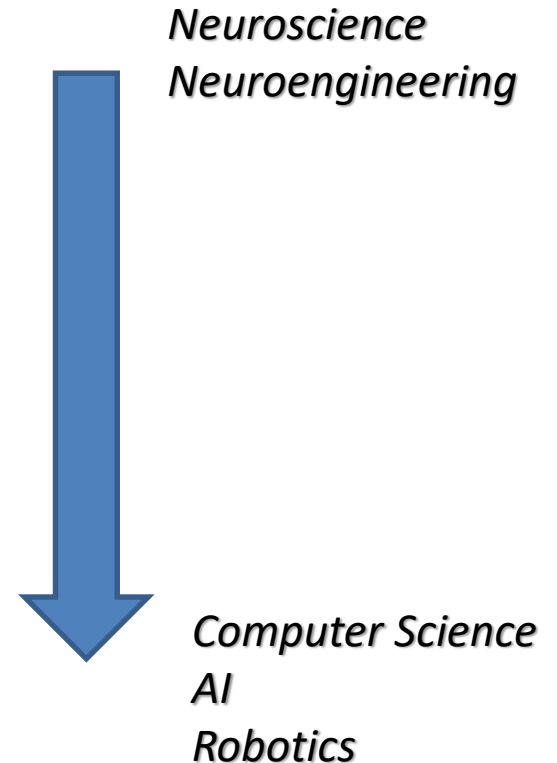
# What is a hybrid system?

# From hybrid to *neurohybrid*



# Why is it important to develop neurohybrid systems?

- Basic Neuroscience
- Brain Repair
- Neurorehabilitation
- ...
- Wetware Technology
- New computational paradigms

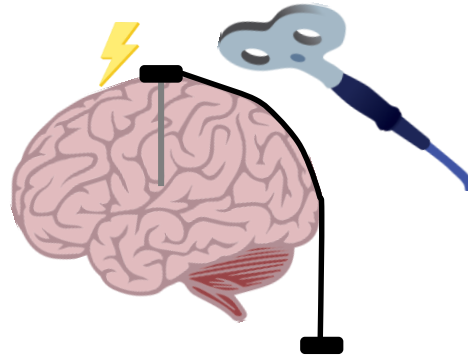




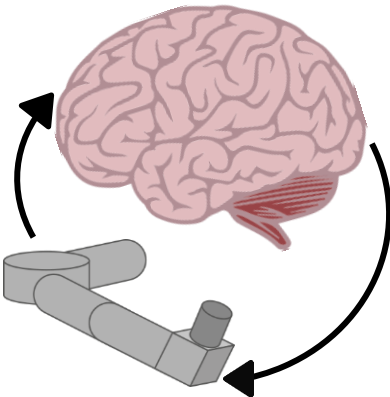


# 'Closed-loop' neurohybrid interfaces connecting neuronal and artificial systems can be used to **fix the brain**

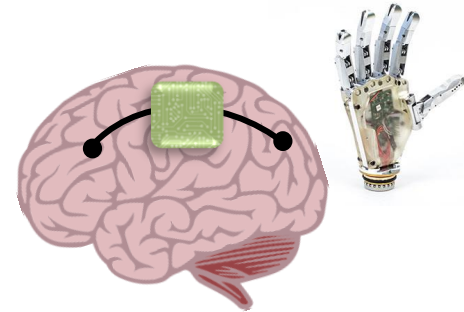
- Brain Modulators (ICMS, DBS, NIBS)



- BCI/BMI



- Neuroprosthetics & Neurorobotics



Special Collection on Emerging Experimental Methodologies in Translational Neuroscience

## Progress in Neuroengineering for brain repair: New challenges and open issues

Gabriella Panuccio<sup>1</sup>, Marianna Semprini<sup>2</sup>, Lorenzo Natale<sup>3</sup>, Stefano Buccelli<sup>1,2,4</sup>, Iliaria Colombi<sup>1,2,4</sup> and Michela Chiappalone<sup>2</sup> 

Brain and Neuroscience Advances

Brain and Neuroscience Advances  
Volume 2: 1-11  
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# Brain modulators

- The '*electroceutical*' concept:



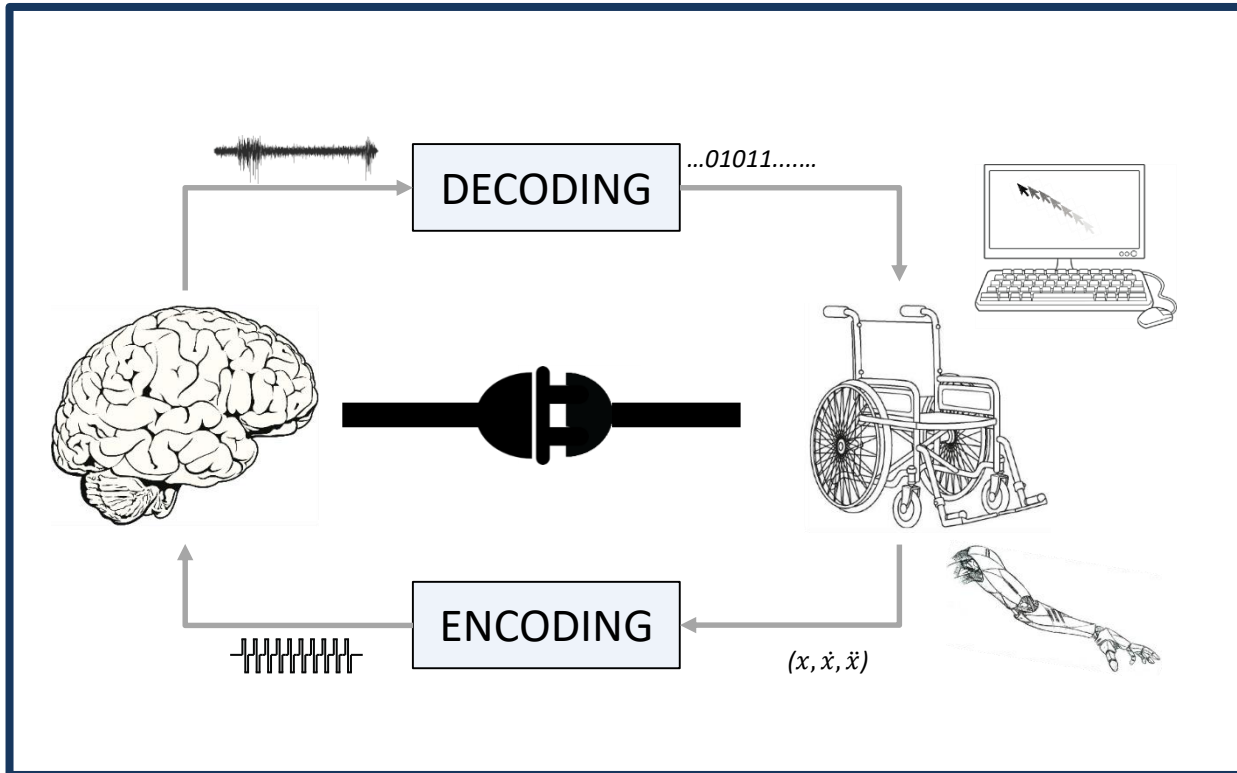
**Replacing pharmaceutical interventions by targeted electrical stimulation** delivered by smart microfabricated devices

'A jump start for electroceuticals', *Nature* April 2013

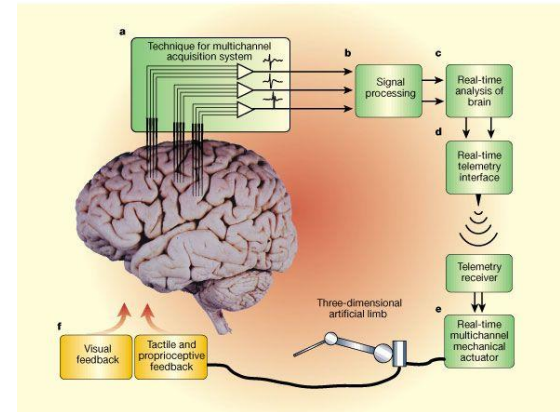
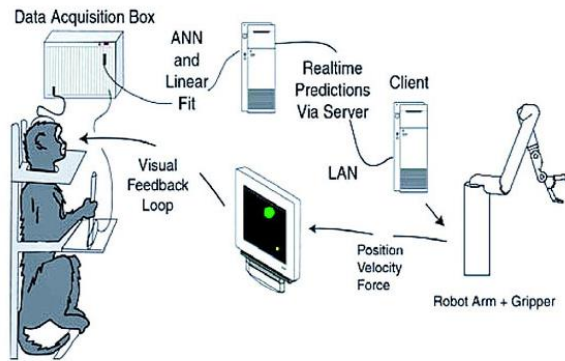
'Electroceuticals spark interest', *Nature* July 2014



- Neural signals are recorded from the cortex using scalp or intra-cortical electrodes. Specific features are extracted from the signals (e.g. amplitudes of evoked potentials or sensorimotor cortex rhythms, firing rates of cortical neurons). The features are then translated into a pattern of commands for an output device (e.g. a simple word processor, a robot arm, a robotized wheelchair).



# Invasive Brain Machine Interfaces - BMIs



Chapin et al. *Nature Neurosci*, 1999; Wessberg et al. *Nature* 2000; Action from thoughts, MAL Nicolelis, *Nature* 2001

## Neural signals recorded from the brain as input commands to control external devices

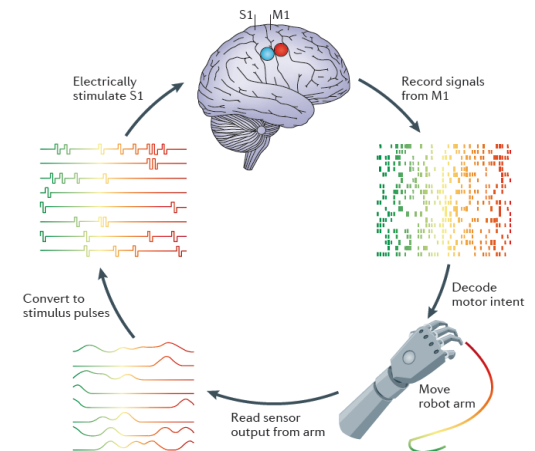


Hochberg et al. *Nature*, 2006



Hochberg et al. *Nature*, 2012

J. Donoghue's lab at Brown University  
First implants on human subjects

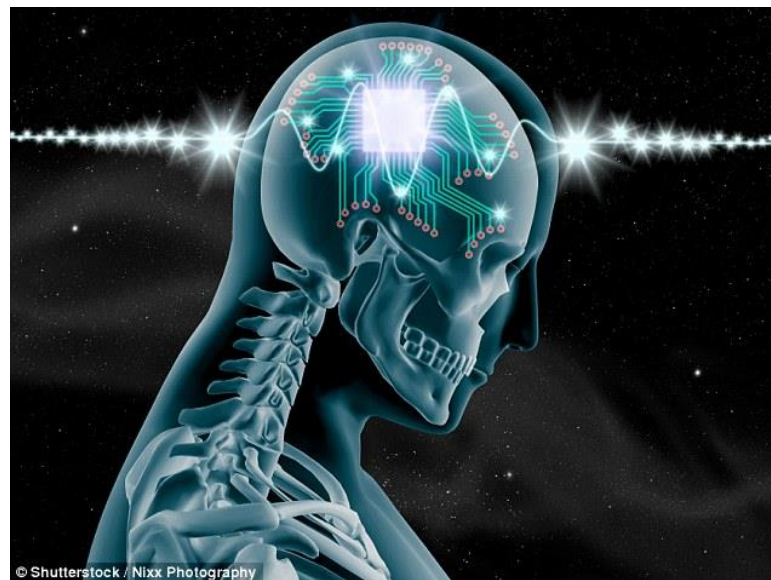


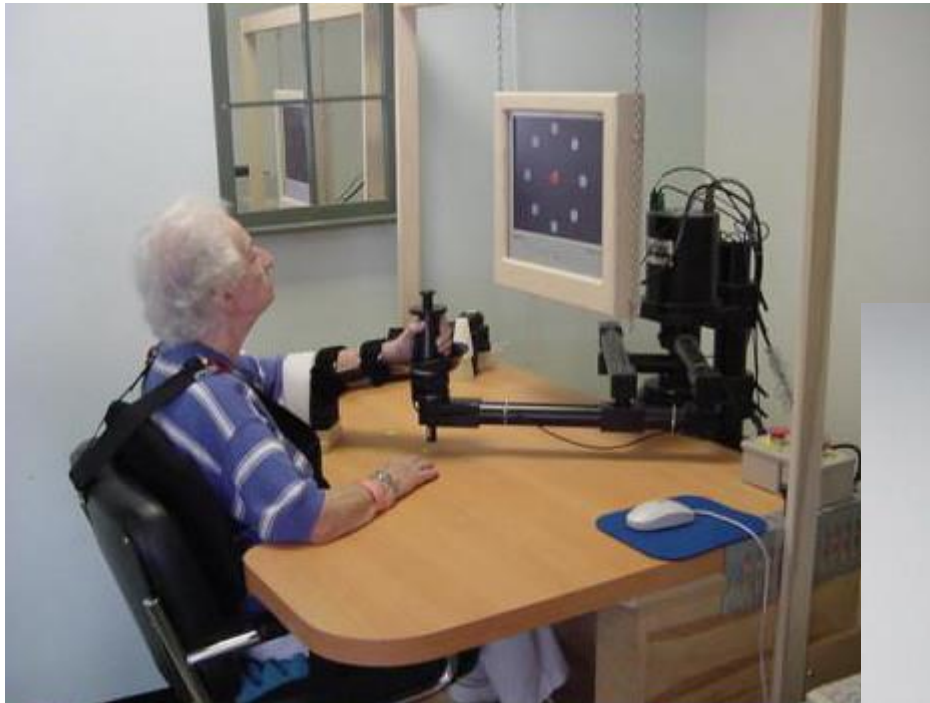
Bensmaia & Miller,  
*Nat Rev Neurosci*, 2014

# Neuroprosthetics

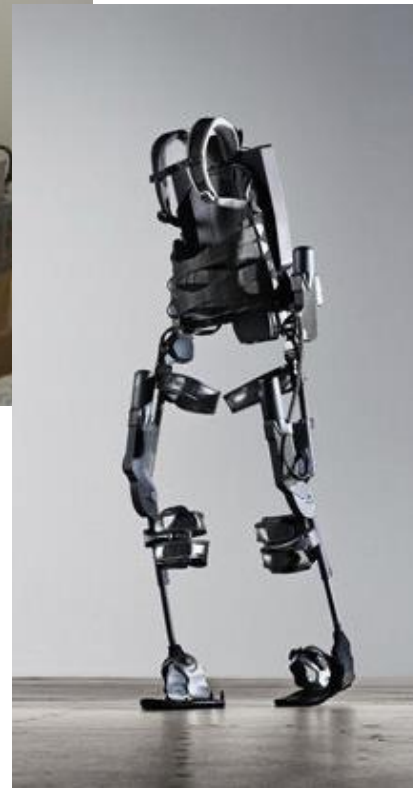
*“a device or system that has an interface with the nervous system and supplements or substitutes functionality in the patient's body”*

