

# Decoding of Hand Gestures from Electrocorticography with LSTM Based Deep Neural Network

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# Background

- ECOG – BCI
- Problem statement
  - Hand gesture decoder
  - Deep Learning

| Modality | Signal Type | Temporal Resolution | Spatial Resolution | Method Type  | Portability  |
|----------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| EEG      | Electrical  | ~0.05s              | ~10mm              | Non-invasive | Portable     |
| MEG      | Magnetic    | ~0.05s              | ~5mm               | Non-invasive | Non-Portable |
| ECoG     | Electrical  | ~0.03s              | ~1mm               | Invasive     | Portable     |



T. Jiang et al., "Characterization and Decoding the Spatial Patterns of Hand Extension/Flexion using High Density ECoG," *IEEE Trans. Neural Syst. Rehabil. Eng.*, vol. 25, no. 4, pp. 370-379, 2017

Image Source : G. Pandarinathan, S. Mishra, A. M. Nedumaran, P. Padmanabhan, and B. Gulyás, "The potential of cognitive neuroimaging: A way forward to the mind-machine interface," *Journal of Imaging*, vol. 4, no. 5. 2018.



# Previous Works

- High gamma frequencies (>65Hz) [1]

Preprocessing

- Support Vector Machine – SVM [1]
- Linear Discriminant Analysis – LDA [4]
- Time Invariant Linear Discriminant Analysis – TVLDA [3]
- Recurrent Neural Network – RNN [2]

Classification

- Feature Selection - Statistical based [3]
- Common Spatial Patterns – CSP [4]
- Principal Component Analysis – PCA[3]

Feature Reduction



# Previous Works

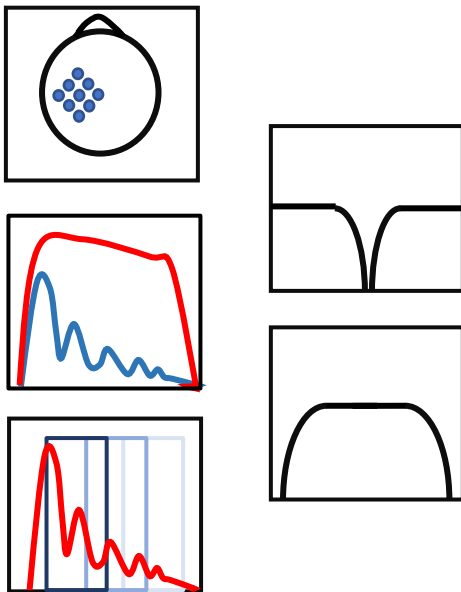
- Few studies have utilized temporal information [2,3]
- Equal importance to variations in different frequency bands
- Channel selection for each frequency band

We propose,

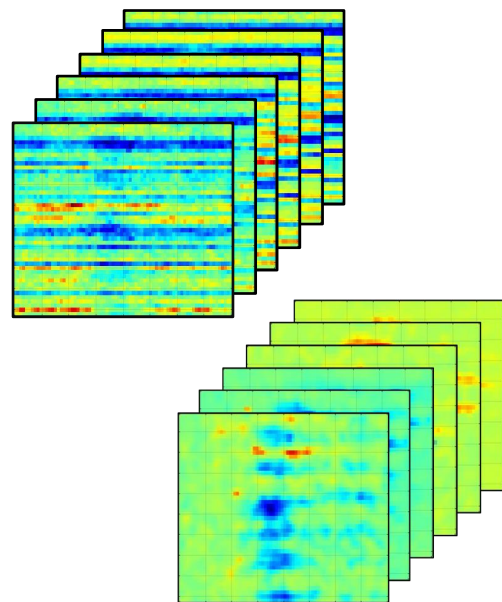
- Novel LSTM Based Deep Neural Network Architecture
- Channel Reduction by giving equal importance to each frequency band.
  - Statistical Based Channel Selection
  - PCA



