A Brain Computer Interface Controlled, 3-D Printed Prosthetic Hand

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# Abstract

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To facilitate an online Brain Computer Interface control system, it is widely accepted that three main functional blocks are required. These blocks are:

1. Data Acquisition and Pre-processing,
2. Feature Extraction, and
3. Classification.

Each of these blocks can consist of different approaches and procedures. A literature review, in conjunction with MATLAB simulations, was conducted to predict the relative performance of each potential system. This enabled a reduction in the number of potential solutions, and the eventual derivation of an optimal system.

## Data Acquisition and Pre-processing

To analyse the neurological changes initiated by motor imagery processes, a method of effectively capturing the electrical signalling of the brain is required. This method should minimise the effect of noise from external sources. Then, since the device is a Brain Computer Interface, a method of digitising, communicating, and recording the results is necessary. Following this, some pre-processing may be necessary.

### Signal Recording Methods

There are several well documented means of recording neural activity from the human brain. At a high level, these can be divided into invasive and non-invasive methods. Invasive methods, such as electrocorticography (ECoG), offer some advantages over non-invasive methods. These methods exhibit reduced signal attenuation due to the sensors being placed under the parietal bones of the skull < <https://ieeexplore-ieee-org.ezproxy.newcastle.edu.au/document/4360075>>, improving the signal to noise ratio. They are also not susceptible to artefacts introduced from oculomotor or skeletal motor events. However, placement of these subdural electrodes poses significant risk, and is usually only planted for clinical reasons in patients for epilepsy monitoring < <https://med.nyu.edu/thesenlab/research-0/intracranial-eeg/>>. This risk is so significant, that a survey conducted by Engdahl et al. concluded that only 39% of participants indicated an interest in prosthesis controlled by (implanted) cortical interfaces, compared to 83% for myoelectric control <<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1186/s12984-015-0044-2>>. Additionally, the scope of this report restricts the final system to be low-cost, which precludes an invasive recording method.

Scalp-based electroencephalography (EEG) is a common low-cost, portable recording method <<https://imotions.com/blog/eeg-vs-mri-vs-fmri-differences/>>. Using this approach, electrodes are placed on the scalp of the subject, which detect the ionic currents generated by the brain during an action potential <<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4168519/>>. These signals are extremely small, and are prone to radiated EMI from proximal sources. For decades, the accepted standard for electrodes were Ag/AgCl wet electrodes. These devices were passive, and required extensive preparation of the skin and electrode to ensure a low electrode-skin impedance. Usually this preparation is conducted by a trained specialist, took several minutes, and left a gel residue on the subject’s head <<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1053811918307961>>. Recently, however, new technology in the form of an active dry electrode has enabled rapid acquisition of EEG signals, requiring practically no setup. These dry electrodes have been evaluated by multiple sources to perform to an equivalent standard as wet electrodes <<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4168519/>> <<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1053811918307961>> <<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28000254>>.

/\* filtering and amplification \*/

## Feature Extraction

To reduce the computational intensity required to classify the EEG event, a feature extraction algorithm is applied to the acquired signal. Proposed algorithms include a Short Time Fourier Transform approach (STFT), an Adaptive Autoregressive Model (AAR), and a Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT) approach. Additionally, a hybrid approach consisting of an amalgamation of Multivariate Empirical Mode Decomposition (MEMD) and STFT is considered. It is noted that the articles cited use different testing data and methodologies, thus a valid absolute performance comparison cannot be made without evaluating these approaches against the same dataset. Additionally, the quoted performance of the feature extraction algorithm is dependent on the performance of the classification technique employed by the study, again reducing the validity of an absolute performance comparison.

