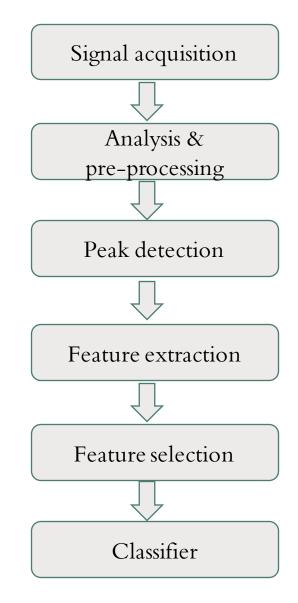
AI BASED EMOTION DETECTION WITH ECG SIGNAL

EMOTION DETECTION

- Why?
 - Behavior analysis
 - Early detection of disease
 - Motion intention
- Why biological signals?
 - Can't be faked
 - Utilizing the available biological signals
- Why ECG?
 - Reliable
 - Well researched biological signal

STEPWISE METHODOLOGY



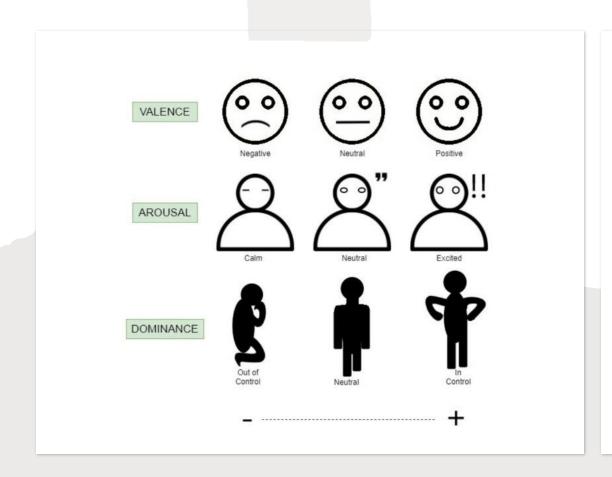
SIGNAL ACQUISITION

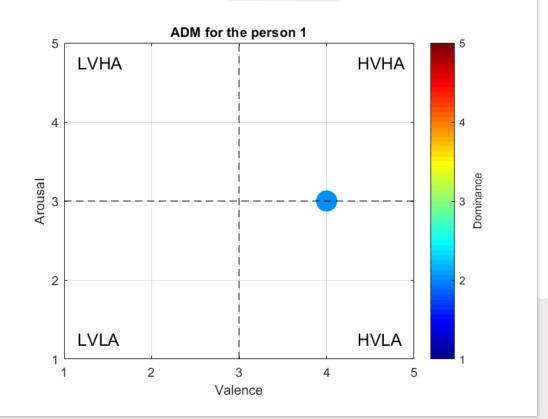
Best available datasets

- DREAMER
- AMIGOS
- ASCERTAIN

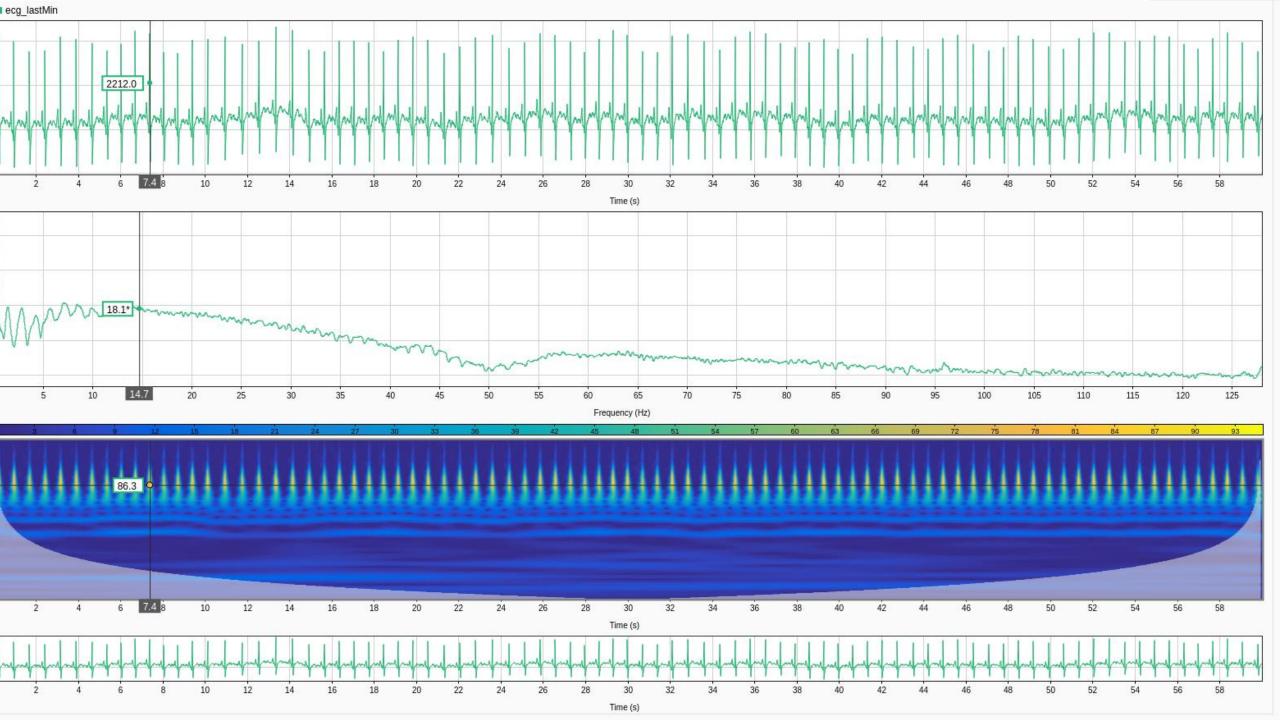
DREAMER dataset

- Bimodal database (ECG and EEG)
- 23 participants x 18 tests
- 2 channels (stimuli, baseline)
- Self annotation
- Affective Dimensional model (ADM)
- Last 15360 samples (60 seconds * 256 Hz)





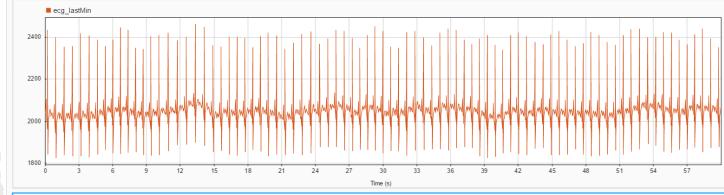
AFFECTIVE DIMENSIONAL MODEL(ADM)

