

# **University of Moratuwa**

Department of Electronic and Telecommunication Engineering



BM4152

Bio-signal Processing

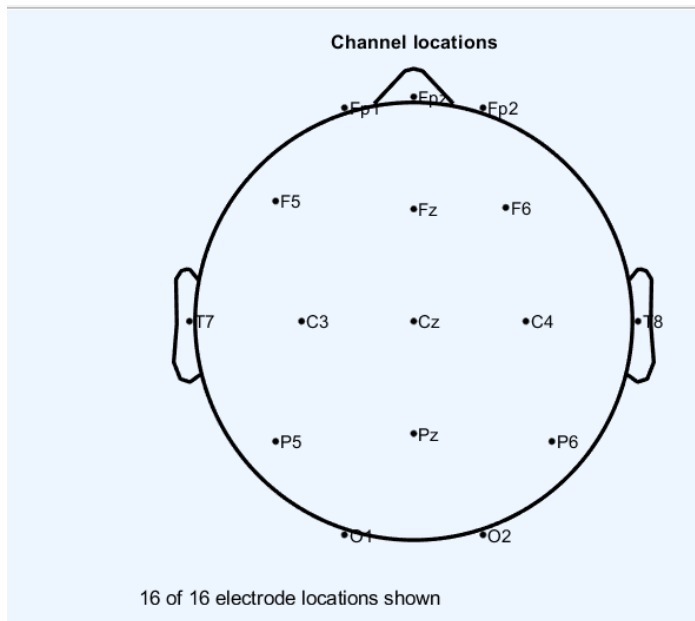
## **Laboratory Exercise 2.2**

Tilakarathna. U.A.

200664P

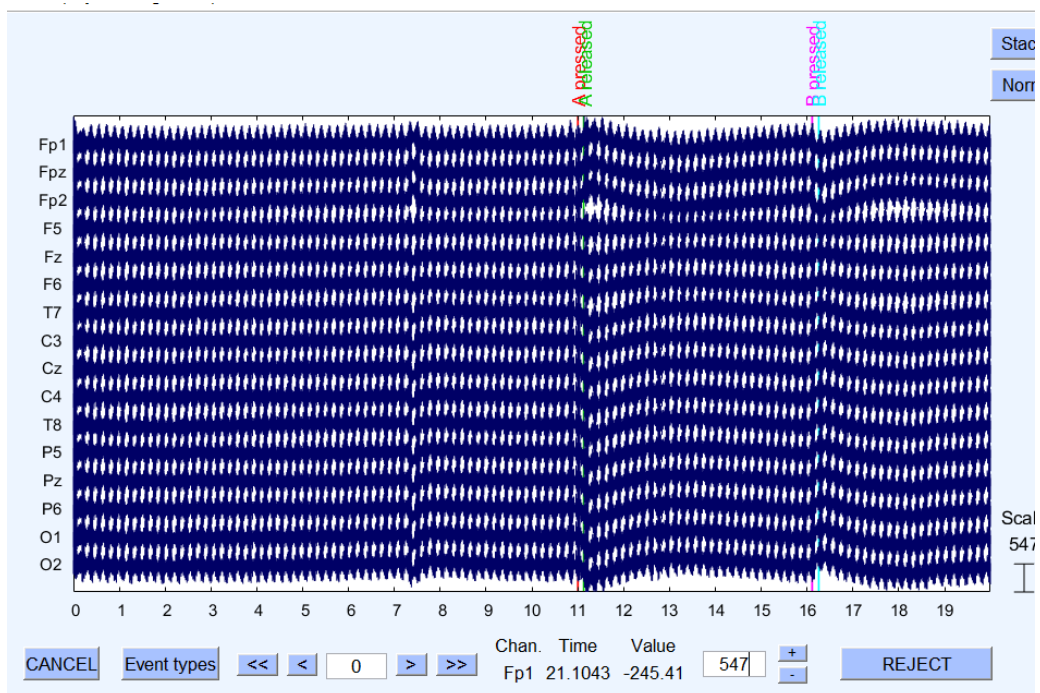
## Part 2: Data preparation, time and frequency domain analysis

3.3

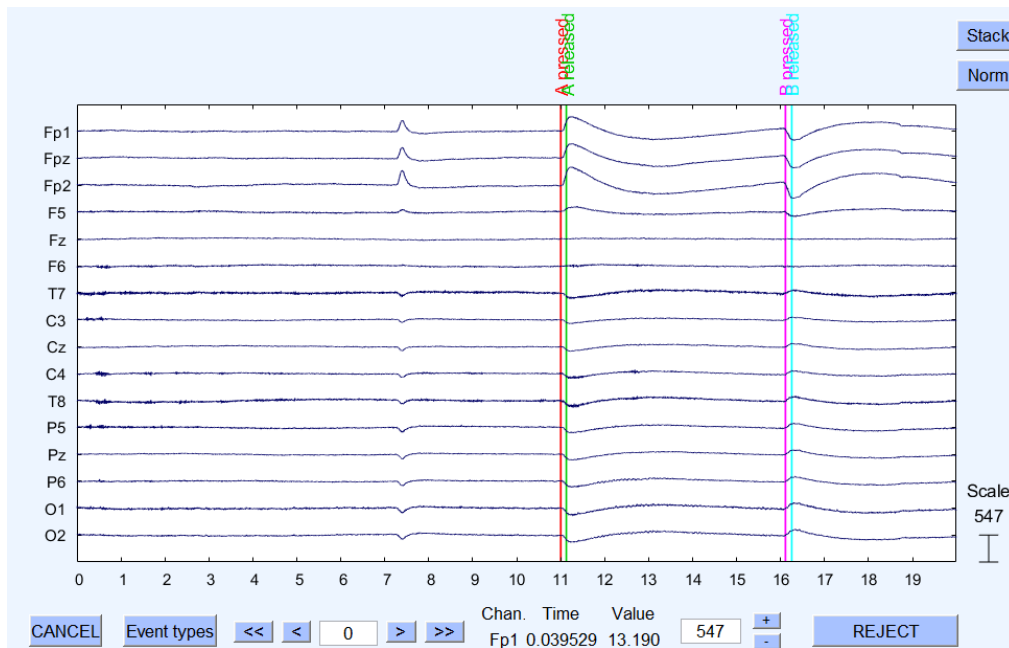


5.3

Raw:

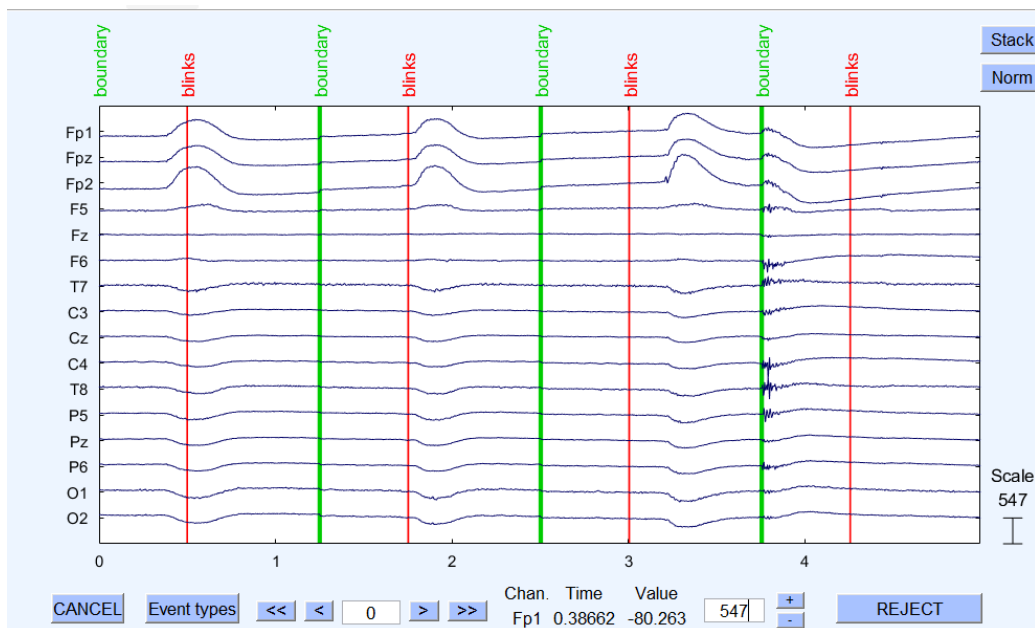


Referenced:



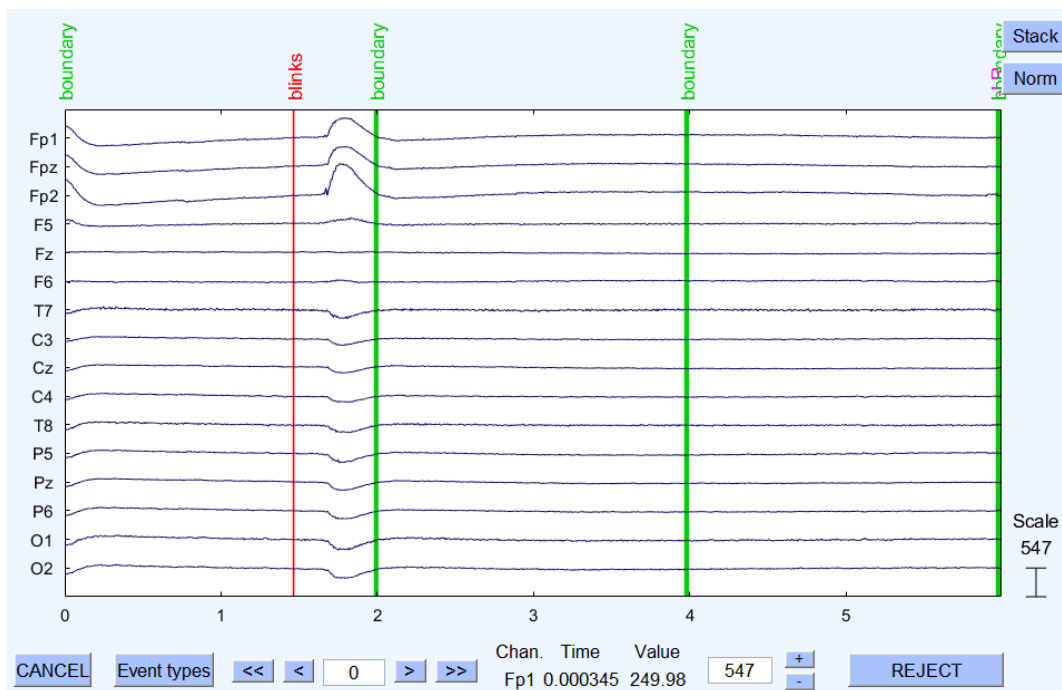
Noise is captured through all channels. When we set the reference, only changes compared to that are depicted. Therefore, eliminating common noise of all EEG electrodes.

#### 7.1.4

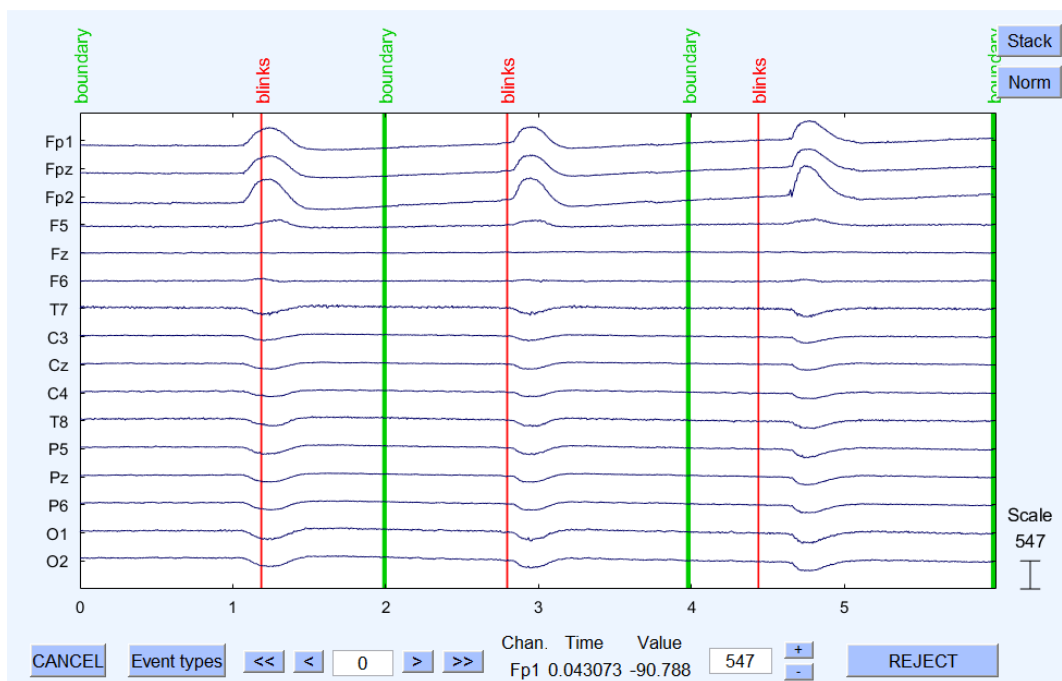


The events being marked at different instances of the blink makes it difficult to only extract the event, by taking a constant range around the marked event.

