

EEGLAB Bad Electrode Detection

Nitin Kumar – `nkumar14@jhu.edu` – nkumar14

March 12, 2017

1 Joint Probability

1.1 Wrapper Function

1.2 Actual Function

1.3 Histogram Binning Function

Algorithm 1 jointprob: wrapper function to apply joint probability detection for EEGLAB function across the dataset.

Input: $INEEG \in \mathbb{R}^{C \times T \times N}$ input EEG data, C = number of channels, N = number of time-points, T = number of trials. **NOTE:** the EEGLAB EEG object has other metadata objects attached to it

Input: $icacomp \in [1|0]$, which type of data to run on: 1 = electrode data, 0 = ICA component activations. 1 is default

Input: $elecrange \in \mathbb{R}^{j \leq C}$, which electrodes to inspect for rejections

Input: $locthresh \in \mathbb{R}$, threshold for single electrode inspection

Input: $globthresh \in \mathbb{R}$, threshold for all electrode detection

Input: $superpose$ and $reject$, other extra variables in EEGLAB that aren't relevant to the algo

Output: $OUTEEG \in \mathbb{R}^{C \times N \times T}$ output EEG data, C = number of channels, N = number of timepoints, T = number of trials. The **metadata has been updated, not the actual data.**

```

1: procedure POP_JOINTPROB( $INEEG, icacomp, elecrange, locthresh, globthresh$ )
2:   if  $icacomp == 0$  then                                     ▷ If running on ICA components
3:     Prompt running ICA on  $INEEG$  if not run yet
4:   if  $icacomp == 1$  then
5:      $tmpdata = strip\_metadata(INEEG)$ 
6:     if  $empty(INEEG.jpE)$  then                               ▷ If joint prob hasn't been done before
7:       This is for joint prob across each individual electrode
8:        $INEEG.jpE, rejE = jointprob(tmpdata, locthresh, EEG.stats.jpE, 1)$  ▷ Run
       it, get the prob distributions and the rejected electrodes
9:       This is for joint prob across all electrodes
10:       $tmpdata2 = permute(tmpdata, [312])$                     ▷ switch the order of the dimensions to
        $T \times C \times N$ 
11:       $tmpdata2 = reshape(tmpdata2, size(tmpdata2, 1),$ 
12:         $size(tmpdata2, 2) * size(tmpdata2, 3))$               ▷ combine into 2D  $T \times (C \times N)$ 
13:       $INEEG.jp, rej = jointprob(tmpdata, globthresh, EEG.stats.jp, 1)$  ▷ Run it, get
       the prob distributions and the rejected electrodes
14:   return (return nothing, EEG was directly modified)

```

Algorithm 2 jointprob: histogram binning implementation of joint probability function.

Input: $S \in \mathbb{R}^{C \times T \times N}$, $\mathbb{R}^{T \times N}$, \mathbb{R}^N , S = signal, C = number of channels, N = number of timepoints, T = number of trials.

Input: $threshold \in \mathbb{R}$, Absolute threshold. If normalization is used then the threshold is expressed in standard deviation of the mean. 0 means no threshold.

Input: $oldjp \in \mathbb{R}^{C \times T}$, pre-computed joint probability (only perform thresholding). Default is the empty array $[]$.

Input: $normalize \in [0|1|2]$, 0 = do not not normalize entropy. 1 = normalize entropy. 2 is 20% trimming (10% low and 10% high) proba. before normalizing. Default is 0.

Input: $discret \in \mathbb{R}$, discretization variable for calculation of the discrete probability density. Default is 1000 points.

Output: $jp \in \mathbb{R}^{C \times T}$, normalized joint probability of the single trials

Output: $rej \in \mathbb{R}^{C \times T}$, Only 1's and 0's, all rejected electrodes per trial

```

1: procedure JOINTPROB( $S, threshold, jp, normalize, discret$ )
2:    $jp = \text{zeros}(C, T)$ 
3:   if exists( $oldjp$ ) then
4:      $jp = oldjp$ 
5:   else
6:     for  $c = 1 : C$  do                                     ▷ Compute Density Function
7:        $prob, dist = \text{realproba}(S(c, :), discret)$ 
8:       for  $t = 1 : T$  do                                     ▷ Compute Density Function
9:          $tmp = prob((t - 1) \times n + 1, t \times n + 1)$ 
10:         $jp(c, t) = -\sum(\log(tmp))$                                ▷ log-likelihood
11:       $tmpjp = jp$ 
12:      if  $normalize == 2$  then
13:         $tmpjp = \text{sort}(jp)$ 
14:         $tmpjp = tmpjp(\text{round}(\text{length}(tmpjp) \times 0.1) : \text{end-round}(\text{length}(tmpjp) \times 0.1))$ 
15:        if ndims( $S$ ) = 2 then
16:           $jp = \frac{jp - \frac{1}{C \times T} \sum tmpjp}{\sigma(tmpjp)}$ 
17:        if ndims( $S$ ) = 3 then
18:           $jp = \frac{jp - \frac{1}{C \times T} \sum tmpjp \times \text{ones}(1, \text{size}(jp, 2))}{\sigma(tmpjp, 0, 2) \times \text{ones}(1, \text{size}(jp, 2))}$ 
19:        if length(threshold)  $\neq 1$  then
20:           $rej = (threshold(1) > jp) | (jp > threshold(2))$ 
21:        else
22:           $rej = \text{abs}(jp) > threshold$ 

```

Algorithm 3 realproba: compute the effective probability of the value in the sample.

Input: $D \in \mathbb{R}^{T \times N}$, D = data, N = number of timepoints, T = number of trials.

Input: $b \in \mathbb{R}$, number of bins divided in histogram

Output: $P \in \mathbb{R}^{C \times T}$, normalized joint probability of the single trials

Output: $P_{dist} \in \mathbb{R}^{C \times T}$, Only 1's and 0's, all rejected electrodes per trial

```

1: procedure REALPROBA( $D, b$ )
2:    $M = T \times N$  ▷ size = trials x time
3:   zeros(1 dimension,  $b$ )
4:    $min = \min(D)$ 
5:    $max = \max(D)$ 
6:    $D = \text{floor}(\frac{D-min}{max-min} \times (b-1)) + 1$ 
7:   for  $i = 1 : M$  do
8:      $P_{dist}(D(i)) = P_{dist}(D(i)) + 1$ 
9:    $P = \frac{P_{dist}(D)}{M}$ 
10:   $P_{dist} = \frac{P_{dist}(D)}{M}$ 

```