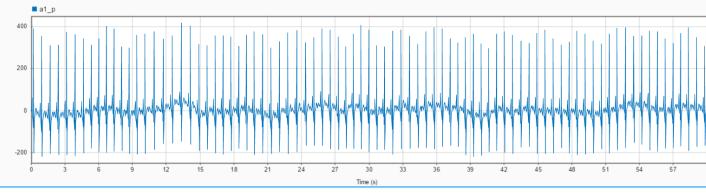


ANALYSIS & PREPROCESSING

Remove offset

$$ecg_{signal} = ecg_{signal} - mean(ecg_signal)$$



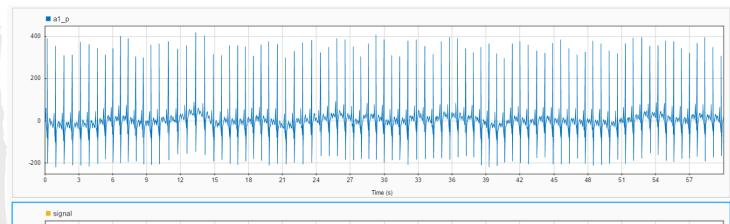


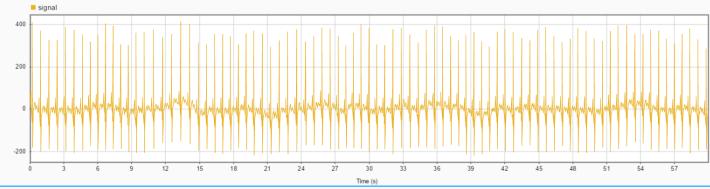
ANALYSIS & PREPROCESSING

Remove trend

$$ecg_{signal} = ecg_{signal} - trend(ecg_{signal})$$

- 3rd order polynomial
- Savitzky-Golay (sgolay) filter





R PEAK DETECTION

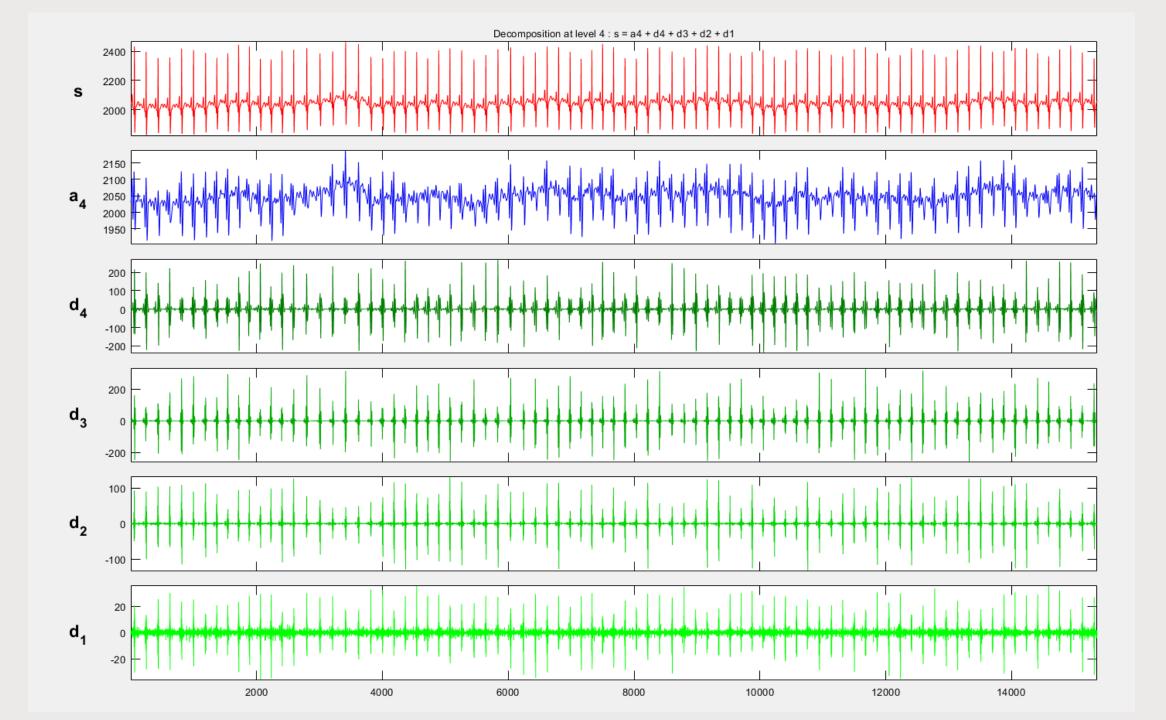
