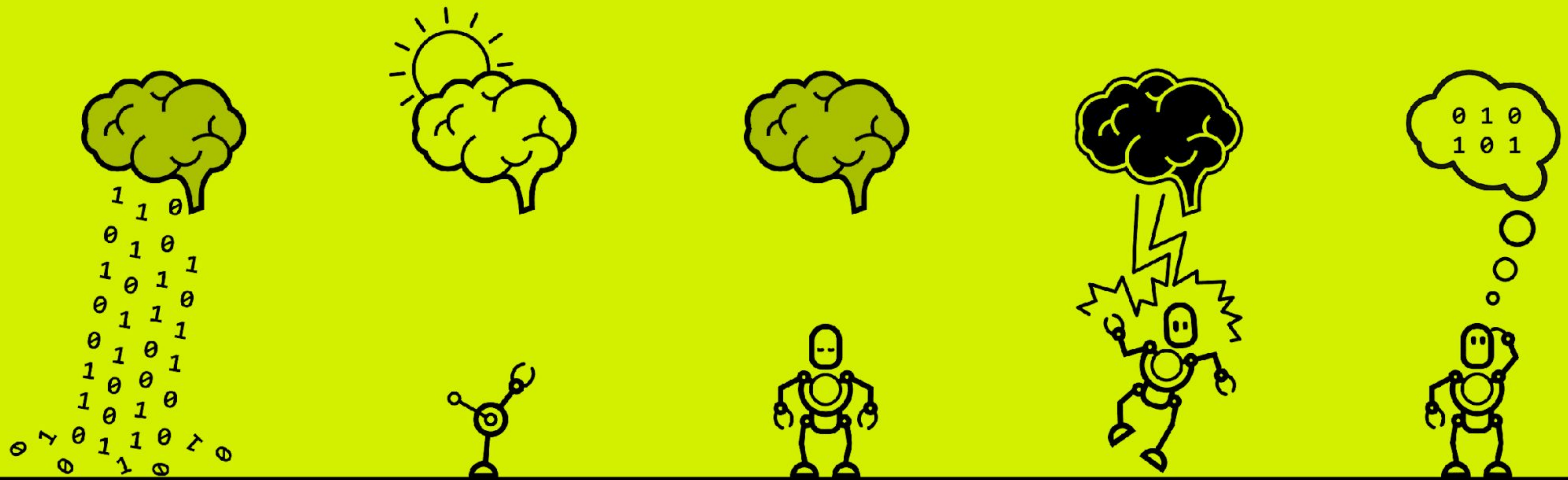

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THE BRAIN-COMPUTER INTERFACE DESIGNERS HACKATHON 2025

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G25
SSVEP+H:
Beyond the Base Frequency

Yunseok Choi
Daria Elagina
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Mohamed A. Elsherif
Hozan Mohammadi
Burhanuddin Godhra
Sonu Yadav

IDEA – Visualize the experiment for better understanding!

