A Wearable BCI Mediated Generative AI System for Conversational Interactions

C. Heiner¹, S. Park¹, C. Hagmann¹, D. Friedson-Trujillo¹, G. Johns¹, C. Ullrich¹

¹Cognixion Corp., Santa Barbara, CA, USA. *24 E. Cota St. Ste 101, Santa Barbara, CA 93101. E-mail: chris@cognixion.com

Introduction: There are many existing speech generation systems that utilize BCI for individuals with severe motor impairments such as ALS [1][2][3]. This work presents a novel SSVEP based BCI system that is realized in a fully mobile and wearable form factor incorporating EEG sensing and an augmented reality heads up display. The system also incorporates a novel conversational copilot system that uses generative AI technologies to personalize conversational interactions. The system was evaluated with a cohort of ALS users in both acute and chronic use.

Material, Methods and Results: The generative AI system was developed using the Axon-R system from

Cognixion. This system includes an optical see through augmented reality display, Android 13 based wearable computer and an 8 channel EEG wet sensor array. A novel interaction framework was developed in Unity to enable lower accuracy SSVEP based BCI stimulusresponse classification user selection. The heads-up display interface is shown in Figure 1. The system incorporates a set of personalized generative AI conversation and word completion models to enable users to engage in near real-time communication with others using speech or a chat style interface. The system was evaluated and refined in a usability study in preparation for a longitudinal study, which is ongoing. Metrics captured included information transfer rate (ITR), system usability scale (SUS) [4] and clinical



Figure 1: Heads up generative AI driven conversational user interface.

quality of life measures. Results indicate that the refined interface, once users become proficient, provides a compelling conversational system for users that have no current technological options.

Conclusion: These results demonstrate that a near real-time conversational pace is possible for BCI interfaces augmented with generative AI capabilities.

Acknowledgments and Disclosures: The research team would like to thank the persons with ALS that participated in this study. This work would not have been possible without a generous grant from the Aleph Institute.

References:

- P. Kellmeyer, M. Grosse-Wentrup, A. Schulze-Bonhage, U. Ziemann, and T. Ball, "Electrophysiological correlates of neurodegeneration in motor and non-motor brain regions in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis—implications for brain–computer interfacing," Journal of Neural Engineering, vol. 15, no. 4, p. 041003, Jun. 2018, doi: 10.1088/1741-2552/AABFA5.
- [2] Wolpaw JR, Bedlack RS, Reda DJ, Ringer RJ, Banks PG, Vaughan TM, Heckman SM, McCane LM, Carmack CS, Winden S, McFarland DJ, Sellers EW, Shi H, Paine T, Higgins DS, Lo AC, Patwa HS, Hill KJ, Huang GD, Ruff RL. Independent home use of a brain-computer interface by people with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Neurology. 2018 Jul 17;91(3):e258-e267.
- [3] H. Hu et al., "A Survey on Brain-Computer Interface-Inspired Communications: Opportunities and Challenges," in IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials, doi: 10.1109/COMST.2024.3396847.
- [4] Lewis, J. R. (2018). The System Usability Scale: Past, Present, and Future. *International Journal of Human–Computer Interaction*, 34(7), 577–590.