Wavelet Decomposition

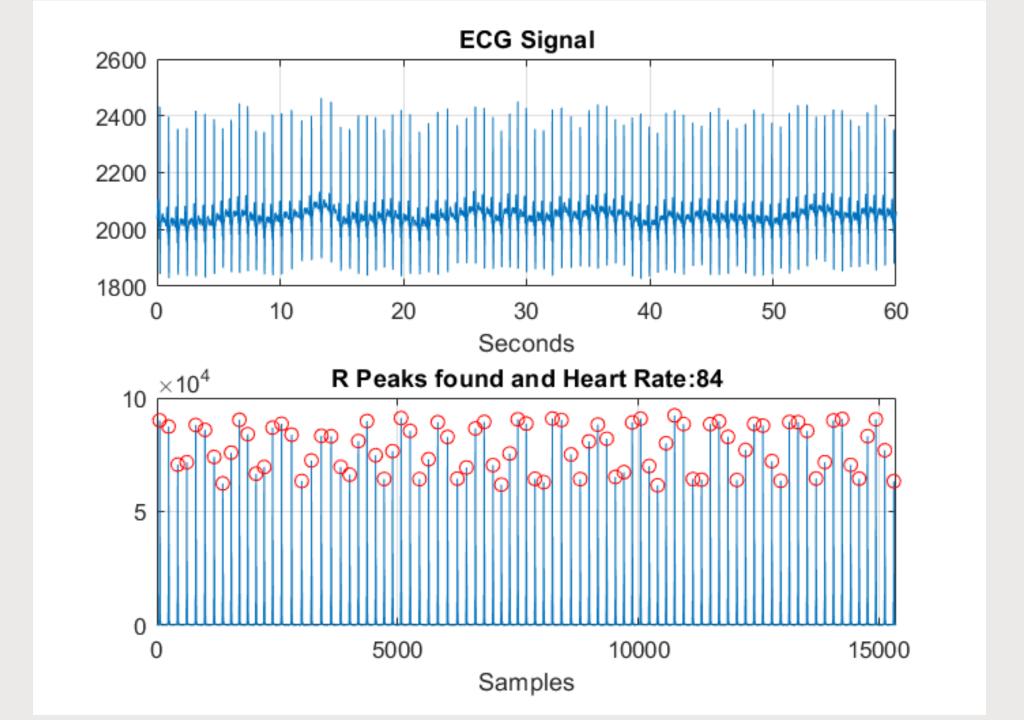
- Sym4
- 4 level decomposition

$$s = a_4 + d_4 + d_3 + d_2 + d_1$$

- Eliminating the approximate and HF components of the signal
- Taking inverse wavelet decomposition with the coefficients d_3 and d_4
- Squaring the resultant signal
- Finding R-peaks

```
findpeaks(signal, timescale,
    'MinPeakHeight', 8*avg,
    'MinPeakDistance', 50);
```