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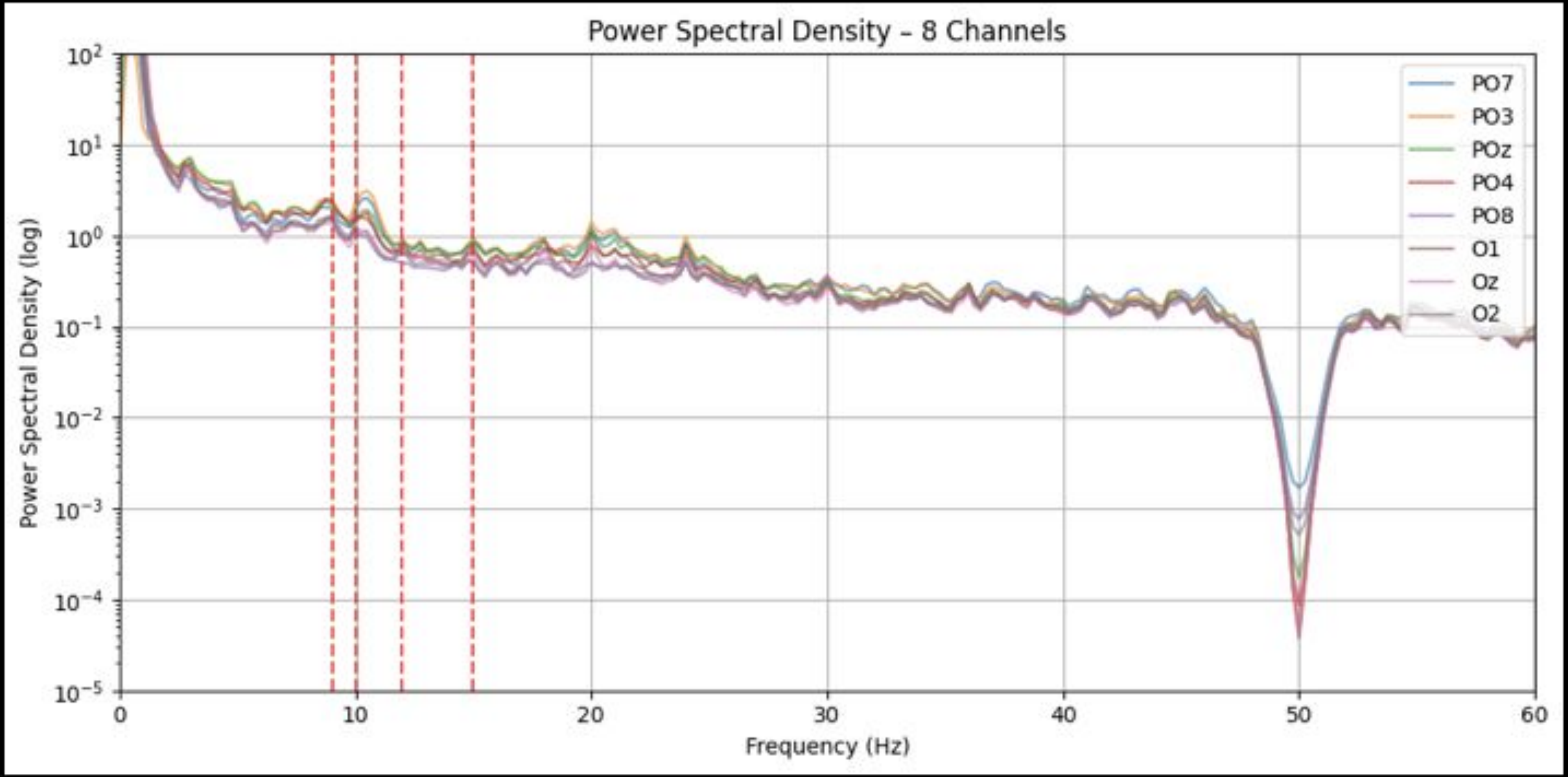