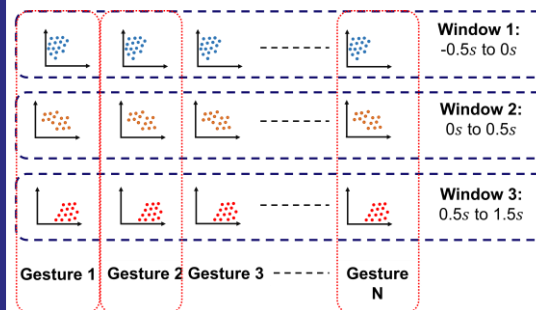
# Overview



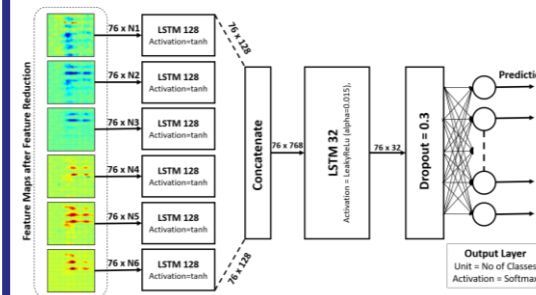
Preprocessing



PSD Based  
Feature  
Extraction



Statistical and  
PCA based  
Feature  
Reduction



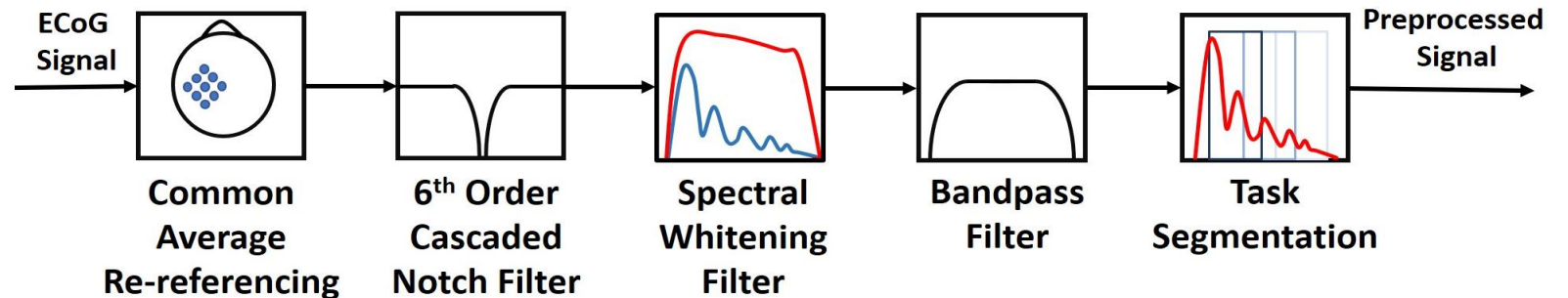
LSTM based  
Classification

# Dataset & Preprocessing

- 'FingerFlex' Dataset \*
- 7 participants
- 150 trials/participant
- 1 kHz Sampling Rate

Table : Datasets

| Code      | Age | Gender | Handedness | Hemisphere | No. Of Electrodes |
|-----------|-----|--------|------------|------------|-------------------|
| <i>bp</i> | 18  | F      | Right      | Left       | 46                |
| <i>cc</i> | 21  | M      | Right      | Right      | 63                |
| <i>zt</i> | 27  | F      | Right      | Left       | 61                |
| <i>jp</i> | 35  | F      | Right      | Left       | 58                |
| <i>ht</i> | 26  | M      | Right      | Left       | 64                |
| <i>wc</i> | 32  | M      | Right      | Left       | 64                |
| <i>jc</i> | 18  | F      | Right      | Left       | 47                |