FEATURE EXTRACTION

Time domain features

BPM

- pRR50
- SDRR
- Mean IBI
- RMSRR
- Min IBI
- RR50
- Max IBI

Frequency domain features

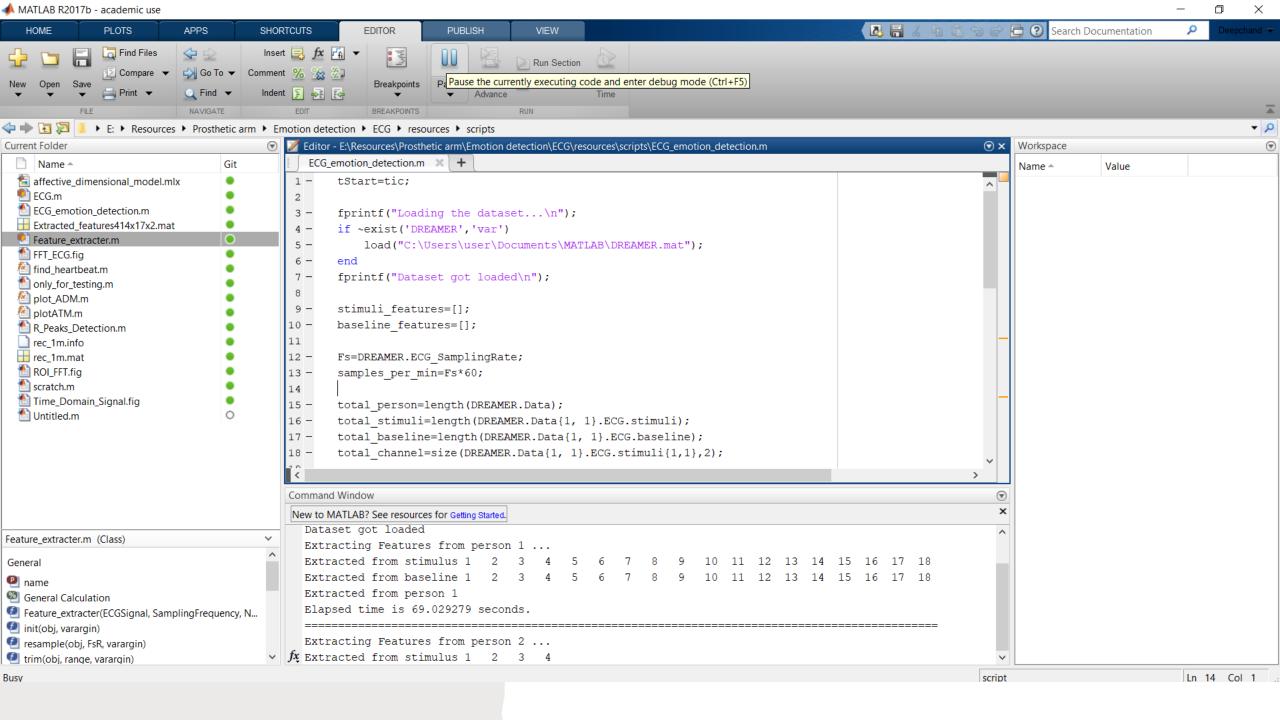
- LF power
 - LF percentage
- HF power
- HF percentage
- LF/HF ratio
- Total power