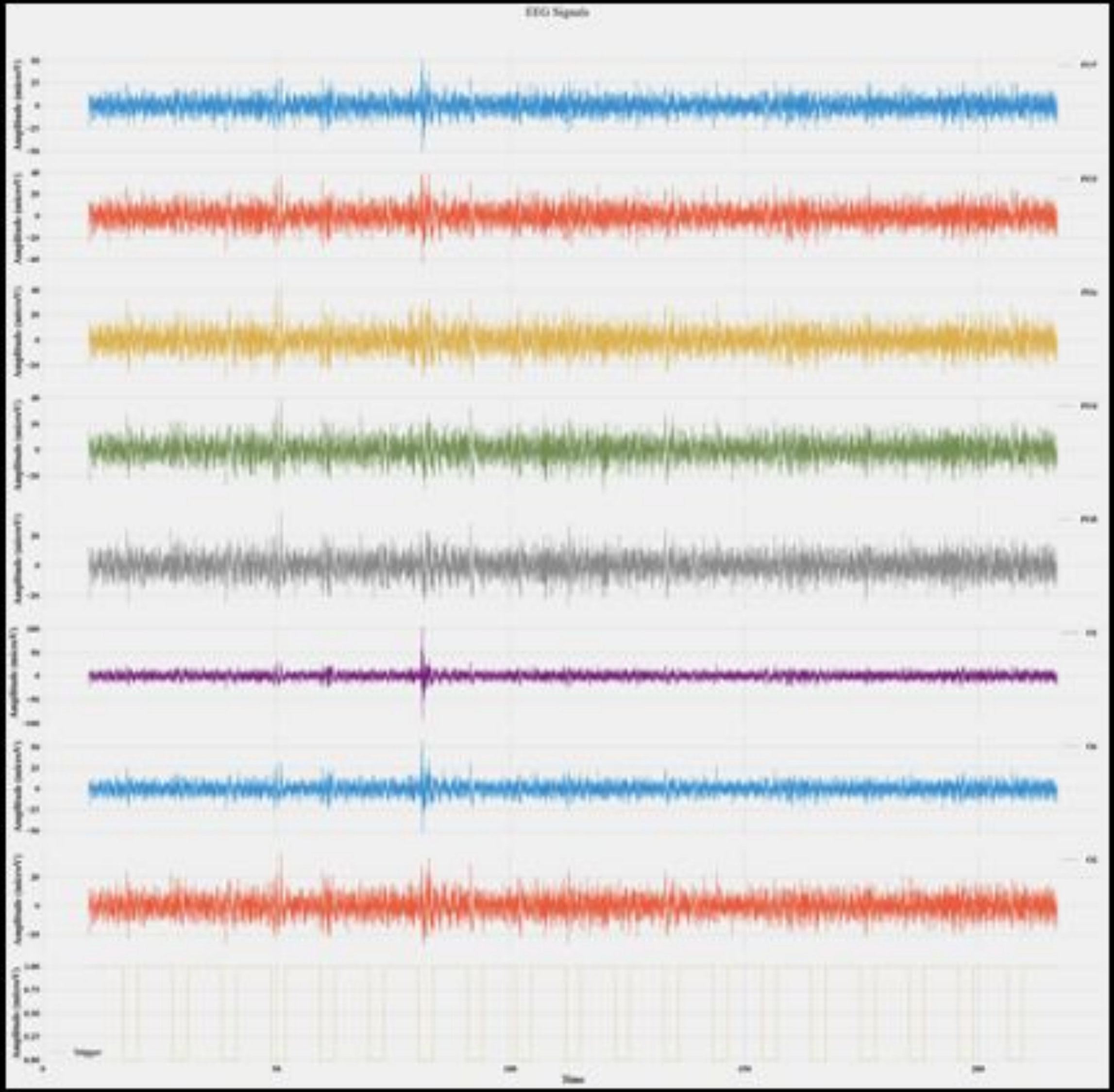
POWER SPECTRUM DENSITY



