Recognition of ~~cognitive states~~ from EEG data

(handwritten: epileptic seizures)

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Abstract–An electroencephalogram (EEG) is a test that detects electrical activity of the brain. Since 1924 this procedure has been done countless times to obtain brain activity. This paper tries to go a step further to understand electroencephalography better using deep learning algorithms. The data used in this paper is a public dataset CHB-MIT[5] of recordings of paediatric subjects with intractable seizures. Different methods of data management are done and documented to make the most of the algorithms used. The objective is to train an algorithm to acknowledge when the subject is having a seizure.

Keywords– electroencephalogram, deep learning, brain activity, classification, EEG analysis

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1 INTRODUCTION

AN epileptic seizure is a period of symptoms due to abnormally excessive or synchronous neuronal activity in the brain. This can cause different effects like uncontrolled shaking movements involving much of the body, parts of the body or subtle momentary loss of awareness. In order to understand this issue, it is important to understand how neurons work and interact with each other to conserve what we call consciousness represented as brain activity and brainwaves.

Neural oscillations are rhythmic or repetitive patterns of neural activity in the central nervous system which can be driven by mechanisms within individual neurons or by interactions. Since 1824 neural oscillations have been observed, fifty years later intrinsic oscillatory behaviour was encountered in vertebrate neurons, but the purpose of these is yet to be fully understood.

In order to understand better brain activity in this TFG tries to dig deeper using new technology like deep learning to try to understand what humans are incapable of doing. First of all, it will be needed an inside view on how the brain works to have a hint on how to extract or intercept information from the neurons to process externally in a computer as well as a view on how deep learning algorithm's function and get results from data, because it's the best way to process and get the most out of it. Afterwards an insight of previous papers is given to set a view point on how research has been made up until this point. A well-known database (CHB-MIT)[5] is introduced of encephalograms collected

(handwritten margin: old papers are focused seizures)

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from 23 subject with interactable seizures that has been used in previous research. Once everything is acknowledged objectives of ~~in this~~ TFG are settled for further research on this issue. First of all, data planning and different treatment procedures are important to see how algorithms behave giving better or worse results, as well as which algorithm architectures are better to process EEG data. Finally, once all the research is done the classifier is to be expected to classify moments where seizures occur on the patients in a given moment.

(handwritten: In this TFG we detail the complete process of epileptic seizure detection, from data preprocessing to seizure recognition)

1.1 Dataset

The dataset[5] is data collected from the Children's Hospital Boston, consisting in EEG recordings of subjects with intractable seizures. The folders classify in 23 cases from 22 subjects (case chb21 and chb1 are the same but 1.5 years apart). The subject's personal information gender and age is in a separate file called SUBJECT-INFO added in this paper as subject_info.csv.

Each case contains between 9 and 42 .edf files. There are .edf files of EEG signals without seizures and others with recordings of seizures, these defined in RECORDS-WITH-SEIZURES. The files with seizures have the extension .edf.seizures which disables the possibility of accessing the file with a normal edf reader library.

Most cases have 1 hour of EEG recordings, but some have 1 to 4 hours depending on the case, split between 9 to 42 edf recordings, recorded at 256Hz in 16 bit resolution.

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2 RELATED WORK

A lot of research has been made of the brain to further understand it's capabilities using deep learning algorithms.

(handwritten margin: EEG signals use Deep learning techniques — mental seizures — frameworks for combinos les seniols)

Below are different projects attempting to interpret and process EEG data in order to define a baseline of what has been done so far.

2.1 Mental ~~Workload~~ *States* Detection based on EEG Analysis

A study of mental workload[16] is done in order to work more efficiently, healthier and to avoid accidents since workload compromises both performance and awareness. The use of EEG signals has a high correlation with specific cognitive and mental states such as workload, proposing a binary neural network to classify EEG features across different mental workloads.

Mental workload is defined as "the cognitive and psychological effort to conclude a task", observing that depending if workload is too heavy or too light this can affect human performance. Also, since workload involves neuro-physiologic, and perceptual processes it is affected by individual capabilities, motivation to preform, physical and emotional state which it's multifaceted nature of workload prevents it of studying directly but it is feasible to infer this from a number of quantifiable variables.