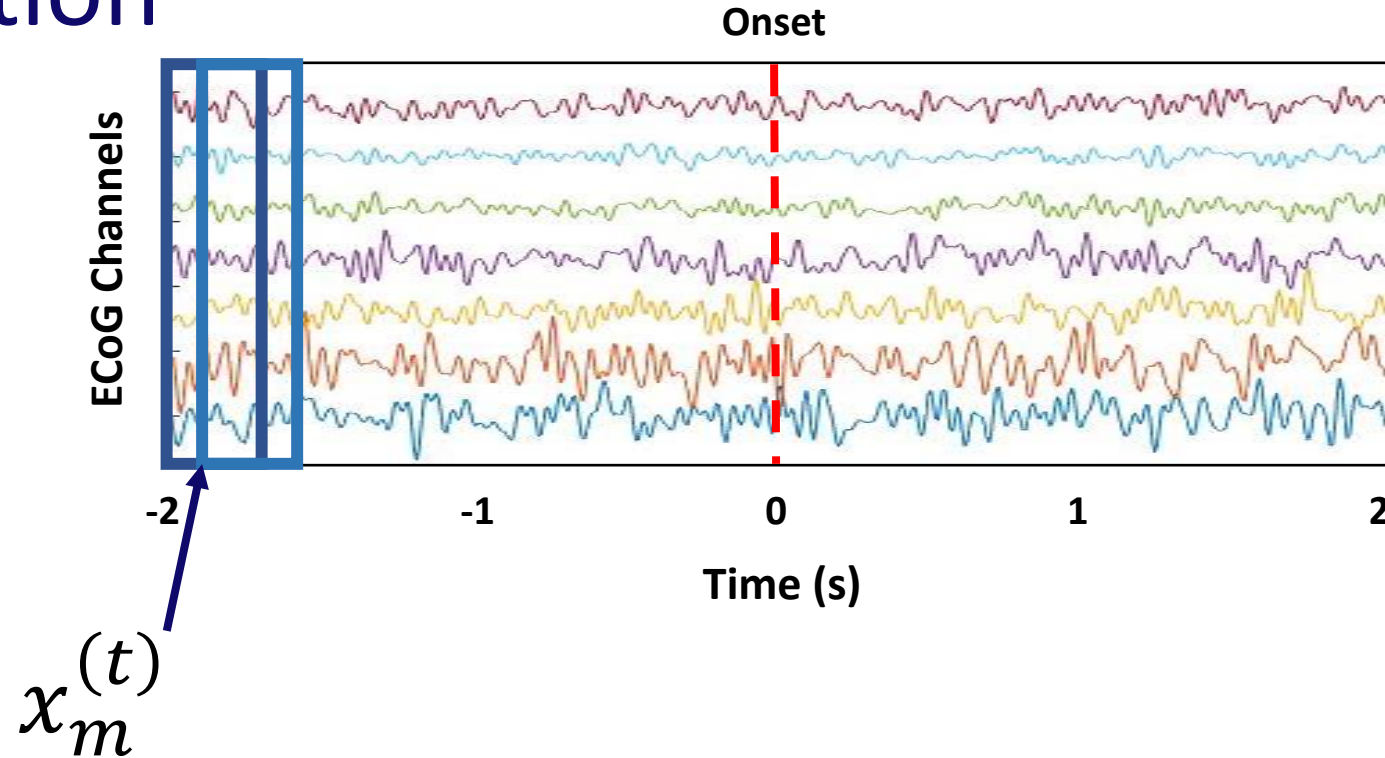
\* K. Miller et al., "Human Motor Cortical Activity Is Selectively Phase-Entrained on Underlying Rhythms," PLoS Computational Biology, vol. 8, no.9, 2012.

J. Gruenwald, A. Znobishchev, C. Kapeller, K. Kamada, J. Scharinger, and C. Guger, "Time-variant linear discriminant analysis improves hand gesture and finger movement decoding for invasive brain computer interfaces," Front. Neurosci., vol. 13, no. Sep, 2019.

# Feature Extraction

$x_m$

ECoG segment for gesture trial  $m$



Window Size : 250 ms

Overlap : 50 ms

$$\text{PSD for each segment: } S_{l,m}^{(t)}(k) = \frac{1}{N} \left| \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n) x_{l,m}^{(t)}(n) e^{-\left(\frac{j2\pi kn}{N}\right)} \right|^2$$

$l$  : ECoG Channel

$m$  : Gesture Trial

$N$  : Total number of samples

$t$  : A segment of  $x_{(l,m)}$

$k$  : frequency bin

$h(n)$  : Hamming window





# Feature Extraction

PSD for each segment:  $S_{l,m}^{(t)}(k)$

Frequency Bands :

- Theta : 4-8 Hz
- Alpha : 8-12 Hz
- Beta : 12-40 Hz
- Low Gamma : 40-70 Hz
- High Gamma : 70-135 Hz
- High Frequency : 135-200 Hz

Average PSD for Frequency Band  $f$ :