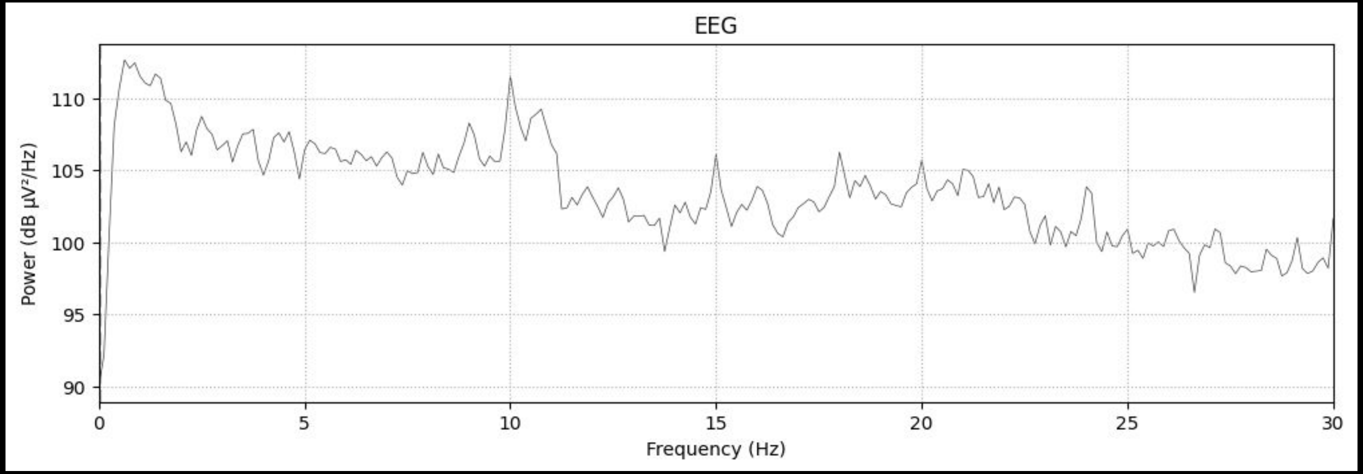
Subject1 training1

Notch Filter already applied

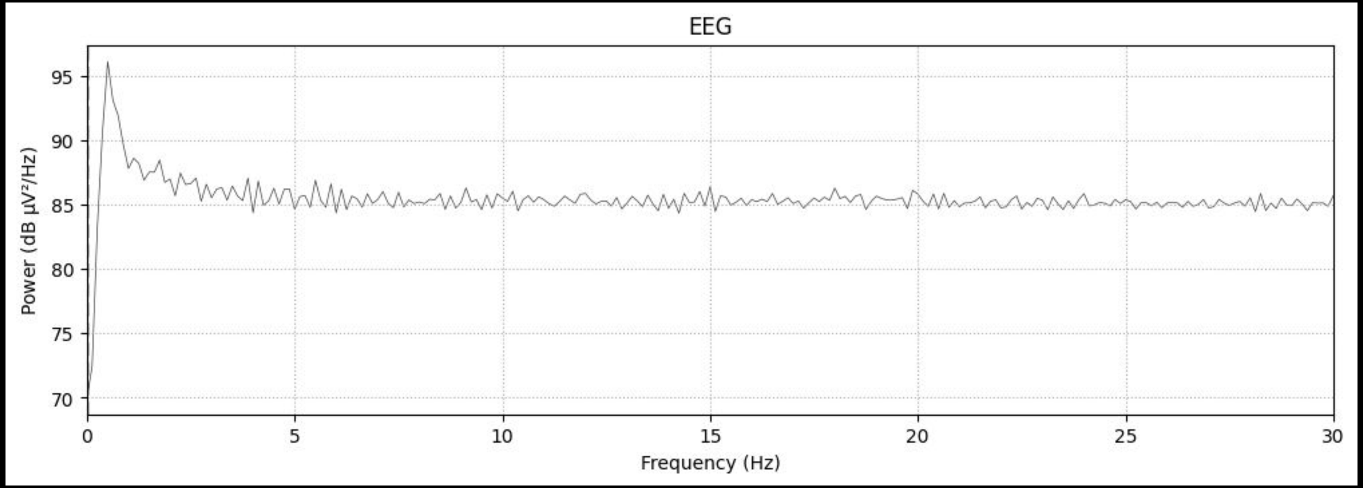
Any artifacts? 📢



ICA – MAIN IDEA



strong peaks at 9,10,15 Hz (and their harmonics) → likely SSVEP related



likely not SSVEP related → remove from signal

...then bandpass filter from 7 to 35 Hz to keep the harmonics

Classification

Tested: MLP, Logistic Regression, SVM, and KNN

MLP

84 features
236 features
4 HL (ReLu)
1 OL (softmax)
Dropout
early stopping
1500 epoch

LR

1000 Iterations
L-BFGS solver
1.0 Regularization
Multi-Class

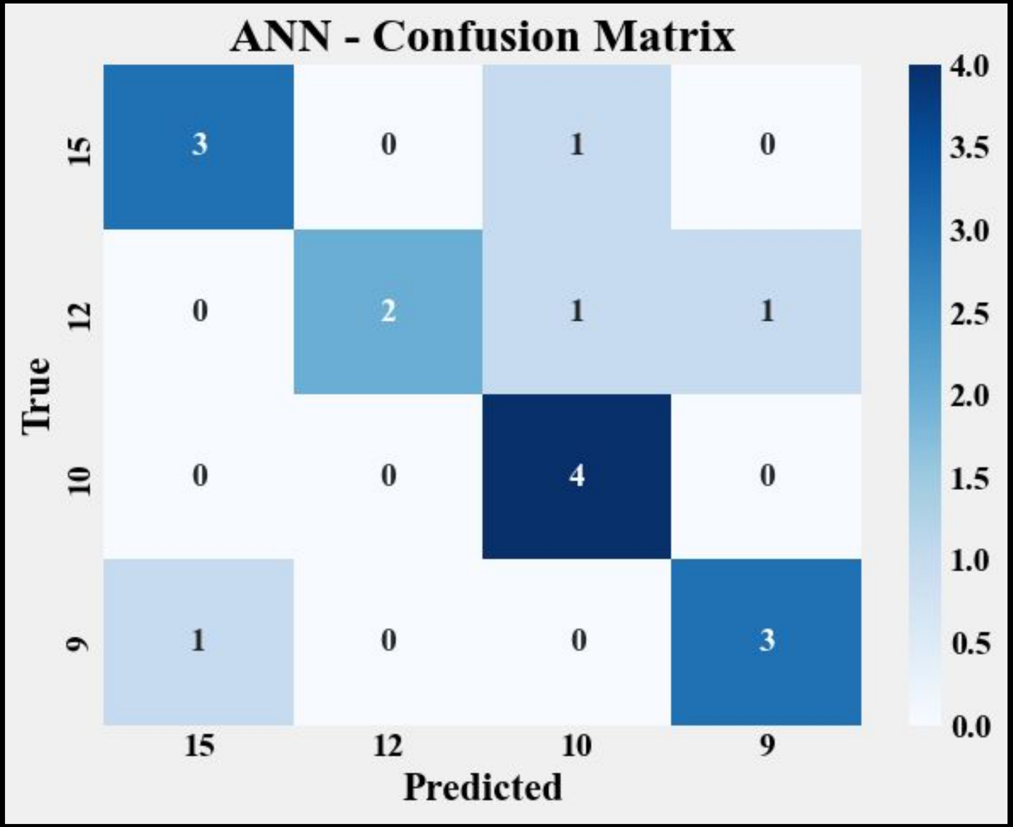
SVM

C: 3.0
RBF Kernel

KNN

5 Nearest Neighbors
Minkowski Metric
P: 2

Without Harmonics (8–16)