Selecting blinks manually from From 36<sup>th</sup> second →

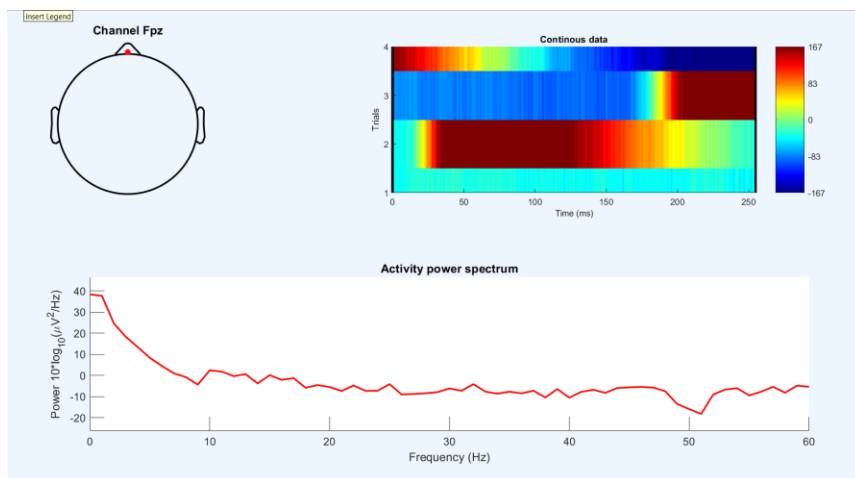
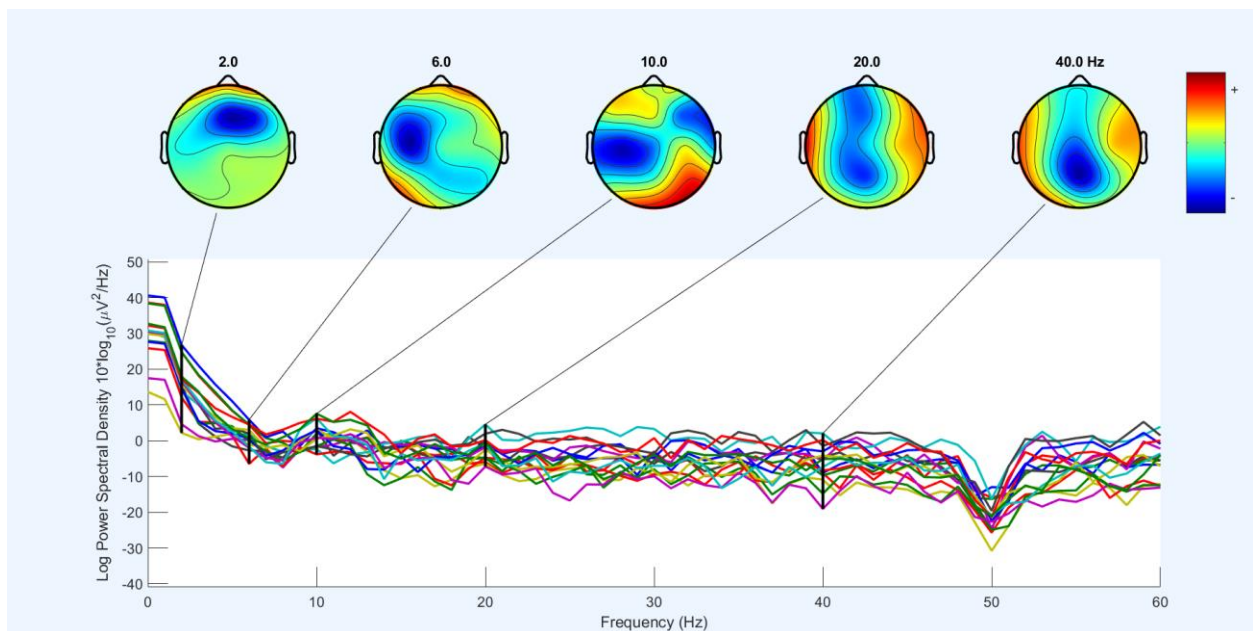


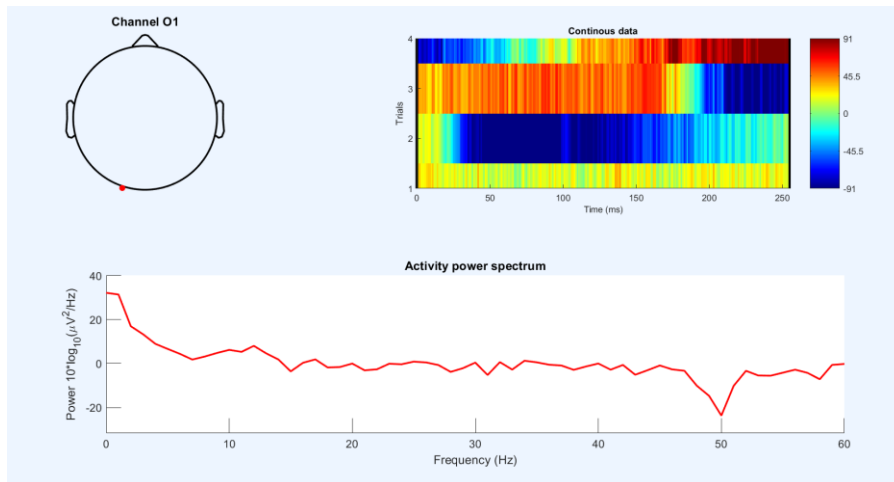
Selecting blinks manually from 33<sup>rd</sup> second →



10.6

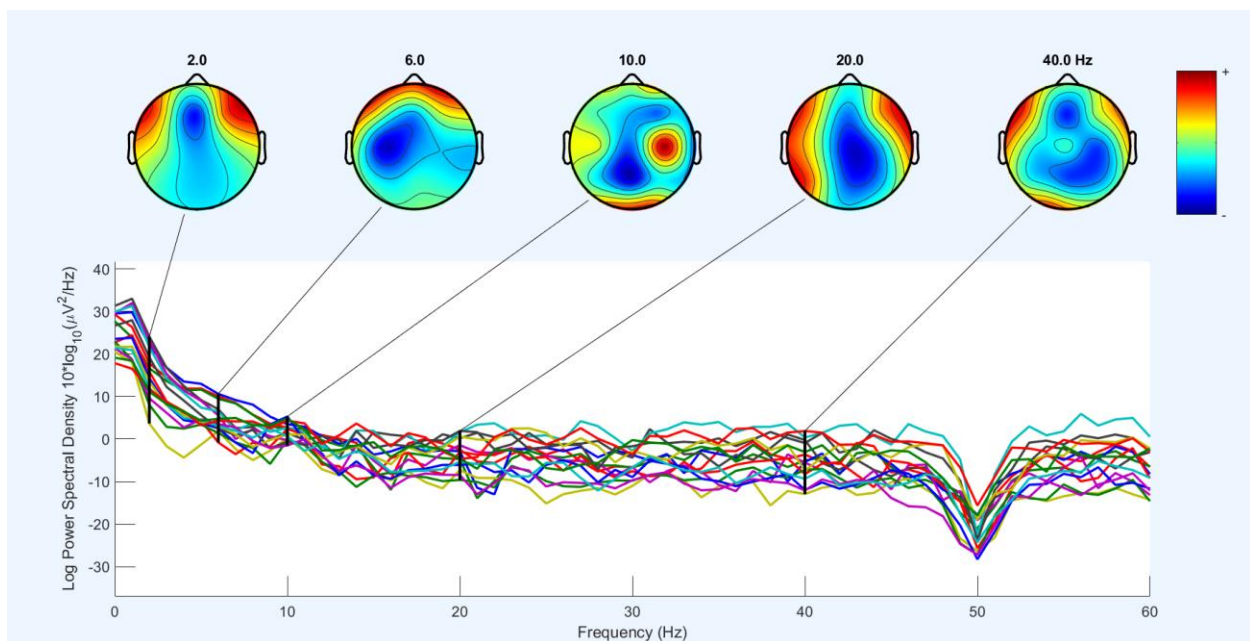
i\_closed

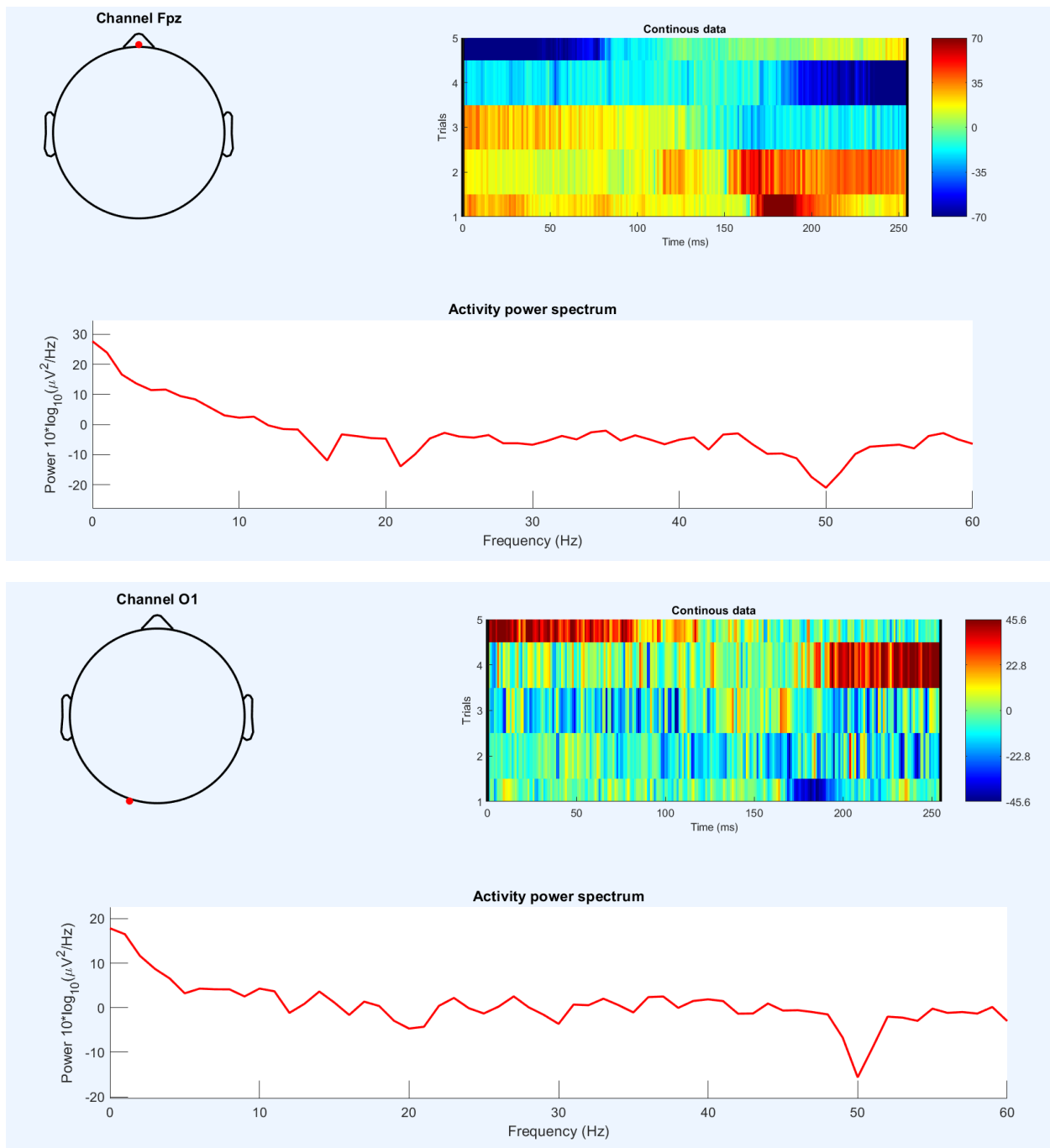




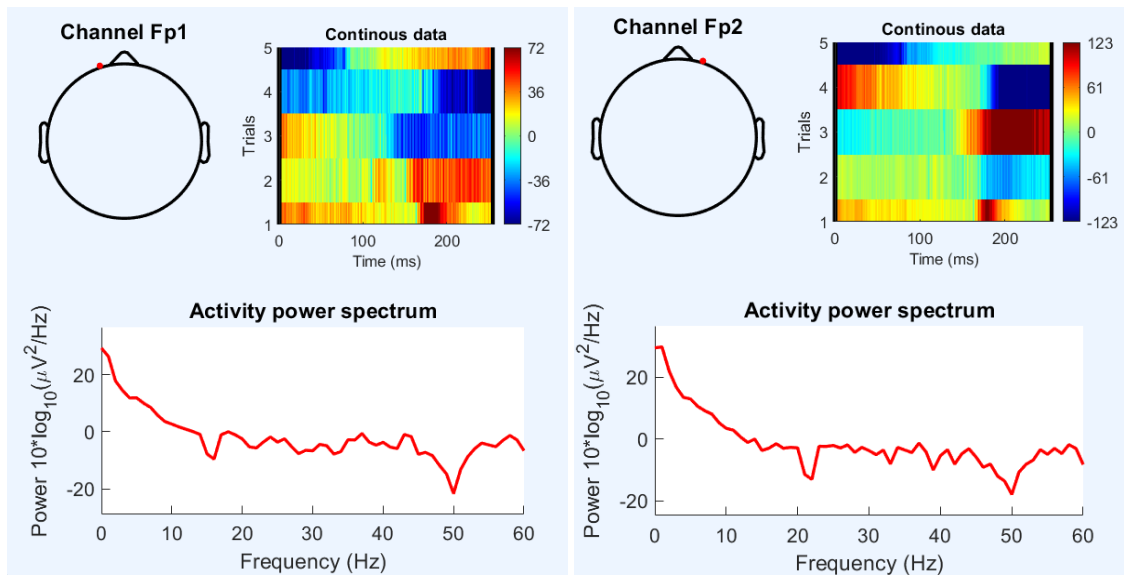
Eye closure is typically associated with an increase in alpha waves (8-12 Hz), can be observed here, in the back of the head, near the occipital region as well. Reduces beta wave high frequency activity. Low frequency in frontal channels is due to the physical movement of eyelids and associated muscle activity.