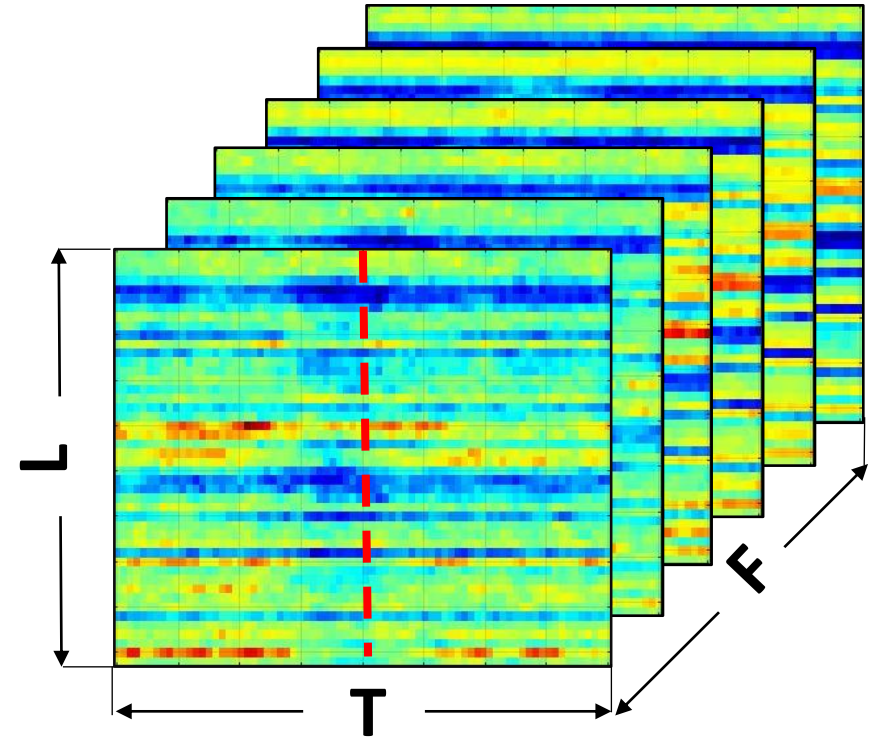
$$A_{l,m,f}^{(t)} = \frac{1}{N_f} \left| \sum_{i=1}^{N_f} S_{l,m}^{(t)}(k_{f,i}) \right|$$

