Final Report: Brain Dataset

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Overview

Dataset: WAY-EEG-GAL

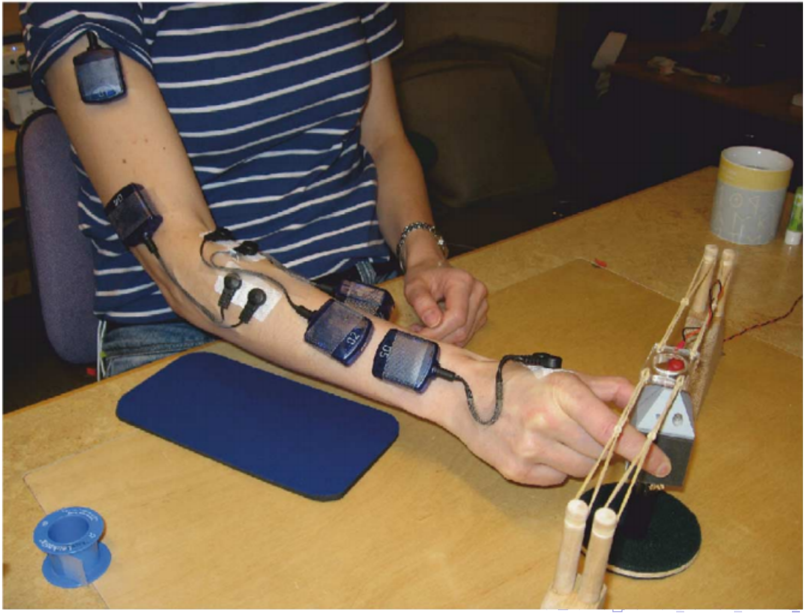
Experiment recording human grasp and lift tasks[1]

- 3,936 grasp and lift trials
- 12 participants, 9 series recorded each
- EEG: 32 brain electrodes recorded at 5kHz
- EMG: 5 muscle sensors at 4kHz
- kinetic: 36 position/force signals at 500Hz
- grasp objects with different surface friction/weight (165-660g)

Figure : EEG sensor cap

[1] Data source: [EEG-GAL, 2014]

Experiment



What this is all about

What are we trying to do with this dataset?
A: We want to see if one can use EEG and EMG data to get an idea about the following issues:

- Does a participant intend to grasp the object?
- Is he moving his hand **to** the object?
- Is he moving **back** to the resting position?
- Is he lifting the object?
- Is he holding an object?

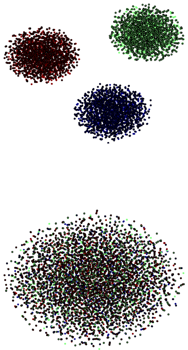
Analyzing the data using t-SNE

Visualizing high-dimensional EMG and EEG data using t-SNE. Why?

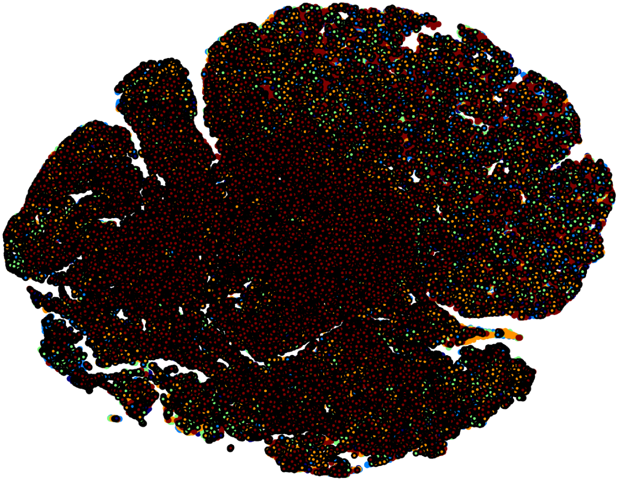
- Get a *feeling* for the data
- See if notion of *grasping* could possibly be captured by a Feedforward Neural Net

Idea

- *Grasping*-states and *Not Grasping*-states clustered respectively → Use Feedforward NN to classify *Grasping*.
- No apparent structure in the plot → Use Recurrent NN.



Visualizing EMG data using t-SNE



Attributes

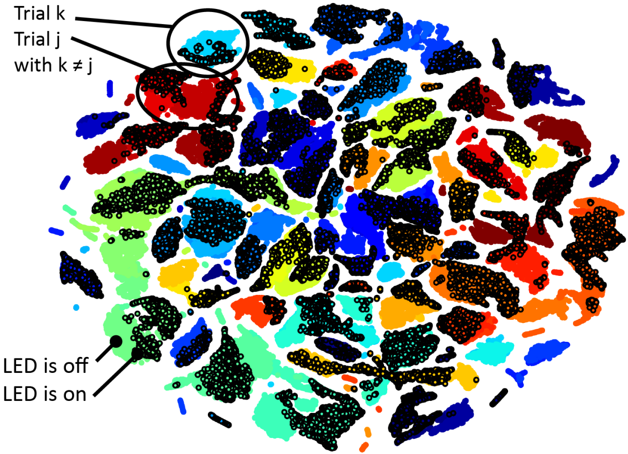
- Data of 34 trials
- Each colour stands for one trial
- Black spots mark *Grasping*-states

Conclusion

No apparent structure $\rightarrow$ Feedforward NN not sufficient, use Recurrent NN instead.

