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| **Extracting blink rate variability based on EEG signals**  Temesgen Gebrehiwot, Rafal Paprocki , Artem Lenskiy\*  School of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Korea University of Technology and Education | | | **Article history**  Received  *TBA*  Received in revised form  *TBA*  Accepted  *TBA*  \*Corresponding author  lensky@koreatech.ac.kr | |
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| **Graphical abstract** | | **Abstract**  The  *Keywords*: Dendritic gels; tunable materials | | |
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**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Blinking is a semi-autonomic closing of the eye lids. Every time we blink, our eyelids spread a cocktail of oils and mucous secretions across the surface of the eye to keep your globes from drying out. Blink also keeps eyes protected against potentially damaging stimuli, such as bright lights and foreign bodies like dust. So why don't we notice the world plunging into darkness every two to ten seconds? The sudden changes in an image due to saccades or blinks, do not interfere with our subjective experience of continuity [29], the very act of blinking suppresses an activity in several areas of the brain responsible for detecting environmental changes, so that you experience the world as continuous.

The blinks have been known to be linked to interior brain activities. Increasing the accuracy of blink detection is of high importance as humans look for an easier method of collecting internal brain activity information. The detection of the eye blinks had a huge impact in various fields in some BCI (Brain Computer Interface) they detected eye blinks and determined the pattern with the duration after collecting this analysis, they used it in as an input to a computer in similar manners that we use our mouse. This implementation of the use of blinks has opened a wide door to new possibilities for disabled people [28]. World Health Organization (WHO) has announced that the ninth purpose of death globally are car accidents. National Motor Vehicle Crash Causation Survey (NMVCCS) has found that 30% of car accidents are made happen by the drowsiness of drivers [30]. It is noted that workload increase heart rate and heart rate are known to decrease in monotonous and drowsy conditions [25]. BR is inversely correlated with the increase of workload so blinks can be used to detect drowsiness before it creates damage [25]. Researchers have shown that blinks can play an significant role in detecting many difference brain disorder and brain activities, Spontaneous blink rate(BR) has been studied in many neurological diseases like Parkinson's disease and Tourette syndrome[1][2][3]. The use of blink detection does not stop there. Researchers have found that blink rates can be used as a source of data in detecting psychiatric disorders like schizophrenia and attention hyperactivity all this is because blinks are regarded as a non-invasive peripheral markers of the central dopamine activity which makes their accurate detection more important [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9]. Researchers have studied the synchronousness of the eye blinks in audience, who experienced the same transportation of storytelling. The eye blink synchronization among audiences is driven by attention cycles, which are in turn driven by emotional processing [16][17][18]

Blinks are not always the most desired signals when it comes to non-invasive brain signal measuring as many electroencephalography (EEG) researchers are focusing on removing these signals to obtain real brain signal values. Many researchers have mentioned how removing blinks can cause from small to measure the effect on the recorded data, so we can understand how the accurate detection can help in the removal of only the blink data.

Understanding the importance of blinks we proposed a new approach in dealing with blinks. We extract blink rates form EEG signals by using fast ica algorithm as a solution for blind signal separation.

**2.0 EXPERIMENTAL**

**2.1 Data acquisition**

For the purpose of collecting data, we developed special questionnaire software, and software for detecting eye blinks within EEG signals.

The video stream was captured with a Logitech HD Pro Webcam C920. Video stream was stored on a disk drive to be processed in the future. Simultaneously, EEG signals were recorded. For the recording of EEG signals, we employed Mitsar-EEG 201 amplifier and accompanying WinEEG software. The electrodes were placed according to the international “10-20 system” [15]. Electro-gel has been injected into electrodes hollow in order to decrease the electrode-skin resistance. Currently, the EEG signals were recorded for the purpose of eye blink detection. In the future work we are planning to analyze EEG to detect various types of brain activity.

The experimental setup is shown in the figure 1.



Figure 1 Experimental setup

**2.2 Testing procedure**

The recording session consisted of five stages: (a) resting, (b) the IQ test, (c) resting, (d) reading, and (e) the memory test. The testing software was developed in Java in such a way that it does not require any interventions. The whole testing session took 1720 seconds, 5 minutes resting before the IQ, 540 seconds the IQ test, 5 minutes resting stage, 5 minutes reading and 280 seconds the memory test. The IQ test consisted of 14 questions. Before the memory test a resting stage and passage about Ethiopia was given. After reading the passage user was presented questions one by one. In the figure 2 an example of a memory test question is shown.