### Adaptive Autoregressive Model (AAR)

An Adaptive Autoregressive Model (AAR) is a variation on an Autoregressive Model (AR), which allows the parameters of the model to adjust over time. This feature is beneficial when applied to an EEG signal, as the signal is non-stationary <REFERENCE NEEDED>. An AAR model of order is described by:

, and

Where is the n-th sample of the EEG observation, is the zero-mean-Gaussian noise with variance , and are the time-varying AR coefficients. Thus, a sample is predicted by the past samples, with new information introduced through the model through the innovation function , which in the above example is a normal distribution < <https://ieeexplore-ieee-org.ezproxy.newcastle.edu.au/document/6740323>>.

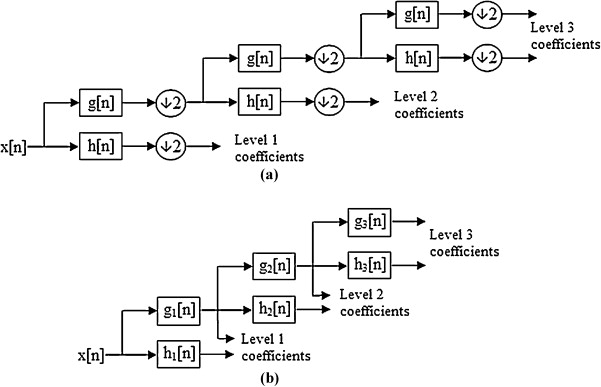
Such a model considers only time-domain parameters, thus utilising the high temporal resolution offered by EEG data acquisition systems at the peril of ignoring the prominent frequency-domain characteristics induced by ERPs. Low order models () are not computationally intensive, however accuracy increases with model order. Prior works indicate that AAR approaches may result in low accuracy, with Rodríguez-Bermúdez & García-Laencina, 2012 reporting a 62.2% accuracy <<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10916-012-9893-4>>.

### Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT)

The Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT) is a time-frequency approach, thus utilising both the temporal resolution of EEG signals, and the frequency characteristics of ERPs. This approach involves passing the signal through a multi-stage filter bank, consisting of highpass and lowpass filters. The highpass filtered signal produces the “detail coefficients” at that level of the filter bank, while the lowpass filtered signal produces the “estimate coefficients”. The lowpass filtered signal is then passed to the next level of the filter bank, as shown in <FIGURE>.

Since the frequency content of the signal has been bandlimited to one half of its original bandwidth, by Nyquist’s theorem, the signal can be subsampled by a factor of 2, reducing the number of samples at each step. In turn, this doubles the frequency resolution. Thus, DWT approaches offer high spectral resolution over the low frequency content. This characteristic is beneficial when extracting features from EEG data for motor imagery, since these signals occur in the low frequency spectrum, however a higher resolution will increase the computation time compared to analysing the STFT over a similar bandwidth.

When paired with a Long-Term Short-Term Memory (LSTM) classifier, Jie Zhou et al. achieved an accuracy of 91.43% on the Graz 2003 Brain Computer Interface Competition III dataset <<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8408108>>. Thus, the DWT method may be suitable for online motor imagery feature extraction.



< <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2314717214000075>>

### Short Time Fourier Transform (STFT)

The Short Time Fourier Transform (STFT) approach is another time-frequency feature extraction method, again making use of the high temporal resolution offered by EEG signals and the identifiable frequency characteristics of ERPs. Under this approach, a sliding feature extraction window of defined length is passed over the EEG signal (in online analysis, this can be implemented using a FIFO buffer), and the discrete Fourier transform (DFT) of the signal in the window is taken. There are several windows to choose from, including:

1. Rectangular. This is the least computationally intensive window, however leads to increased sidelobes in the frequency domain which will need to be filtered.
2. Triangular. This window is slightly more computationally intensive, however the sidelobes will be somewhat compressed.
3. Hanning. This window is more computationally intensive, however offers the best compression of frequency domain sidelobes.

