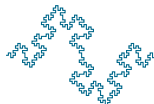


EEG and Chaotic Time Series Analysis

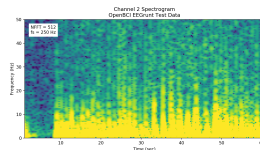
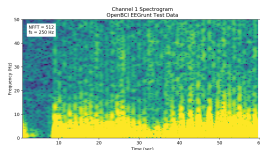
Adam Jump
Salisbury University



January 18, 2018

WHY ARE WE INTERESTED?

- ▶ Brain Computer Interfacing
- ▶ Accessibility
- ▶ Applications in Artificial Intelligence
- ▶ Prediction of Chaotic Time Series



PRELIMINARY INFORMATION

- ▶ *Electroencephalography*: the measurement of neuronal function given by the *ionic gradient* of neuronal membranes
- ▶ *The Neuron*: Composed of a cell body (*Soma*), signal receptors (*Dendrites*), and signal transmitters (*axon*)
- ▶ *Excitatory Postsynaptic Potentials* (ESP) and *Inhibitory Postsynaptic Potentials* (ISP)

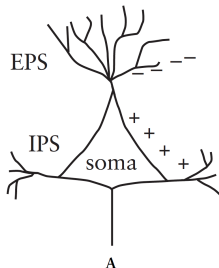
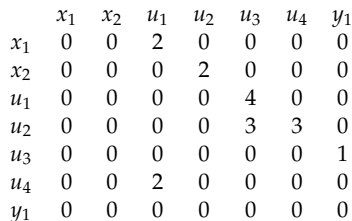


Figure: Sample Neuron

- ▶ *ANN*: information processing system composed of *perceptrons*
- ▶ *Directed Graph*: ANNs are represented using directed graphs and adjacency matrices



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TRANSLATION FROM THE TIME DOMAIN

- ▶ 8 electrodes giving us row vectors,

$$f(t) = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, x_7, x_8),$$

$$x_i = x(t + i\tau)$$

- ▶ Utilizing the *Discrete Fourier Transform*,

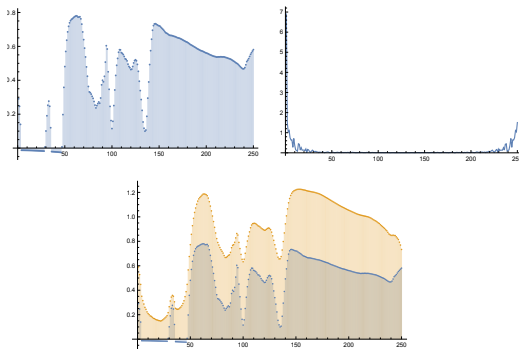
$$F_n = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X_k \cdot e^{-2\pi i n k / N}$$

- ▶ Multiplying by low and high pass filters,

$$\frac{t}{\tau + t}, \frac{\tau}{t + \tau}$$

FREQUENCY DOMAIN

► Why look at frequency?



TIME-FREQUENCY DOMAIN (WAVELETS)

- ▶ The individual wavelet defined as,

$$\psi^{a,b}(x) = |a|^{-1/2} \psi\left(\frac{x-b}{a}\right)$$

- ▶ which gives,

$$W_\psi(f)(a,b) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \psi\left(\frac{t-b}{a}\right) dt$$

ARTIFACT REMOVAL AND RETURN TO LINEARITY

- ▶ For all $f(t)$ we want to find \mathbf{M} such that $f(t)\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{s}$ where all \mathbf{s} are maximally independent
- ▶ Generally referred to as an *independent component analysis* and used in unsupervised machine learning

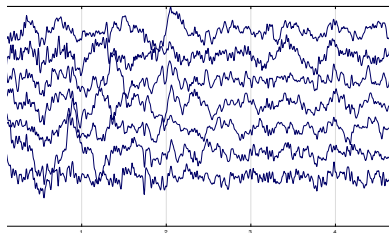
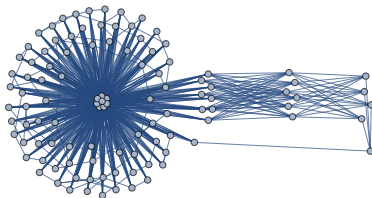


Figure: Processed Time-Series Data









CHAOTIC TIME-SERIES PREDICTION

- ▶ Nonlinear autoregressive exogenous model (NARX)
- ▶ Algebraically stated as

$$y(t) = N[y_{t-1}, y_{t-2}, y_{t-3}, \dots, u_t, u_{t-1}, \dots] + \epsilon_t$$



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