Wright et al, 2016

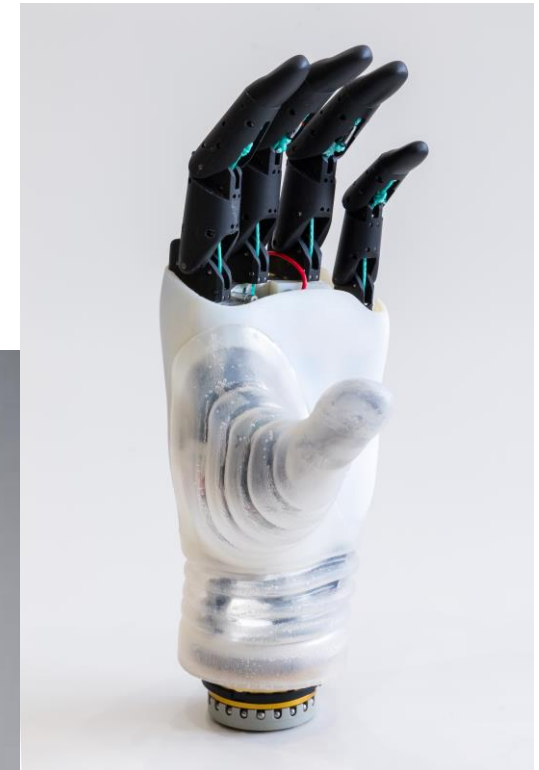




Robotic devices for stroke rehab



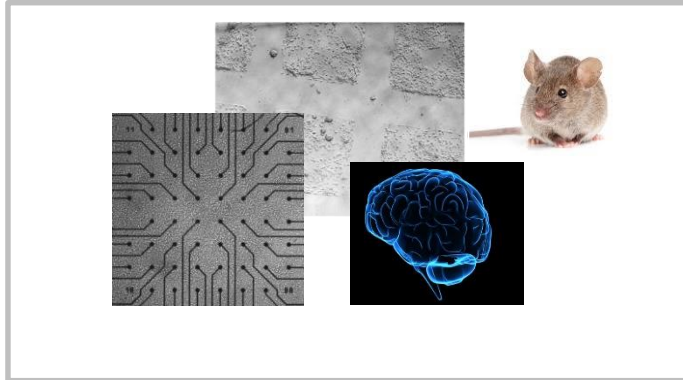
Wearable exoskeletons



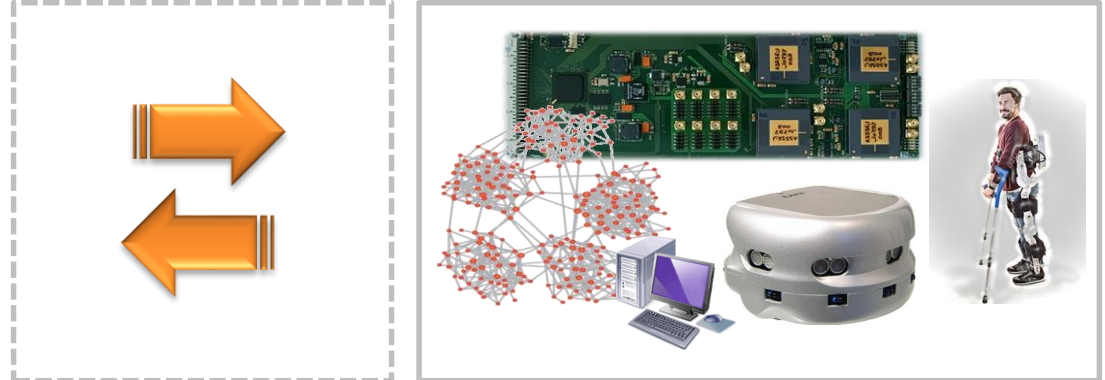
Robotic limbs

# Our research interests

neuronal system

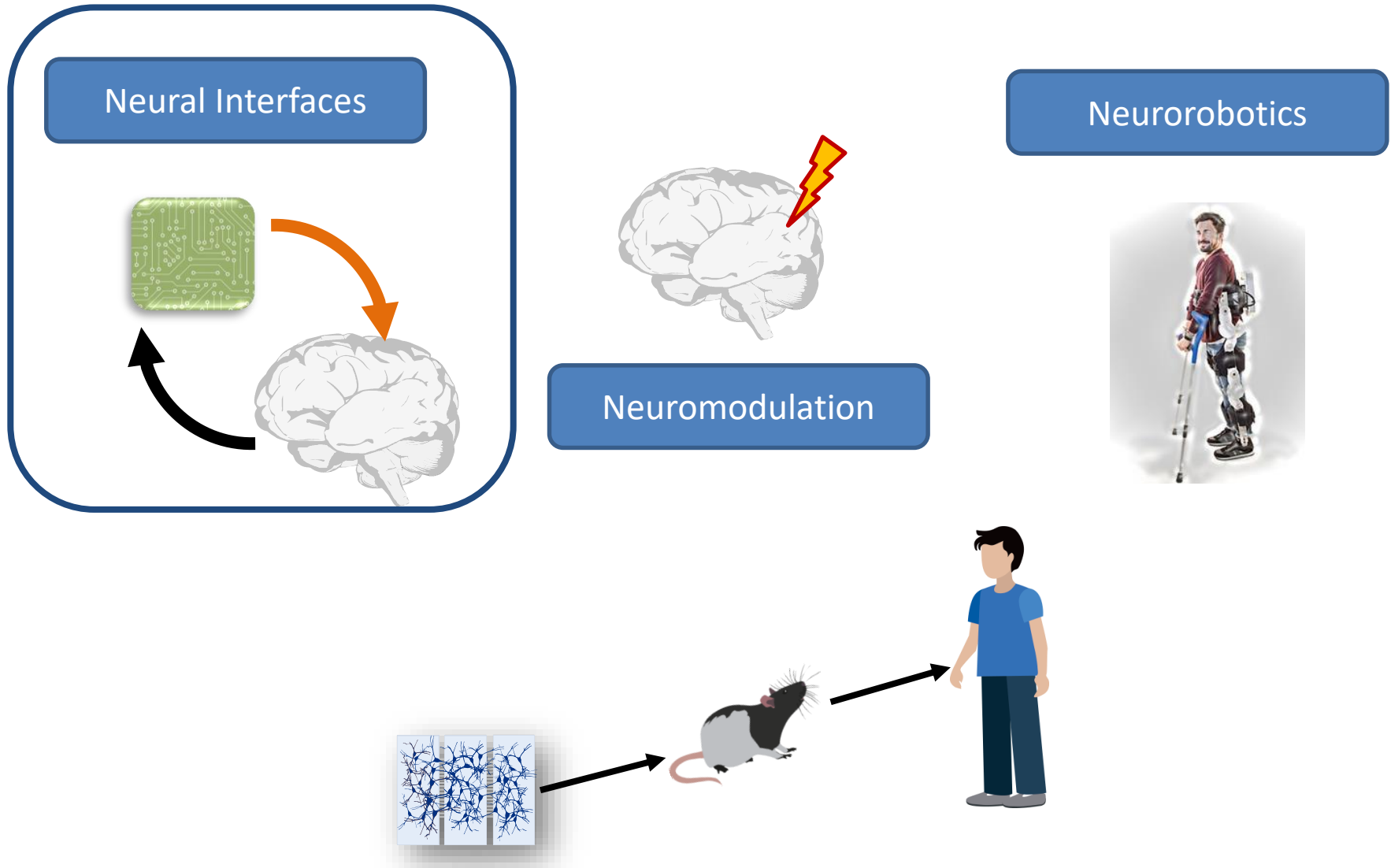


artificial system



- **METHOD** - Exploiting techniques and methodologies of engineering for biomedical applications
  - Understanding by building
  - Multi-scale experimental approach
  - Innovative ‘experimental’ models (*neurohybrid*)
- **FINAL GOAL** - Neurorehabilitation
  - **Neural Interfaces (including neuroprosthetics)**: interfacing neuronal circuits with artificial devices
  - **Neuromodulation**: drive neuronal dynamics
  - **Neurorobotics**: perform controlled training on patients and monitor recovery

# Our multi-scale approach



***translational methodology***



## *Our 'macro' scientific & technological questions*

- How can we **interact** with a neuronal system and thus **modulate** its dynamics?
- How can we **interface** the neuronal element with an artificial one?
- How can we **restore** an injured or pathological communication through an **artificial device**?

# The brain is one of the most complex system of the known Universe

**$10^{11}$  neurons**

**$10^{15}$  synapses**



*The brain is a world consisting of a number of unexplored continents and great stretches of unknown territory*

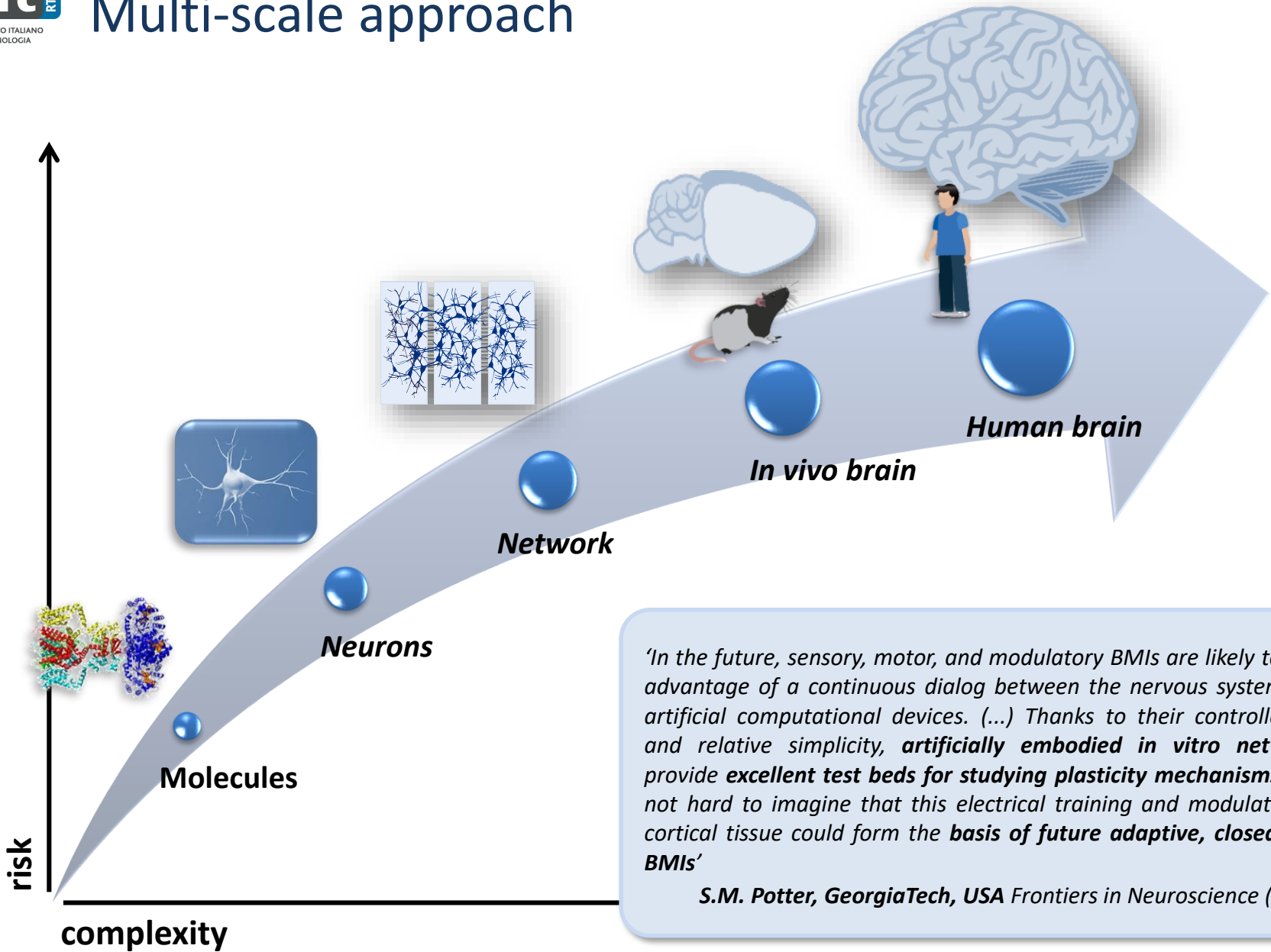
**Santiago Ramón y Cajal**

# Lessons from Neuroengineering

- Reduce the complexity of the system by developing a simple experimental model
- Use the model to test technological solutions for brain repair



# Multi-scale approach



*'In the future, sensory, motor, and modulatory BMIs are likely to take advantage of a continuous dialog between the nervous system and artificial computational devices. (...) Thanks to their controllability and relative simplicity, **artificially embodied in vitro networks** provide **excellent test beds for studying plasticity mechanisms**. It is not hard to imagine that this electrical training and modulation of cortical tissue could form the **basis of future adaptive, closed-loop BMIs**'*

*S.M. Potter, GeorgiaTech, USA Frontiers in Neuroscience (2010)*

# From in vitro...

# In vitro cortical cultures

## Primary cultures of rat cortical neurons

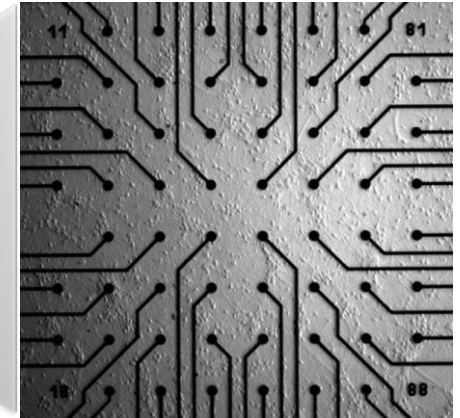


Rat embryos (E18)

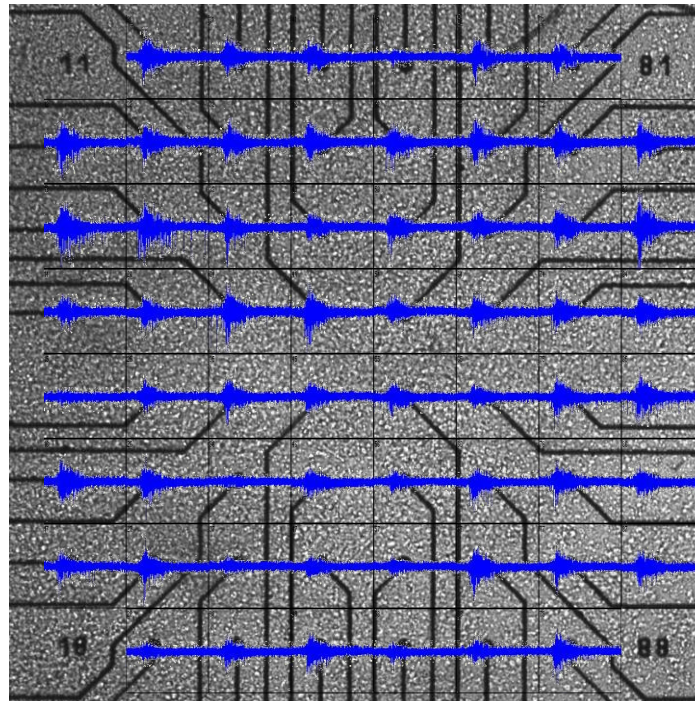
Dissection  
+  
Enzymatic digestion  
+  
Mechanical dissociation



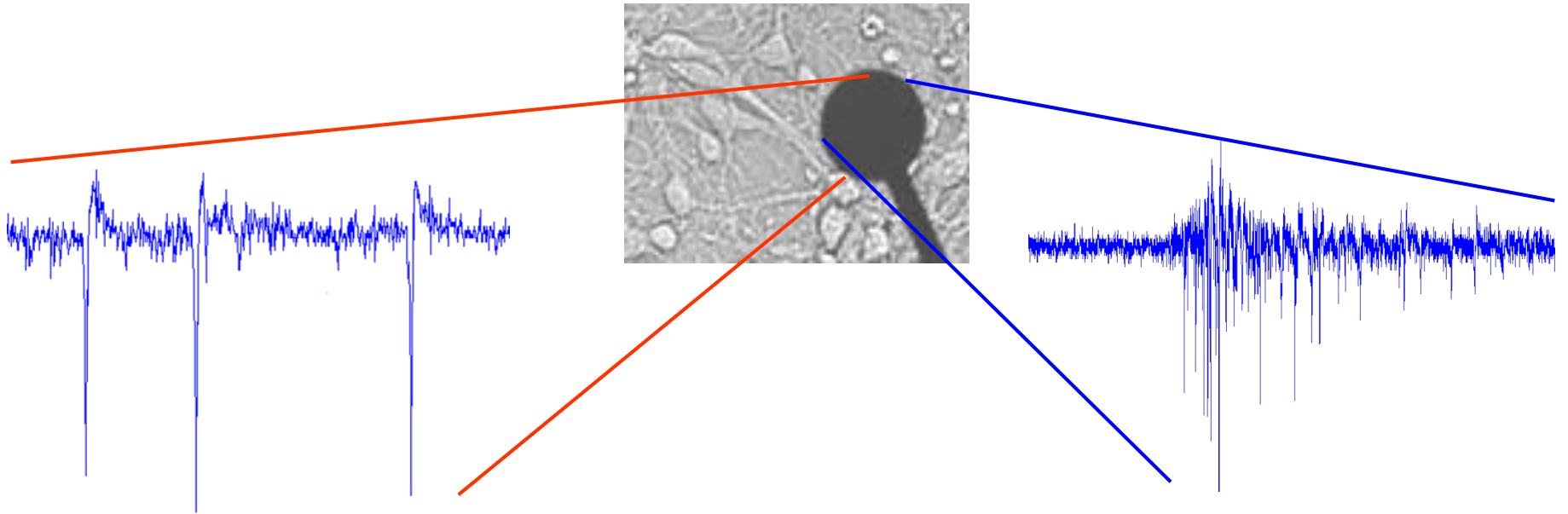
## Micro-Electrode Arrays (MEAs)



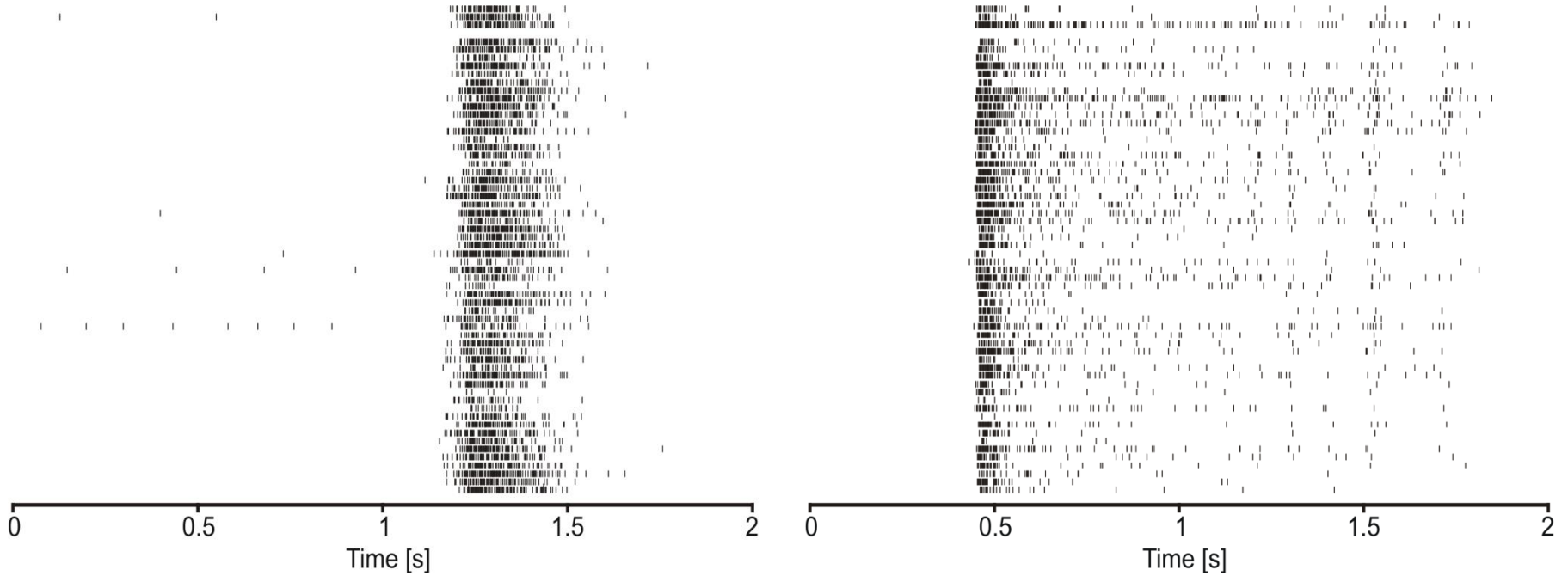
~ 50.000 cells



# Spikes and Bursts in *electrophysiology*



- The **electrophysiological signal**, acquired from a single microelectrode is generally characterized by **two different patterns of activity**:
  - **Spike** – single over-threshold signal representing the electrical activity of one or more neurons (i.e. 1-3 cells).
  - **Burst** – sequence of highly packed spikes often occurring simultaneously on several channels and giving rise to a phenomenon generally known as ‘**network burst**’.



