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# Can the MIQ-RS questionnaire be used to estimate the performance of a MI-based BCI?

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## *Introduction:*

Predicting a subject's ability to use the interface with good accuracy is one of the major issues in the motor Brain-Computer interface (BCI) domain. A few recent studies show that subjective questionnaires could be used to predict the performance of motor imagery (MI) based BCI. Indeed, the Kinesthetic and Visual Imagery Questionnaire (KVIQ), could allow a better predictability of BCI-illiterate cases [1]. Another more recent questionnaire called the Motor Imagery Questionnaire Revised-Second Edition (MIQ-RS) is a suitable option for examining MI ability [2]. In 2016, Marchesotti et al. found that the representation of subjective behaviour, calculated using the MIQ-RS questionnaire, and the control of the BCI were intimately linked [3]. However, in these studies [1, 3], the performance of the classifier was calculated for a right-hand MI versus a left-hand MI task. In this abstract, we classify between resting state and imagined movement, which is a relevant classification task in BCI research [4]. The aim of this study is to answer the following question for a resting state versus MI classification task: can the MIQ-RS be used to estimate the performance of an MI-based BCI?

## *Material, Methods and Results:*

36 right-handed healthy subjects (12 females; aged 31.3 years  $\pm$  14.4) were tested for their perception level of their visual and kinesthetic MI ability *via* the MIQ-RS questionnaire. EEG signals were recorded with a Biosemi Active Two 32-channel EEG system during a MI task (i.e. a single closing of the right hand) in one session of 40 trials. The EEG signal was bandpassed using a Butterworth filter between 8 and 30 Hz and segmented into 3.5 second trials. A Riemannian-based Tangent Space classification method [5] coupled with a Logistic Regression classifier was used to generate classification results in a 4-fold cross validation scheme. We computed the correlation between the classification results and both the kinesthetic (K) and the visual scores (V). The recovered Pearson correlation coefficient was equal to  $\rho = 0.02$ , (p-value = 0.87) in the first comparison, and  $\rho = -0.12$  (p-value = 0.47) in the second. Moreover, we performed a Principal Component Analysis over the aforementioned three features (Figure 1A) whose analysis produced no indication of any correlation between them. Finally, we observed 3 different profiles according to users' MIQ-RS values (identified K+ and/or V+ if their score is over 70%, K- and/or V- otherwise). We computed the average accuracy of each class (Figure 1B) and performed Welch's t-test to verify the statistical significance of the differences between the average classification results. We obtained the following p-values: 0.118 between K+V+ and K-V+; 0.714 between K+V+ and K-V-; and 0.048 between K-V- and K-V+. Finally, we computed the Event-Related Spectral Perturbation (ERSP) between 5-30 Hz within each group using the EEGLab toolbox and we again compared the differences between groups. The obtained p-values were all superior to 0.01.

### *Discussion:*

Our results revealed no correlation between the classification results and the MIQ-RS scores, contrary to those suggested by [1, 3]. While the classification results and ERSPs differ upon grouping the subjects according to their MIQ-RS profiles, we found no statistical significance (p-value < 0.01).

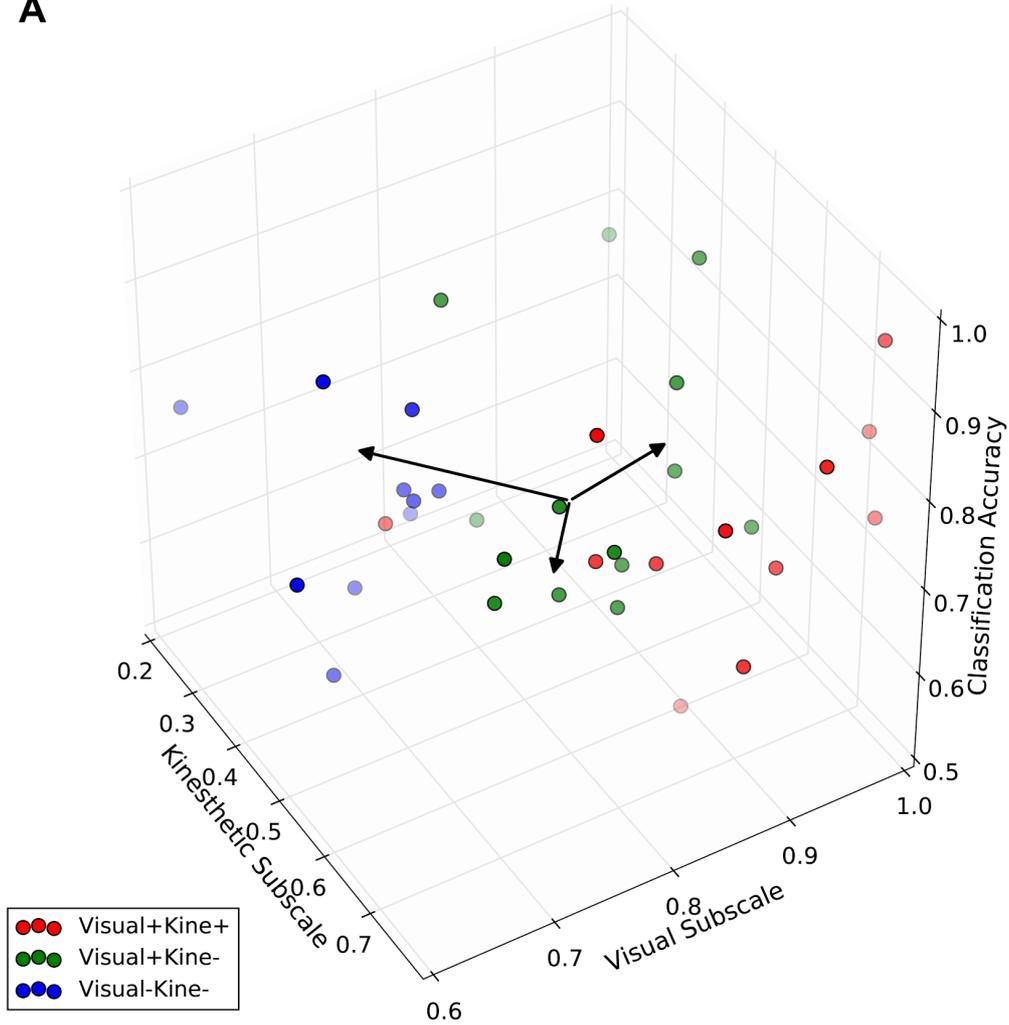
### *Significance:*

Our results demonstrate that the MIQ-RS questionnaire cannot be used to estimate the performance of a MI-BCI based on distinguishing between resting state and right-hand MI tasks.

### *References*

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**A**



**B**

	MIQ-RS profile		
	K+V+	K-V-	K-V+
<b>Kinesthetic scale (%)</b>	76,69	56,93	56,26
<b>Visual scale(%)</b>	85,02	63,67	83,23
<b>Accuracy (%)</b>	83,12 ± 9,9	76,05 ± 8,8	77,05 ± 11,6
<b>Number of subjects</b>	12	10	14

Figure 1: (A) Principal Component Analysis performed over 36 right-handed healthy subjects for the classification accuracy, the kinesthetic subscale and the visual subscale. The explained variance ratio of each component is 41%, 34% and 25% (B) Kinesthetic scale, visual scale, accuracy and number of subjects according to MIQ-RS profile (K+V+ in red; K-V- in blue; K-V+ in green).