sEMG Signal Separation for Wrist Angle Estimation

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Abstract— This document

1. Introduction

Myoelectric signal activity had been known to increase with the muscle movement intensity[1]. With electromyography (EMG), myoelectric signal can be recorded and aid in researches including gait analysis[2], fatigue evaluation[3], motor neuron disease diagnosis[4], and prosthesis control[5]–[8].

Surface EMG (sEMG) is widely employed in EMG signal recording, because of its ease of use and non-invasiveness. sEMG records the summation of action potential generated by a group of motor neurons, as the muscle tissue between the motor neurons and surface electrode acts as a volume conductor. sEMG signal is affected by the crosstalk of multiple muscle groups[9].

sEMG signal can be assumed to be linearly mixed action potential originating from different muscle groups, the effect of crosstalk can be mitigated through the use of blind signal separation (BSS) algorithm. A popular BSS method, Independent component analysis (ICA), were employed to increase the classification accuracy in gesture recognition[10]. However, since the probability distribution of a sEMG signal is close to Gaussian distribution, ICA cannot be applied effectively to separate the action potential from sEMG signal[11]. ICA was mostly used to remove motion artefacts[12].

Crosstalk between muscle groups can be easily observed from the forearm. Multiple muscle groups are present in the forearm, in charge of functions including wrist motion and hand gestures[13].

This paper focus on the estimation of wrist angle with the sEMG signal recorded from the forearm. To mitigate the effect of crosstalk, this paper proposed the separation of sEMG signal power with two BSS methods, and compare their results.

The two BSS methods are Non-negative ICA (nICA) and Temporal Decorrelation Source Separation (TDSEP). nICA treats the data as a group of data point and minimize the mutual information of the data; TDSEP decorrelates multi-channel time series, minimizing the correlation between time series.

Relationship between sEMG signal and muscle tension is highly non-linear[14]. Neural networks are utilized in previous research to model the non-linear relationship[5], [8], [15]–[19]. In this thesis, Long Short Term Memory (LSTM) is used to estimate the wrist angle. LSTM is a type of Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) that includes internal memory cell inside the network. The internal memory can help LSTM model time series, which made it suitable for wrist angle estimation.

1. Methodology
2. sEMG Signal Feature

In this thesis, windowed Root Mean Square (RMS) is used as the feature for wrist angle estimation. RMS can be used to extract signal power. RMS of sEMG signal represents the muscle activity, and is calculated using the following formula.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (1) |

Where is the sEMG recording at time , and is the number of sample point in 200 milliseconds. The result of windowed RMS is shown in

|  |
| --- |
| E:\Ubuntu\sEMG\Paper\pic\wRMS.png |
| Fig. 1 Windowed RMS of sEMG  (a) raw sEMG signal (b) windowed RMS sEMG signal |

Title and Author Details

Title must be in 24 pt Regular font. Author name must be in 11 pt Regular font. Author affiliation must be in 10 pt Italic. Contact email address must be in 9 pt Courier Regular font.

TABLE I  
Font Sizes for Papers

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Font Size | Appearance (in Time New Roman or Times) | | |
| Regular | Bold | Italic |
| 8 | table caption (in Small Caps),  figure caption,  reference item |  | reference item (partial) |
| 9 | Contact author email address (in Courier), cell in a table | abstract body | abstract heading (also in Bold) |
| 10 | level-1 heading (in Small Caps),  paragraph |  | level-2 heading,  level-3 heading,  author affiliation |
| 11 | author name |  |  |
| 24 | title |  |  |

All title and author details must be in single-column format and must be centered.

Every word in a title must be capitalized except for short minor words such as “a”, “an”, “and”, “as”, “at”, “by”, “for”, “from”, “if”, “in”, “into”, “on”, “or”, “of”, “the”, “to”, “with”.

Author details must not show any professional title (e.g. Managing Director), any academic title (e.g. Dr.) or any membership of any professional organization (e.g. Senior Member IEEE).

To avoid confusion, the family name must be written as the last part of each author name (e.g. John A.K. Smith).

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1. Section Headings

No more than 3 levels of headings should be used. All headings must be in 10pt font. Every word in a heading must be capitalized except for short minor words as listed in Section III-B.

1. Level-1 Heading: A level-1 heading must be in Small Caps, centered and numbered using uppercase Roman numerals. For example, see heading “III. Page Style” of this document. The two level-1 headings which must not be numbered are “Acknowledgment” and “References”.
2. Level-2 Heading: A level-2 heading must be in Italic, left-justified and numbered using an uppercase alphabetic letter followed by a period. For example, see heading “C. Section Headings” above.
3. Level-3 Heading: A level-3 heading must be indented, in Italic and numbered with an Arabic numeral followed by a right parenthesis. The level-3 heading must end with a colon. The body of the level-3 section immediately follows the level-3 heading in the same paragraph. For example, this paragraph begins with a level-3 heading.
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Figures and tables must be centered in the column. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Any table or figure that takes up more than 1 column width must be positioned either at the top or at the bottom of the page.

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Fig. 2 A sample line graph using colors which contrast well both on screen and on a black-and-white hardcopy

Fig. 2 shows an example of a low-resolution image which would not be acceptable, whereas Fig. 3 shows an example of an image with adequate resolution. Check that the resolution is adequate to reveal the important detail in the figure.

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* all text labels in each figure are legible.
* That each figure is centred.

1. Figure Captions

Figures must be numbered using Arabic numerals. Figure captions must be in 8 pt Regular font. Captions of a single line (e.g. Fig. 2) must be centered whereas multi-line captions must be justified (e.g. Fig. 1). Captions with figure numbers must be placed after their associated figures, as shown in Fig. 1.



Fig. 3 Example of an unacceptable low-resolution image



Fig. 4 Example of an image with acceptable resolution

1. Table Captions

Tables must be numbered using uppercase Roman numerals. Table captions must be centred and in 8 pt Regular font with Small Caps. Every word in a table caption must be capitalized except for short minor words as listed in Section III-B. Captions with table numbers must be placed before their associated tables, as shown in Table 1.

1. Page Numbers, Headers and Footers

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Examples of reference items of different categories shown in the References section include:

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* example of a book in a series in [2]
* example of a journal article in [3]
* example of a conference paper in [4]
* example of a patent in [5]
* example of a website in [6]
* example of a web page in [7]
* example of a databook as a manual in [8]
* example of a datasheet in [9]
* example of a master’s thesis in [10]
* example of a technical report in [11]
* example of a standard in [12]

1. Conclusions

This template is partly based on the template used for the 19th ISSTT (Groningen, 2008) and the 21st ISSTT (Oxford, 2010), which was in turn based on “Sample IEEE Paper for A4 Page Size” provided by courtesy of Causal Productions (www.causalproductions.com).

Acknowledgment

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References