Analysing the data using t-SNE

Visualizing EEG data using t-SNE



Attributes

- Data of 34 trials
- Each colour stands for one trial
- Black spots mark *Grasping*-states

Conclusion

Trials cluster → Weird? Use Feedforward NN to classify trials?

Classifying trials using a NN

Further analysis of EEG data

Verifying correct function of implementation

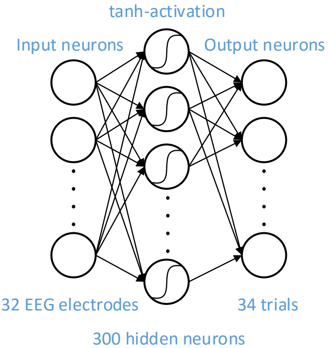
Check code over and over, use reference data sets to make sure the plot is indeed correct $\rightarrow$ Everything seems fine

If there is some truth to the t-SNE plot, classification of trials should be possible

Classify trials using a Feedforward NN

Feedforward NN with:

- 32 EEG electrodes as input
- 300 tanh-activated hidden neurons
- 34 trials as output classes



Results of the data analysis

Results of trial classification

Depending on participant and series nearly perfect classification with up to just about 0.01% error on test set.
Even when classifying all participant 1's 296 trials still a good test error of about 15% was achieved.

Conclusion

We conclude that there indeed has to be some kind structure encoding the time of measurement within the EEG data. Also, this structure is not bound by single series but seems to be of global nature.

Furthermore...

Also somewhat possible to classify the *intention to grasp* (LED on states).
Using the NN a test error of about 9% was achieved.

Methodology RNN

Why RNNs?

Assuming predictability in human action → history matters

Development environment

- Python, Theano, Climin, Breze, Matlab, C

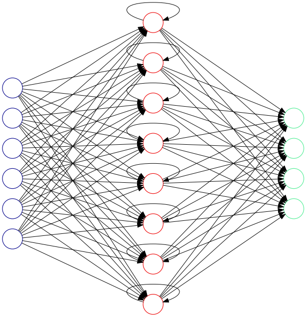
Data preprocessing

- Input normalization to [-1;1] range
- Separation into subsets of 300 timesteps length
- EMG data subsampling at 10Hz
- Cross validation split: train/validation/test → 0.8/0.1/0.1

Methodology RNN

Recurrent Neural Network

- deep network with recurrent connected neurons
- suitable for sequential data
- vanishing gradient exponentially worse
- decay information over time



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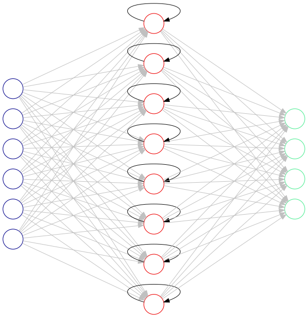


Methodology RNN

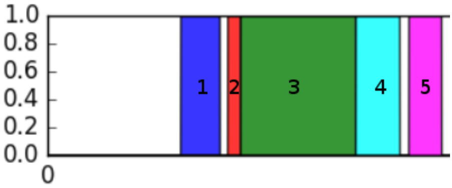
Recurrent Neural Network

- Network design:
  - 100/200 tanh activated neurons in 1 hidden layer
  - sigmoidal output neurons
  - 50 samples per batch
  - optimizer: Adadelta, *RmsProp*
- Weights initialization by random uniform distribution
- Important weights: 150
- Bernoulli cross entropy loss

Methodology RNN

Targets

- one-hot-encoding
- defined by given events:
  1. Move hand to target phase
  2. lift object phase
  3. hold object phase
  4. replace object phase
  5. Move hand back to start phase