$N_f$ : Total number of frequency bins

$k_{f,i}$  :  $i^{th}$  frequency bin for frequency band

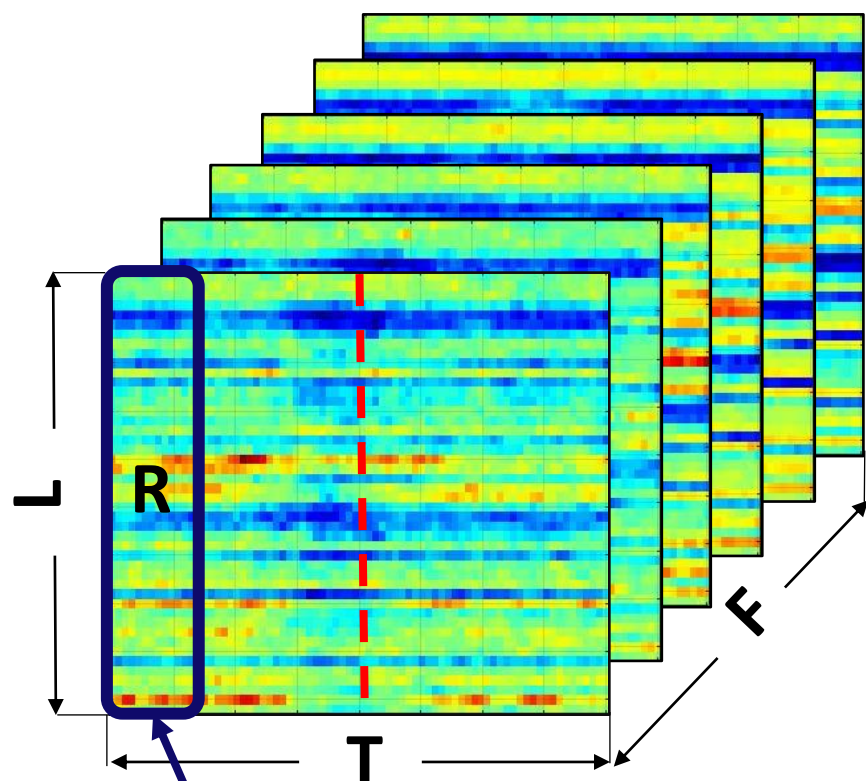
$f$  : Frequency band

$S_{l,m}^{(t)}$  : PSD of each segment



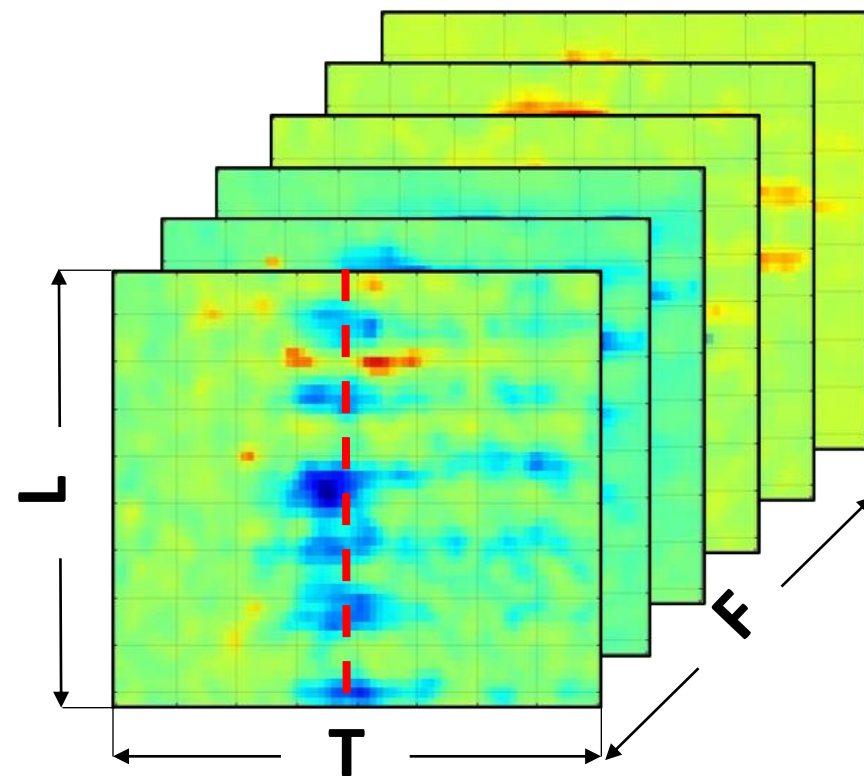


# Feature Extraction



**Relaxation Period**  
-2s to -1.5s

Normalization



$$A_{norm,l,m,f}^{(t)} = 10 \log_{10} \left( \frac{A_{l,m,f}^{(t)}}{\bar{A}_{relax,l,m,f}} \right)$$

$A_{norm,l,m,f}^{(t)}$  : Normalized PSD  
 $A_{l,m,f}^{(t)}$  : Average PSD for frequency band  $f$   
 $\bar{A}_{relax,l,m,f}$  : Average relaxation PSD