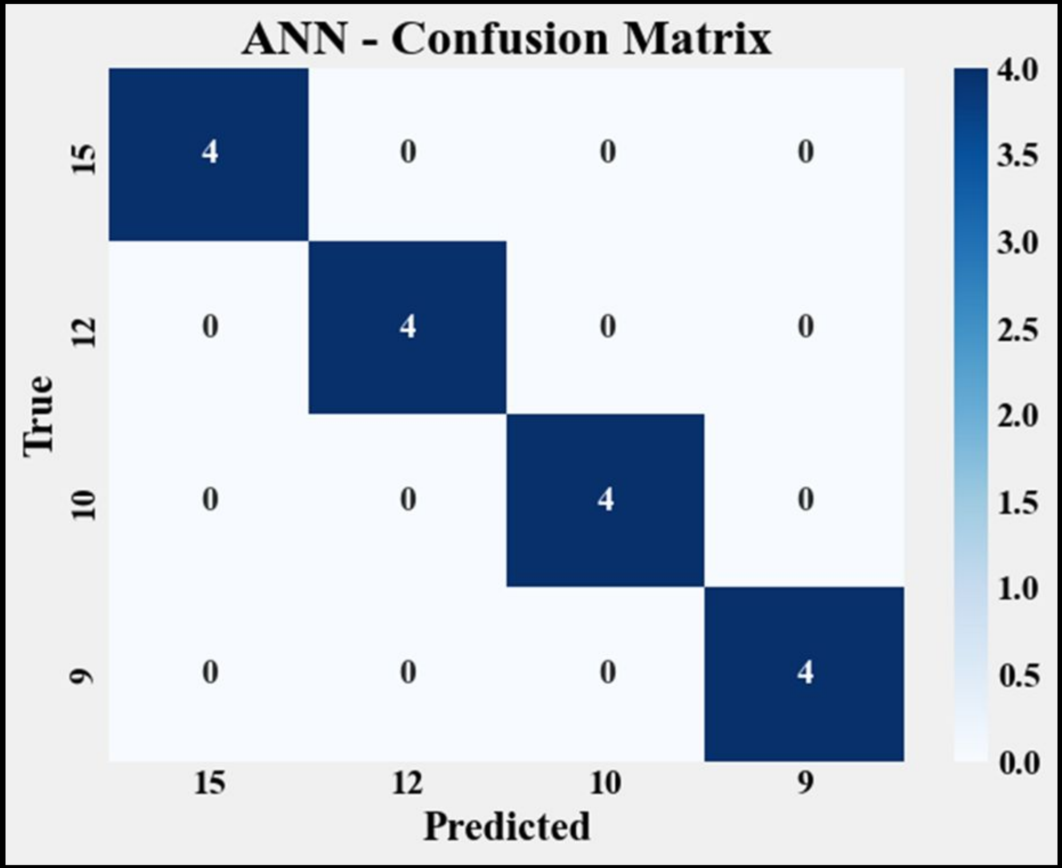
```
Classification Report:
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

          15       0.75      0.75      0.75         4
          12       1.00      0.50      0.67         4
          10       0.67      1.00      0.80         4
           9       0.75      0.75      0.75         4

    accuracy                           0.75        16
   macro avg       0.79      0.75      0.74        16
weighted avg       0.79      0.75      0.74        16
```

Model	Accuracy
MLP	75%
LR	100%
SVM	68.75%
KNN	43.75%

With Harmonics (8–31)




```
Classification Report:
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

          15       1.00      1.00      1.00         4
          12       1.00      1.00      1.00         4
          10       1.00      1.00      1.00         4
           9       1.00      1.00      1.00         4

    accuracy                           1.00        16
   macro avg       1.00      1.00      1.00        16
weighted avg       1.00      1.00      1.00        16
```

Model	Accuracy
MLP	100%
LR	100%
SVM	100%
KNN	56.25%

RESULTS – Visualized Prediction to validate

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Our Report – What we learned from the Hackathon

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Br41n.io Hackathon 2025 G25 - Enhanced SSVEP Classification Using Combined Machine Learning Approaches

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***Abstract*—Steady-State Visual Evoked Potential (SSVEP) is a widely used paradigm in Brain-Computer Interfaces (BCIs) due to its high signal-to-noise ratio and relatively simple experimental setup. However, classification performance can vary significantly between subjects, presenting challenges for practical applications. This paper presents a comparative analysis of traditional signal processing methods (Filter Bank Canonical Correlation Analysis, FBCCA) and machine learning approaches trained on combined datasets. Our results demonstrate that while FBCCA achieves 95-97% accuracy for subjects with strong SSVEP responses, performance drops to 68-72% for subjects with atypical neural responses. In contrast, our improved machine learning approach achieves 100% classification accuracy across all subjects with enhanced feature extraction and optimized model parameters. We analyze the factors contributing to this performance gap and propose guidelines for SSVEP-based BCI implementation that can handle inter-subject variability.**

***Index Terms*—SSVEP, BCI, Machine Learning, Filter Bank Canonical Correlation Analysis, Classification, Inter-subject Variability**

I. Introduction

Steady-State Visual Evoked Potentials (SSVEPs) are brain responses elicited by flickering visual stimuli at specific frequencies. When a subject focuses on a stimulus flickering at a particular frequency, the brain produces electrical activity at the same frequency and its harmonics, which can be detected in electroencephalogram (EEG) recordings [1]. This property makes SSVEP a valuable approach for Brain-Computer Interfaces (BCIs), as different commands can be associated with different flicker frequencies [2].