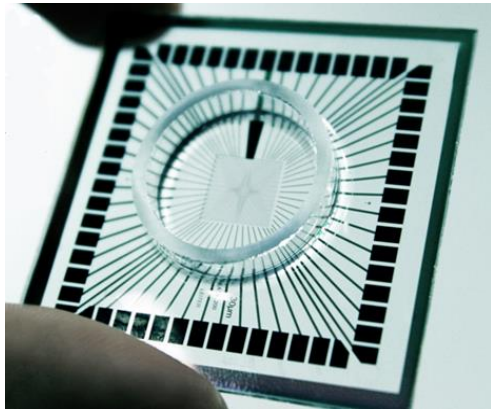
*How can we **interact** with a neuronal system and thus **modulate** its dynamics?*



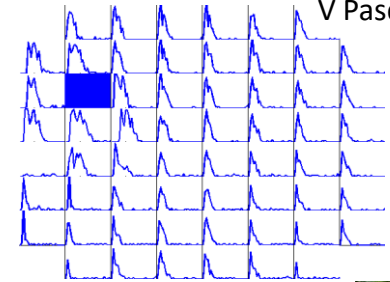
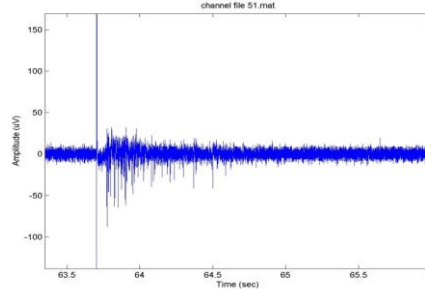
# An in vitro model of neural dynamics



V Pasquale



## Electrical modulation



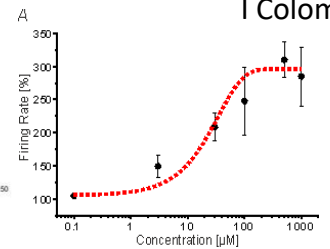
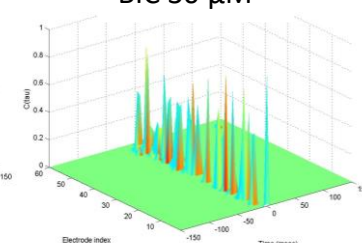
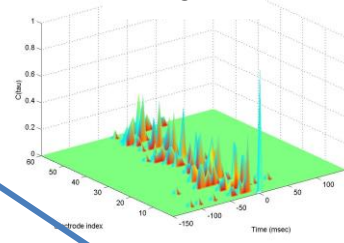
## Pharmacological modulation



I Colombi

BASAL

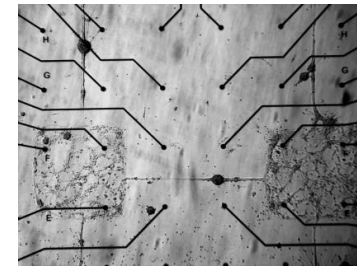
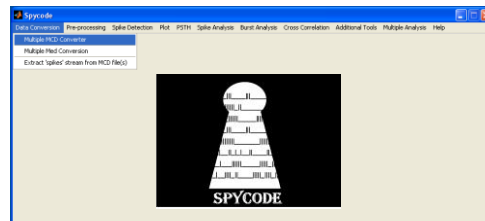
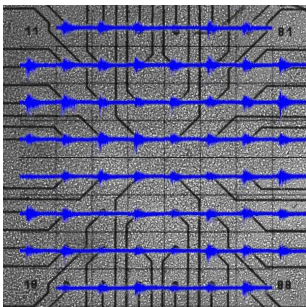
BIC 30  $\mu\text{M}$



*'In recent years, in vitro neuronal cultures have been recognized as a successful model system of neuronal activity'*

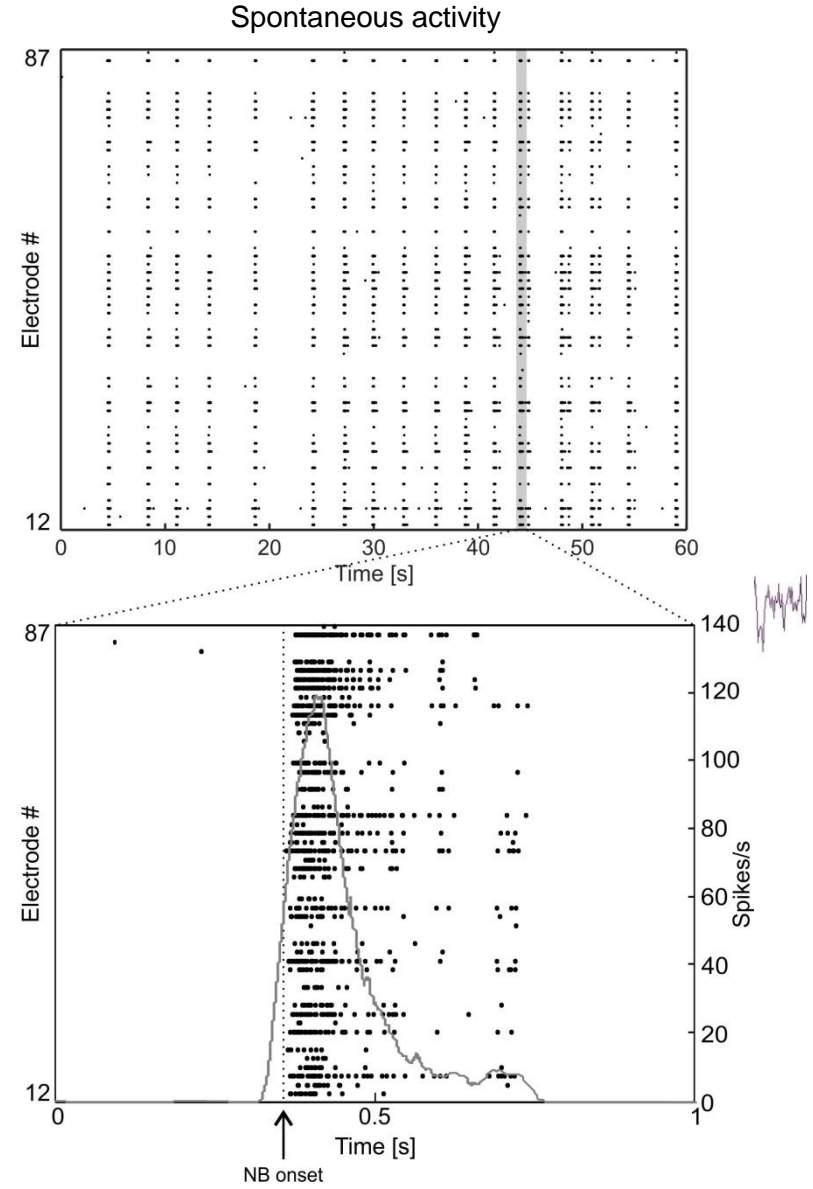
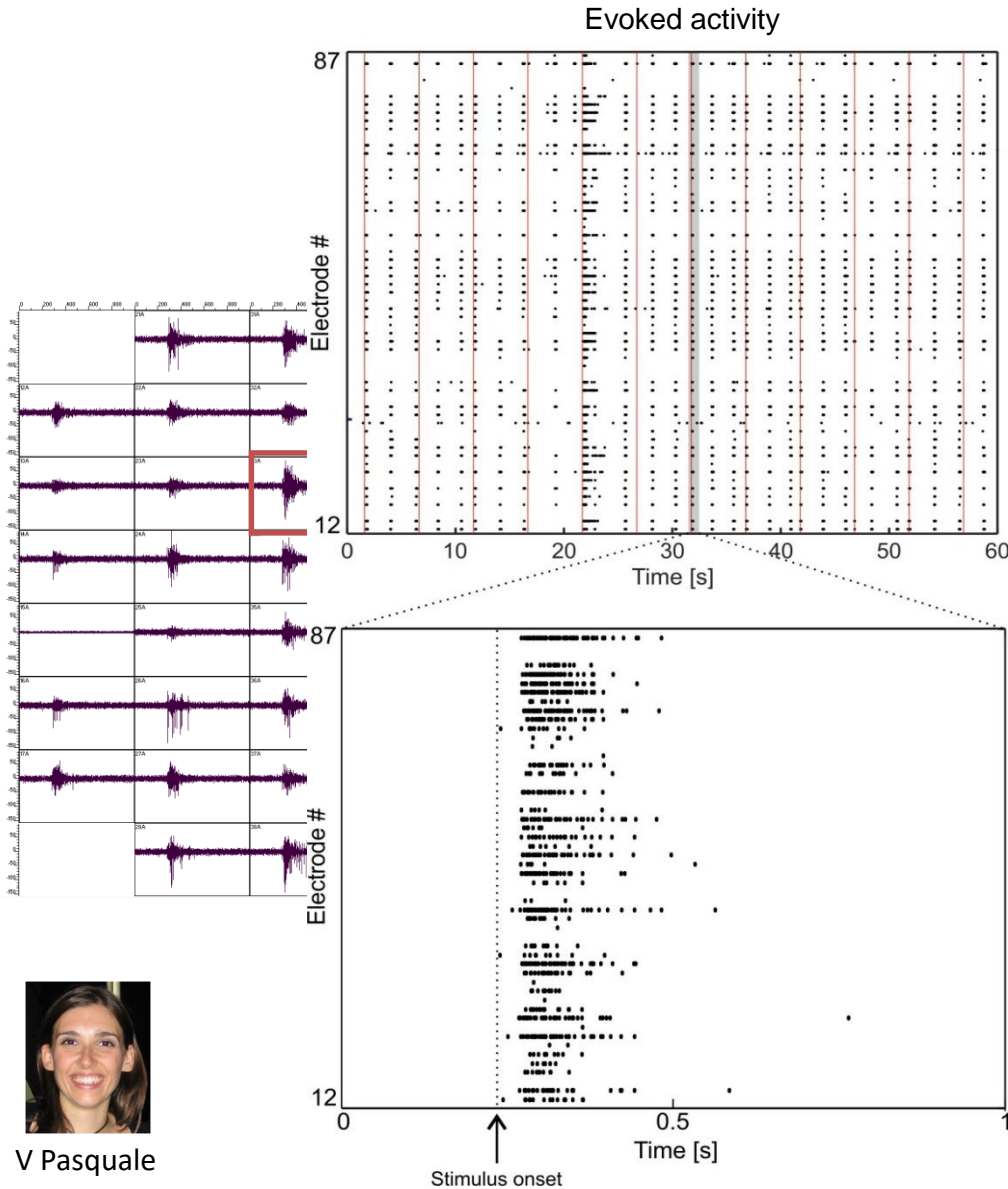
Orlandi JG et al. *Nature Physics*, 2013

## Network patterning



M Bisio

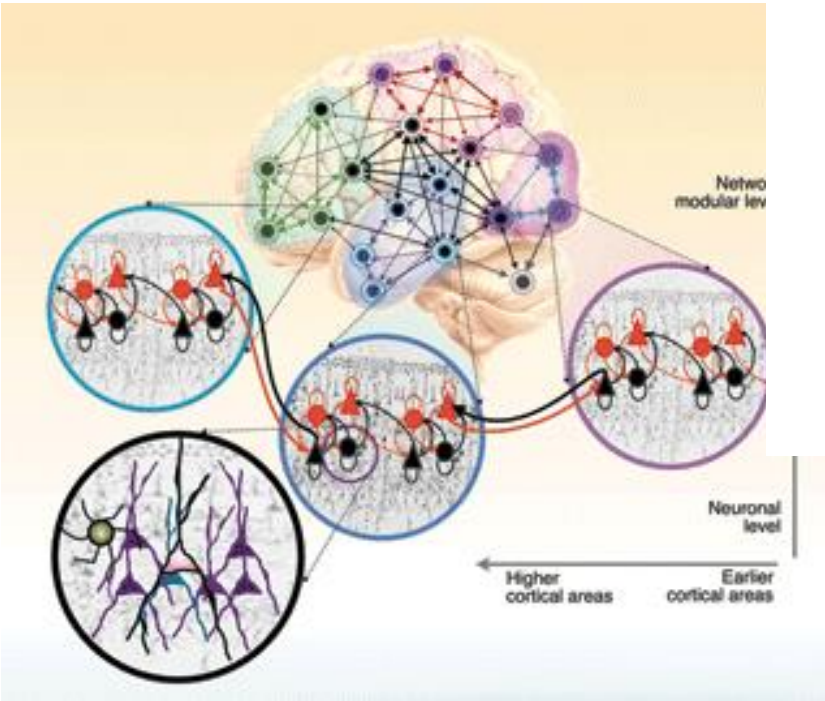
# Network bursts are typical features of in vitro neuronal cultures



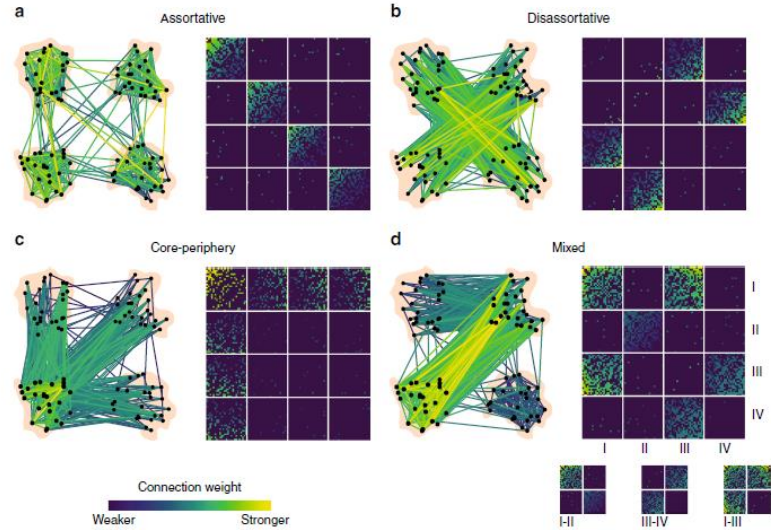
V Pasquale

# The concept of brain modularity

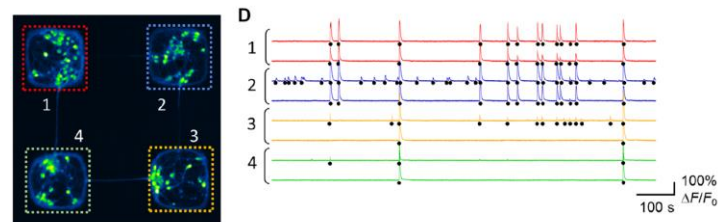
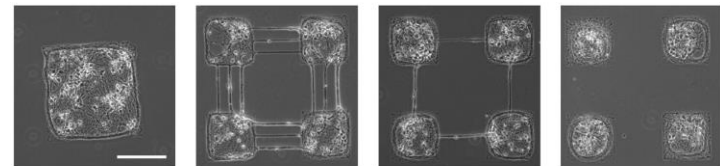
- Brain is redundant and intrinsically modular, being composed of local networks that are embedded in networks of networks (*Meunier et al., 2009; Levy et al, 2012*)



Ref: Park & Friston, Science 2013

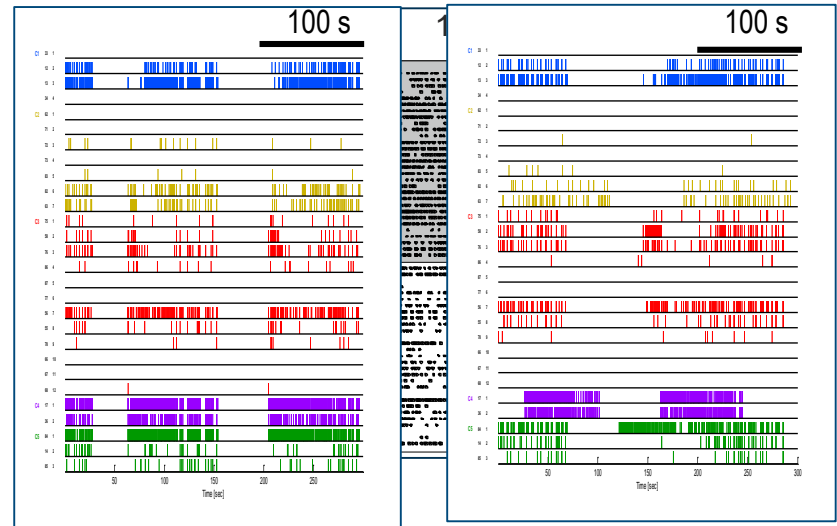
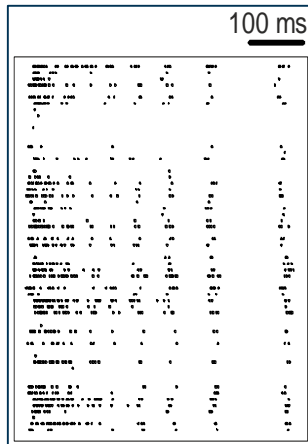
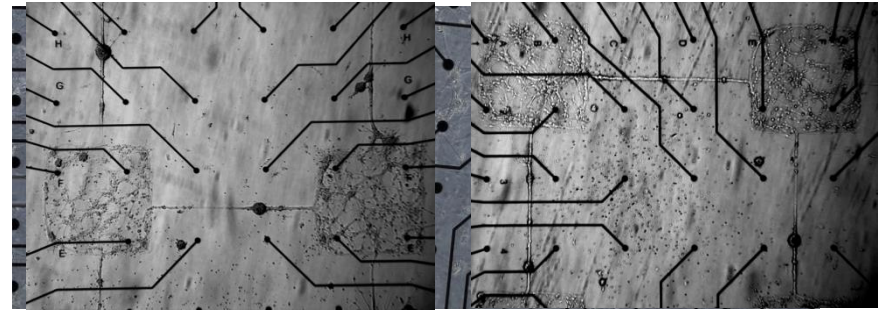
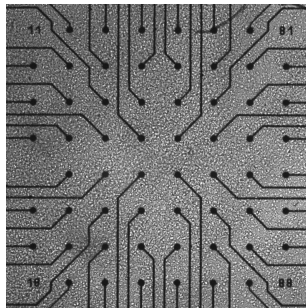
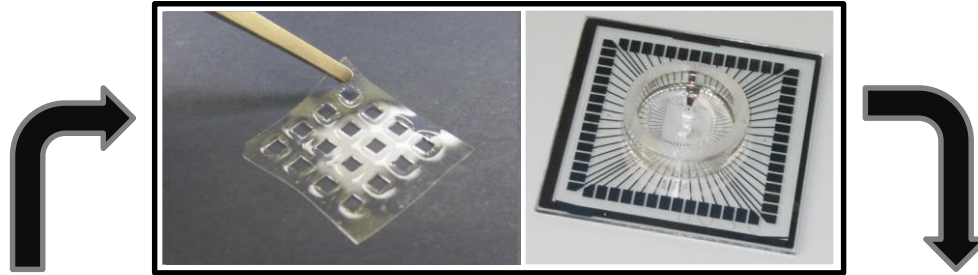