**i\_LR**



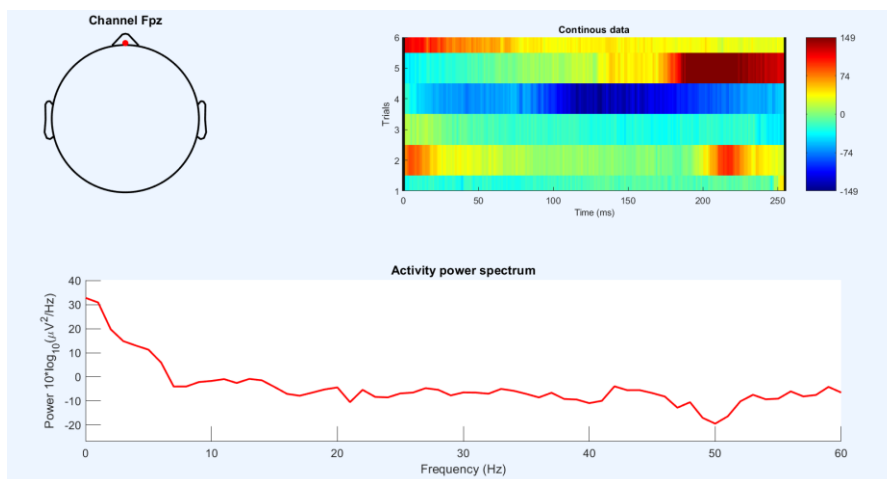
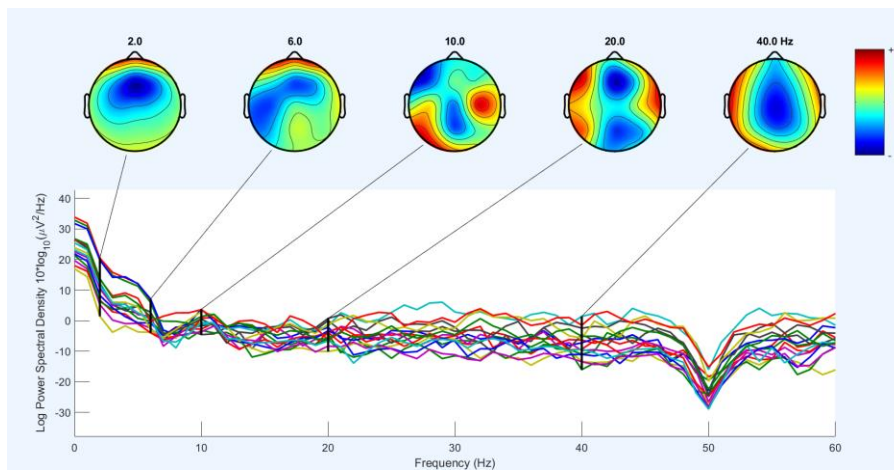


These artifacts are called the EOG artifacts. Low-frequency components (delta range) dominate these signals. Most significant deflections occur in the frontal channels, these artifacts can sometimes spread to the central and parietal channels though at a lower amplitude. This is observed by the lower amplitudes comparatively of electrodes at the back of the head. Also these lower frequencies are from the frontal regions as seen in the 2 Hz, and 6 Hz maps.

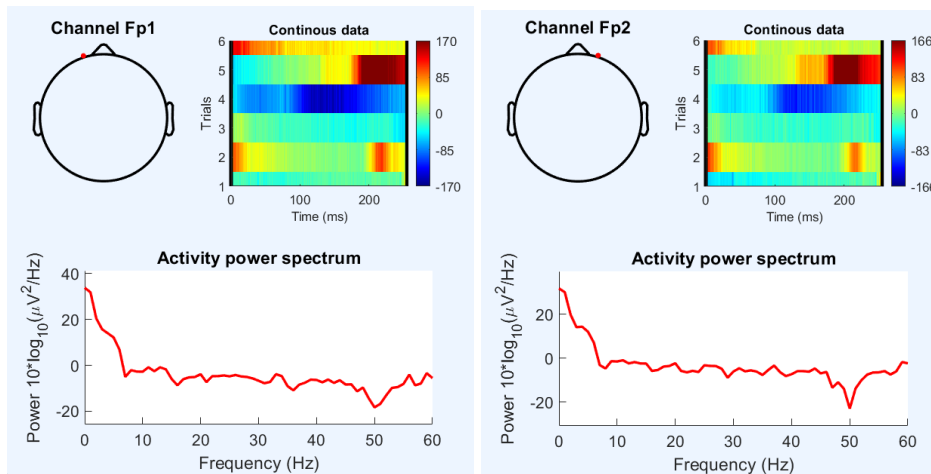
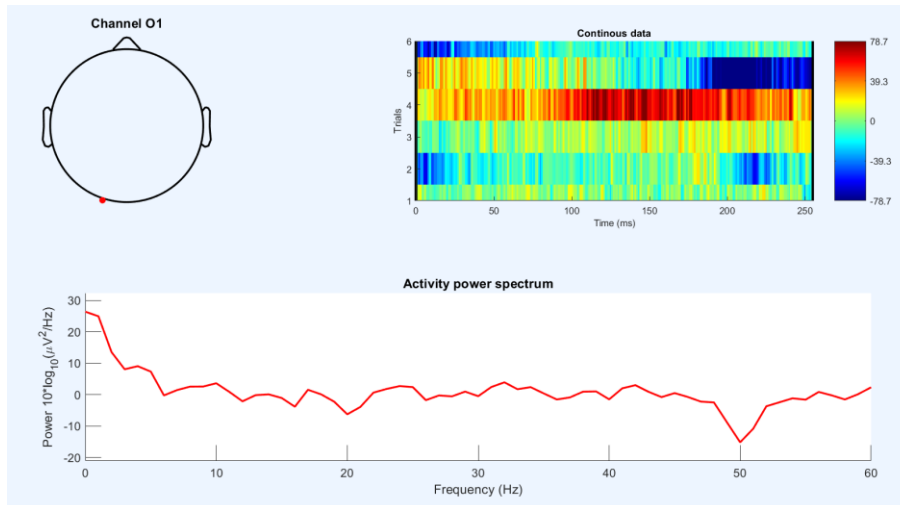


When the

i\_UD

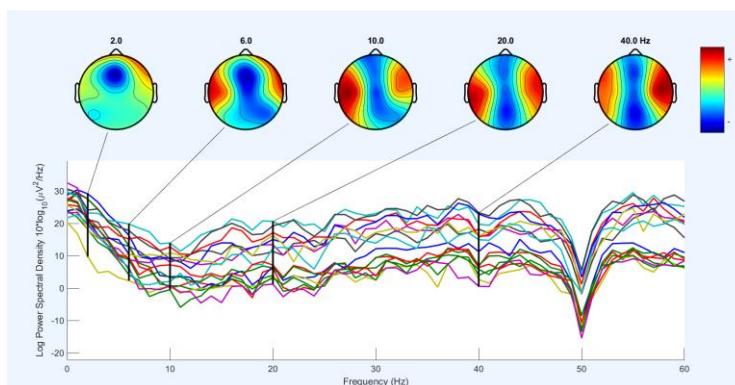


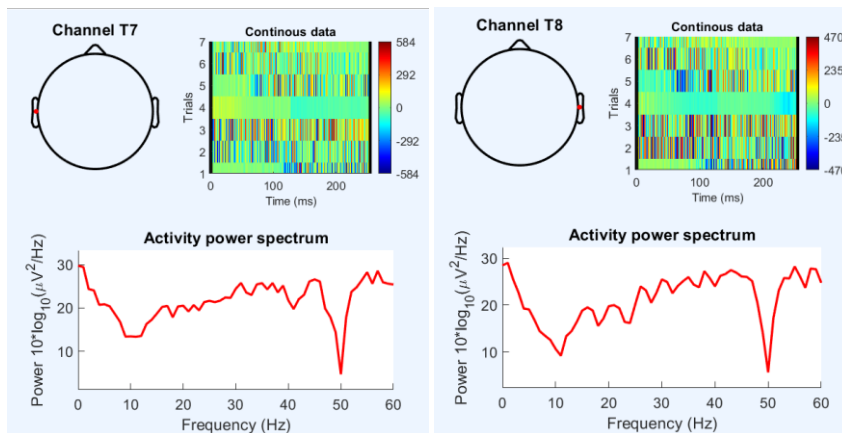
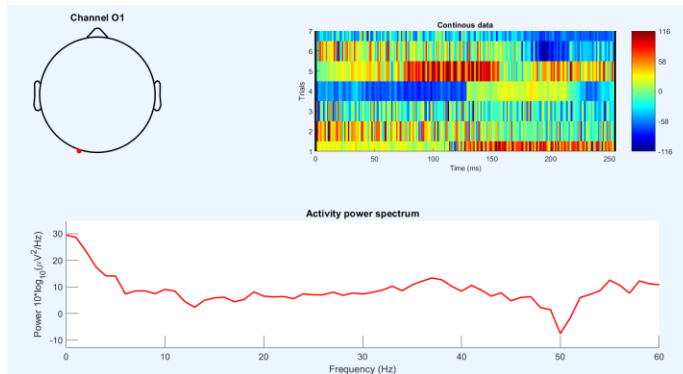
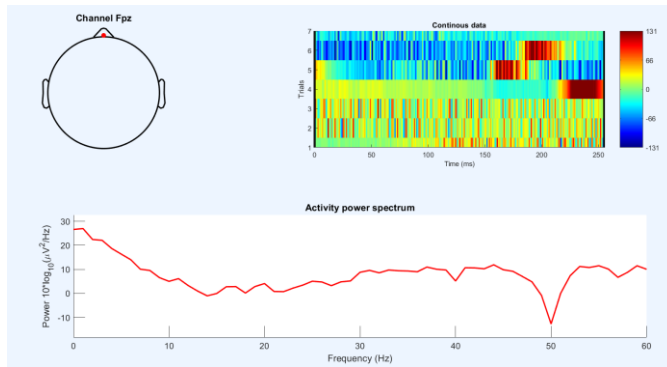




As the eyes move up and down, the changes in orientation generate artifacts in the frontal electrodes. As we can see the lower frequencies are generated from the frontal regions. Some residual eye movement artifacts can still be present in the theta range (4–8 Hz), though less pronounced than in the delta band. The 20 Hz map reflects more cognitive and motor activity, with minimal contamination from eye movement artifacts.

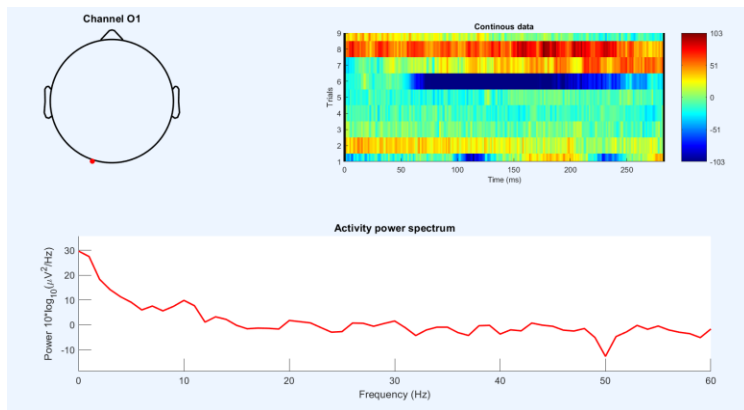
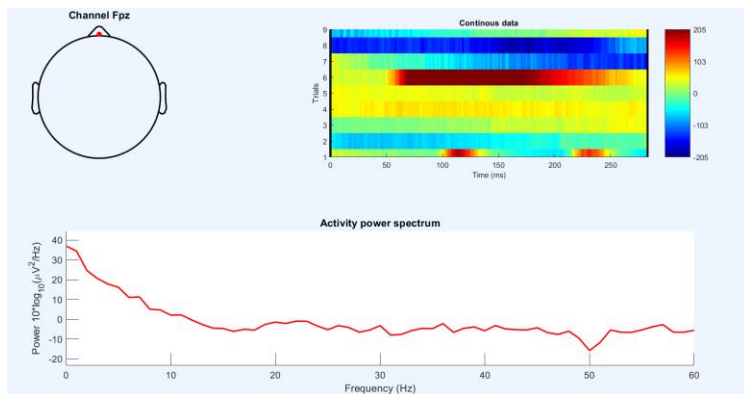
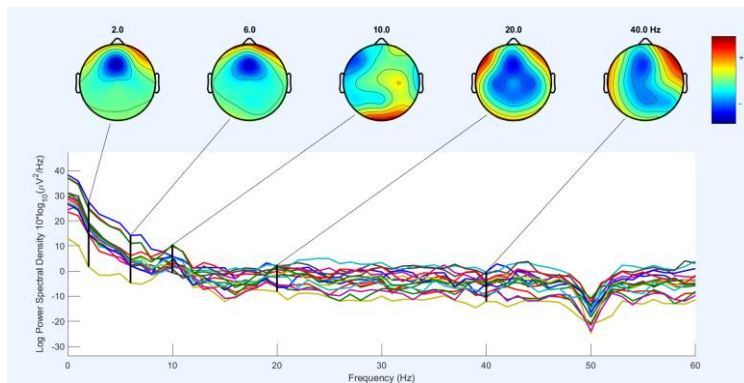
## Teeth





Now we can see that high frequencies have become more prominent. It is because of the muscle artefacts/ EMG artefacts. Temporal and frontal regions are mostly affected since they are closer to jaw muscles. In contrast to previous cases, we can see the high frequency noise mostly concentrated on those areas. Temporal – T7, T8.