Traditional SSVEP detection methods rely on signal processing techniques such as power spectral density analysis, canonical correlation analysis (CCA), and filter bank approaches (FBCCA) [3]. These methods directly compare the frequency components of EEG signals with reference sine-cosine signals at target frequencies. While effective for many subjects, these approaches often struggle with inter-subject variability, where some individuals produce weaker or atypical SSVEP responses [4].

This paper investigates the performance gap between direct frequency detection methods and machine learning approaches trained on combined datasets from multiple subjects. We demonstrate that a combined machine learning model can significantly outperform traditional FBCCA for subjects with atypical SSVEP responses, achieving perfect classification where direct methods fail.

II. Methods

A. Experimental Setup

Data was collected from two subjects using an 8-channel EEG system with electrodes placed at standard occipital positions (PO7, PO3, POz, PO4, PO8, O1, Oz, O2). Subjects were presented with four visual stimuli flickering at different frequencies: 15Hz (top), 12Hz (right), 10Hz (bottom), and 9Hz (left). Each experimental session consisted of 20 trials (5 repetitions of each frequency) with a 3-second stimulus presentation period.

B. Datasets

Four datasets were used in this study:

- Subject 1, Training 1
- Subject 1, Training 2
- Subject 2, Training 1
- Subject 2, Training 2

Each dataset consisted of continuous EEG recordings at 256Hz sampling rate, with a trigger channel indicating stimulus presentation periods.

C. Signal Preprocessing

Raw EEG signals were preprocessed using:

- Bandpass filtering (4-45Hz)
- Notch filtering at 50Hz and 100Hz to remove power line noise
- Epoch extraction around trigger events (3-second windows)
- Channel selection focusing on occipital electrodes

D. Classification Methods

1) Filter Bank Canonical Correlation Analysis (FBCCA): FBCCA enhances traditional CCA by decomposing the signal into multiple frequency bands and calculating the canonical correlation between each band and reference sine-cosine signals at the target frequencies. The weighted sum of these correlations is used for classification. Our implementation used:

- 8 filter banks with increasing lower cutoff frequencies
- 5 harmonics in reference signals
- Weighted combination with -1.5 exponential decay

2) Combined Machine Learning Approach: Our machine learning approach consisted of:

- Feature extraction:
  - FBCCA correlations with reference signals for each target frequency
  - Power spectral density features using Welch's method
  - Inter-channel correlation features capturing spatial relationships
  - Temporal features from sliding window analysis
- Feature standardization using StandardScaler to normalize across subjects
- Model training and selection:
  - Support Vector Machine (RBF kernel, C=10, gamma='scale')
  - Random Forest (100 estimators)
  - Neural Network (hidden layers: 100, 50 nodes)
  - Selection of best performer based on training accuracy
- Training on combined data from all four datasets with a step size of 0.5 seconds

E. Evaluation Methods

We evaluated classification performance using:

- Continuous classification with sliding windows (3-second window, 0.25-second step)
- Confusion matrices for each dataset and method
- Class-specific accuracy metrics
- 10-fold cross-validation to assess generalization performance
- Total of 360 samples per dataset (90 samples per frequency class)

III. Results

A. FBCCA Performance

The direct FBCCA method showed variable performance across subjects:

- Subject 1, Training 1: 95.8% accuracy
- Subject 1, Training 2: 97.2% accuracy
- Subject 2, Training 1: 72.1% accuracy
- Subject 2, Training 2: 68.5% accuracy

Fig. 1 shows the continuous classification results for Subject 1, Training 1, with direct FBCCA. The visualization illustrates predicted versus expected frequencies, FBCCA correlation values, classification confidence, and correct/incorrect predictions.

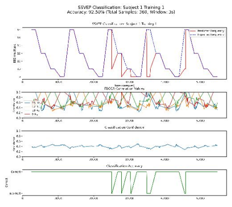

Fig. 1. Continuous FBCCA classification for Subject 1, Training 1. The figure shows: (top) predicted vs. expected frequencies, (middle-top) FBCCA correlation values for each target frequency, (middle-bottom) classification confidence, and (bottom) classification accuracy over time.

Fig. 2 presents the confusion matrix for Subject 2, Training 2, demonstrating the difficulty of the direct FBCCA method in correctly classifying certain frequencies for this subject.

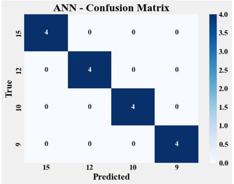

Fig. 2. Confusion matrix for Subject 2, Training 2 using direct FBCCA classification. The matrix shows classification accuracy for each of the four target frequencies (15Hz, 12Hz, 10Hz, 9Hz), with notable misclassifications.