Ref: Betzel et al, Nat Communications 2018

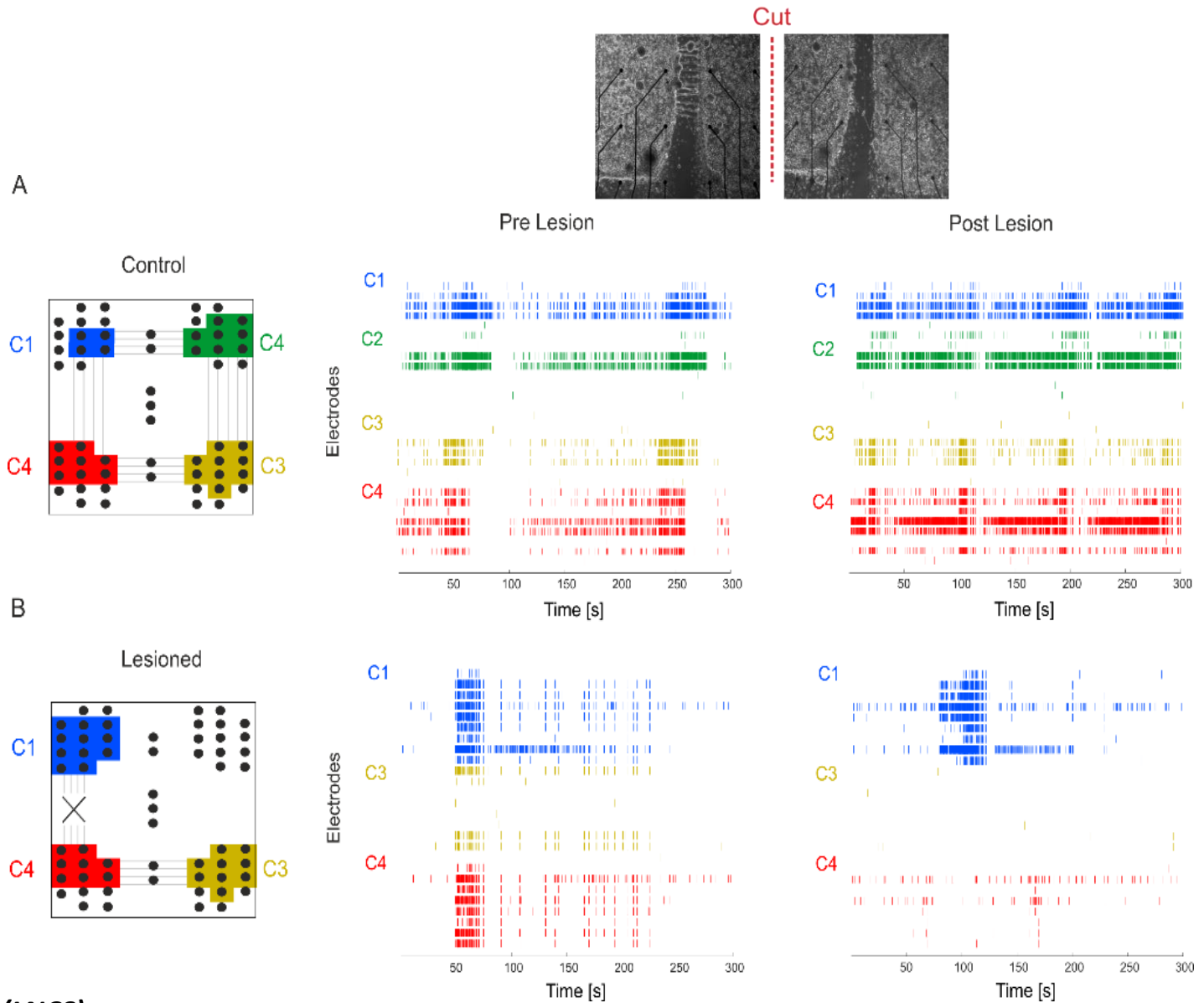


Ref: Yamamoto et al, Science Advances 2018

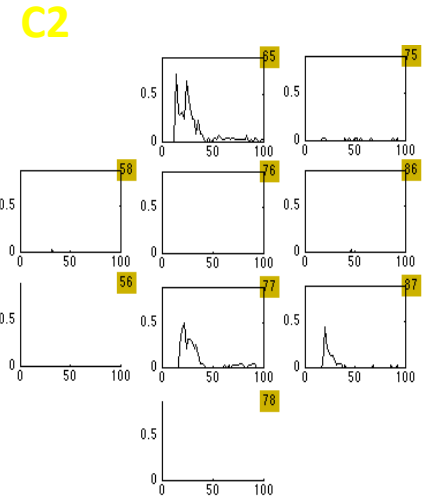
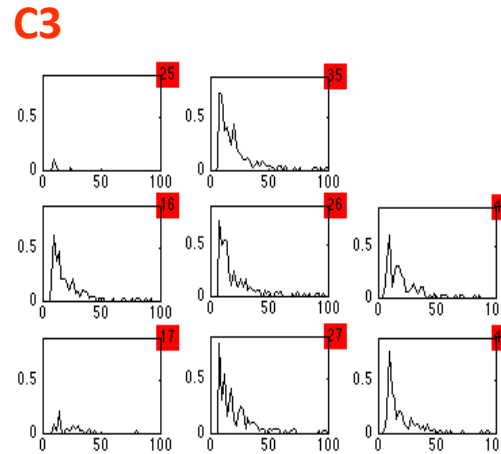
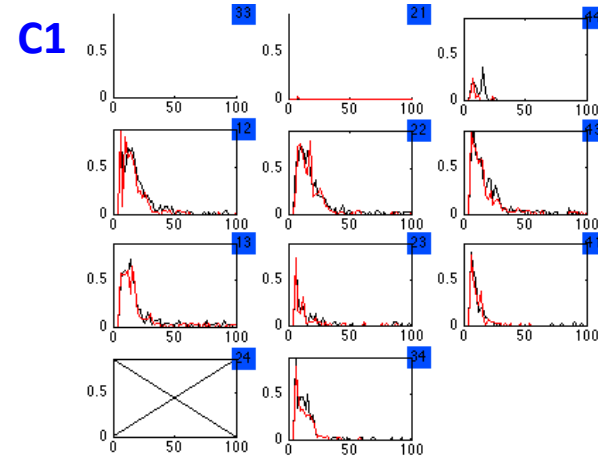
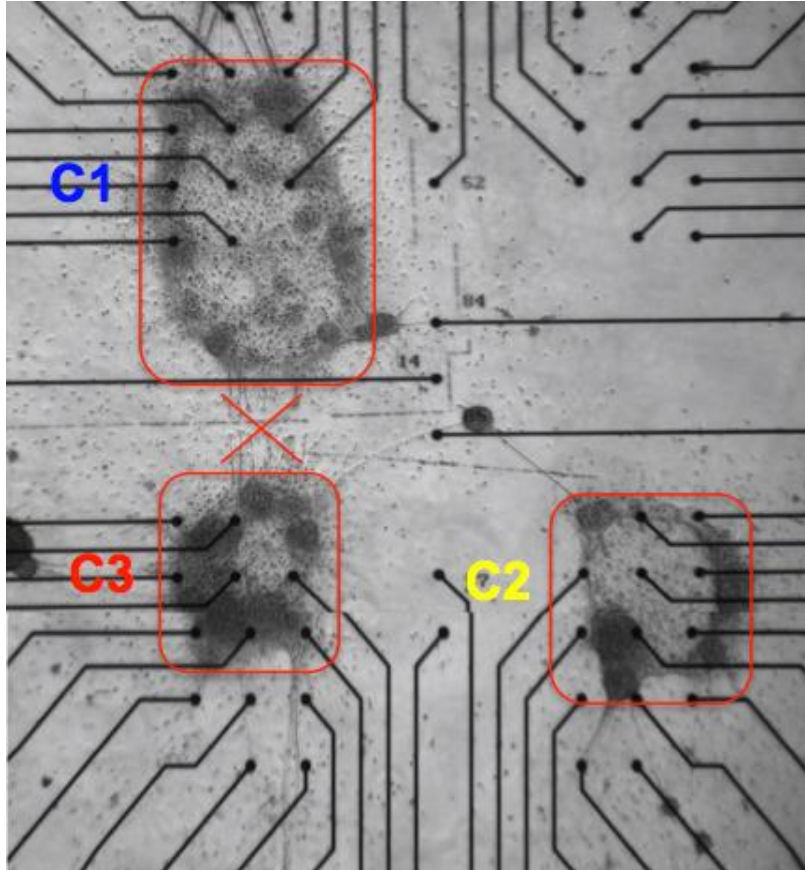
# Brain modularity in vitro: network patterning



# Multimodular systems (electrophysiology)



# Multimodular systems (electrophysiology)



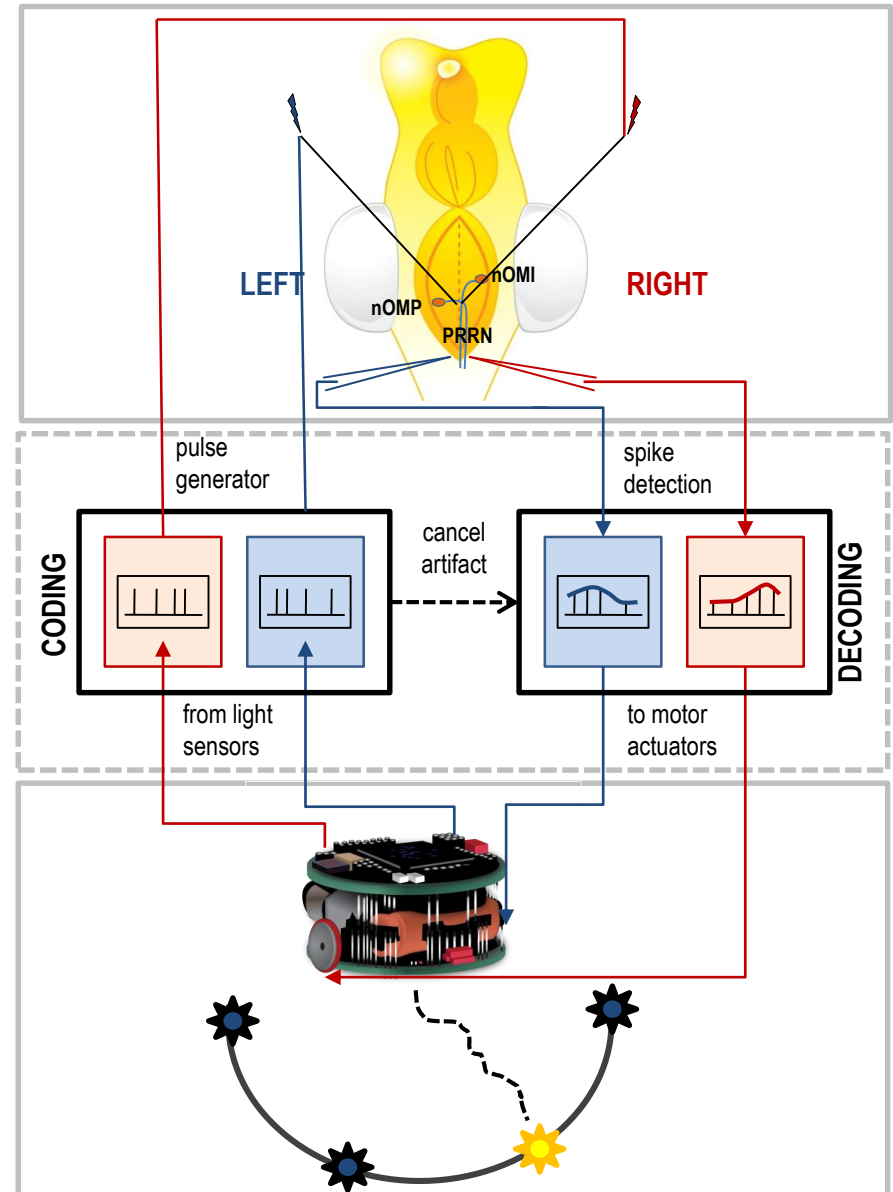
 Before lesion  
 After lesion



*How can we **interface** the neuronal element with an artificial one?*

# The first closed-loop system

- **A brain with a body**, i.e. a brain with an artificial sensory system and an artificial motor system
- First example of a **closed-loop system**: an in vitro brain of a sea lamprey bidirectionally connected to a mobile robot.



Karniel A, et al. *J Neural Eng*, 2005  
 Kositsky, Chiappalone et al. *Front Neurobotics*, 2010  
 Mussa-Ivaldi FA, et al. *Front Neurosci*, 2010