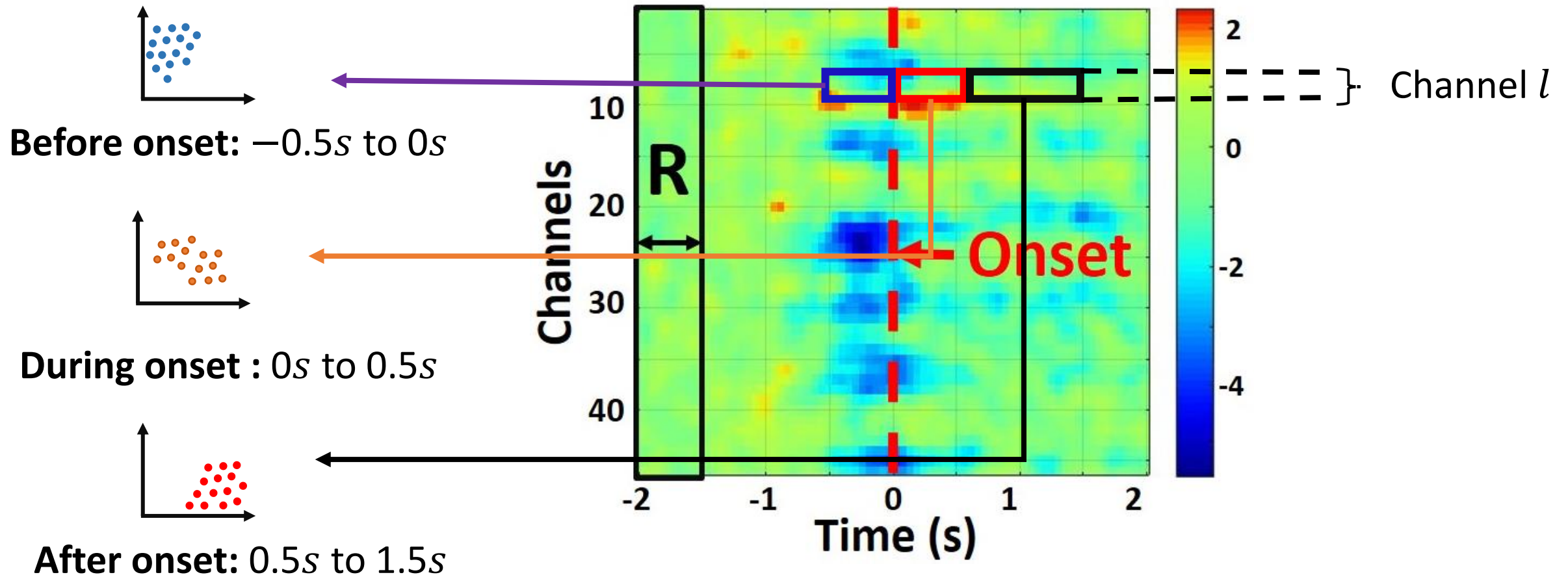
# Feature Reduction

1. Statistical Based Channel Selection

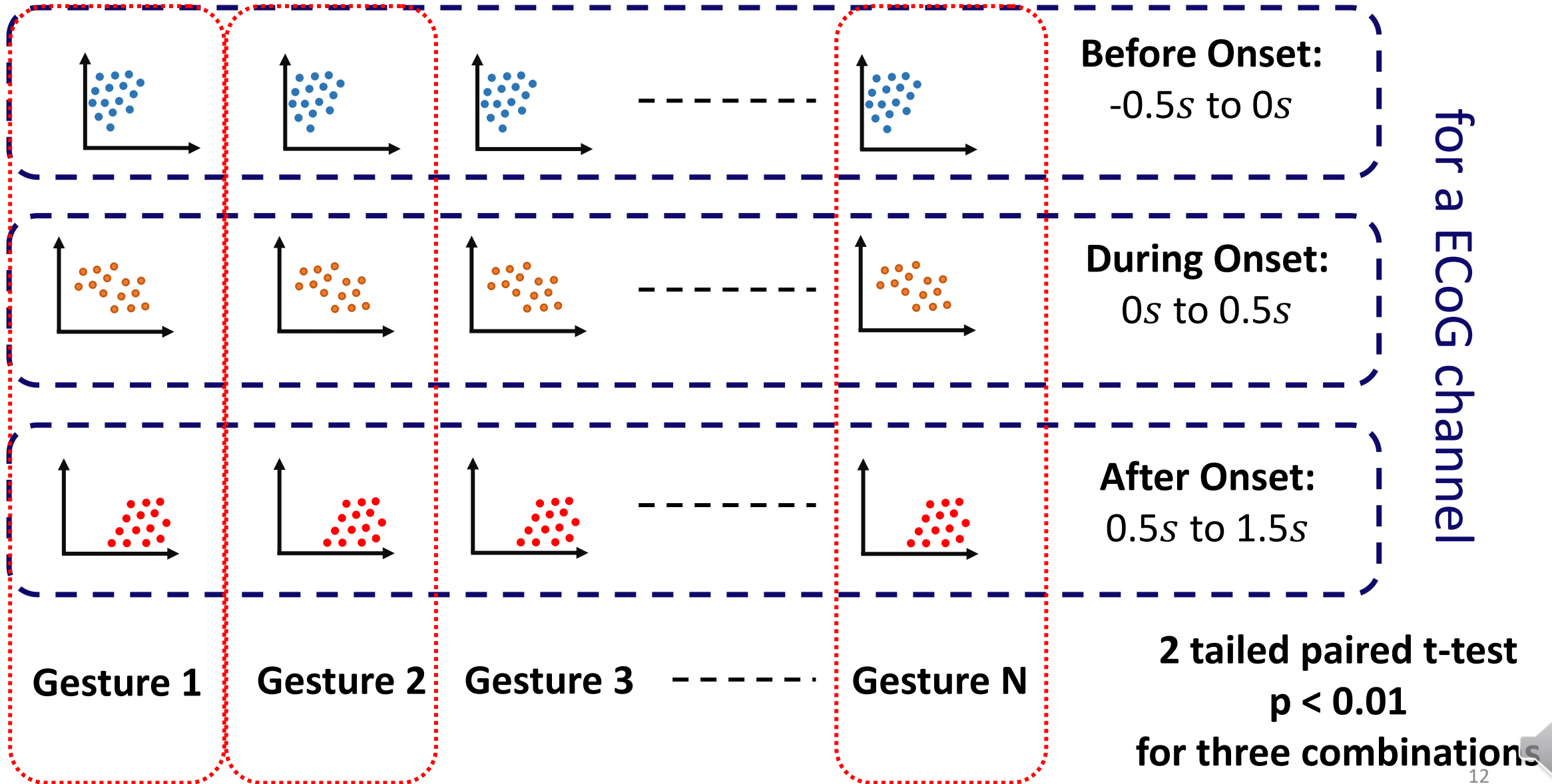
2. Principal Component Analysis



# Statistical Based Channel Selection



# Statistical Based Channel Selection



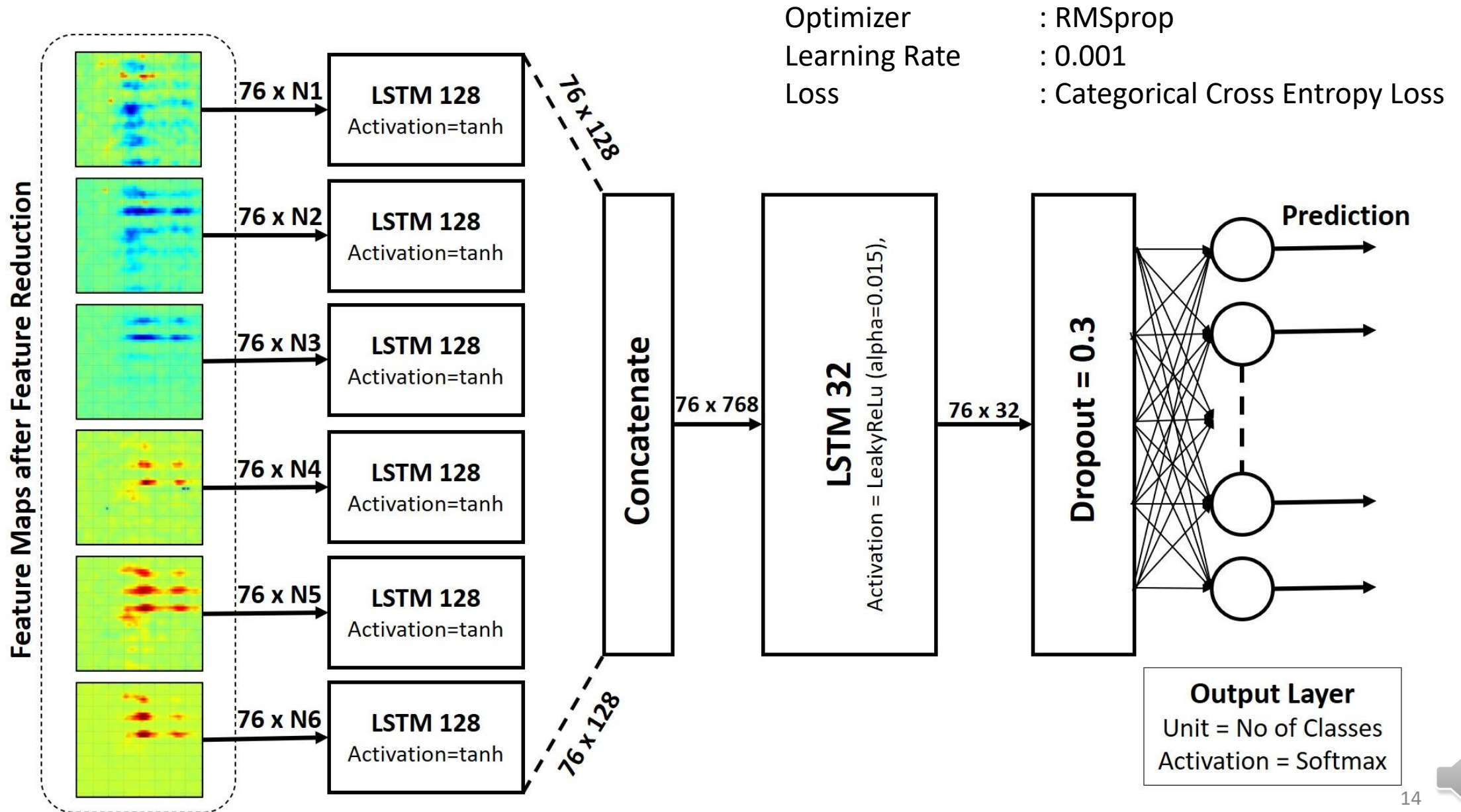
# Principal Component Analysis

PCA along this axis

| Channels | Gesture Trial 1 |           |           |       |           | Gesture Trial 2 |           |           |       |           | Gesture Trial M |           |           |       |           |
|----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|
|          | Segment 1       | Segment 2 | Segment 3 | ..... | Segment T | Segment 1       | Segment 2 | Segment 3 | ..... | Segment T | Segment 1       | Segment 2 | Segment 3 | ..... | Segment T |
| 1        |                 |           |           |       |           |                 |           |           |       |           |                 |           |           |       |           |
| 2        |                 |           |           |       |           |                 |           |           |       |           |                 |           |           |       |           |
| 3        |                 |           |           |       |           |                 |           |           |       |           |                 |           |           |       |           |
| 4        |                 |           |           |       |           |                 |           |           |       |           |                 |           |           |       |           |
| 5        |                 |           |           |       |           |                 |           |           |       |           |                 |           |           |       |           |
| .        |                 |           |           |       |           |                 |           |           |       |           |                 |           |           |       |           |
