# IMPACT OF COGNITIVE AND PERSONALITY PROFILES ON MENTAL-IMAGERY BASED BRAIN-COMPUTER INTERFACES CONTROLLING PERFORMANCE



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#### INTRODUCTION

 Mental-Imagery based Brain Computer Interfaces (MI-BCIs) are very promising to improve living standards of patients with motor disabilities...







- ... However, they remain barely used outside laboratories [1].

## WHY?

- Controlling a MI-BCI-based system requires the acquisition of specific skills: generate stable and distinct brain activity patterns when performing the mental tasks.
- Some people seem unable to acquire these skills using standard training protocols [2].

# LONG TERM OBJECTIVE

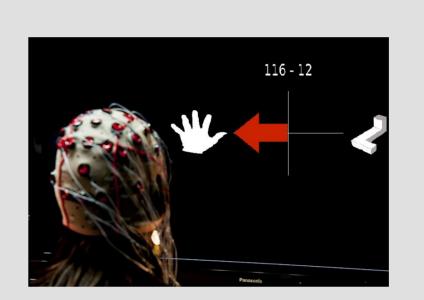
 Propose MI-BCI training protocols adapted to users' profiles in order to increase MI-BCI reliability.

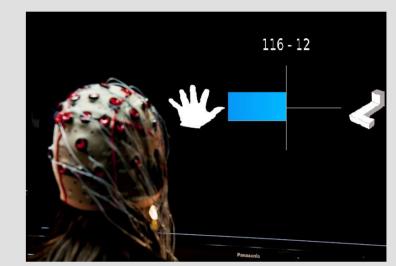
## CONTRIBUTION

 Proposing a model allowing to PREDICT MI-BCI USERS' PERFORMANCE according to their personality and cognitive profile.

# **METHODS**

- 18 participants (9 women, aged 21.5 ±1.2)
- 6 two-hour long sessions per participant
- PART 1 Learn to perform 3 Mental-Imagery (MI) tasks [3]
  - Left hand motor imagery
  - Mental subtraction
  - Mental rotation





- PART 2 Complete questionnaires assessing:
  - Personality: locus of control, anxiety, autonomy, imagination, self-confidence, sensibility, etc.
  - Cognitive profile: learning style, working memory, visual retention, etc.
  - The ability to perform the MI tasks: motricity, arithmetic and mental rotation tests.

# RESULTS & DISCUSSION

• This model, generated by a Stepwise Linear Regression, allows to predict MI-BCI users' performance (i.e. the rate of good classification of the MI tasks) with 80.9% accuracy:

PREDICTED\_PERFORMANCE =  $\alpha_0 - \alpha_1^*$  TENSION +  $\alpha_2^*$  IMAGINATION +  $\alpha_3^*$  ACTIVE\_LEARNER +  $\alpha_4^*$  AUTONOMY

- With:
  - Tension, Imagination & Autonomy: 3 dimensions assessed by the 16 PF-5 test [4].
  - Active Learner (by opposition to Reflective Learner): one dimension measured by the Learning Style Inventory test [5].
- These results are very interesting because the 4 dimensions are:
  - independent from the performed mental tasks.
  - consistent with psychology and instructional design literature.

#### **Standard Error** R<sup>2</sup> adjusted 0.857 0.925 0.809 1.919 Stand. Coefficients Non Stand. coefficients Sign. Standard Error (Constant) $\alpha_0 =$ 46.783 2.472 18.928 .000 .227 -.733 -5.816 .000 Tension -1.320 Imagination $\alpha_2 =$ 3.806 .227 .003 .863 .175 4.172 .001 Active learner $\alpha_3 =$ .723 2.250 .340 .027 Autonomy $\alpha_4 =$ .853

# CONCLUSION

This model predicts MI-BCI performance with 80.9% accuracy and informs about cognitive and personality aspects that influence this performance.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Allison, B. & Neuper, C., Springer London (2010)
- [2] Lotte, F. et al., *FNHUM* (2013)
- [3] Friedrich, E. et al., PloS one (2013)
- [4] Cattell, R. B. et al., Tea (2000)
- [5] Kolb, D. A., *McBer and Company* (1999)

# **FUTURE WORK**

- Designing new MI-BCI training approaches adapted to the users' profiles.
- Include these protocols in an Intelligent Tutorial System which also allows to adapt the protocol during the training according to users' state, and make this training more pleasant and efficient.

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To know more about our work: <a href="https://team.inria.fr/potioc/">https://team.inria.fr/potioc/</a>