421

Errata

Correction to "Asynchronous Decoding of Dexterous Finger Movements Using M1 Neurons"

Vikram Aggarwal, Student Member, IEEE, Soumyadipta Acharya, Student Member, IEEE, Francesco Tenore, Member, IEEE, Hyun-Chool Shin, Ralph Etienne-Cummings, Member, IEEE, Marc H. Schieber, and Nitish V. Thakor, Fellow, IEEE

In [1], on page 3, the abstract should as follows.

Previous efforts in brain-machine interfaces (BMI) have looked at decoding movement intent or hand and arm trajectory, but current cortical control strategies have not focused on the decoding of *dexterous* actions such as finger movements. The present work demonstrates the

Manuscript received August 23, 2007; revised November 30, 2007; accepted November 30, 2007. Published August 13, 2008 (projected). This work was supported in part by the Defense Advanced Research Project Agency (DARPA) Revolutionizing Prosthetics 2009 program and in part by from the National Institute of Neurological Disease and Stroke (NINDS) R01/R37 NS27686.

V. Aggarwal, S. Acharya, and N. V. Thakor are with the Department of Biomedical Engineering, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21205 USA.

F. Tenore and R. Etienne-Cummings are with the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218 USA.

H. C. Shin is with School of Electronic Engineering, College of Information Technology, Soongsil University, 156-743 Seoul, Republic of Korea.

M. H. Schieber is with the Departments of Neurology, Neurobiology and Anatomy, Brain and Cognitive Sciences, and Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, University of Rochester Medical Center, Rochester, NY 14642 USA.

Color versions of one or more of the figures in this paper are available online at http://ieeexplore.ieee.org.

Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/TNSRE.2008.929134

asynchronous decoding (i.e., where cues indicating the onset of movement are not known) of individual and combined finger movements. Single-unit activities were recorded sequentially from a population of neurons in the M1 hand area of trained rhesus monkeys during flexion and extension movements of each finger and the wrist. Nonlinear filters were designed to detect the onset of movement and decode the movement type from randomly selected neuronal ensembles (assembled from individually recorded single-unit activities). Average asynchronous decoding accuracies as high as 99.8%, 96.2%, and 90.5%, were achieved for individuated finger and wrist movements with three monkeys. Average decoding accuracy was still 92.5% when combined movements of two fingers were included. These results demonstrate that it is possible to asynchronously decode dexterous finger movements from a neuronal ensemble with high accuracy. This work takes an important step towards the development of a BMI for direct neural control of a state-of-the-art, multifingered hand prosthesis.

On page 9, first column, the third paragraph should read as follows.

Fig. 5(A) shows a sample raw output of a single gating network. As can be seen, the predicted output closely tracked the actual output, indicating that the Gating Classifier detected the occurrence of a movement well. From (2), a binary output was created by thresholding the output of the gating network at γ (dotted line).

Due to an error, the Vikram Aggarwal biography appeared twice and the Hyun-Chool Shin and Ralph Etienne-Cummings biographies appeared in reverse order.

REFERENCES

 V. Aggarwal *et al.*, "Asynchronous Decoding of Dexterous Finger Movements Using M1 Neurons," *IEEE Trans. Neural Syst. Rehabil. Eng.*, vol. 16, no. 1, pp. 3–14, Feb. 2008.