



EEG Signal Classification Using Machine Learning

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Introduction to EEG

What is EEG?

- EEG stands for Electroencephalography
- A non-invasive technique to record brain activity
- Measures electrical signals using electrodes placed on the scalp

EEG Signals:

- Represent voltage fluctuations from neuron activity
- High temporal resolution — used in neuroscience, sleep studies, BCI, and more

Project Overview



What Are We Trying to Do?

- We aim to classify EEG signals into different mental states (eye states)
- Use machine learning models to recognize patterns in EEG waveforms



Approach:

1. Preprocess raw EEG data from .edf format
2. Visualize and understand data distribution
3. Train ML models with and without feature engineering
4. Apply SMOTE to handle class imbalance
5. Compare model performance using F1-score

Why It Matters

Importance of EEG Classification:

- Helps in diagnosing neurological conditions
- Enables development of brain-computer interfaces (BCI)
- Enhances real-time cognitive state detection

ML + EEG:

- Manual EEG analysis is complex and time-consuming
- Machine Learning helps automate and improve accuracy

Introduction



Objective:

- Classify EEG signals using machine learning
- Evaluate models with and without:
 - Feature Engineering
 - Data Balancing (SMOTE)



Goal:

- Achieve the highest possible F1-scores using preprocessing techniques

Dataset Description



EEG Dataset (Mendeley Data)



- 6 folders containing .edf EEG recordings



- Eye state classification (4 classes)



Input Shape:



- x_train: (5499, 19, 500)



- 19 channels, 500-time samples per signal

Data Preprocessing



Preprocessing Steps:

- Converted .edf to .npy using MNE-Python
- Flattened EEG signals for raw modelling
- Extracted statistical features (mean, std, max, min)



Libraries Used:

- MNE, NumPy, Scikit-learn, SMOTE

Visualization



Class Imbalance Observed:

- Class 3 had very few samples



EEG Signal Plot:

- Time-series plots for 3 sample channels
- Visual verification of signal patterns



Used Countplot & Line Plot

Machine Learning Models



Models Used:

1. Logistic Regression
2. Random Forest
3. Support Vector Machine



Evaluation Metric:

- Weighted F1-Score
- Confusion Matrix

Results – Raw Data

⚙️ **Input:** Flattened EEG signals (9500 features)

📊 **F1 Scores:**

- Logistic Regression: 0.4541
- Random Forest: 0.8732
- SVM: 0.6815

⚠️ Class 3 was not recognized well by any model



Feature Engineering & SMOTE

Feature Engineering:

- Mean, Std, Max, Min → 76 features

Data Balancing:

- SMOTE is used to oversample minority classes

Result: Balanced class distribution

Results – After Feature Engineering



F1 Scores (Balanced Data):

- Logistic Regression: 0.8904
- Random Forest: 0.9375
- SVM: 0.8961



Observation:

- Accuracy improved significantly
- Best performance by Random Forest

Final Comparison Table

 Best Model: Random Forest (F1 = 0.9375)

| Model | Raw F1 Score | Balanced F1 Score |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Logistic Regression | 0.4541 | 0.8904 |
| Random Forest | 0.8732 | 0.9375 |
| SVM | 0.6815 | 0.8961 |