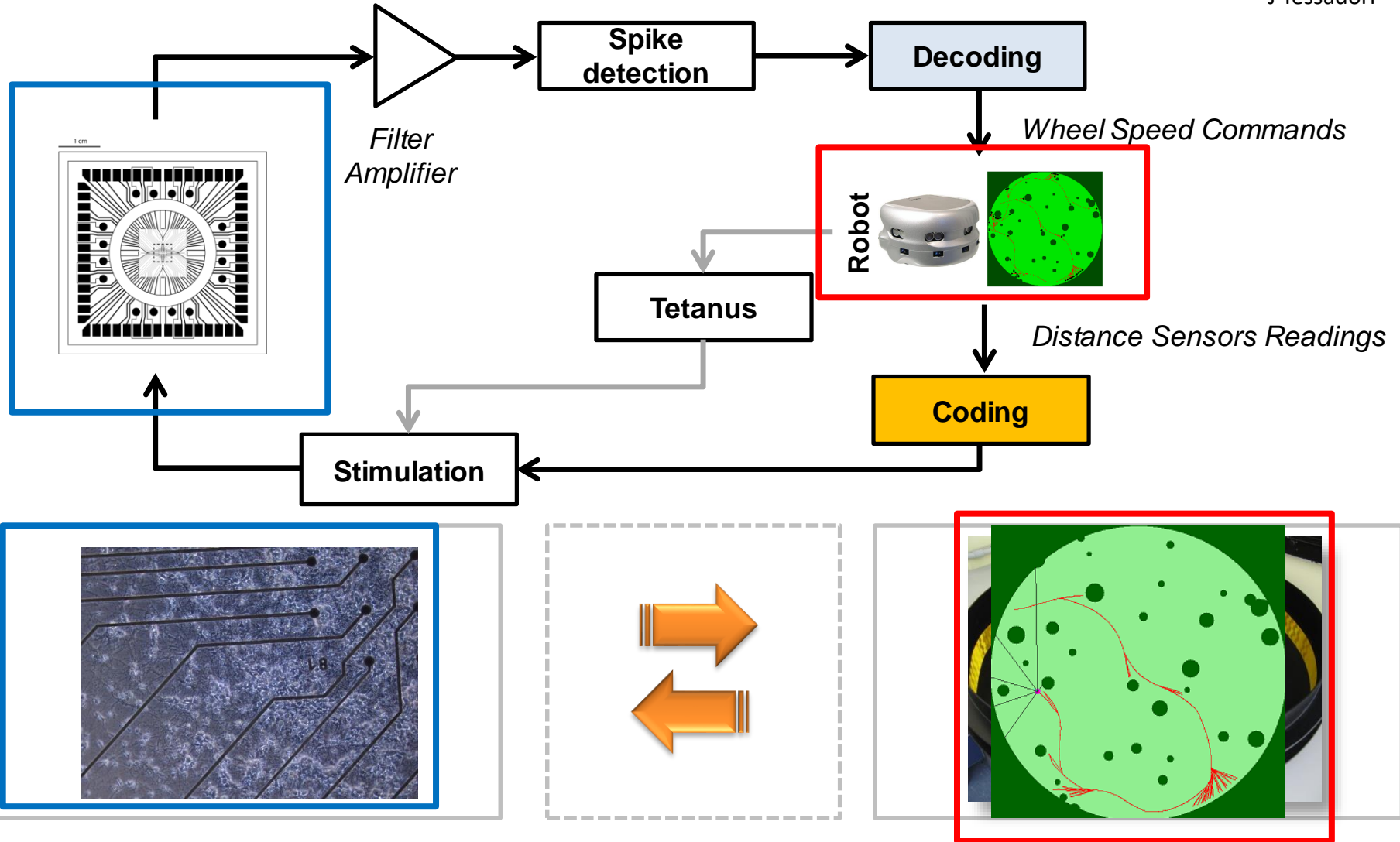




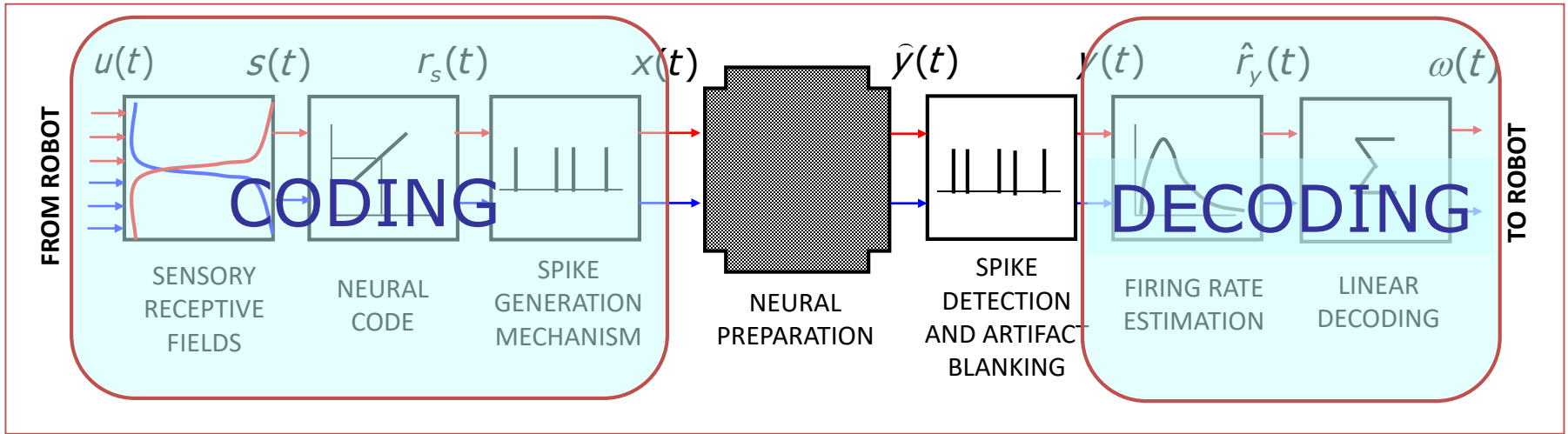
# Our neurobotic system



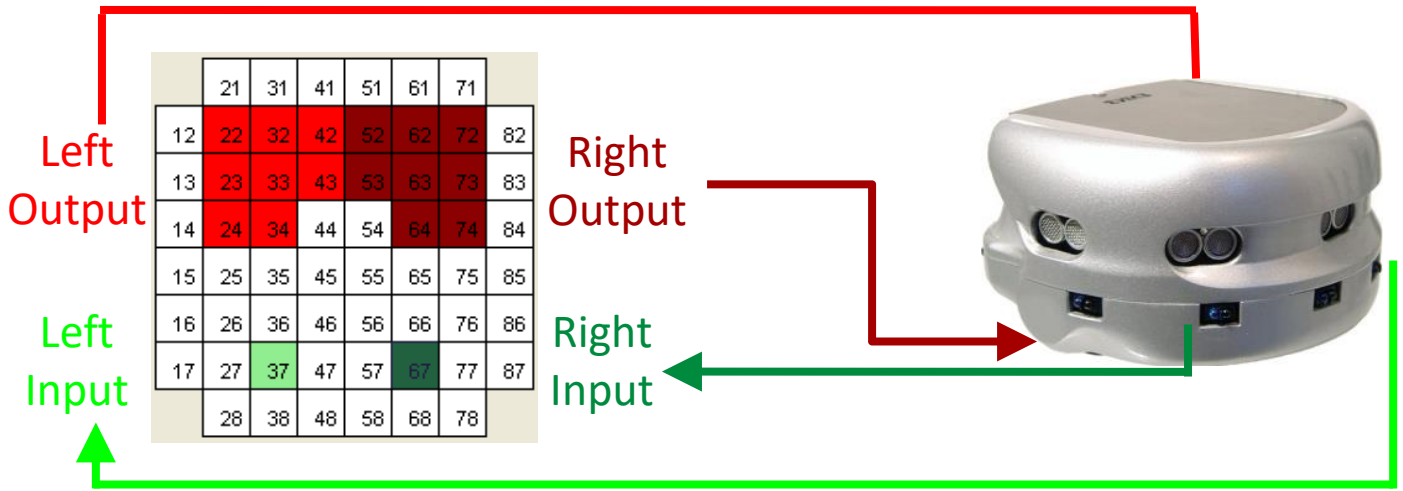
J Tessadori



# Hybrid communication in neurobotics experiments



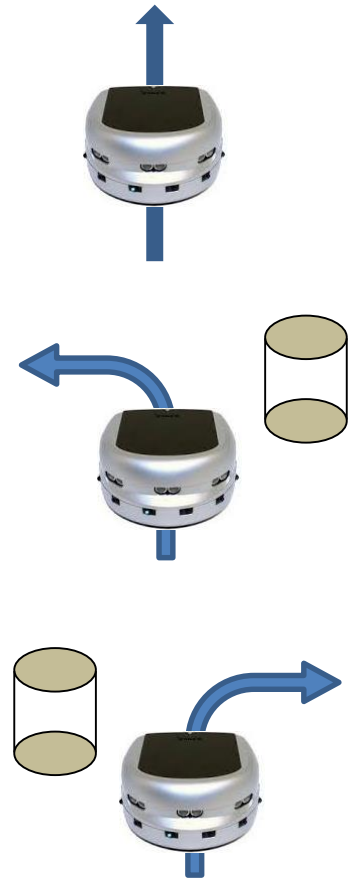
**Target behavior:**  
‘Braitenberg vehicle’ which  
(learns to)  
avoids obstacles



J Tessadori

# Robot navigation paradigms

- If activity is (close to) equal in the **Right** and **Left** area
  - the robot goes **straight**
- If the activity on the **Right** area is higher than the activity in the **Left** area
  - the robot turns **left** (the obstacle was on its right side)
- If the activity on the **Left** area is higher than the activity in the **Right** area
  - the robot turns **right** (the obstacle was on its left side)

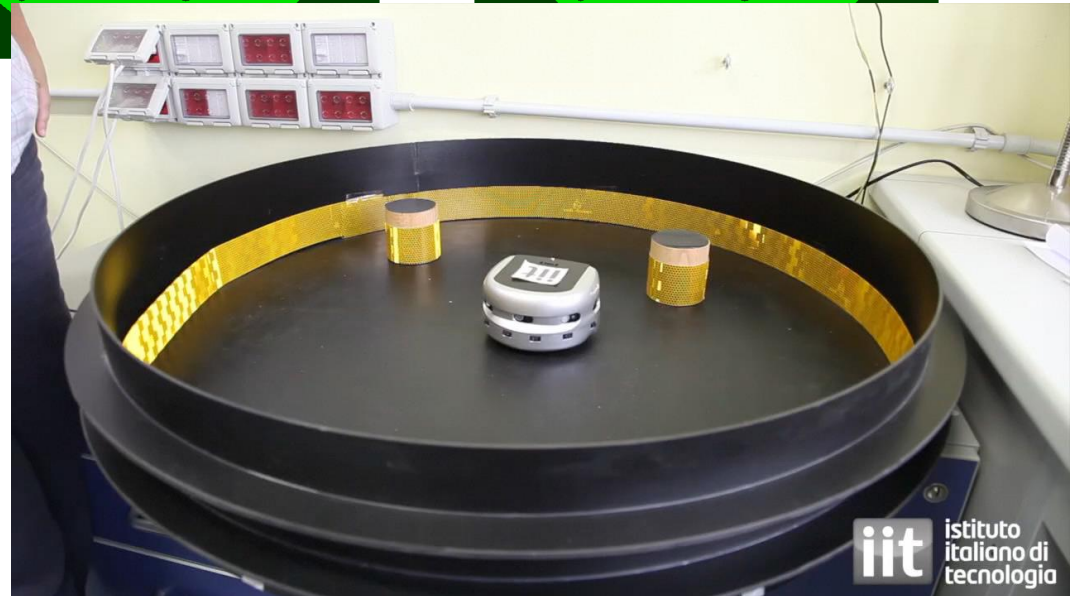
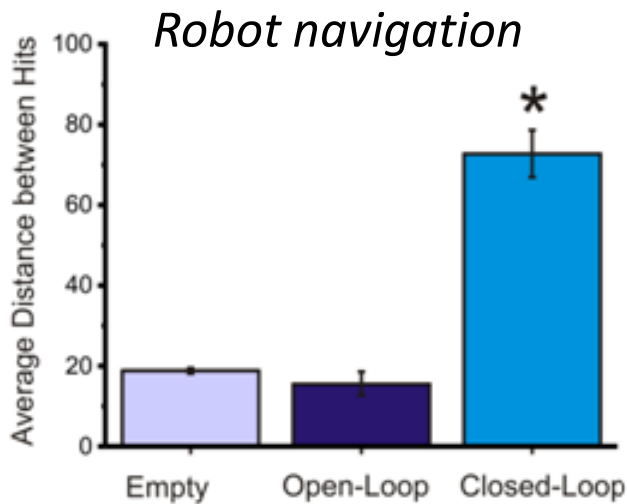
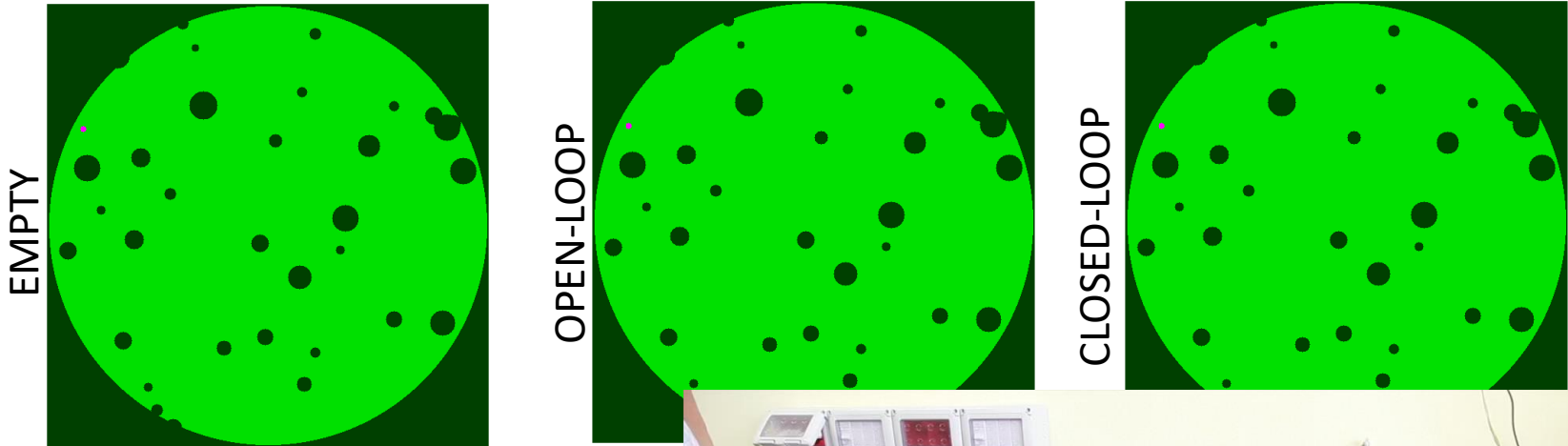


J Tessadori

# Is there any exchange of information?

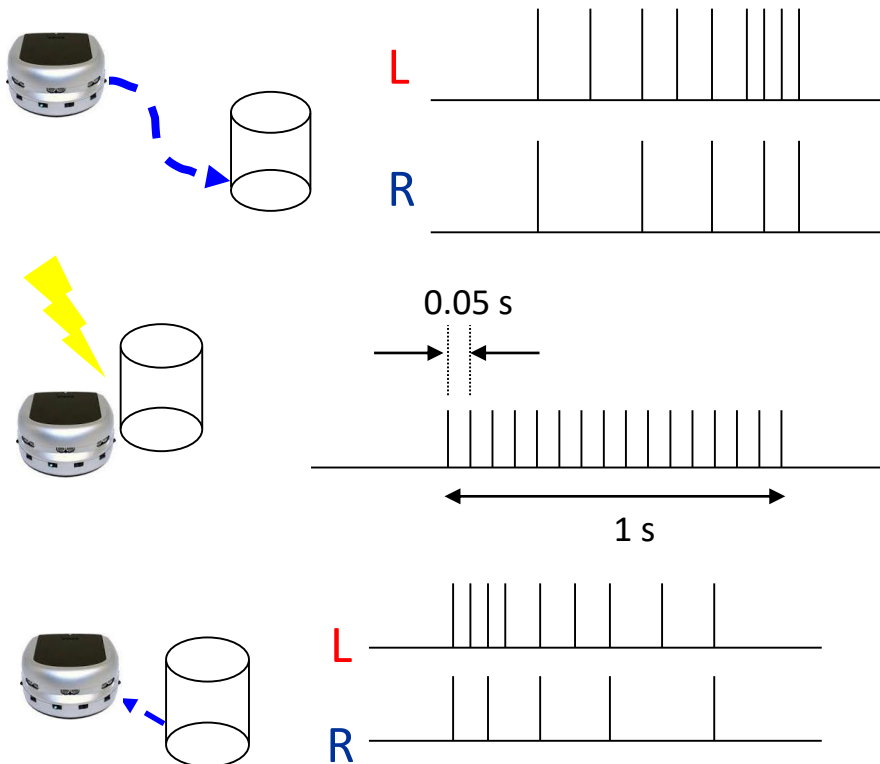


J Tessadori



# Adding (some kind of) training for inducing learning

- Localized tetanic stimulus affects the network response to activation stimulus (Jimbo et al. *Biophys J*, 1999; Chiappalone et al. *Eu J Neurosci*, 2008; Le Feber et al. *PLoS One*, 2010)
- **Tetanic stimulation:** when the robot hits an obstacle a short tetanic burst is delivered from the collision side



## Obstacle hit:

- Still for 2 s
- Tetanic stimulation (20 Hz, 2s)
- Step back to a previous position

# Changes in the network activity



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**Tetanus (closed-loop)**

**No Tetanus**

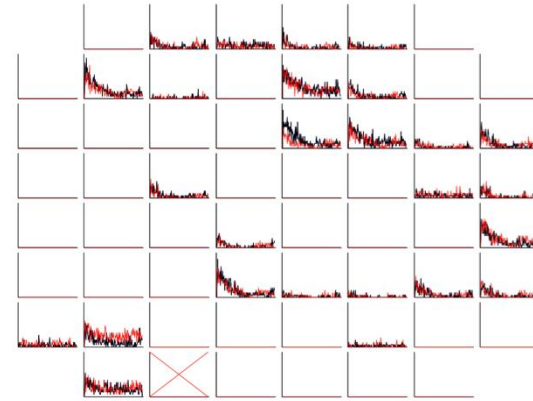
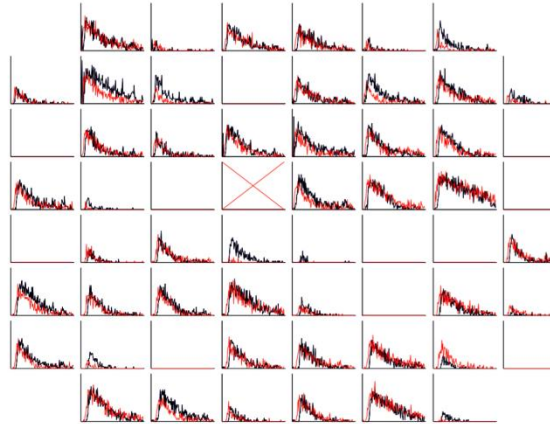
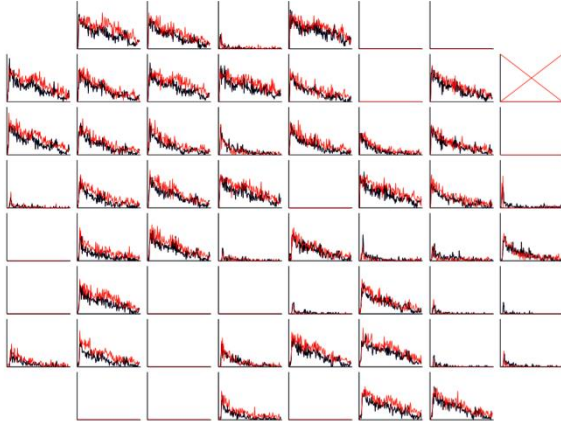
**Sham tetanus (open-loop)**

8 x 8 PSTH map  
Averaged PSTH profile

**A1**

**B1**

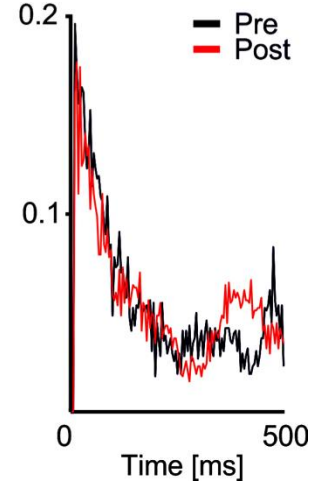
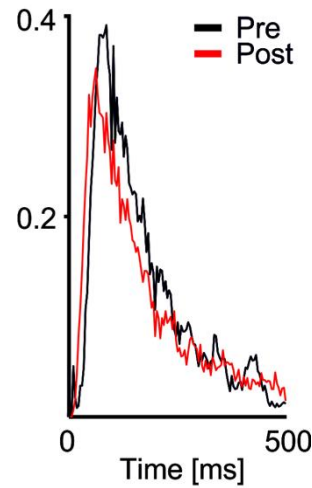
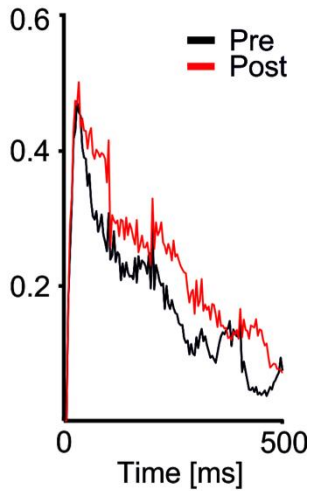
**C1**