There are two main categories to measure workload:

- Subjective measures: Being the most used to asses mental workload, the NASA Task Load Index (TLX) a prominent way to gain insight on perceived workload from the subject based on a weighted average of six sub-variables: mental demand, physical demand, temporal demand, performance, effort and frustration. Widely used in aviation to assess mental workload of the pilot but it is highly subjective.

- Physiological measures: Providing a more reliable data by measuring physiological dynamic changes which cannot be controlled consciously, so that is why it's more reliable. Readings such as electrocardiogram (ECG), electromyograph, electroencephalogram (EEG), photoplethysmography, respiration rate sensors, electro-dermal activity (EDA), oxygen density in the blood in the brain, and eye movement trackers... The combination of inputs reports better accuracy than the analysis if each one independently.

The approach is to investigate the ability of 1D-CNN models to recognise two types of mental load from EEG signals and to generalise the model to a population not seen in the training set. They use N-back test (memory demanding games requiring the resolution of simple arithmetic operations adjusting workload) to induce low and medium workload and to classify a simple neural network (NN) it's trained using only the power spectrum of theta waves. Proposing a personalized model for each individual and a generalist one, preform the models in a dataset of 16 subjects showing outstanding results in a leave-one-out subject test and so generalizing to new unseen subjects. The method to obtain data all 16 subjects had to first watch a 10-minute relaxing video and afterwards do the N-back-test low, medium and high difficulty. Finally

subjects ask a TLX questionnaire for subjective perception of the test difficulty and workload.

To get the data itself EEG recordings were done using EMOTIV EPOC+ headset which has 14 electrodes placed according to the 10/20 system which provide raw data and power spectrum for the main brain rhythms (theta, alpha, beta low, beta high, and), at 128 Hz and 8 Hz, respectively. Data had to be filtered from noise with Inter Quartile Range (IQR) strategy to detect outlier values associated to muscular movement wave peaks. In this work, power spectrum used was from theta wave (4-8Hz) sampled at 8Hz feed into the models in 5 second windows of every electrode (14 EEG sensors). Variables were normalized to have 0 mean and sigma=1 using the mean and standard deviation of the training set.

Networks have a hidden layer of 128 neurons with ReLU as the activation function. Before the classification layer a dropout layer was added to avoid overfitting and all models have been trained using weighted cross-entropy loss, to compensate the different lengths of base line and workload phases which introduces unbalance in data samples.

In conclusion its reported 95% confidence interval for each class computed for all subjects and recall above 90%. It is suggested to use longer windows to capture EEG non stationary nature.

There's other similar work similar to what has been done in this TFG: EEG SIGNAL DIMENSIONALITY REDUCTION AND CLASSIFICATION USING TENSOR DECOMPOSITION AND DEEP CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS[8]

3 OBJECTIVES

— the main goal of this TFG is to detect seizures | — dataset | — architectures | — results

There are two main objectives in this TFG. The first objective is to find the best way to treat and analyse before feeding it to the deep learning algorithms. For example, as a continuous stream of sequence, dividing data per subject... Or trying different test/train strategies such as leave one out, 50/50... The second main objective is to try to find which algorithms architectures have better results. *the second objective is to explore to what extent architectures specially devised to detect seizures is capable of transfer learning to another type of task* There are different models offered by the research group IAM from the CVC.

To fulfil the objectives is crucial to define smaller objectives to make work easier. Within the first objective there are several important parts.

- Raw data must be readable, as the data base CHB-MIT[5] is in European Data Format (EDF), a standard file format designed for exchange and storage of medical time series, so all files in the dataset are ".edf". A script has been programmed to save .edf files into .parquet format.

- Setting different functions to filter data making sure data is ~~okey~~ and fits certain constraints.

- Get the labelling data, to have a ground truth from the recorded data. This part is essential to understand if the model works as expected.

- Define different functions to define how data enters the

model to be trained. There are many ways information can be extracted from data.