## noise\_ON

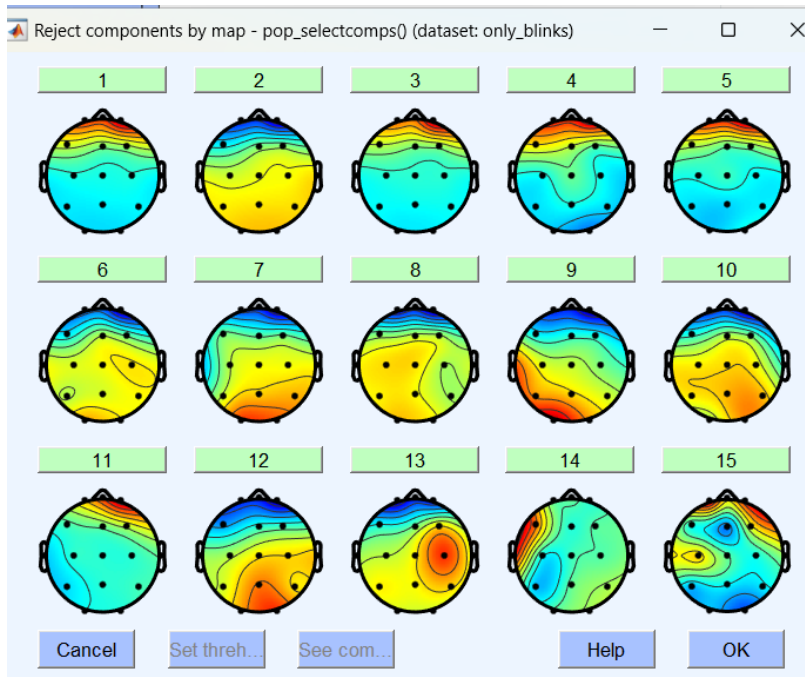
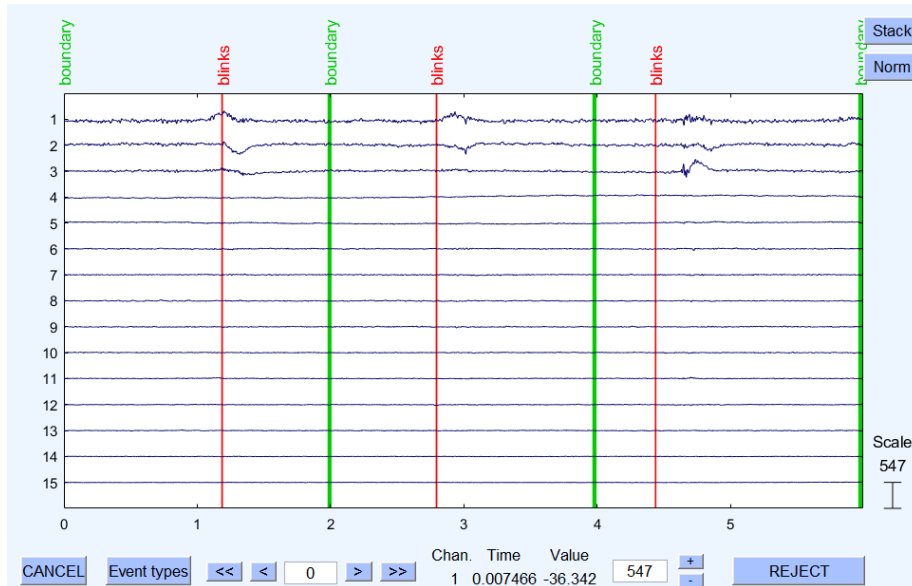


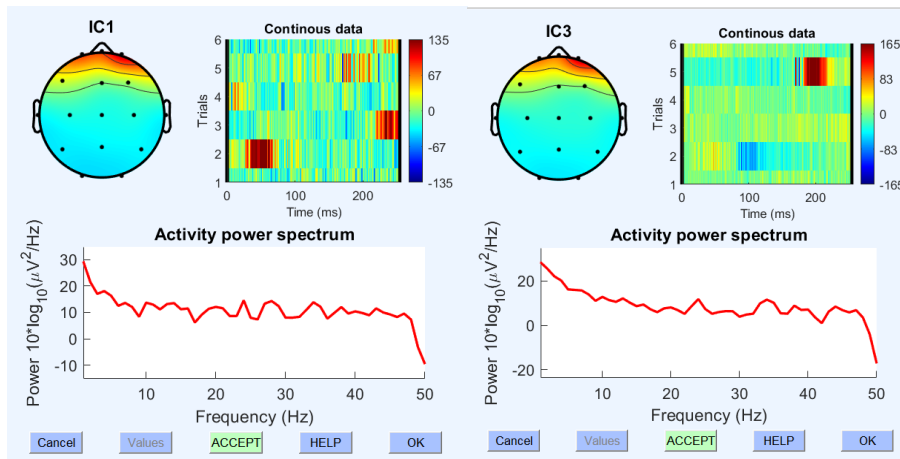
Some jitters are available in the signal due to the added noise. There are slight peaks in the 10 Hz region indicating that the noise may be in that region.

## Part 3: Using independent component analysis (ICA) of EEG data

### Only Blinks

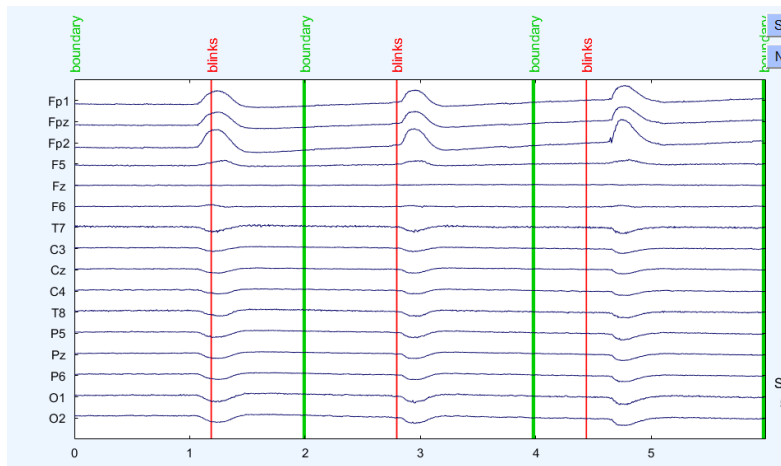
ICA components:



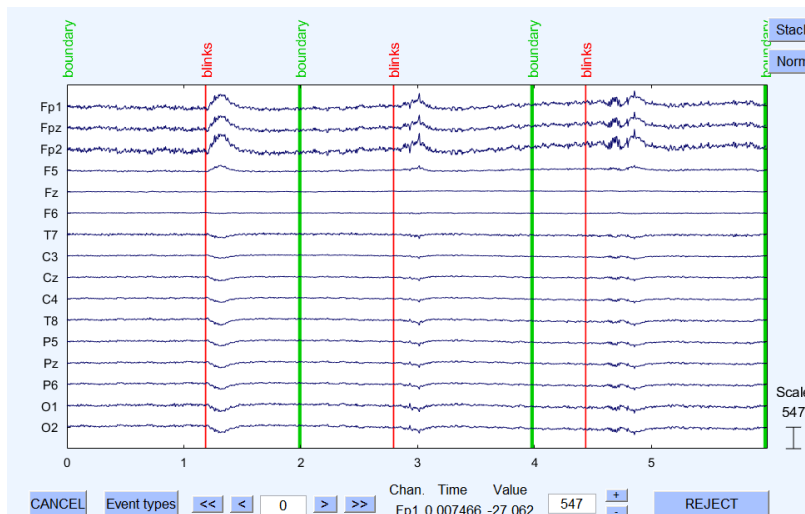


Only removed 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> ICA components since the magnitudes were considerable higher and were localized in the front. Eye movement magnitudes are comparatively higher.

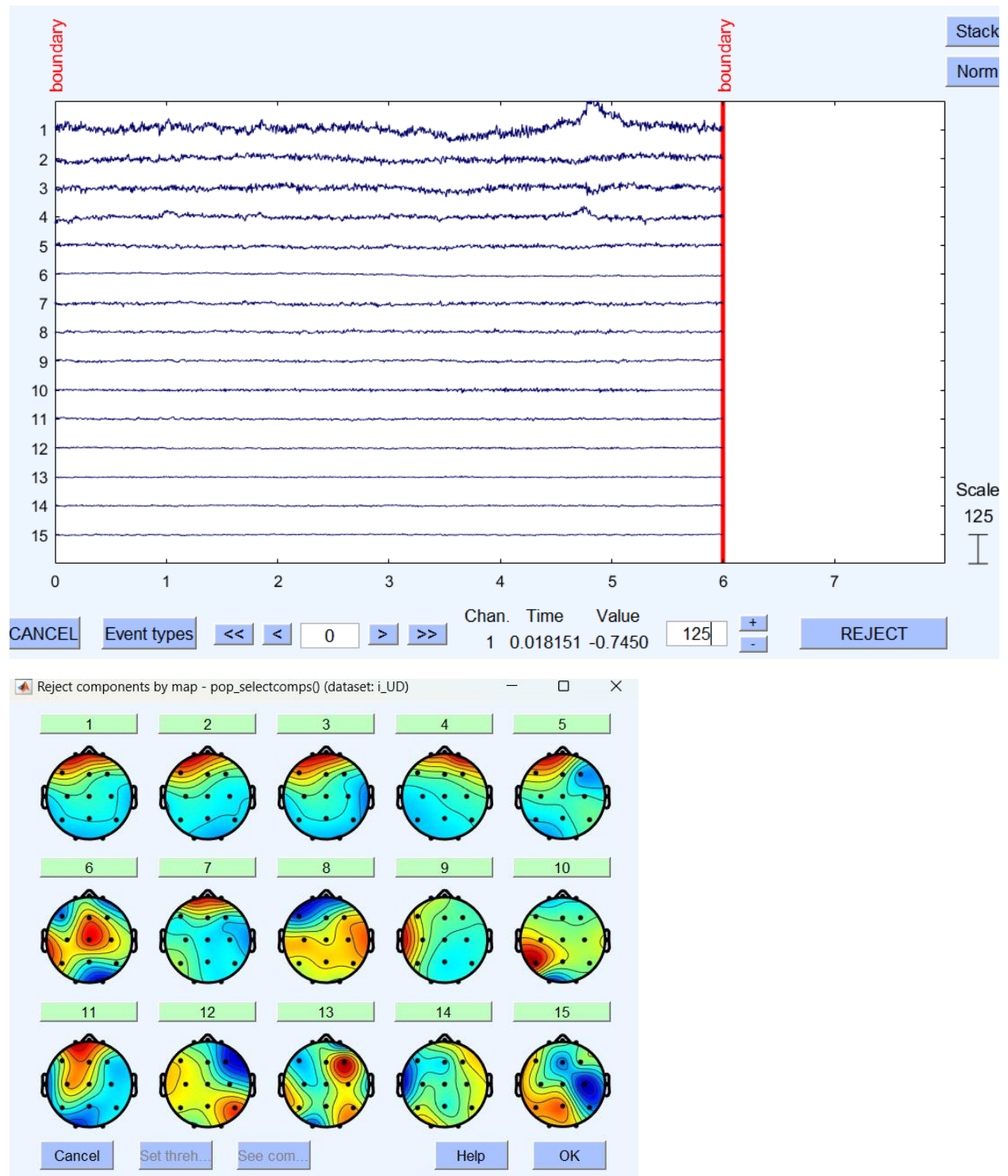
Before removal:



After removal:



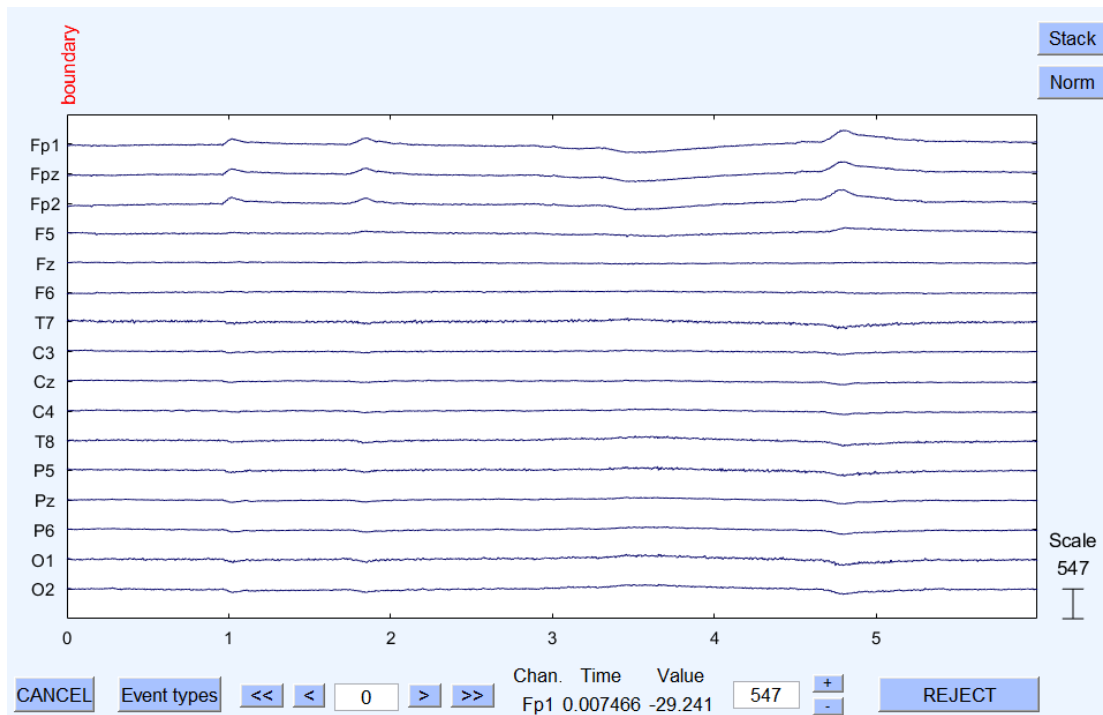
i\_UD



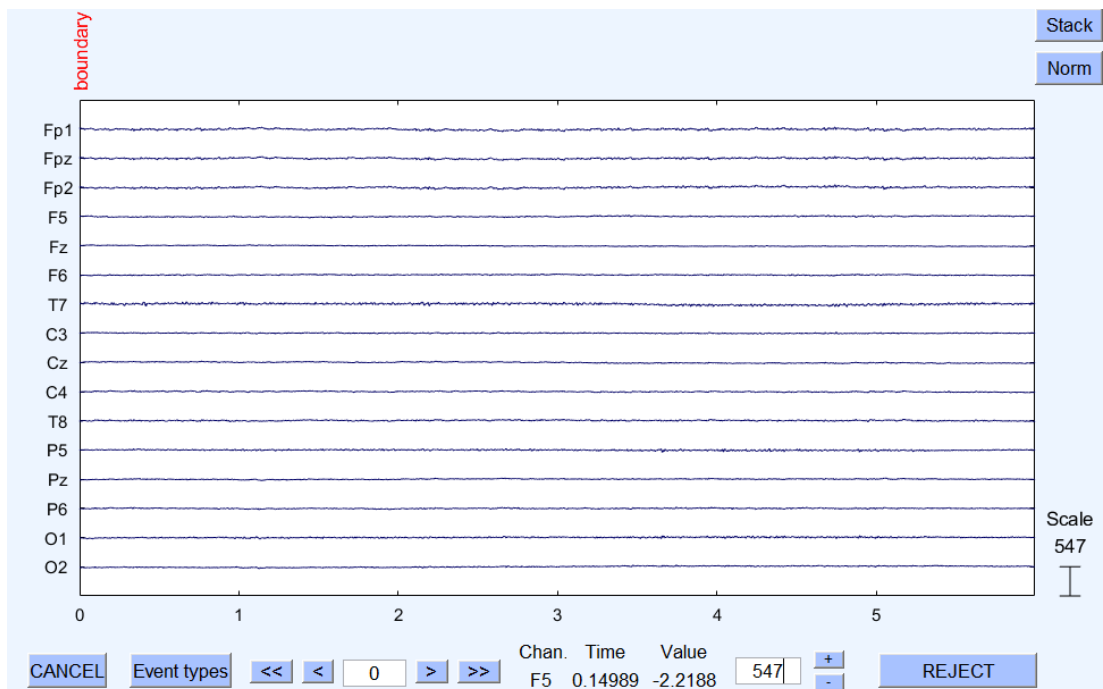
Removed 1-5

Because eye movement noise has higher magnitudes and are localized at the front. These components were identified so.

Before removal:



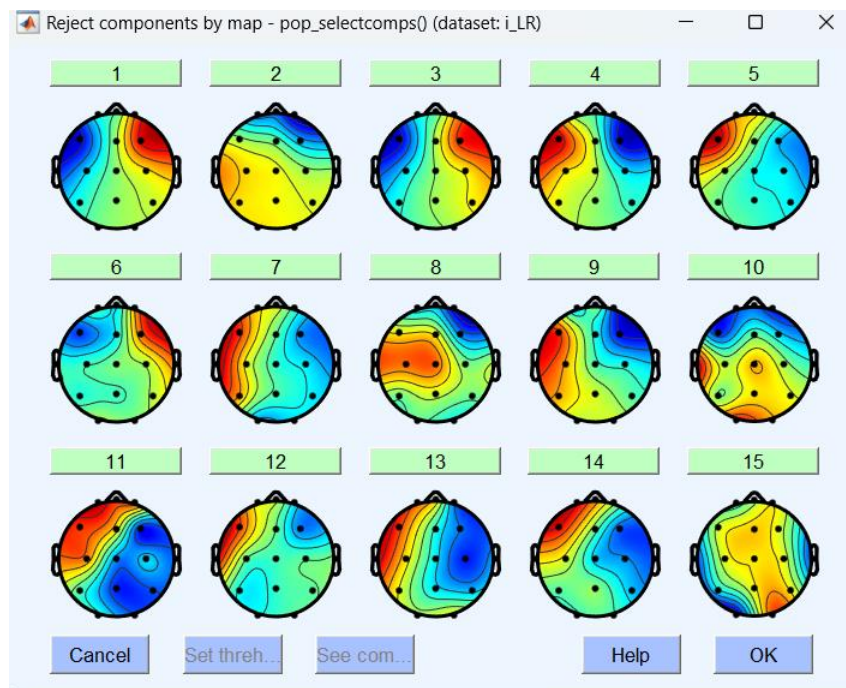
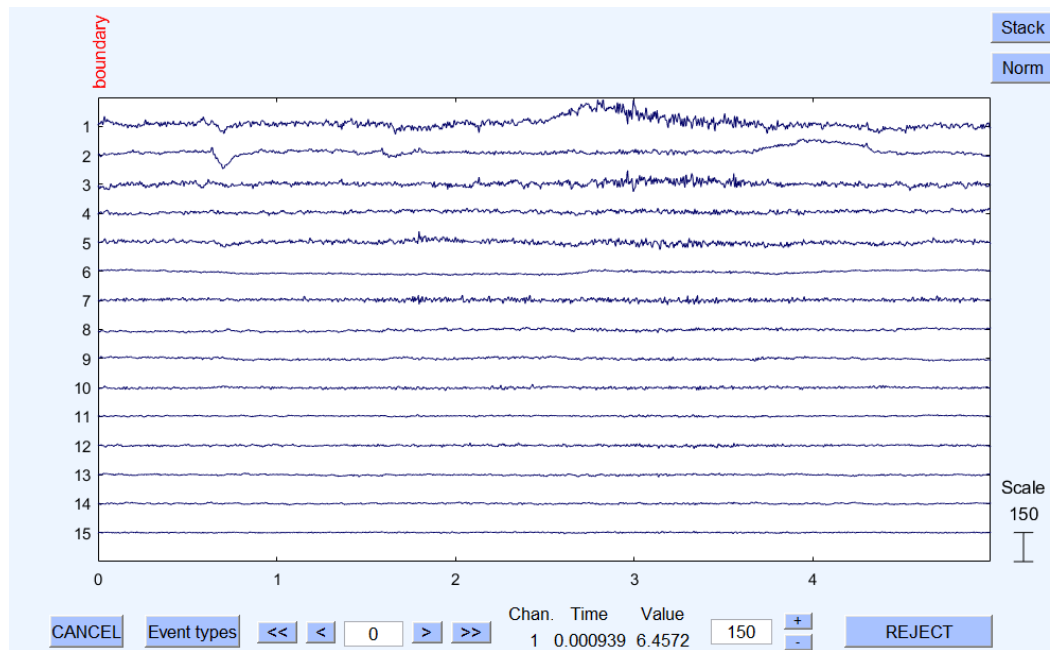
After removal:





i\_LR

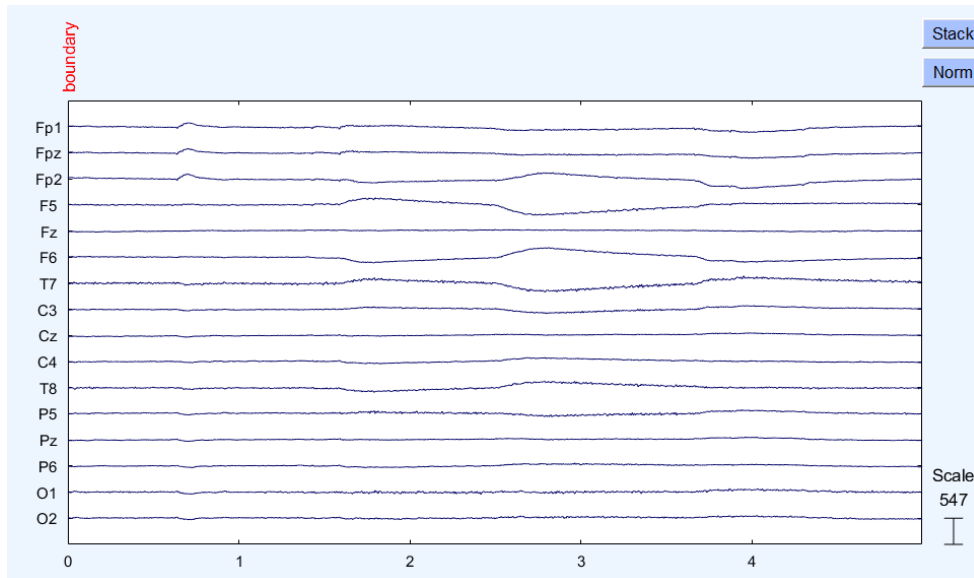
## ICA Components



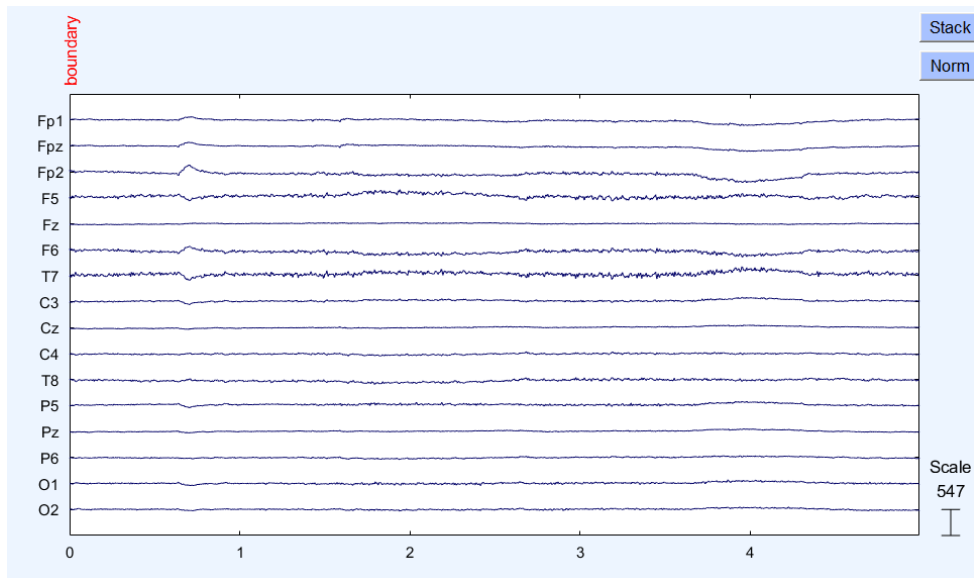


First and third ICA components were removed as they were localized at the front with higher magnitudes. These were identified as eye movement artefacts.

