

1 Introduction

1.1 Presentation

The goal of this project is the prediction of a subject's gender from its brain rhythms. The dataset provided by Dreetm for this project is divided into a *training set* and a *test set*. The training set and the test set both contains EEG measurement for 946 subjects. On each of these subjects, the EEG signal has been recorded on 7 channels on 40 time intervals of 2 seconds. The sampling frequency of the signal is 250 Hz. As a consequence, each subject is associated with an input array of size $(40, 7, 500)$. The recordings were made during the night.

Notation In the following, male subjects will be associated with the class 0 and female subjects will be assigned class 1.

1.2 Previous work

The challenge webpage was presented with a reference article [7]. In this work, the author applied a deep-learning model to the prediction of the gender from EEG recordings. Using a convolutional neural network, the authors achieved 81% of accuracy.

1.3 Data balancing

The repartition of genders in the training set is 737 men and 209 women, i.e male subjects represent 78% of the training set. As a consequence, a trivial classifier returning 0 will have 78% accuracy on the training step. It is natural to ask whether or not the test set is also imbalanced. Since, we do not have access to the true classes of the test set, we simply submitted a solution on the challenge webpage where all the predictions were male, and obtained an accuracy of around 77.5%. Thus the test set has this 77.5% of male subjects and is quite imbalanced like the training set.

There are two possibilities to counter the imbalance : we use undersampling / oversampling to adjust the class distribution or assign different weights to each class.

A trivial classifier The ranking one the data challenge website¹ was based on the accuracy of the predictions on the public test set. It is easy to realize that the test set suffers of the same class imbalance as the training set : 77.59% men and 22.41% women. As a consequence, we obtained an accuracy of 77.59% by submitting a trivial classifier whose prediction is always 0 (men's class), beating the benchmark by 1%.

¹<https://challengedata.ens.fr/participants/challenges/27/>

2 Features of EEG data during sleep

Contrary to the data used in the article [7], our challenge used EEG data recorded during the night. However, nocturnal brain rhythms present different characteristics than diurnal ones. In this section, sleep spindles and K-complexes are studied : Sleep spindles are bursts of activity in the frequency range of 11-16 Hz and whose duration is 0.5 - 1.5 seconds. Note that the short duration of our EEG recordings makes it harder to efficiently detect sleep spindles, because the duration of latter is almost the same as our recordings. In other works, 10-seconds recordings are used.

2.1 Brain rhythms

2.2 Sleep spindles

Several Python libraries are able to compute sleep spindles. In our work, we studied two of them : YASA()[6] and Dosed[1]. These two libraries follow different approaches and are detailed below.

YASA This library is based on the work done in [4] and detects sleep spindles using four well-chosen features : the absolute sigma power, the relative sigma power, the sigma covariance and the sigma correlation. Applying this algorithm on the 264880 2-seconds recordings of our training set, ... sleep spindles were detected.

Dosed Contrary to YASA, this Python library trains a deep learning model to identify sleep spindles.

2.3 K-complexes

3 Deep learning-based classification

In this section, we develop the deep learning pipeline used for the gender classification.

The original article on which the challenge is based proposed [7] describes an architecture based on a previous architecture designed by Krizhevsky et al. to work on ImageNet [3].

3.1 Braindecode library

First, we used the Python library [?], which is specialized in classification of EEG recordings using deep-learning and built on top of the Pytorch library.

Shallow neural network

Deep neural network

Visualizing the network parameters

3.2 Reproducing the article’s network

4 Classification with linear models

5 Conclusion

References

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