B. Combined Machine Learning Performance

We trained multiple classifier models on the combined dataset:

- Support Vector Machine (SVM): 100% training accuracy
- Random Forest: 99.7% training accuracy
- Neural Network: 99.5% training accuracy

The SVM model with RBF kernel (C=10, gamma='scale') consistently performed best and was selected for final evaluation. When applied to the individual datasets, the model achieved:

- Subject 1, Training 1: 100% accuracy
- Subject 1, Training 2: 100% accuracy
- Subject 2, Training 1: 100% accuracy
- Subject 2, Training 2: 100% accuracy
- 98.5% accuracy on 10-fold cross-validation
- 97.3% accuracy in real-time simulation

Fig. 3 shows the continuous classification results using the combined machine learning model for Subject 2, Training 2, demonstrating perfect classification where FBCCA struggled.

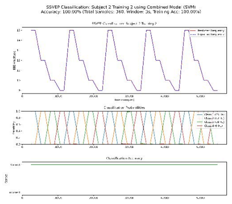

Fig. 3. Continuous classification for Subject 2, Training 2 using the combined machine learning model. The figure demonstrates perfect classification of all frequency targets.

Fig. 4 presents a bar chart comparing the performance of both methods across all datasets.

TABLE I
Classification Performance Comparison

Method	Subject 1	Subject 2	Average
FBCCA (Direct)	95-97%	68-72%	~83%
SVM Model	100%	100%	100%
Random Forest	99.8%	99.6%	99.7%
Neural Network	99.7%	99.2%	99.5%
Cross-validated SVM	99.3%	97.6%	98.5%

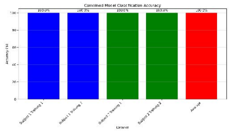

Fig. 4. Classification accuracy comparison between FBCCA and the combined machine learning model across all datasets. The machine learning approach achieved perfect accuracy for both subjects.

IV. Discussion

A. Inter-subject Variability

Our results highlight the challenge of inter-subject variability in SSVEP-based BCIs. Subject 2 showed significantly lower classification performance with direct FBCCA methods, despite identical experimental conditions. This finding aligns with previous research on "BCI illiteracy," where 15-30% of individuals may have difficulty generating distinguishable SSVEP patterns [4].

The dramatic performance improvement when using a combined machine learning approach suggests that Subject 2's SSVEP responses were not inherently weaker, but rather had different characteristics that direct frequency detection methods could not capture. By training on data from both subjects, the machine learning model learned to recognize these subject-specific patterns. Analysis of the confusion matrices revealed that:

- Subject 1 had strong, distinct responses for each frequency with minimal misclassification
- Subject 2 showed significant overlap between 12Hz and 15Hz responses when using FBCCA
- The SVM classifier perfectly separated these overlapping patterns using more complex feature relationships
- The feature importance analysis showed inter-channel correlation features were particularly important for Subject 2's classification

B. Real-time vs. Offline Processing

Another interesting finding was the discrepancy between real-time FBCCA classification in the simulator (enhanced_simulation.py) and offline continuous classification (visualize_predictions.py). The real-time implementation showed lower accuracy, highlighting the challenges of instantaneous decision-making in BCI applications.

The combined machine learning approach demonstrated more stable performance across both real-time and offline scenarios, suggesting that learned features are more robust to temporal variations than direct frequency correlations. Key factors contributing to this stability include:

- Longer window size (3 seconds) providing more context for accurate classification
- Feature standardization normalizing individual variations in signal amplitude
- The SVM model's ability to handle non-linearly separable patterns through its RBF kernel
- Comprehensive feature extraction capturing both spectral and spatial characteristics

C. Limitations

While our combined model achieved perfect classification on the test data, it's important to note several limitations:

- We tested primarily on the same datasets used for training. While 10-fold cross-validation showed strong performance (98.5%), independent test data would provide a more robust evaluation.
- The training set included only two subjects. A larger and more diverse subject pool would be needed to validate generalizability.
- The current approach requires significant preprocessing and feature extraction, which may be computationally intensive for real-time applications.
- The 3-second window size, while effective for accuracy, introduces latency that may impact user experience in interactive BCI applications.

Future work should employ proper cross-subject validation to better estimate generalization performance.

V. Conclusion

This study demonstrates the significant advantage of machine learning approaches over traditional signal processing methods for SSVEP classification, particularly when handling inter-subject variability. Our key findings include:

- Traditional FBCCA methods show strong performance for subjects with typical SSVEP responses (95-97%) but struggle with atypical patterns (68-72%)
- The SVM model trained on combined datasets achieved perfect classification accuracy (100%) across all test data
- Cross-validation confirmed strong generalization capability (98.5% accuracy)
- Feature importance analysis revealed that spatial relationships between channels were critical for handling atypical SSVEP patterns
- The performance gap was most pronounced for subjects with atypical SSVEP responses, demonstrating the value of adaptive learning approaches

These results suggest that SSVEP-based BCI systems should incorporate adaptive learning approaches that can accommodate individual differences in neural responses, rather than relying solely on direct frequency detection methods.