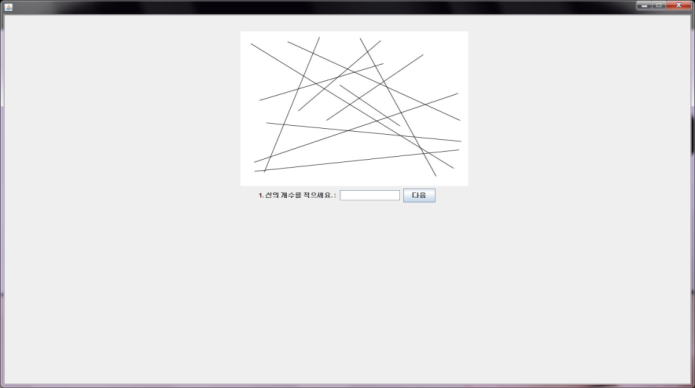
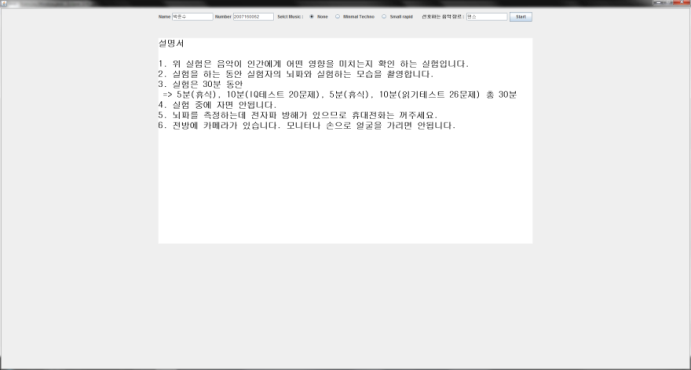
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Figure 2 User’s interface

**2.3 Eye blink detection procedure**

EEG signals were recorded while participants were taking the tests and later, in form of CSV files, imported by the developed software to analyze. The process of blink detection can be summarized in the following steps: (a)

**3.0 Methods**

Electrodes are applied to the head according to 10-20 system. Electrode placement has been standardized in order to fit anatomical skull landmarks. Name ’10-20’ comes from the fact, the distance between nasion, the inion and the head circumference, marking electrode locations based on 10% or 20 % intervals of those distances. We used bipolar montage, which means we determine the potential between Fp1 and Fp3, also Fp2 and Fp4. Figure 3 presents EEG signals for both pairs.



Figure 3 Fp1-Fp3 and Fp2-Fp4 electrode pairs



Figure Bandpass filtering

Usually we want to get rid of ocular artifacts from EEG signal, as the eye blink is artifact and leads to interpretation problems [24]. This time we are going to extract blinks from EEG. In order to do that we employ fastICA[38] algorithm for solving Blind Source Separation (BSS)[39], which allows us to separate neural activity from muscle and blink artifacts[40]. ICA algorithm consists of two stages. First is decorrelation or whitening, we remove any correlations in the data.

Let be the data whitened using the mean vector and the covariance matrix .

Second stage is separation, which is orthogonal transformation of whitened signals (rotation of the joint density). The task is to find an orthogonal matrix such that has independent components [38]. One by one we are looking for the rows of the matrix so a measure of non-Gaussianity is maximized by such that the length of is one and orthogonal to rows. The function can be any nonquadratic function, which is twice continuously differentiable with and with first and second derivative functions and .

Nonlinearity is defined as the derivative function. Variety of optimizing criterions (cost functions) can be used. By choosing kurtosis measure we obtain the nonlinearity (). Another choice could be functions () and () properly parameterized [31]. The () we can get from skewness measure. There exist some general directions of choosing nonlinearity for fastICA algorithm. For example, the () nonlinearity is efficient for sources with light-tailed distributions. For heavy-tailed sources ()and () are desirable. The () nonlinearity finds skew sources but in the case of symmetric sources is not efficient. Therefore in practice, and nonlinearities are common choices. As a result we obtain two independent components, as presented in figure 4.



Figure 4 Independent components



Figure 4 The top graph shows the threshold signal



Figure 4 Detected blinks



Figure 4 Zoomed version of the previous figure



Figure 4 Extracted blink rate variability



Figure 4 Extracted blink rate variability

**4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Based on extracting blinks technique we have had presented, we make one step more into further research and results are more than promising. We sum up number of blinks from blink independent component per each of 14 subjects for each of 5 tasks. Plot can be observed in figure 5.



Figure 5 Relationship between number of blinks and a task

We can observe some regularities. Reading call for least of all number of blinks for almost all subjects..

**5.0 CONCLUSION**

In this paper, we discuss fastICA algorithm as a solution for problem of extracting the eye blinks from EEG signal treated as Blind Signal Separation. We used “10-20 system” electrode placement system with a bipolar montage for two electrodes, thus as total four electrodes have been used. This count of electrodes is enough to capture good EEG data for eye blinking. Presented results demonstrate high efficiency of incorporated method. The results of this study give us chance to use it in further research.

**Acknowledgement**

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