**A2**

**B2**

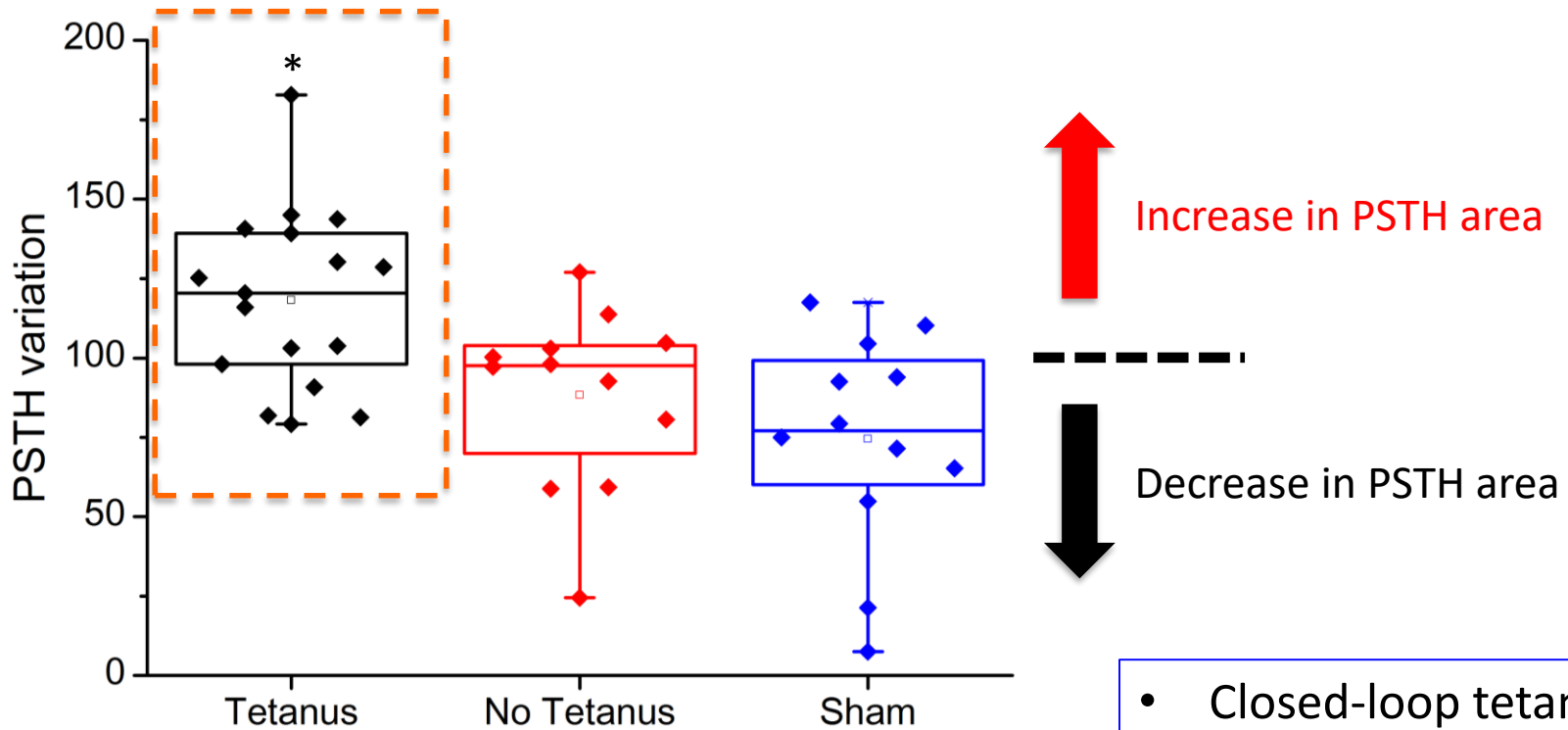
**C2**



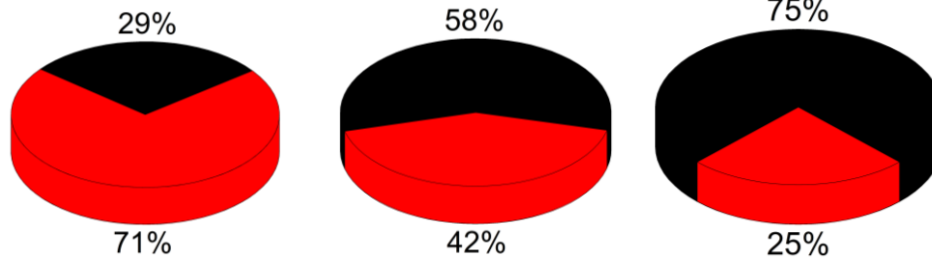
# Changes in the network activity



D Ito



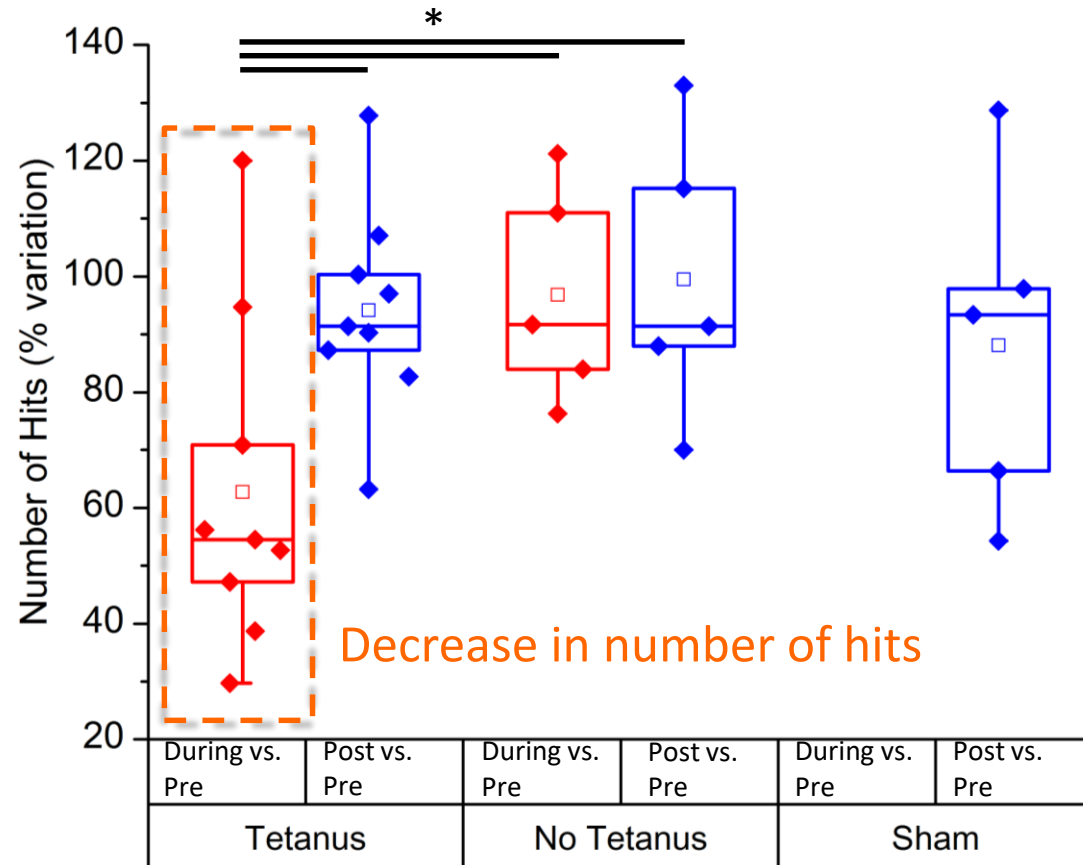
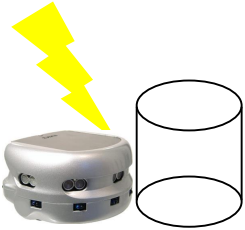
(\*p<0.05 with one way ANOVA and post-hoc Fisher)



- Closed-loop tetanic-stimulation has a critical role in enhancing connectivity of neuronal assemblies

Red: increase in PSTH area, Black: decrease in PSTH area

## Variation of number of hits



(\* $p < 0.05$  with one way ANOVA and post-hoc Fisher)

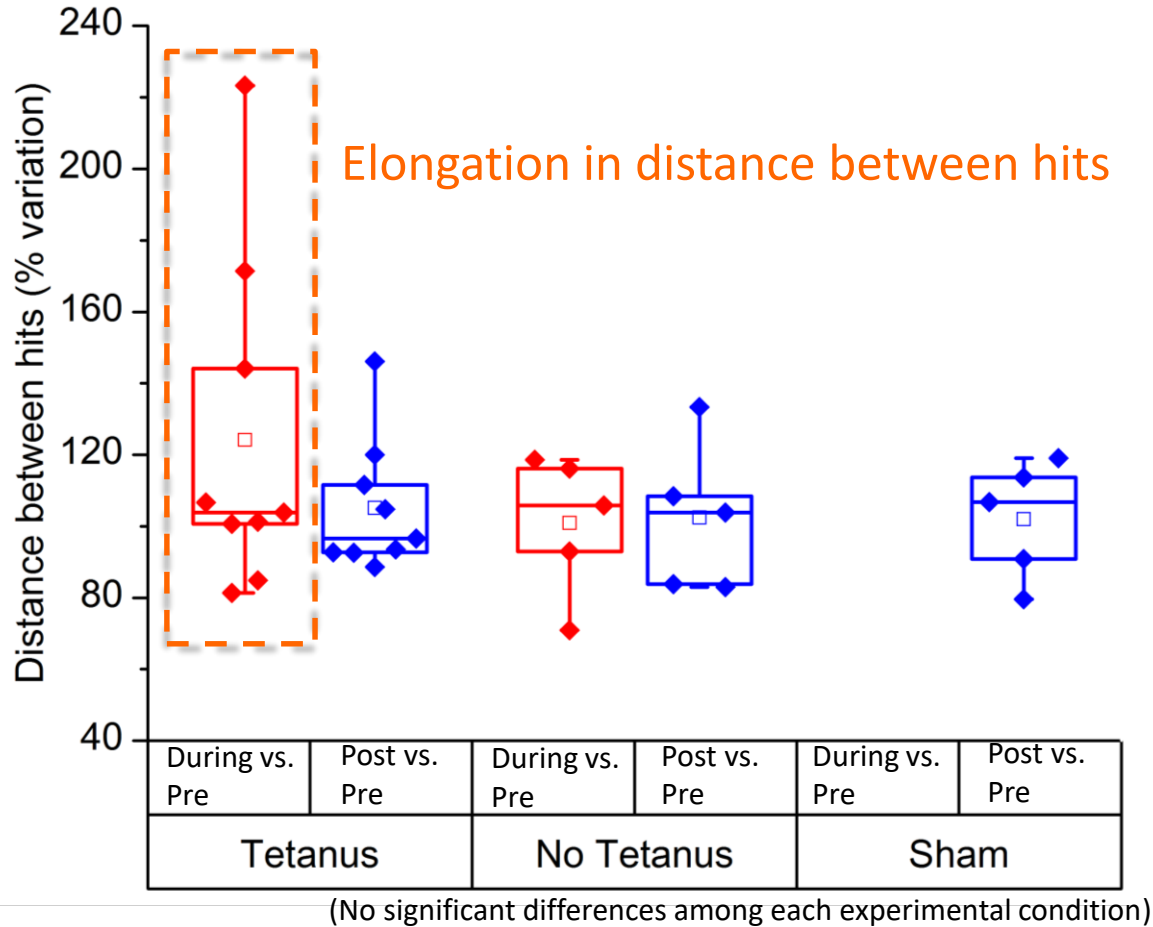
- Robot performance was improved during Tetanic stimulation robot run
- In no tetanus experiment the improvement was not found.

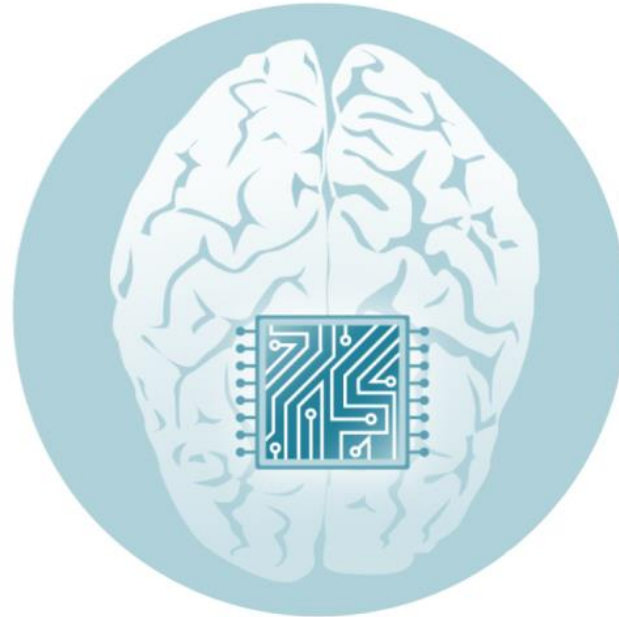




D Ito

## Variation of distance between hits





*How can we **restore** an injured or pathological communication through **an artificial device**?*

# Future and Emerging Technologies FET Open



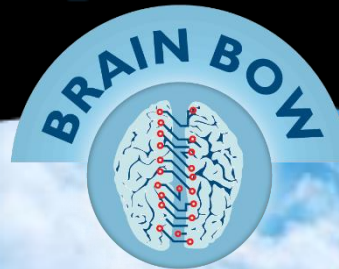
S. Micera



G. Ruffini



“... jump on the way towards future European scientific and industrial leadership in areas that today simply do not exist yet...”



New Knowledge

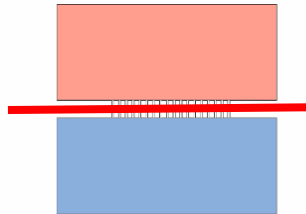
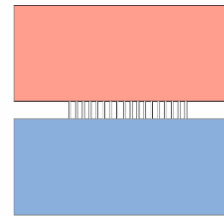
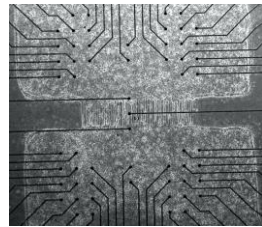
New Technologies  
and their Applications

# BrainBow's experimental framework

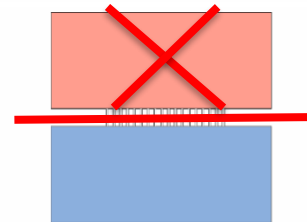
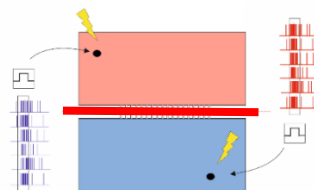
Provide the **technological tools** to design **next-generation neuroprostheses** aimed at restoring injuries at the level of the brain ('**brain-prostheses**')



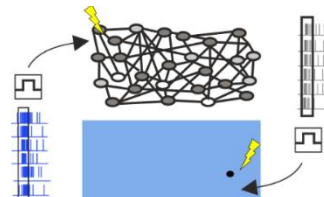
Develop a **proof of principle** with *in vitro* systems