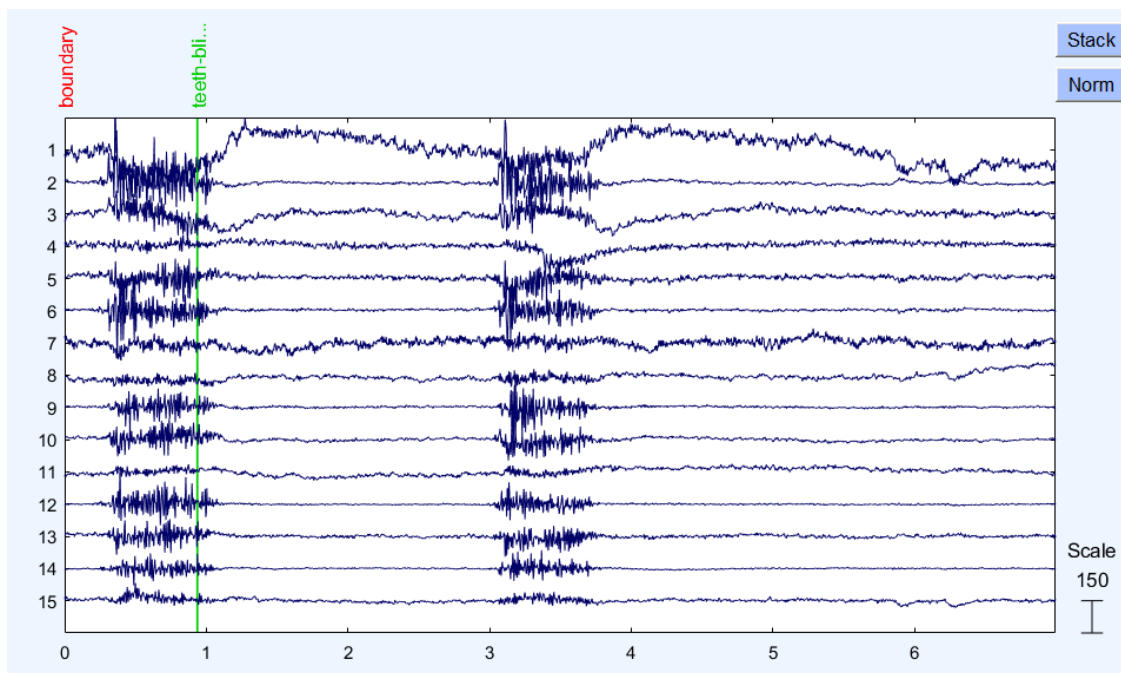
Before removing:



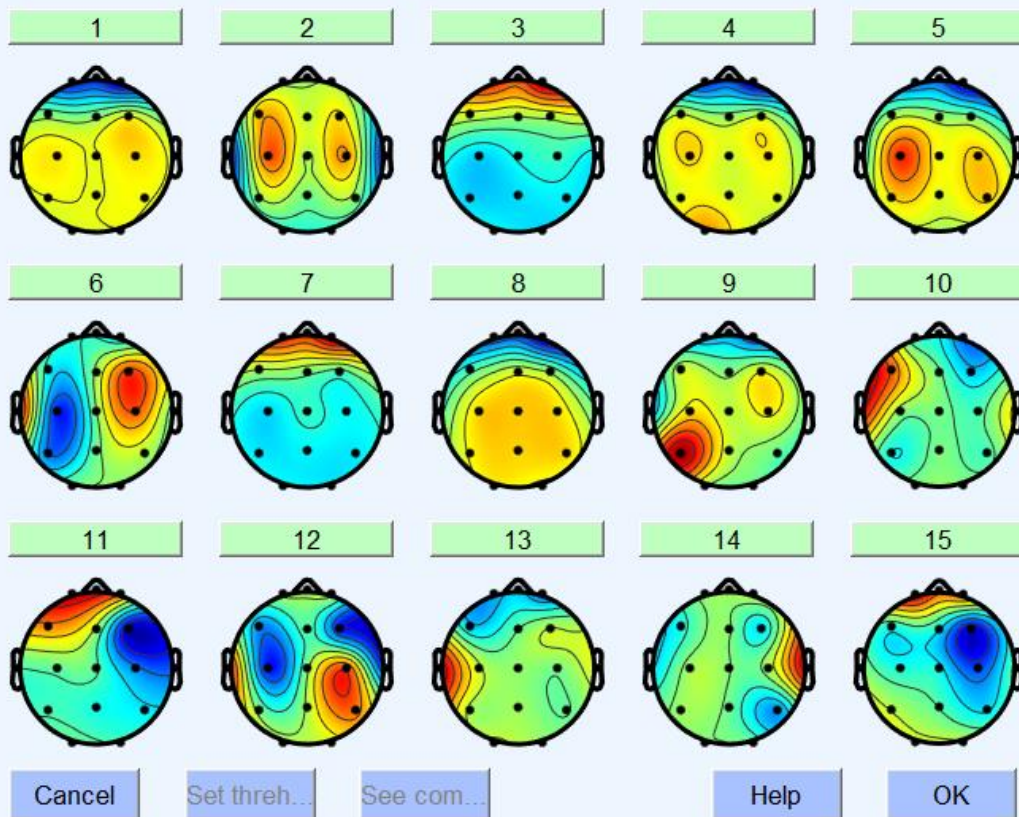
After removing:



## Teeth\_blink



Reject components by map - pop\_selectcomps() (dataset: teeth\_blink)



Components to remove:

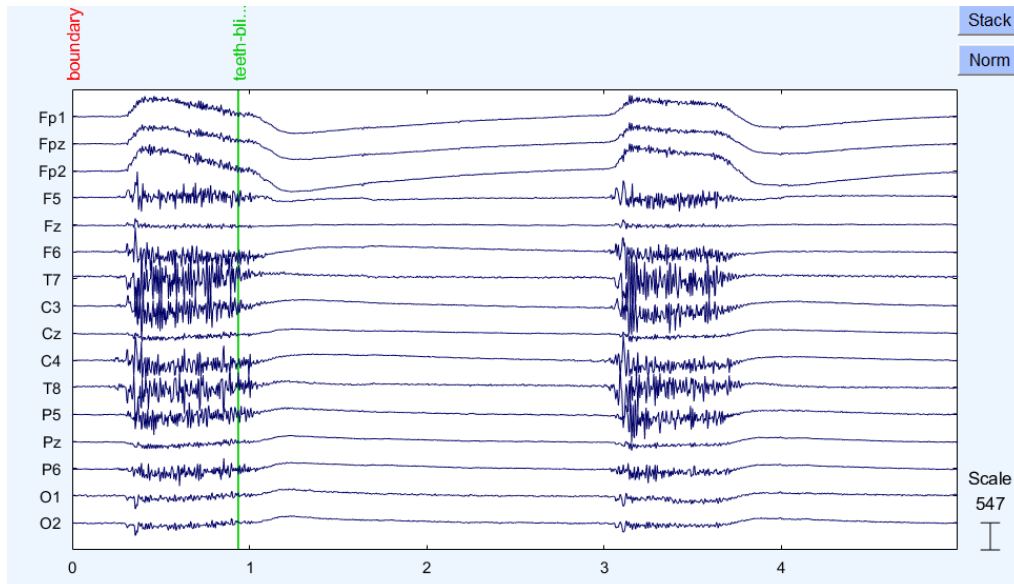
1: Power at lower frequencies indicating EOG artifacts

2,5,6: Power at high frequencies indicating muscle movements

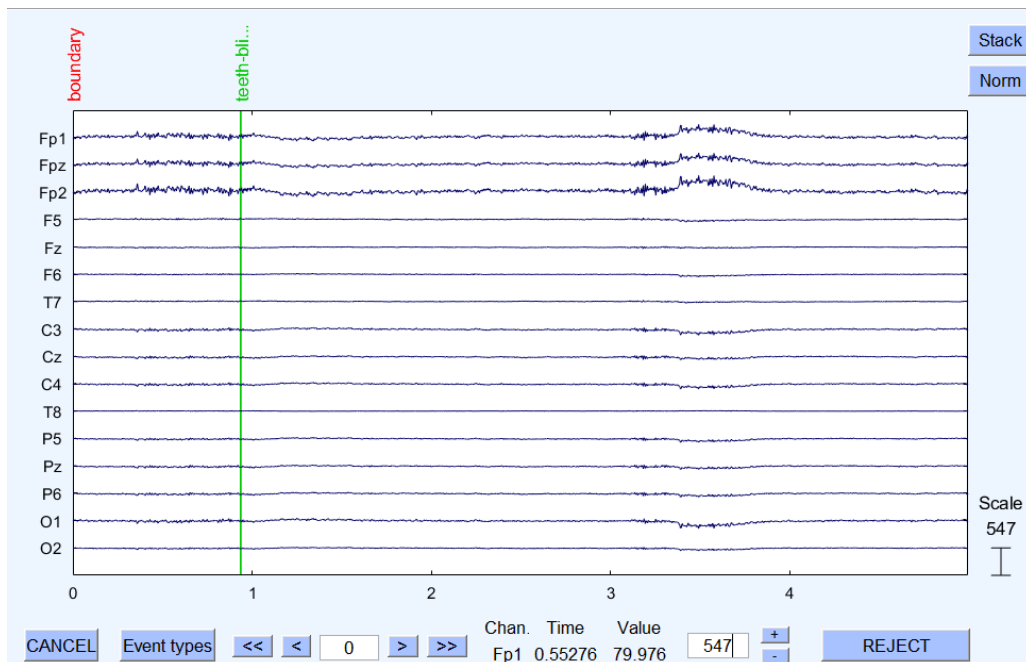
3,7,11, 15: Localized at the frontal lobe indicating EOG or muscle noise.

9, 10, 12, 13, 14: Localized and has high frequency indicating muscle noise (also temporal except 12)

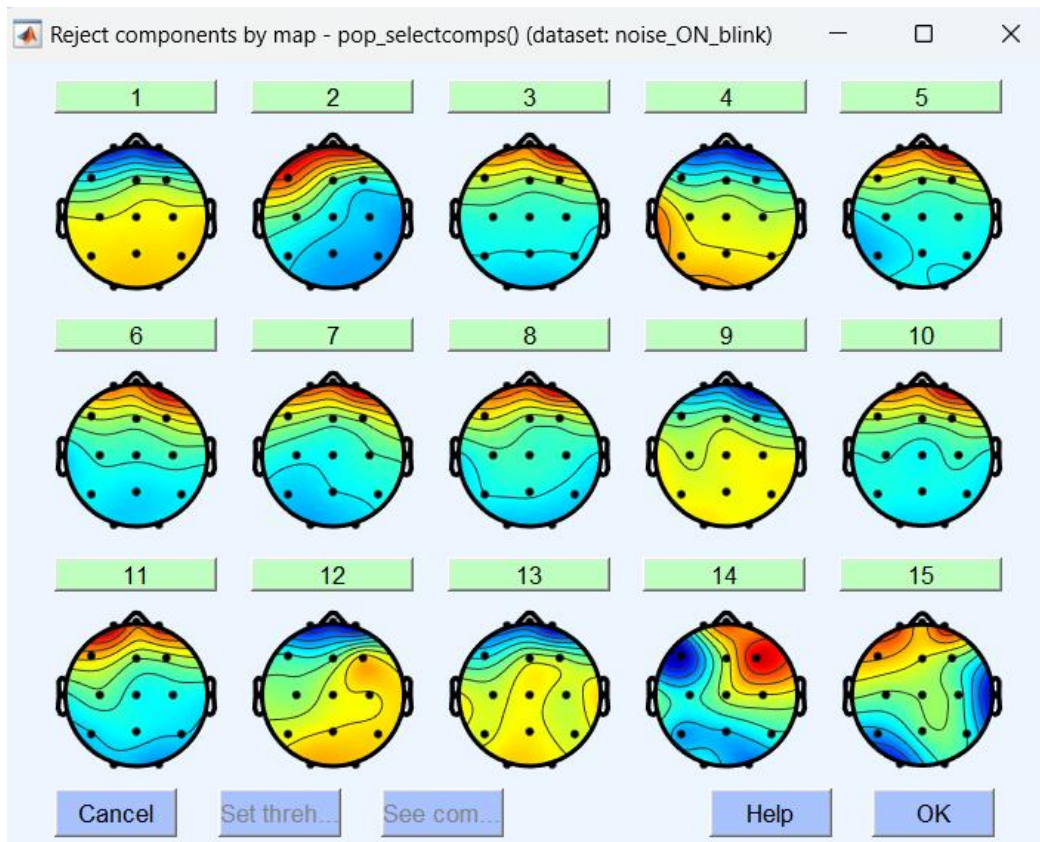
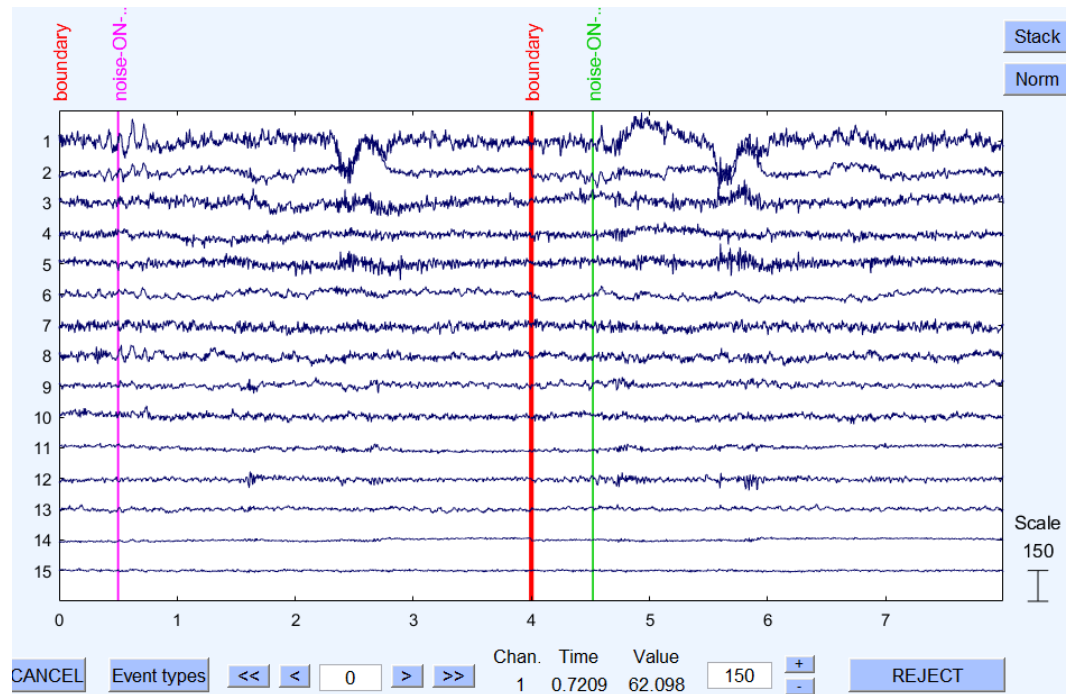
Before removing:



After removing:



## noise\_ON\_blink

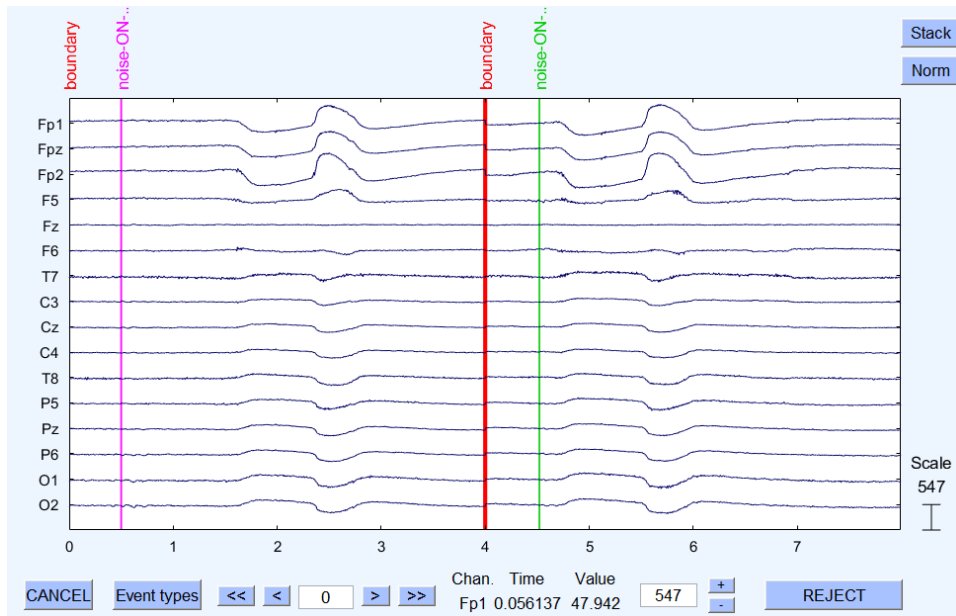


Components to remove:

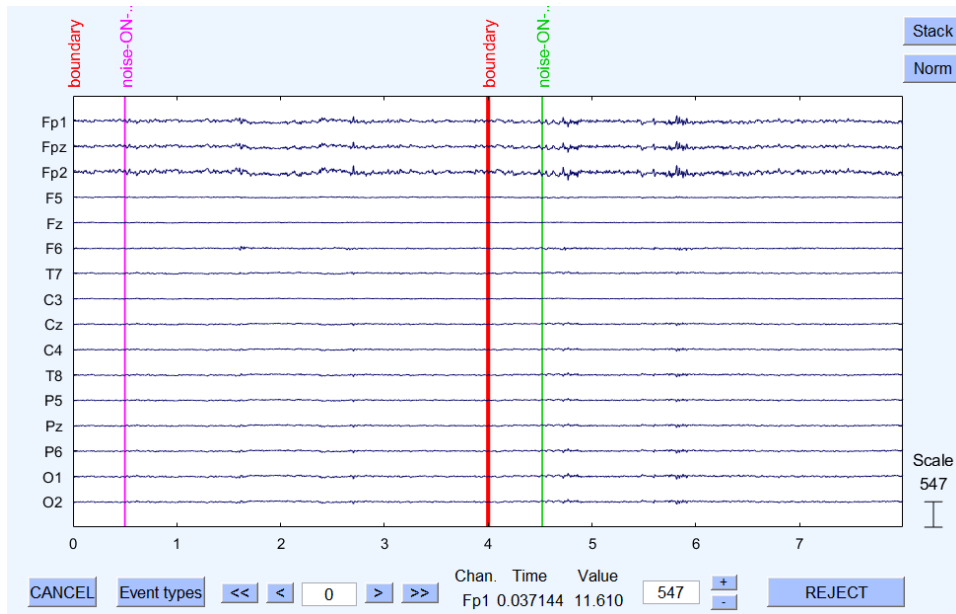
1, 4: Activity concentrated on lower frequencies indicating EOG artifacts

2,3, 5,6,7, 8,10,11,14,15. Localized at front; EOG artifacts.

Without removal:

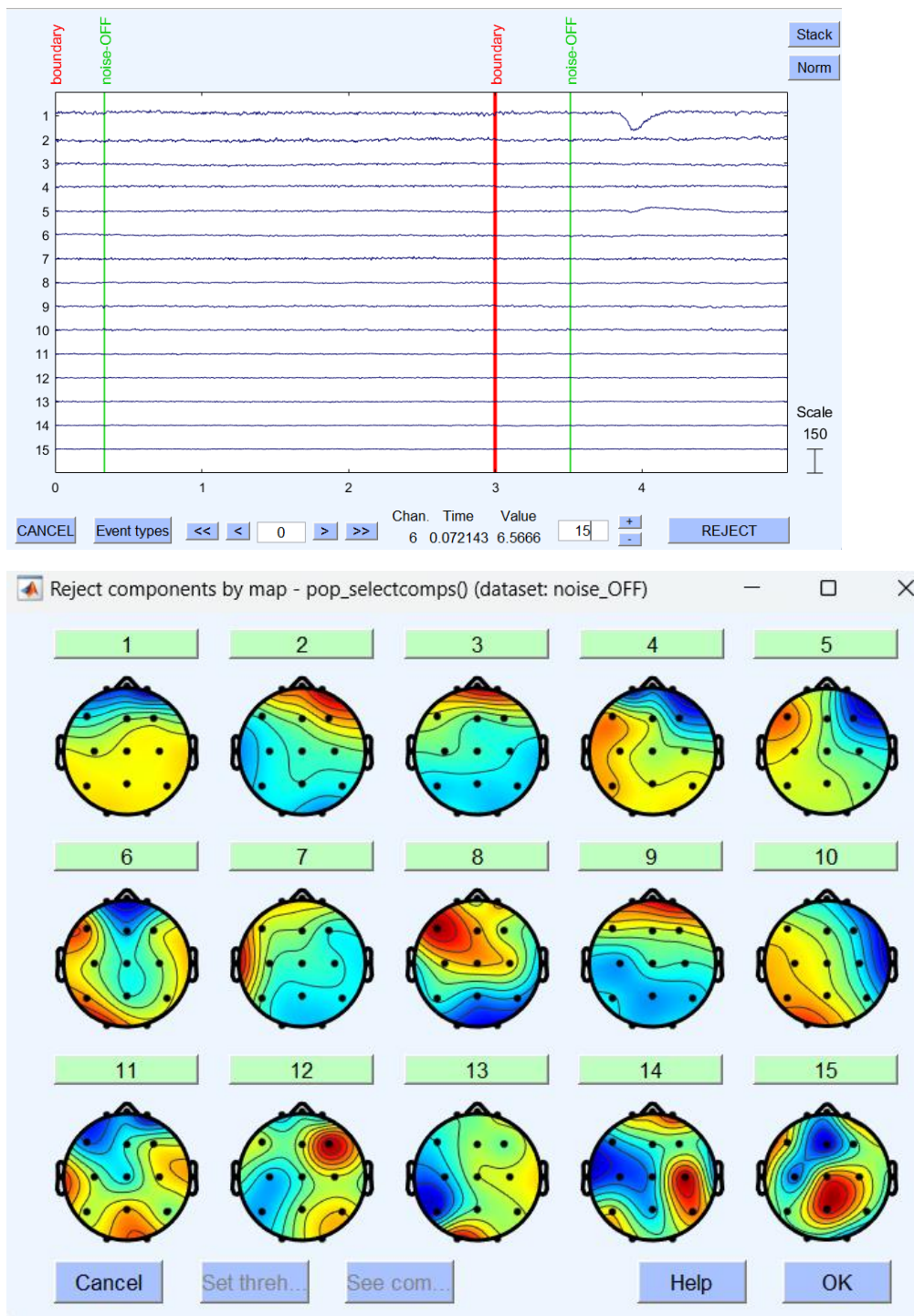


After removal:





## Noise\_OFF

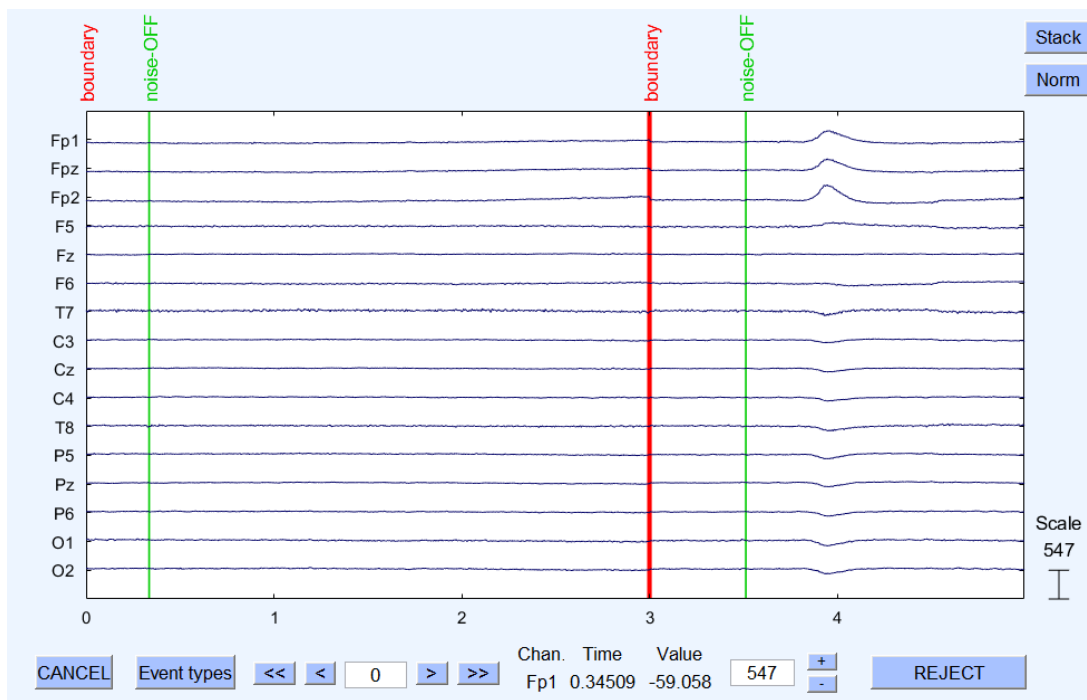


Components to remove:

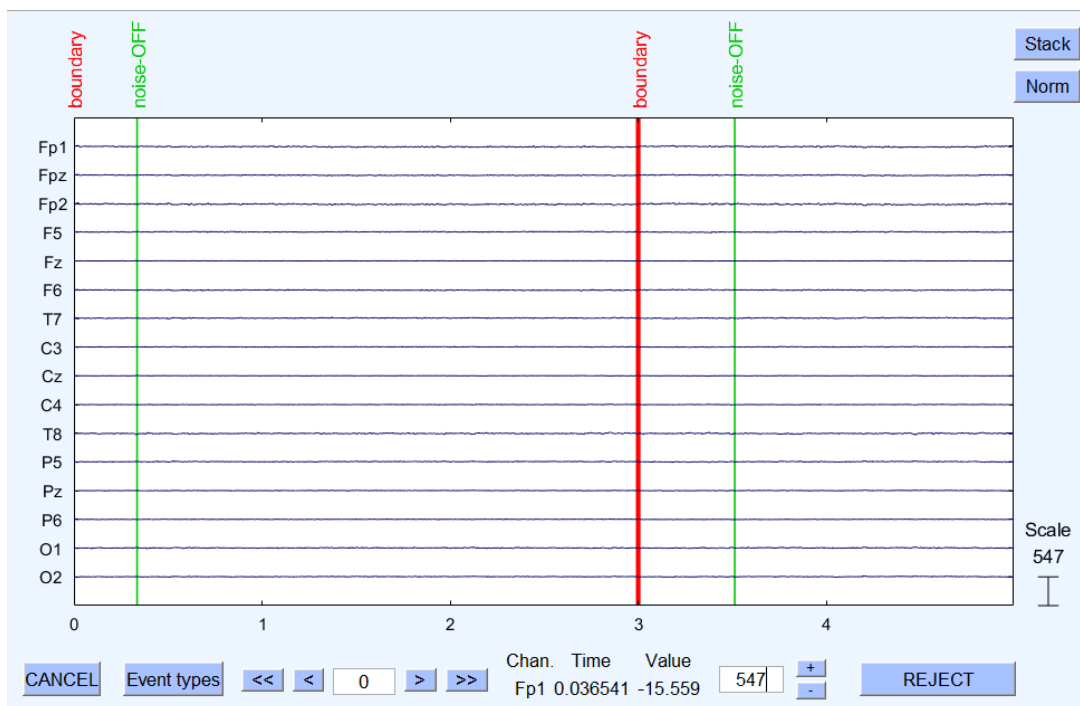
- 1: High magnitude at lower frequencies
- 2,3,9 : Localized at front, possible EOG noise