| .        |                 |           |           |       |           |                 |           |           |       |           |                 |           |           |       |           |
| .        |                 |           |           |       |           |                 |           |           |       |           |                 |           |           |       |           |
| L        |                 |           |           |       |           |                 |           |           |       |           |                 |           |           |       |           |



# Gesture Classification





# Results and Discussion

- Stratified 10-fold cross validation accuracy
- Gruenwald et al [1]
  - For 7 subjects : 79.6
- Onaran et al [2] :
  - For first 3 subjects : 86.3%
- Proposed Method:
  - With PCA : 77.0%
  - With Statistical Channel Selection : 82.4 %

Table : Classification Accuracy

| Code                      | Gruenwald et al, 2019 [1] | Proposed architecture with PCA | Proposed architecture with statistical channel selection |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| <i>bp</i>                 | 89.4 ± 1.3                | 82.6±10.3                      | 89.8±6.7   |
| <i>cc</i>                 | 82.8±1.2                  | 83.7±7.2                       | 85.4±6.7   |
| <i>zt</i>                 | 85.7±1.2                  | 84.9±7.2                       | 86.6±9.2   |
| <i>Average (bp,cc,zt)</i> | 85.9                      | 83.7                           | <b>87.3</b>  |
| <i>jp</i>                 | 77.3±2.0                  | 70.4±11.3                      | 79.2±12.1  |
| <i>ht</i>                 | 64.5±3.2                  | 66.1±8.6                       | 69.7±6.5   |
| <i>wc</i>                 | 80.1±1.7                  | 71.4±11.8                      | 79.7±6.0   |
| <i>jc</i>                 | 77.5±1.7                  | 80.2±7.5                       | 86.7±4.2   |