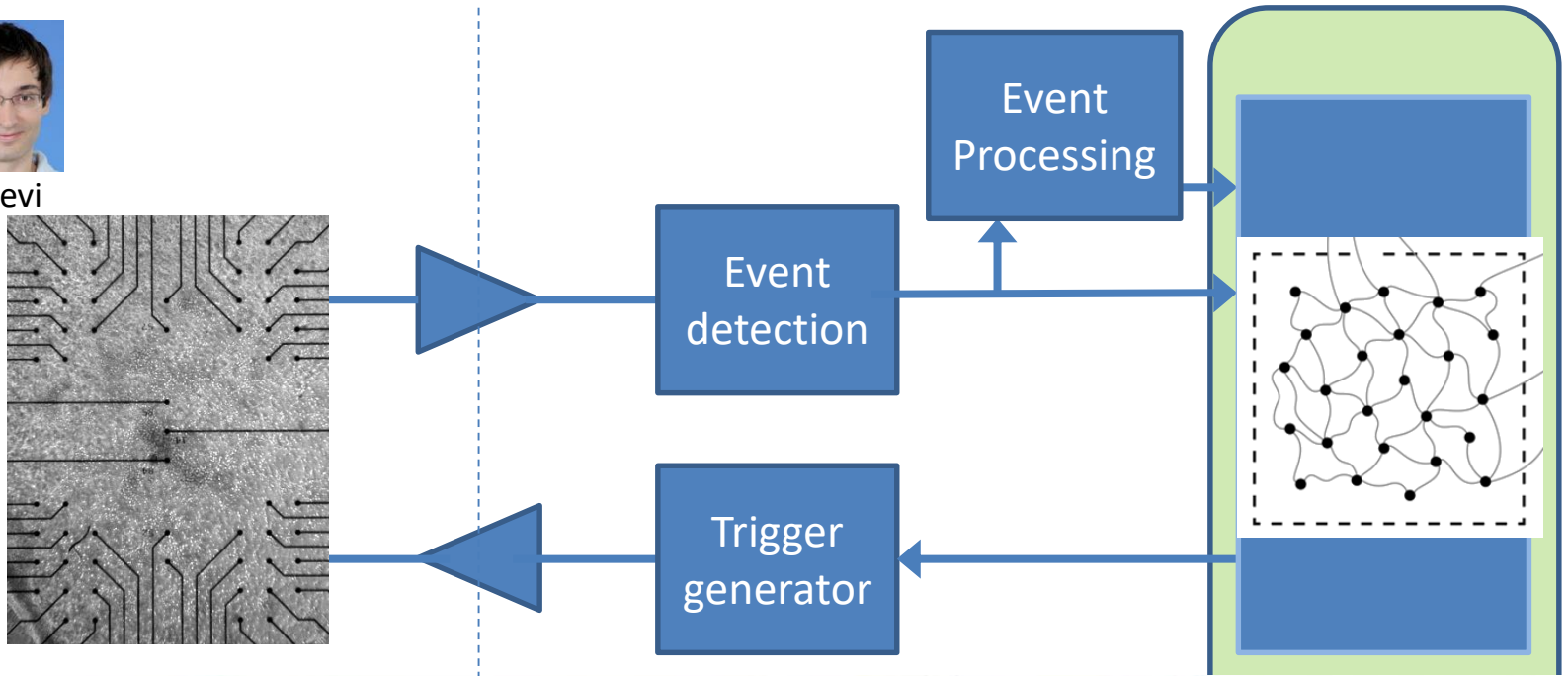
Bidirectional Bridging - BB



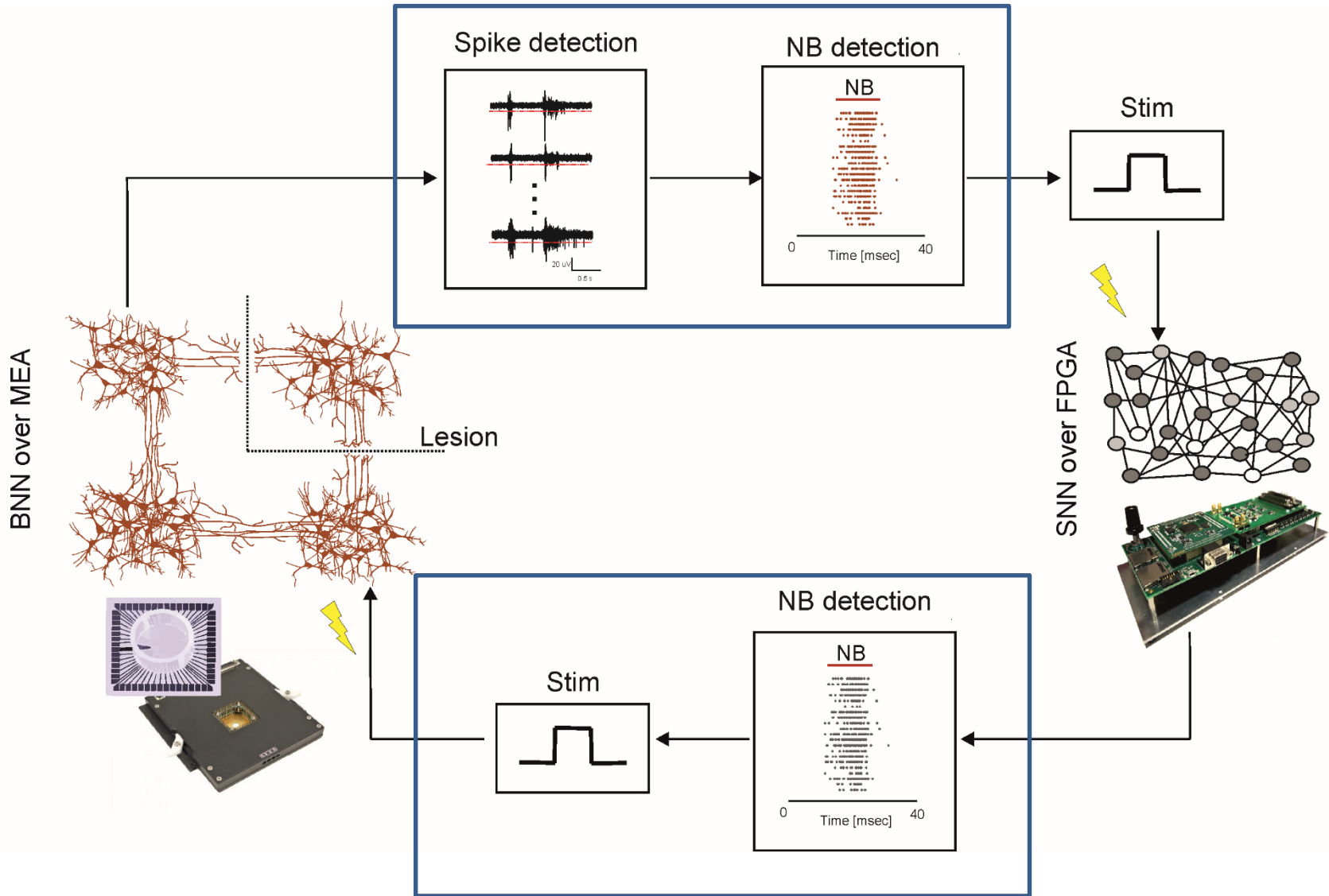
Hybrid Bidirectional Bridging - HBB



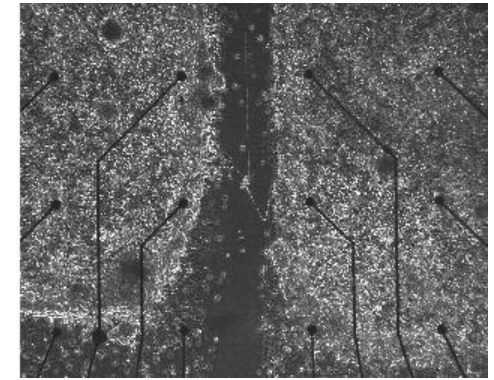
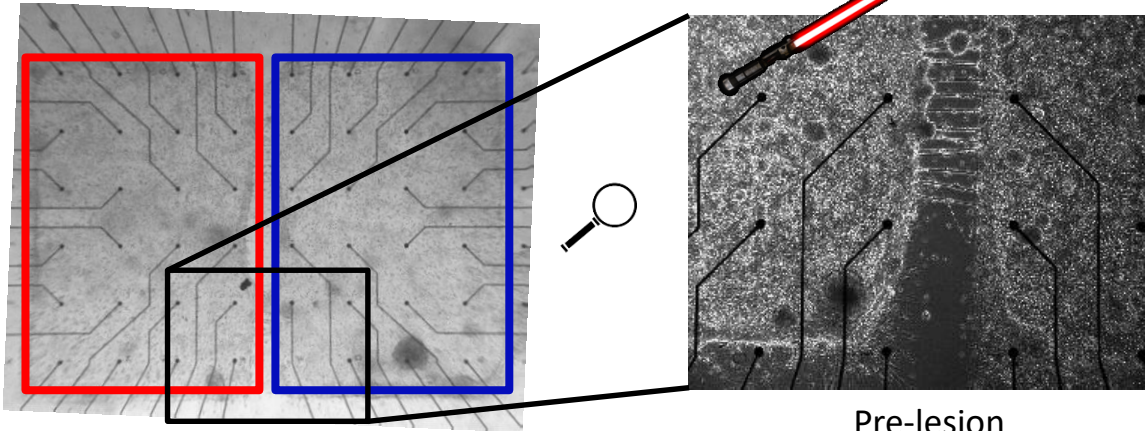
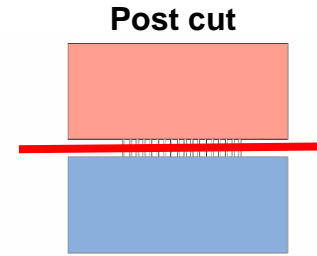
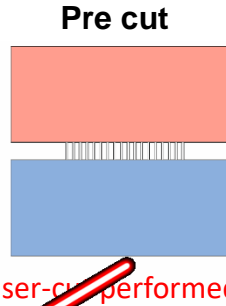
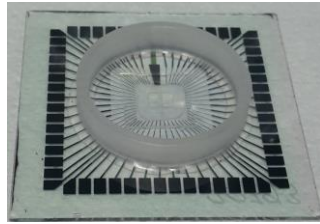
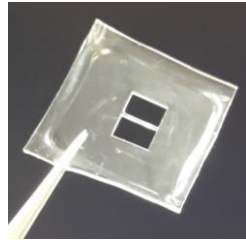
# Real-time closed-loop system



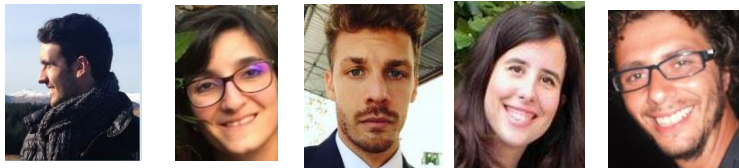
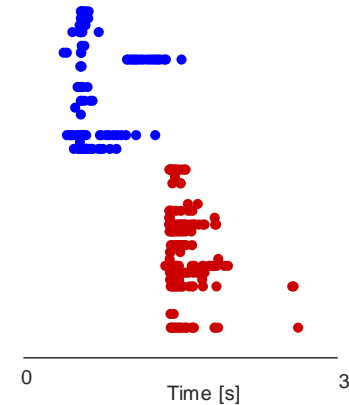
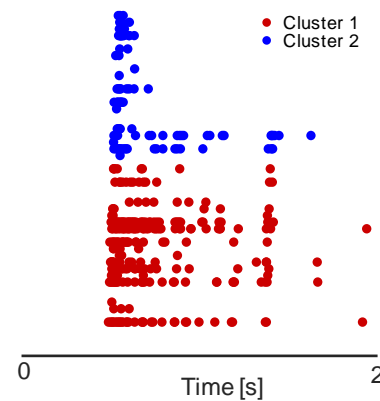
# Real-time detection, processing, triggering



# Experimental framework

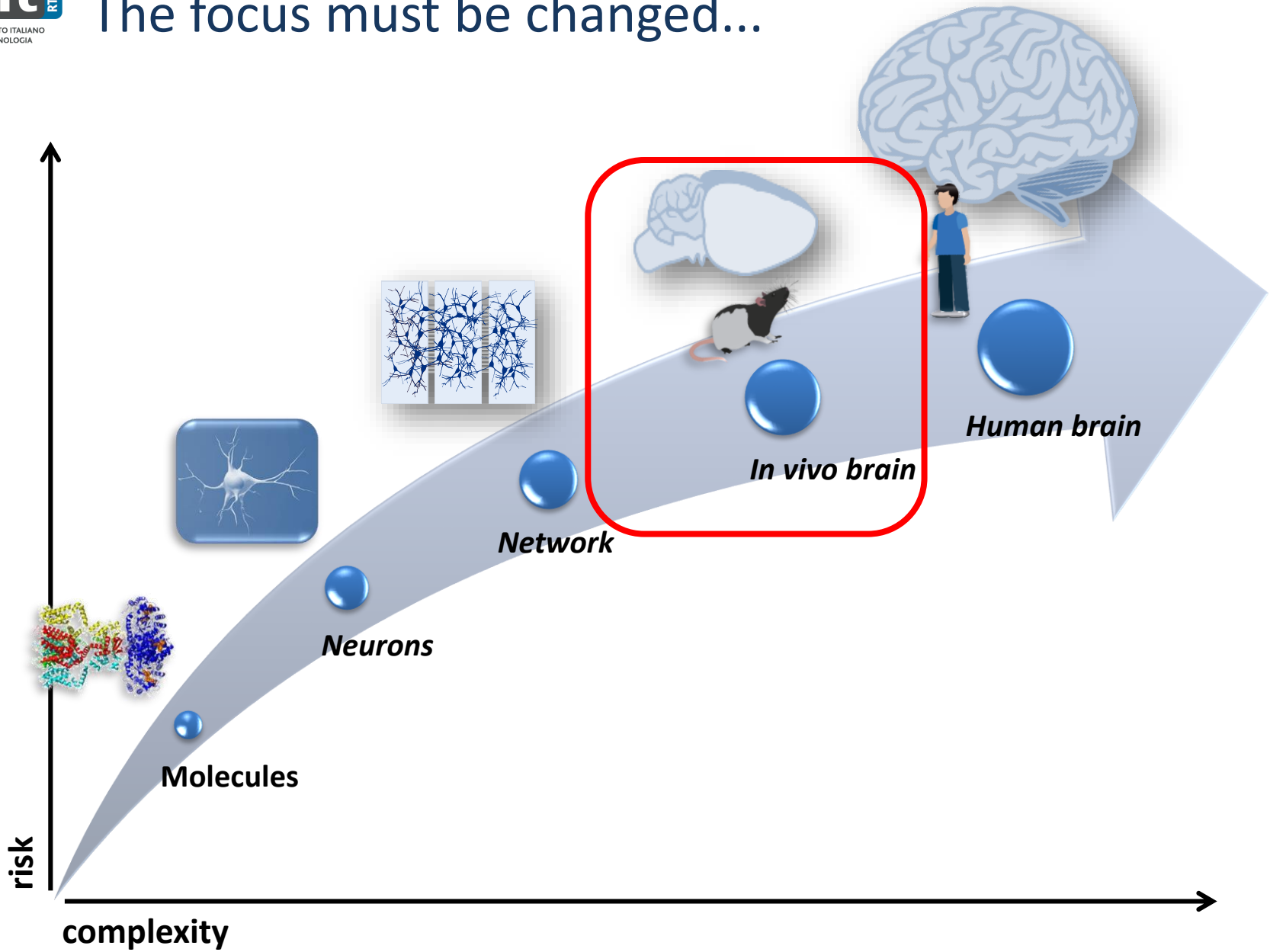


## Bimodular cultures



S Buccelli L Martines A Avena I Colombi F Difato

# The focus must be changed...





# To in vivo...

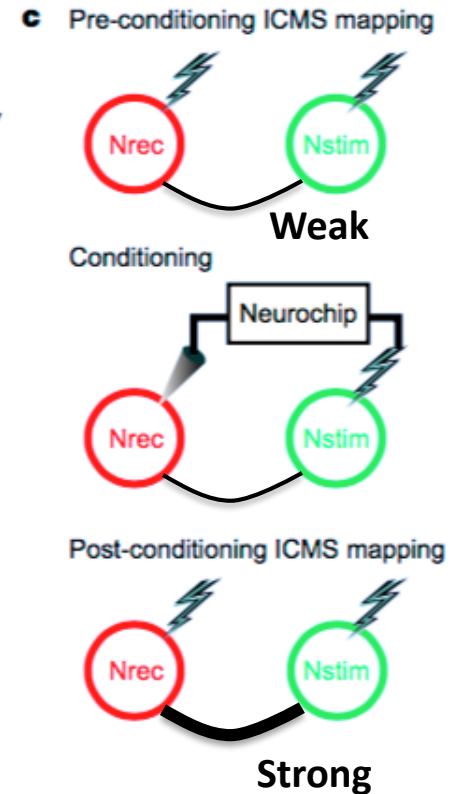
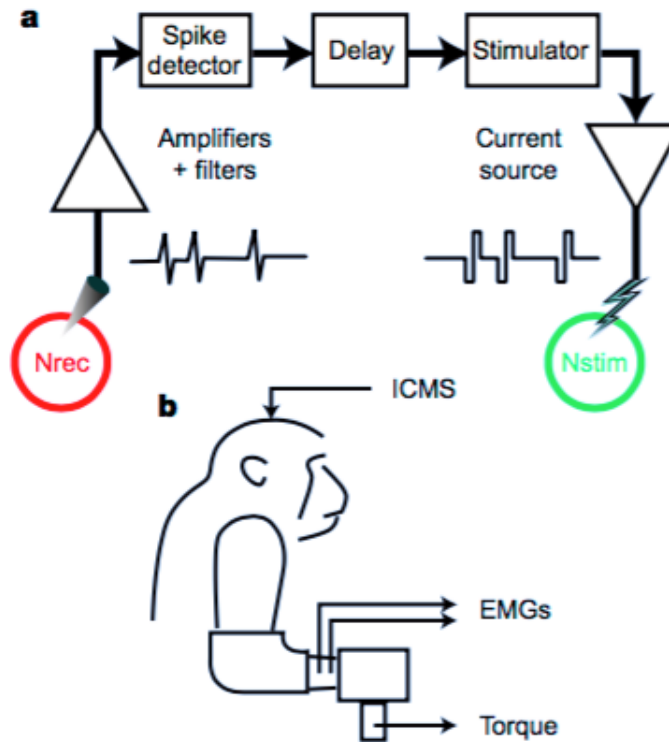
# Exploiting Hebbian Conditioning

*When one cell repeatedly assists in firing another, the axon of the first cell develops synaptic knobs... in contact with the soma of the second cell'*

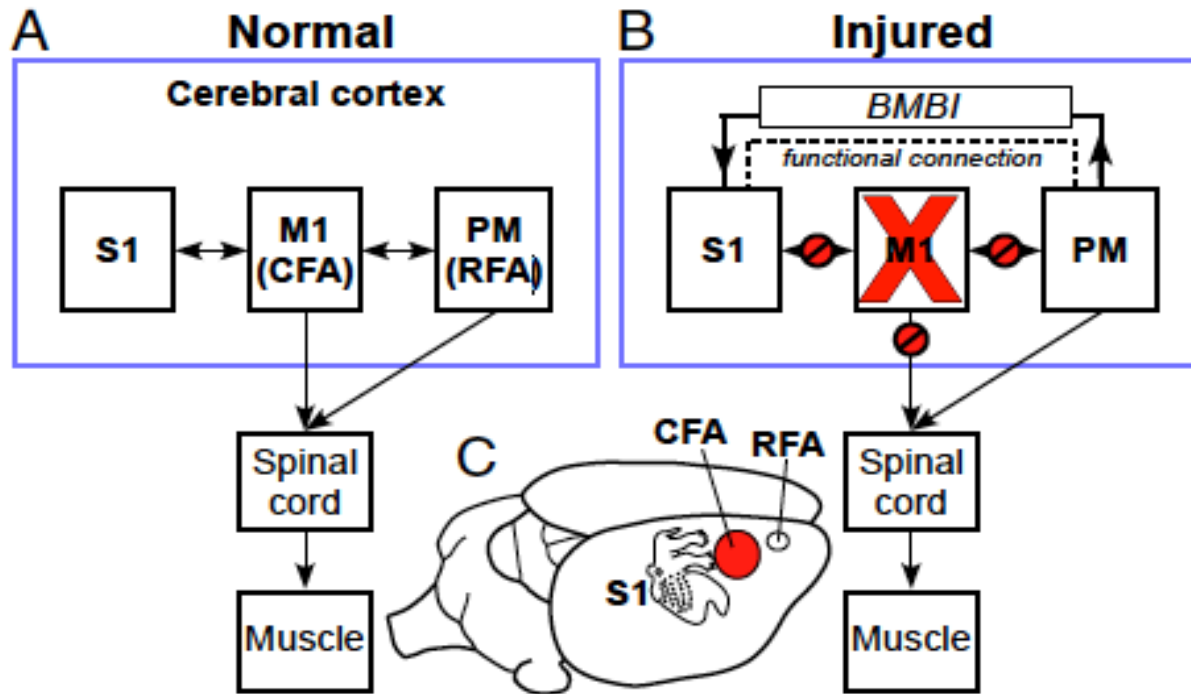
**Donald Hebb (Wiley, New York) 1949**  
*The Organization of Behavior*

