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**IMPROVING CLASSIFICATION PERFORMANCE OF NEURAL PROSTHETIC SYSTEMS BY COMBINING PLAN AND PERI–MOVEMENT ACTIVITY**

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While most neural prosthetic systems to date estimate arm movements based solely on the activity prior to reaching movements during a delay period (plan activity) or solely on the activity during reaching movements (peri–movement activity), we asked whether and by how much classification performance would improve by using both types of activity together. We trained a rhesus monkey to perform a delayed–reach task to one of seven radial targets. Neural activity was simultaneously recorded from single (47) and multi (78) neuron units on a 96–channel electrode array in the dorsal pre–motor cortex. We fitted the trial–by–trial firing rates across the neural population with a multivariate Gaussian and decoded using maximum likelihood. Compared to using only plan activity or only peri–movement activity, we found that decoding using both types of activity improved classification performance by 56% and 71%, respectively. These results assumed independence between units and across time periods within a given trial condition. We then considered a second–order model that took into account pairwise covariances, which did not improve performance. Consistently, we observed low correlations in activity between pairs of simultaneously–recorded units and across time periods. Lastly, taking into account the time–varying structure of peri–movement activity yielded an additional 15% performance improvement, while doing the same for plan activity did not improve performance. This work demonstrates that decode performance can be significantly improved by using plan and peri–movement activity together.

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