5,6,7,8,12,13,14,15: Localized noise

Without removing:



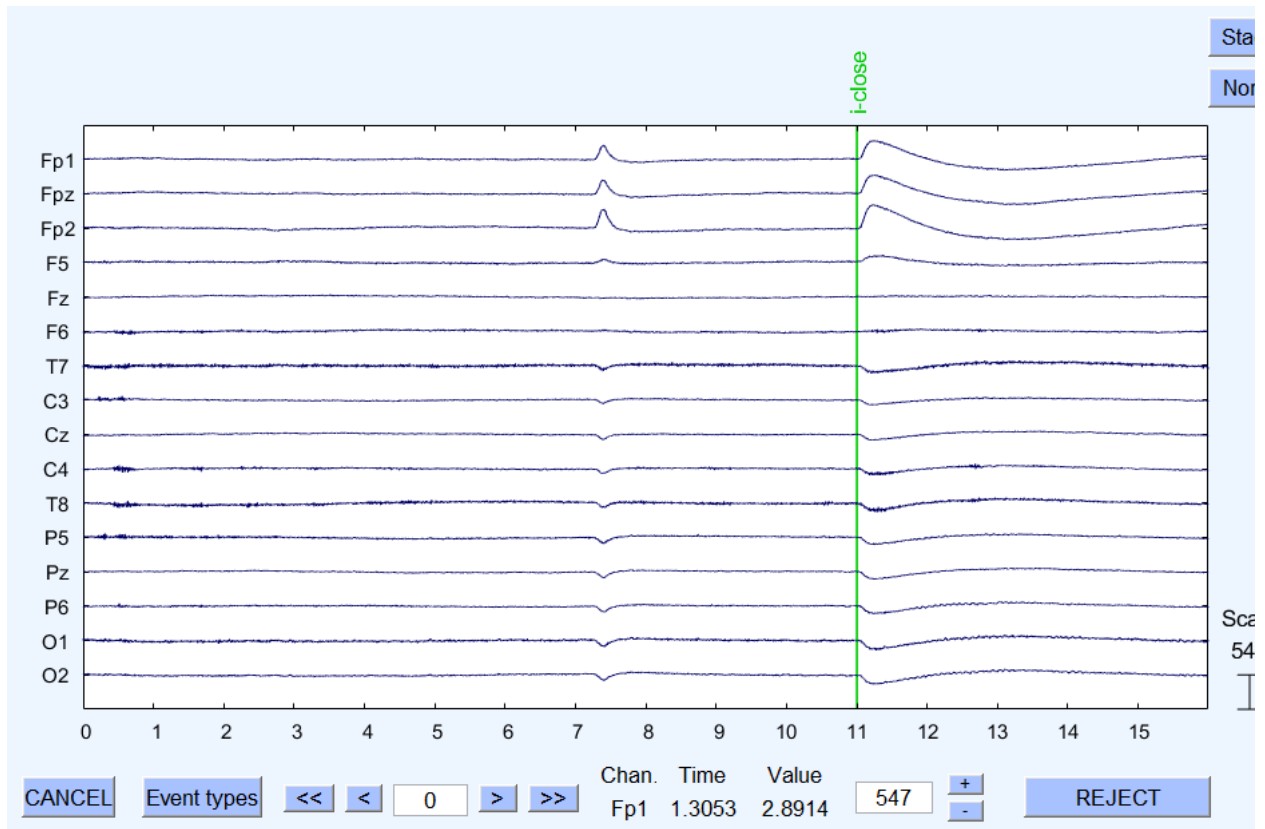
After removal:



## ICA preprocessing using MARA (Extended Work)

Using a 15 s window as per the requirements of MARA:

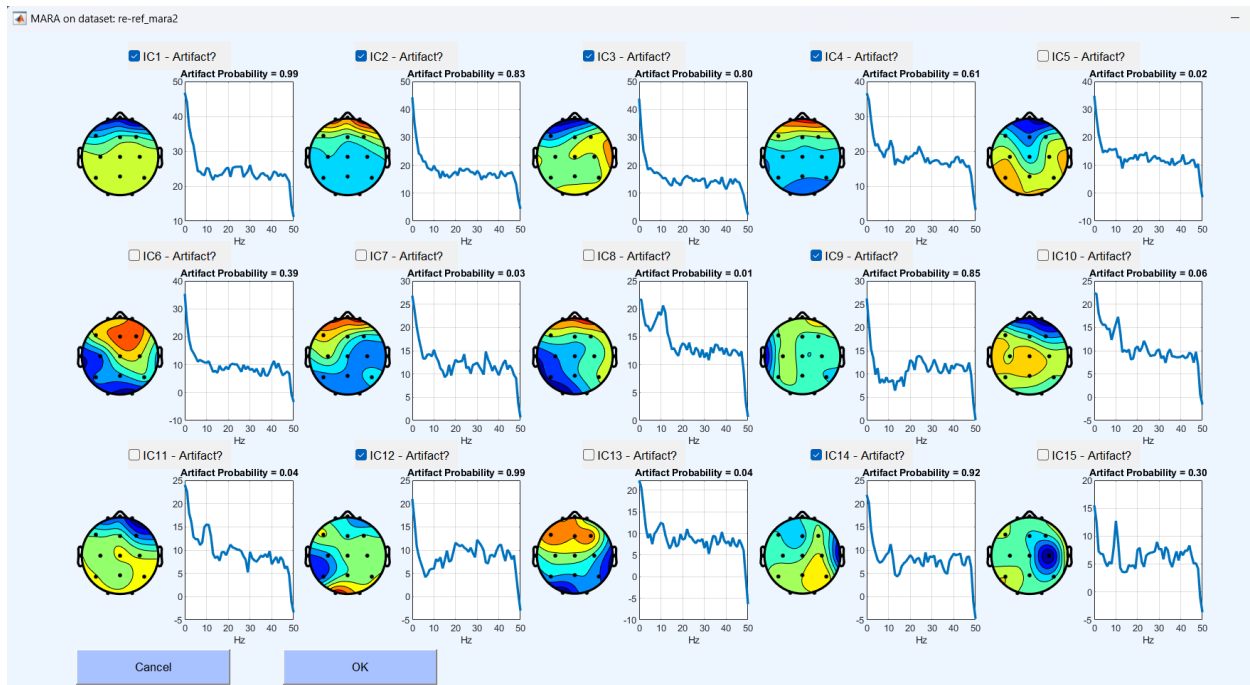
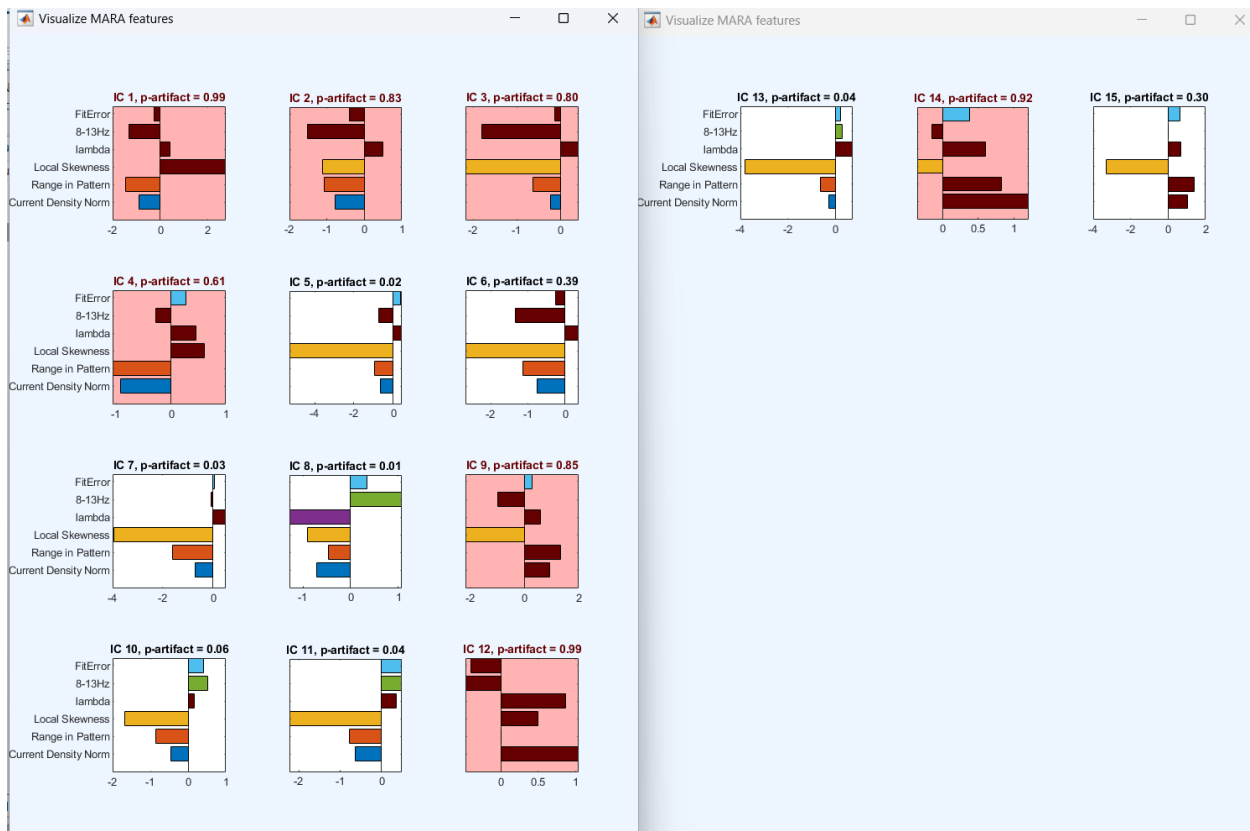
Before:



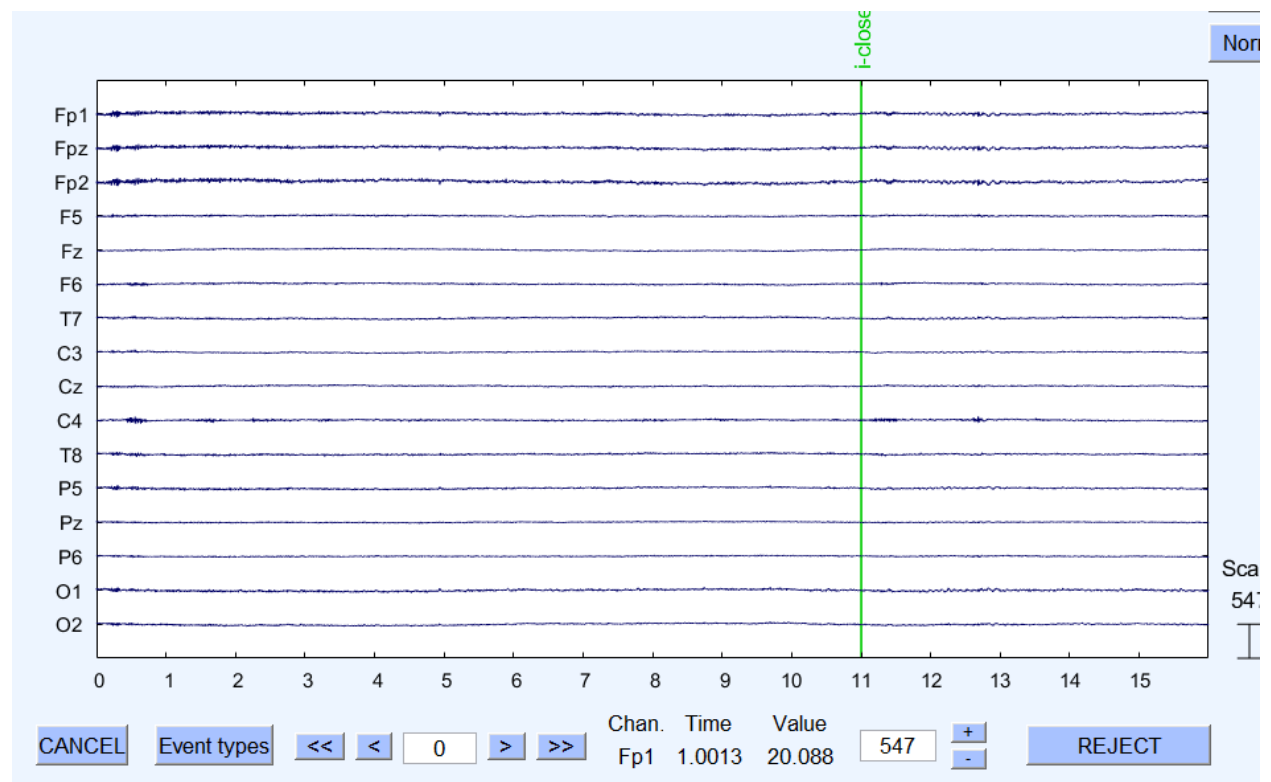
Components marked for rejection

1 2 3 4 9 12 14





After removal:



Different types of artefacts in the first 16 seconds are identified as noise and has been removed. This is more faster and easier noise identification with more support.