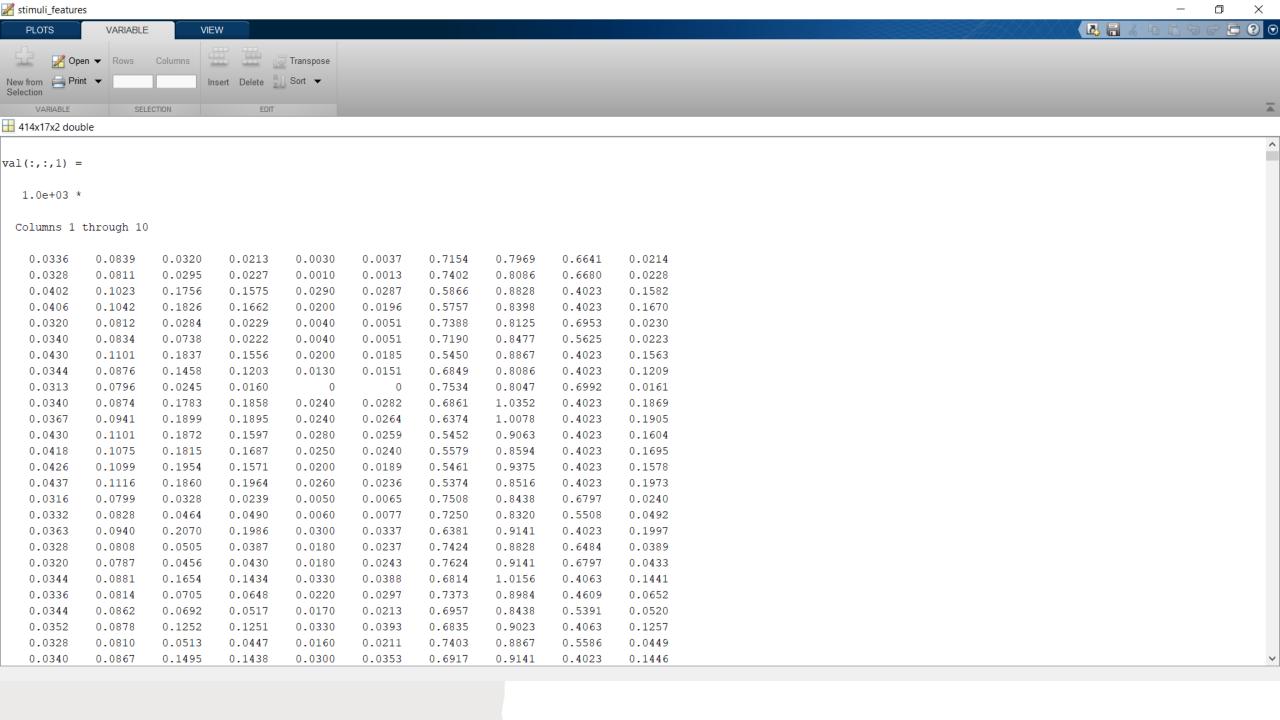
Poincare map

- SD1
- SD2

Variable	Description
Statistical measures Mean and STD RR (s) Mean and STD HR (1/min) RMSSD (ms) NN50 (count) pNN50 (%)	Mean and standard deviation of the selected RR interval series Mean and standard deviation of the selected heart rate series The root mean square of differences of successive RR intervals Number of consecutive RR intervals that differ more than 50 ms The percentage value of consecutive RR intervals that differ more than 50 ms
Geometric measures RR triangular index TINN (ms)	The integral of the RR interval histogram divided by the maximum of the histogram Baseline width of the RR interval histogram
Nonlinear measures (Poincaré p SD1 (ms) SD2 (ms)	olot) The standard deviation of the Poincaré plot perpendicular to the line-of-identity The standard deviation of the Poincaré plot along the line-of-identity
Spectral measures (parametric Peak frequency (Hz) Power (ms², %, and n.u.) LF/HF (%)	

The parameters are divided into statistical, geometric, nonlinear, and spectral measures. A short description is given about each of the parameters.



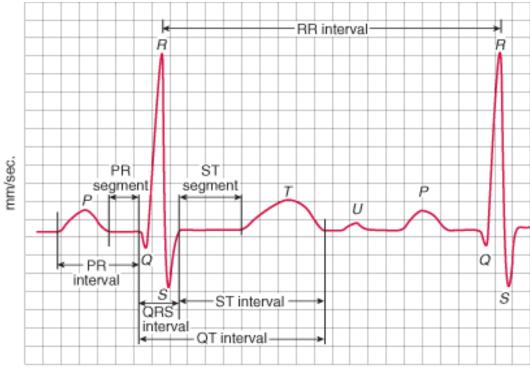


FEATURES TO BE EXTRACTED FURTHER

- P peak

- T peak
- PR interval
- Q peakQRS interval
- S peakST interval
 - QT interval

- PR segment
- ST segment
- and spectral features



mm/mV 1 square = 0.04 sec/0.1mV

THANK YOU