Training with data of one participant

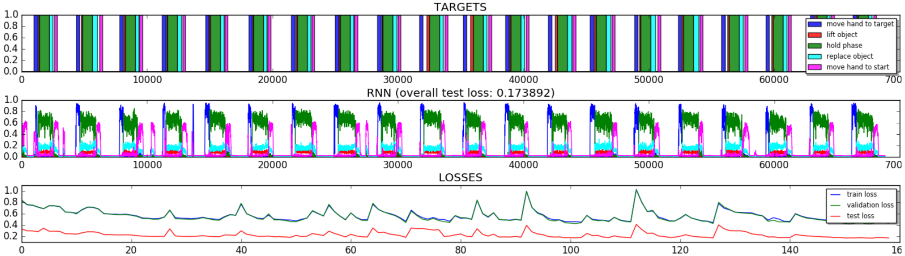


Figure : Results of RNN trained with data of participant 1, series 1-6

Training with data of more than one participant

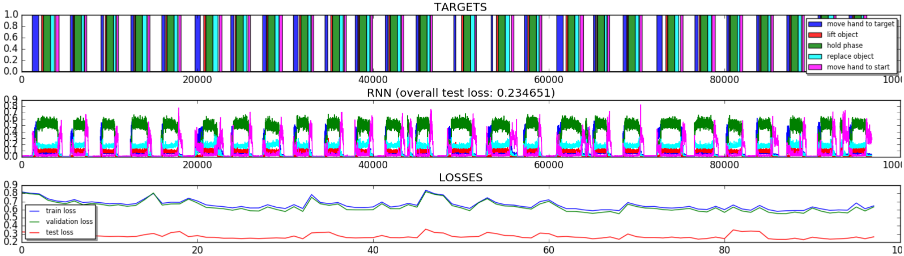


Figure : Results of RNN trained with data of participants 1-4, series 1-2

Training with data of one participant - one target

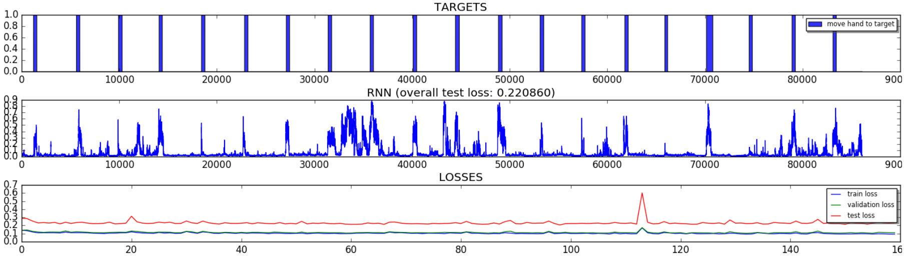


Figure : Results of RNN trained with data of participant 1, series 1-6

Training with data of more than one participant - one target

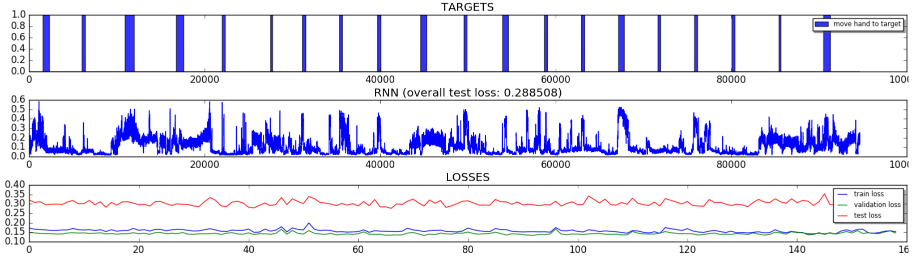


Figure : Results of RNN trained with data of participants 1-2, series 1-3

Results of RNN: EEG data

Training with data of one participant - multiple targets

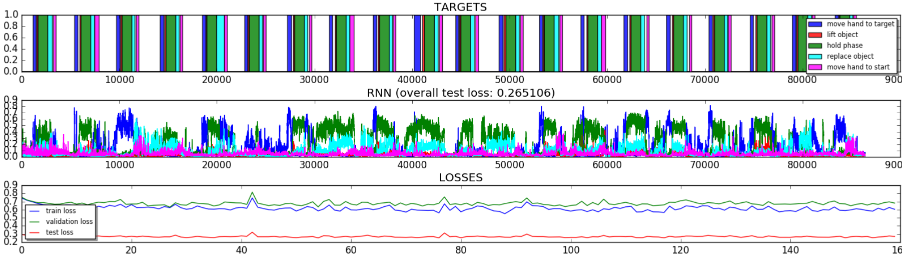


Figure : Results of RNN trained with data of participant 1, series 1-6

Pitfalls

- Huge amount of data
- Limitations through Hardware
- Different recording frequencies
- Timespans of Targets "lift object" and "replace object" very short
- Predictions do not fit to the target borders exactly
- Test loss by constant factor smaller/bigger than train and validation loss

Thank You!

References

Matthew D Luciw, Ewa Jarocka & Benoni B Edin

Multi-channel EEG recordings during 3,936 grasp and lift trials with varying weight and friction

*h*ttp://www.nature.com/articles/sdata201447, requested at: July 26th 2016

Luciw, M. D., Jarocka, E. & Edin, B. B. (2014)

Data set: WAY-EEG-GAL

*F*igShare http://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.988376, requested at: July 26th 2016