The next objective after obtaining data is to use different models provided by the research group to IAM:

- Each model needs to be configured to accept the dimensionality of the data fed to it.

- Work different models to choose what models give better answers form input data.

- After all the models results, an overview is done to understand the results and conclude the best way to treat this database, for further investigation.

[handwritten: General pipeline, 4.1 Data]

4 TASKS

[handwritten: METHODS | Data | → | Network | → | Result |]

[handwritten: 4.2 Network]

To start from somewhere the first task will be to use an already done deep learning algorithm from the research group IAM from the CVC, which is working on a framework to determine the optimal architecture for cognitive state recognition from EEG signals, with the objective to answer different questions:
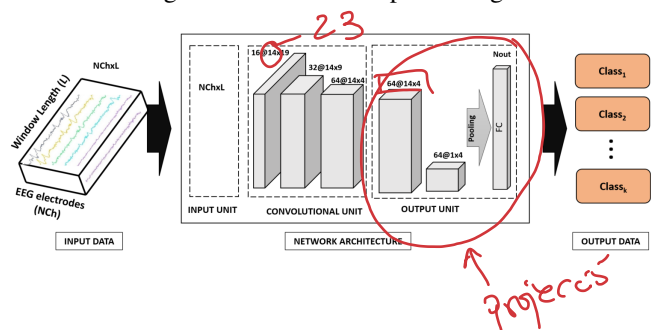
- How to combine the signals to create the input features for feature extraction? In this case, having 14 sensors x 5 waves, so 70 raw signals. These signals can be concatenated, or projected. As well, in case of projection, the weights can be equal or learned.

- Which neural network is the best performer?

- Is it better to ensemble the different classifiers before combining the signals?

This framework was originally intended to study brain workload, so, within this framework, the idea is to modify it to fulfil the objective of clinic seizure detection. In this TFG, different strategies will be applied on the input data of the algorithm to further study it's capabilities.
Because in this TFG the CHB-MIT Scalp EEG Database[5] is being used and all files are in format ".edf" a first script has been needed to change the format from ".edf" to ".parquet". This script is called "03_ReadEDF.py", being the first script to execute this TFG. It's designed to extract the files from a specific folder hierarchy where all the encephalograms are classified by subjects. For simplicity this script obtains, filters, plots, and saves in parquets all input data. Datasets provided by the cvc have also been used, but the scripts used to read, filter and split data is "MainSource_vr1.py".
In the "03_ReadEDF.py" script there are different options on how raw data is imported, and also there are options on the way to execute them. Because during the development of this TFG many tests have been done, there are two different ways to execute the script:

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- Single execution, where the subject number and the edf file of the subject needs to be provided to execute the script for this single file.

- Multiple executions, where the number of subjects is provided. The script will go though all the first n subjects defined.

The script will automatically label all raw data using the summary file in each subject's folder, so it's important for it to be present or a label execution error will pop up. The files ".edf.seizures" in every subject's folder were unreadable, even reading the binary was a failure. The script will make sure the file has all the data from the desired electrodes, this is important because hardware problems while recording the edfs some files have gaps or lack some data, if any edf file have this problem it will automatically be excluded and the user will be notified.
Filtering data is done by first setting a maximum range from 0.5hz to 50hz, and afterwards only by changing the name of a parameter it can be changed to delta, theta, alpha, beta or gamma's range frequencies in a dictionary added by default. Everything is modular so it can be changed any time with any range of frequencies. All data is saved in ".parquet" format in a different folder named parquets in every subject's folder, if plotting is enabled it will plot each subject's data.

After all desired raw data is filtered and saved, the second script to execute is "04_MExecution.py", this one is in charge of the execution of the model to obtain the results classifying the data. All hyperparameters are defined at the beginning of the script, and afterword's the module is tested with random data to ensure it's working as expected. For each parquet it splits it's content depending of the percentage settled in training and testing, continuing by training the model and testing.

Fig. 1: Scheme of data processing

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During the implementation of this procedure, a lot of problems of dependency on critical libraries has happened. Starting by cuda, for faster results it is used in all models, but it might not work if the architecture of the graphics card is too old. It is also not compatible with python 3.10 which was the version being worked on at the moment, it had to be switched to an environment with python 3.8 to avoid further issues.