| <i>Average (All)</i>      | 79.6                      | 77.0                           | <b>82.4</b>  |

[1] J. Gruenwald, A. Znobishchev, C. Kapeller, K. Kamada, J. Scharinger, and C. Guger, "Time-variant linear discriminant analysis improves hand gesture and finger movement decoding for invasive brain-computer interfaces," Front. Neurosci., vol. 13, no. Sep, 2019.

[2] Onaran, N. Ince, and A. Cetin, "Classification of multichannel ECoG related to individual finger movements with redundant spatial projections," 2011 Ann. Int. Conf. IEEE Eng. Med. Biol. Soc., 2011.





# Conclusion

- ✓ LSTM based novel deep neural network architecture
  - ✓ To provide equal importance for each frequency band
- ✓ Experimented with two feature reduction approaches
  - ✓ PCA and statistical based channel selection approaches
- ✓ Achieved accuracy better than state-of-the-art methods.

# References

- [1] Yanagisawa et al., “Real-time control of a prosthetic hand using human electrocorticography signals: Technical note,” J. Neurosurg., vol. 114, no. 6, pp. 1715-1722, 2011.
- [2] G. Pan et al., “Rapid decoding of hand gestures in electrocorticography using recurrent neural networks,” Front. Neurosci., vol. 12, no. Aug, 2018.
- [3] J. Gruenwald, A. Znobishchev, C. Kapeller, K. Kamada, J. Scharinger, and C. Guger, “Time-variant linear discriminant analysis improves hand gesture and finger movement decoding for invasive brain-computer interfaces,” Front. Neurosci., vol. 13, no. Sep, 2019.
- [4] C. Kapeller et al., “Single trial detection of hand poses in human ECoG using CSP based feature extraction,” 36th Ann. Int. Conf. IEEE Eng. Med. Biol. Soc., 2014

# Thank You

**Our code is available at:**

<https://github.com/Jathurshan0330/Decoding-of-Hand-Gestures-from-Electrocorticography-with-LSTM-Based-Deep-Neural-Network>



## Further Inquires :

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