*'Cells that fire together, wire together'*

**Carla Shatz 1992**  
*The developing brain, Scientific American 267*



# Exploiting Hebbian Conditioning In Vivo



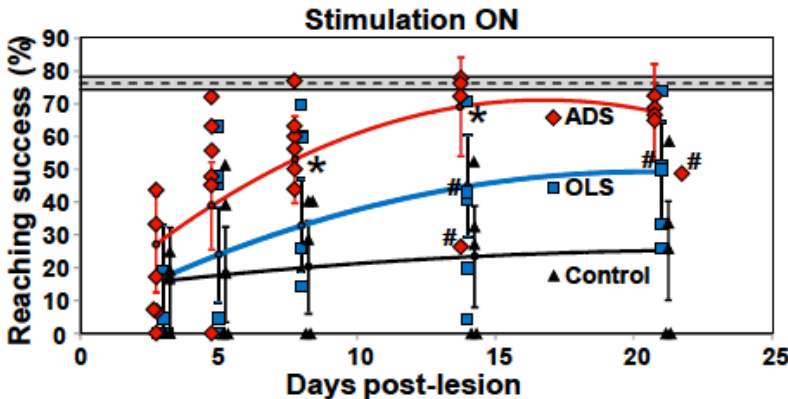
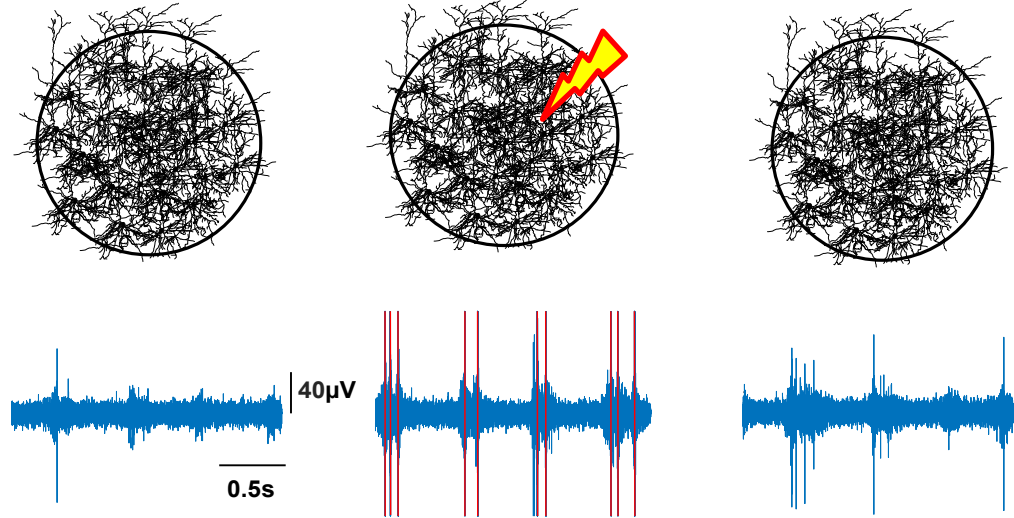
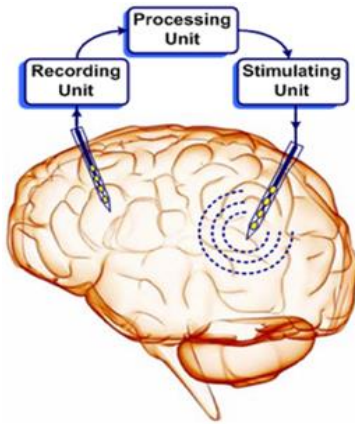
Restoration of function after brain damage using a neural prosthesis  
(Guggenmos et al., PNAS – Dec 24th, 2013)



RJ Nudo



D Guggenmos



Restoration of function after brain damage using a neural prosthesis (Guggenmos et al., PNAS 2013)

*Promote recovery of functions after injury by stimulating neurons in the brain thanks to innovative protocols (closed loop ADS vs open loop RS) and technologies*

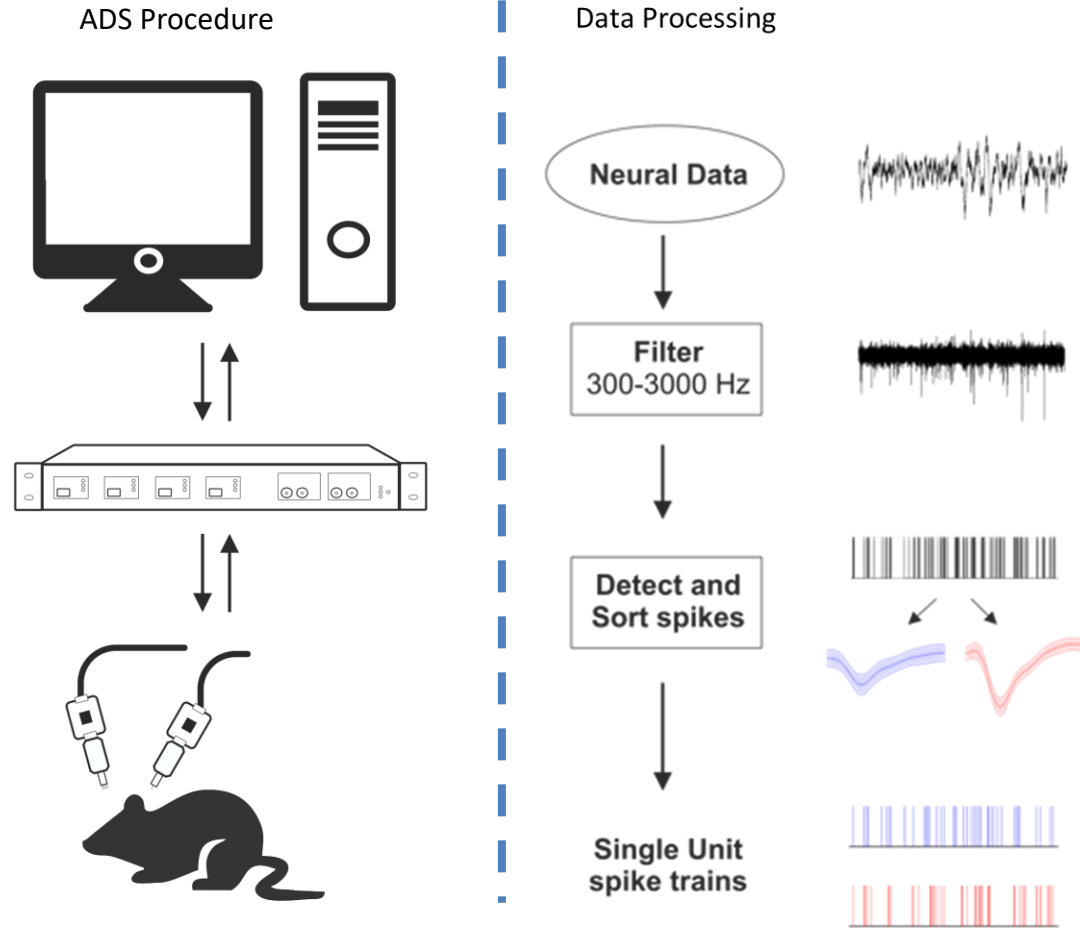


A Averna



**Farnesina**  
Ministero degli Affari Esteri  
e della Cooperazione Internazionale

# Investigating neural correlates of behavioral improvement



A Aversa



F Barban



M Murphy

# Experimental protocols & scientific questions

*Characterize electrophysiological effects of intracortical microstimulation on both **healthy** and **injured** cortical networks in rodent models*

## Healthy Anaesthetized

Can ICMS change in INTRA-cortical activity?

Is the response to ICMS dependent on the temporal distribution of the stimuli?

## Healthy Chronic

How persistent is the effect of stimulation? What is its extinction rate?

## Injured Anaesthetized

What is the electrophysiological effect of a focal lesion?

What is the ability of ADS to modulate such effect?

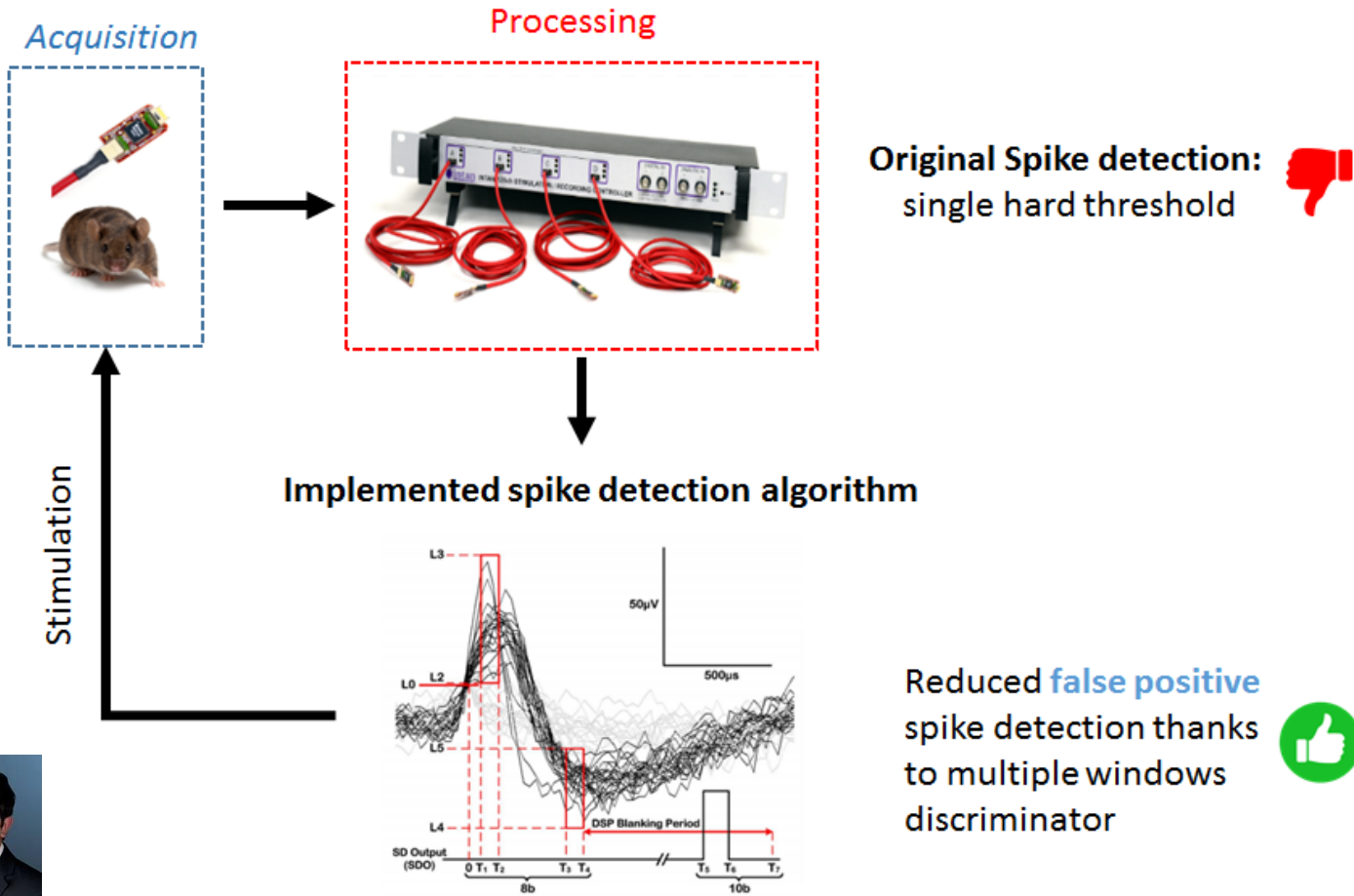


D Guggenmos A Averna

Averna A, Guggenmos D, Pasquale V, Semprini M, Nudo R, and Chiappalone M. **Neuroengineering tools for studying the effect of intracortical microstimulation in rodent models**. *40th Annual International Conference of the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society (EMBC'18)*. Honolulu (HW, USA), July 18-21, 2018. **Selected as oral contribution**

# Technological improvements: real time data processing

Improving commercial **low-cost** setup



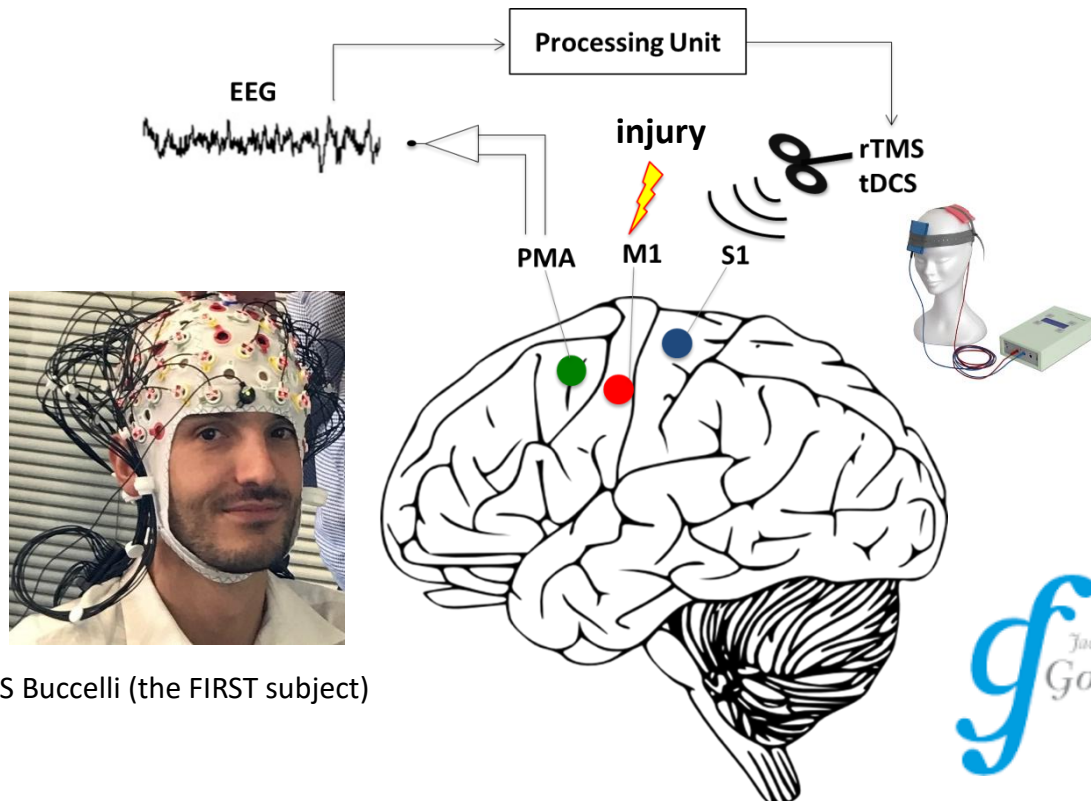
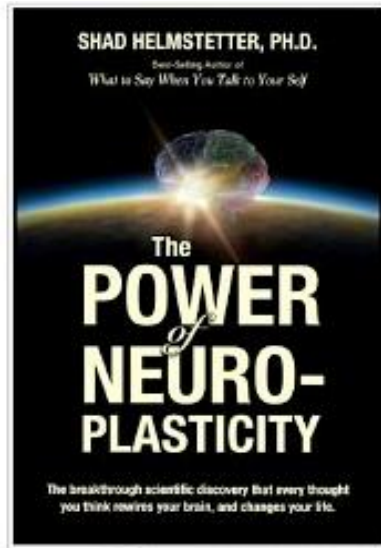
S Buccelli M Murphy

**...And beyond!**



# Neuromodulation and Neurorehabilitation

- Understand the **principles underlying neuroplasticity** by developing novel **stimulation** strategies for **controlled neuromodulation** of brain activity to enhance rehabilitative processes.
  - Experimental protocols for **invasive and non-invasive stimulation** could be investigated and exploited for brain rehabilitation and repair.



S Buccelli (the FIRST subject)



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI  
DI GENOVA



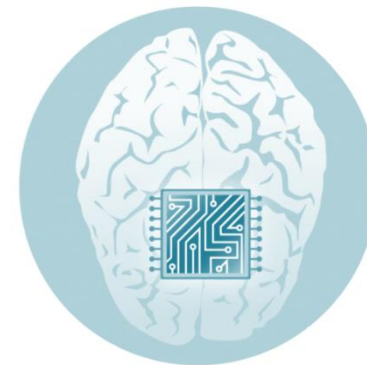
KU LEUVEN



M Semprini

F Barban

# How can we **restore** an injured or pathological communication through **an artificial device**?



...developing **innovative devices** that can communicate with the nervous system

...developing **personalized interventions (closed-loop)** suited to the patient and to a specific disease



...**robotic devices** able to dialogue with the nervous systems



## Is the brain a good model for machine intelligence?

To celebrate the centenary of the year of Alan Turing's birth, four scientists and entrepreneurs assess the divide between neuroscience and computing.

**DENNIS BRAY**

## Brain emulation requires cells

*Department of Physiology,  
Development and Neuroscience,  
University of Cambridge*

### ***Take-home keywords***

- Brain diseases
- Neurohybrid
- Complexity
- Dynamical Richness
- Intelligence

### ***Take-home messages (and hopes)***

- Talk more to people with different background: promote events like this!
- Exploit what is already there (do not re-invent the wheel)
- Find synergies