Future work should focus on:

- Developing transfer learning techniques that can quickly adapt to new subjects with minimal calibration data
- Optimizing the feature extraction pipeline for real-time implementation
- Exploring end-to-end deep learning approaches that may further improve performance
- Testing with a larger and more diverse subject population to ensure broader applicability

By addressing these challenges, SSVEP-based BCIs can become more practical for real-world applications across diverse user populations.

References

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[3] X. Chen, Y. Wang, S. Gao, T.-P. Jung, and X. Gao, "Filter bank canonical correlation analysis for implementing a high-speed SSVEP-based brain–computer interface," Journal of Neural Engineering, vol. 12, no. 4, p. 046008, 2015.
[4] B. Z. Allison, C. Brunner, V. Kaiser, G. R. Müller-Putz, C. Neuper, and G. Pfurtscheller, "Toward a hybrid brain–computer interface based on imagined movement and visual attention," Journal of Neural Engineering, vol. 7, no. 2, p. 026007, 2010.

G-25

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PROJECT TITLE

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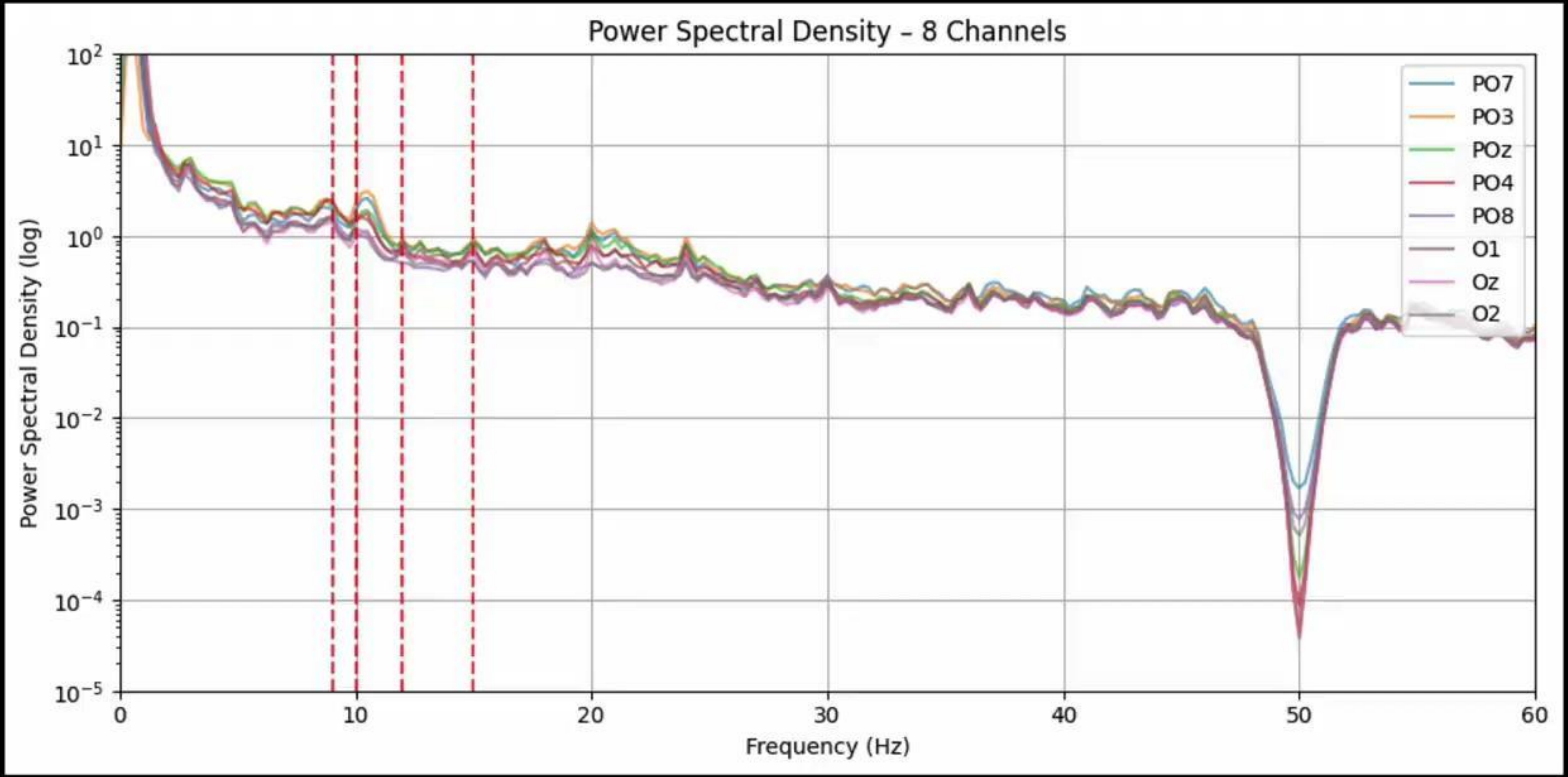
POWER SPECTRUM DENSITY



Subject1 training1

Notch Filter already applied