Huang et al. tested rectangular, triangular, Hamming, and Hanning windows when extracting features from Steady State Visual Evoked Potentials (SSVEP). Each of the windowed signals were passed to the same Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA) classifier. It was found that if no highpass filter was applied, the triangular, Hamming, and Hanning windows performed equivalently (classification accuracy was within 0.5%), while the rectangular window did not perform as well. However, after a 4th order Butterworth highpass filter (cut-off frequency of 2 Hz) was applied to all the windowed signals, the rectangular window outperformed the rest of the windows. Thus, it is recommended by the authors of that paper that a rectangular window be used in conjunction with a 4th order highpass filter, for SSVEP analysis < <https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2F978-3-642-25489-5.pdf>>. However, if a 4th order highpass filter is not applied, a triangular window is a computationally efficient, high-performance window function.

To circumvent the amplitude suppression introduced at the fringes of the window, the feature extraction window is “slid” over the length of the EEG signal. This means that each time domain sample of the signal (except those within one half of the window length from the extremities of the signal) spend equal amounts of time at the centre of the window.

Coyle et al. implemented a STFT approach to extract features from left and right hand movement EEG signals. The features were then classified by an LDA classifier. This study produced an average classification accuracy of 88.425% across 4 trials on 3 subjects < <https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1155/ASP.2005.3141.pdf>>. Thus, a STFT approach to feature extraction may be a viable solution to online BCI.

### Multivariate Empirical Mode Decomposition and Short Time Fourier Transform (MEMD and STFT)

A novel, hybrid approach is proposed by Bashar and Bhuiyan, combining Multivariate Empirical Mode Decomposition and the Short Time Fourier Transform (MEMD and STFT). The aim of MEMD is to decompose a signal into a finite set of bandlimited basis functions, which can be defined by multiple *n*-dimensional envelopes. The projections of the signal along every direction in *n­*-dimensional space are averaged to obtain the local mean. The basis function with the highest energy for each movement class is then selected for analysis by the STFT. This hybrid feature extraction approach yielded classification accuracies between 85% and 90.71% using a range of classifiers < <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2215098616302592>>. While it is not valid to make absolute comparisons between each of these approaches based on classification accuracy, it is anticipated that the additional complexity introduced by this approach may be beyond the scope of this report.

## Classification

There are several methods used to classify the features extracted from an EEG signal. Methods proposed by Wang et al. include Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA), Quadratic Discriminant Analysis (QDA), Support Vector Machine (SVM) prediction, and *k*-Nearest Neighbours (kNN) algorithms < <https://ieeexplore-ieee-org.ezproxy.newcastle.edu.au/document/5205138>>. SVMs and LDA were observed to be widely used in classifiers

### Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA)

Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA) has historically been one of the most common classification techniques for BCIs. LDA aims to find a linear combination of features that can best separate two or more classes < <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/320367565_Comparison_of_the_EEG_Signal_Classifiers_LDA_NBC_and_GNBC_Based_on_Time-Frequency_Features>>. Following training of the classifier on a training data set, a set of eigenvectors representing each class is obtained. When a test observation is to be classified, the linear combination of features developed during testing is used to generate an eigenvector representative of the observation. The classifier then selects the class that produces the minimum Euclidean distance between the class eigenvector and the observation eigenvector. < <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/7095376>>. As LDA is a machine learning approach, LDA classifiers can suffer from overfitting especially when the training dataset is small. However, it is proposed by Pang et al. that regularising the data by unsupervised clustering can reduce the likelihood of overfitting. < <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/stamp/stamp.jsp?arnumber=6799229>>. Similarly, since this approach is linear, LDA tends to not to suffer from overfitting as much as nonlinear classifiers < <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2914143/> >, but must operate under the assumption that the covariance of each class is the same < <http://mlweb.loria.fr/book/en/lda.html>>. Wang et al. achieved a classification accuracy of 82.86% on the 2003 Gratz BCI Competition Dataset III when classifying motor imagery EEG signals. The authors concluded that LDA, as a linear classifier is suitable for BCI applications due to its simplicity and stability < <https://ieeexplore-ieee-org.ezproxy.newcastle.edu.au/document/5205138>>.