[handwritten: 5. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS 60%-20%-20% Precision { Task transfer? Recall]

5 ANNEX

5.1 Neuron and neural activity

To further understand how brain activity works we first need to study a single neuron and its purpose. A neuron is an electrically excitable cell that has the function to communicate with other cells. It does it by nearly touching other cells called synapsis, transmits the message through its axon and delivers the message by synapsis[14] to another cell. Neurons are typically classified into types based on their function:

- Sensory neurons[13]: Which respond to stimuli of the sensory organs and send the signals to the spinal cord or brain.

- Motor neurons[9]: Its axons originate in the brain and spinal cord and innervate the muscles to produce muscle movements.

- Projection fiber[11]: Are neurons found in the central nervous system and only establish synapses with other neurons, these consist of efferent and afferent fibers uniting the cortex with the lower parts of the brain and with the spinal cord.

- Interneuron[6]: Is a neuron of the central nervous system, usually small and with a short axon, that interconnects with other neurons, but never with sensory receptors or muscle fibres, allowing it to perform more complex functions.

Neurons transmit electrical waves originating from a transient change of permeability in the plasma membrane. Their propagation is due to the existence of a potential difference that arises due to different concentrations of ions on either side of the membrane, as described by the Nernst potential, between the inner and outer part of the cell (typically -70 mV). For the transmission of nervous impulses to other neurons, these do it by synapse, being a structure to pass electrical or chemical signals to another neuron or effector cell, there are two types of synapses[14]:

- Chemical synapse: Electrical activity in the presynaptic neuron is converted into the release of a neurotransmitter that binds to the receptors located in the plasma membrane of the postsynaptic cell.

- Electrical synapse: Is one in which transmission between the first neuron and the second is not by the secretion of a neurotransmitter, but by the passage of ions from one cell to another through gap junctions, small channels formed by the coupling of protein complexes, based on connexins, in closely adherent cells.

These electrochemical processes when large numbers of neurons show synchronized activity, electric fields that they generate can be large enough to be detected outside the skull, and so using electroencephalography (EEG) or magnetoencephalography (MEG) brain activity can be recorded.
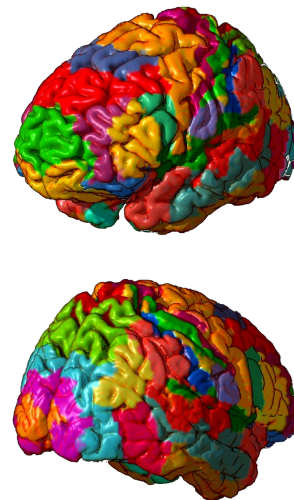
5.2 Structure

Now that we know where brain activity originates from, we can further study how the brain structures. There are many parts in the brain, but for now we are going to focus on the cerebrum because it initiates and coordinates movement, regulates temperatures, speech, judgement, reasoning, problem-solving, emotions, learning...
The cerebrum[2], it's the largest part of the brain, it's divided by the medial longitudinal fissure in two hemispheres, each of these hemispheres has an outer layer of grey matter, the cerebral cortex and an inner layer of white matter. The fact that these are separated gives the opportunity for lateralisation of brain functions, which is the tendency of neurological functions to specialise in one hemisphere or the other, but even though the cerebrum[2] is separated, these are connected by the corpus callosum.

The cortex is mapped into fifty different functional areas known as Brodmann's areas[1], defined by its cyto-architecture (cellular composition), or histological structure and organization of cells. One scheme widely used (from Korbinian Brodmann)[1] splits the cortex into 52 different numbered areas of different cellular structure and different functions.

Fig. 2: Brodmann areas by colors

Having clarified this brain structure, obtaining data with electrodes from brain activity, positioning of these is something to keep in touch with depending on what it's being studied. The same goes for defining the dataset train and test data, to feed as input to the deep learning algorithm, opening a new field on how to treat and subdivide data to make the most of it.

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