### Quadratic Discriminant Analysis (QDA)

Quadratic Discriminant Analysis (QDA) operates in a similar manner to LDA, however removes the assumption that the covariance matrices of each class is the same < <https://onlinecourses.science.psu.edu/stat508/book/export/html/696>>. This removes the benefits discussed in Section 3.1 (resistance to overfitting) and introduces additional complexity. Wang et al. achieved a classification accuracy of 78.57% on the 2003 Gratz BCI Competition Dataset III when classifying motor imagery EEG signals < <https://ieeexplore-ieee-org.ezproxy.newcastle.edu.au/document/5205138>>. Thus, QDA is not a competitive classification solution in this application.

### Support Vector Machines (SVM)

Support Vector Machines (SVM) are another popular approach to EEG classification. These systems again employ machine learning, however in this case the goal is to define an *n*-1 dimensional plane in *n*-dimensional Euclidean space that divides the data classes, where the Euclidean distance between each class is maximised < <https://towardsdatascience.com/https-medium-com-pupalerushikesh-svm-f4b42800e989?gi=c212a83cdb57>>. This is achieved by first finding the support vectors. These are *n*-dimensional vectors defining the data points that are closest to the hyperplane (that is, hardest to classify). There is a theoretically infinite number of hyperplanes that can divide the classes <<http://people.csail.mit.edu/dsontag/courses/ml14/slides/lecture2.pdf>>, thus the SVM solves a trivial optimisation problem to determine the optimal plane. Once a new data point is supplied for classification, the dot product of the new data point’s vector and the plane is taken to determine what side of the plane it falls on. This is very computationally simple. The elegance of SVMs surrounds their implementation of the “kernel trick”, which enables non-linearly separable data to be separated by defining additional separation functions called kernels. These kernels can include polynomials, exponentials, and sigmoids < <http://web.mit.edu/6.034/wwwbob/svm-notes-long-08.pdf>>. Wang et al. achieved a classification accuracy of 82.86% on the 2003 Gratz BCI Competition Dataset III when classifying motor imagery EEG signals using a Linear SVM, and 84.29% using a Gaussian SVM. < <https://ieeexplore-ieee-org.ezproxy.newcastle.edu.au/document/5205138>>. Thus, the SVM is a viable solution to the EEG classification problem.

### *k*-Nearest Neighbours (kNN)

A *k*-Nearest Neighbours (kNN) algorithm establishes each training data point in an *n*-dimension parameter space, which can be defined by a vector of features (the features are obtained by the methods outlined in Section 2). When a new data point is to be classified, it is placed into the same parameter space. The data point is then classified by a voting system, where the class of the new data is the class of the majority of its “*k*-nearest neighbours”, or *k* closest training data points <<https://people.revoledu.com/kardi/tutorial/KNN/HowTo_KNN.html>>. There are several ways to calculate the “distance” between neighbouring data points. The most basic is Euclidean distance. However, measures such as cosine similarity, defined below, are also used in some applications (generally when the data to be classified is not sparse, creating large angular differences).

Where, is the similarity of data points and , and is the angle between data points and < <http://cs.carleton.edu/cs_comps/0910/netflixprize/final_results/knn/index.html>>.

This calculation is not computationally intensive in lower dimensions. However, the kNN algorithm suffers drastically in higher dimensions, as almost the entire parameter space is required to find the closest *k* data points, particularly if the data points are not close to each other <<http://www.cs.cornell.edu/courses/cs4780/2018fa/lectures/lecturenote02_kNN.html>>. This increases computation time significantly. Thus, in order to be implemented in an online BCI system, extensive (accurate) feature selection procedure is required.

Wang et al. achieved a classification accuracy of 84.29% on the 2003 Gratz BCI Competition Dataset III when classifying motor imagery EEG signals using a kNN approach. < <https://ieeexplore-ieee-org.ezproxy.newcastle.edu.au/document/5205138>>. Thus, the kNN approach is a viable solution to the EEG classification problem, however would require additional feature selection to be viable in an online classification setting.