

How I Detect and Remove Artifacts in EEG Signals

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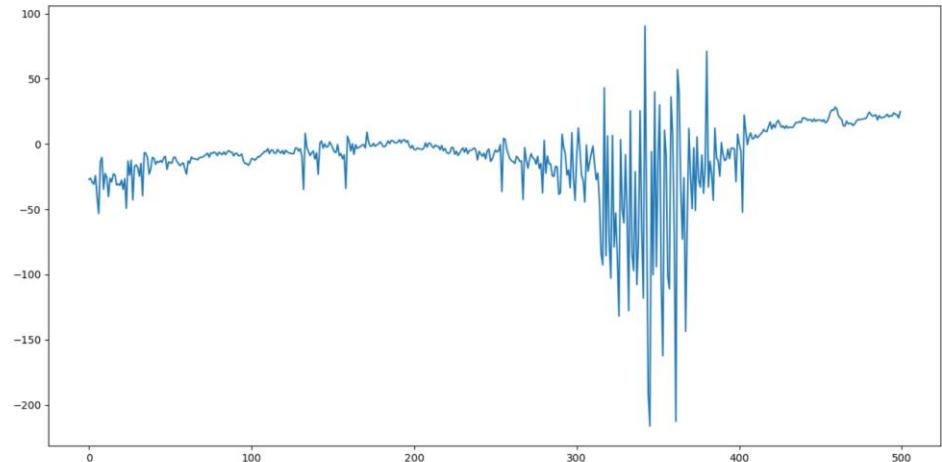
What is an artifact in EEG?

Definition

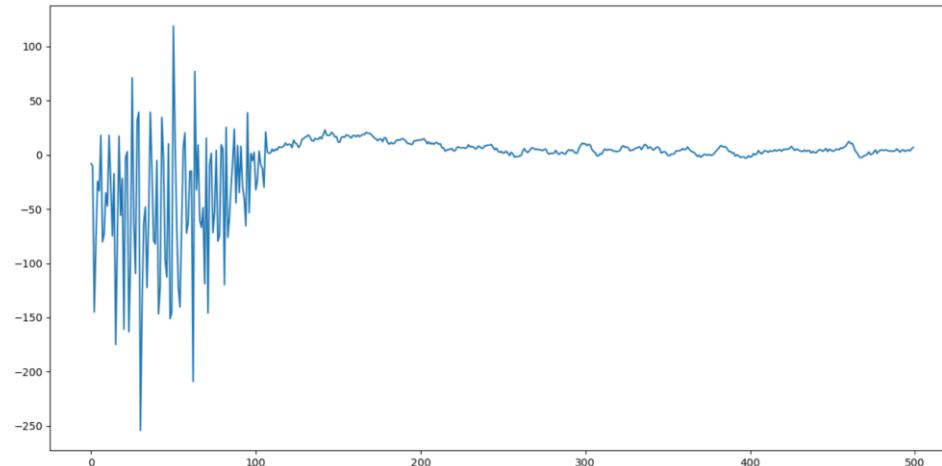
- Artifacts are signals recorded by EEG that are not generated by the brain

Examples of what can cause artifacts

- Body movement
 - For example, arm movement
- Electrodes detaching from the scalp
- Electrodes not fully connected to the person
- Sweating, which can create electrical disturbances by short-circuiting electrode pairs
 - Causes abnormal connections between circuit nodes, since impurities in sweat can cause erratic current flow

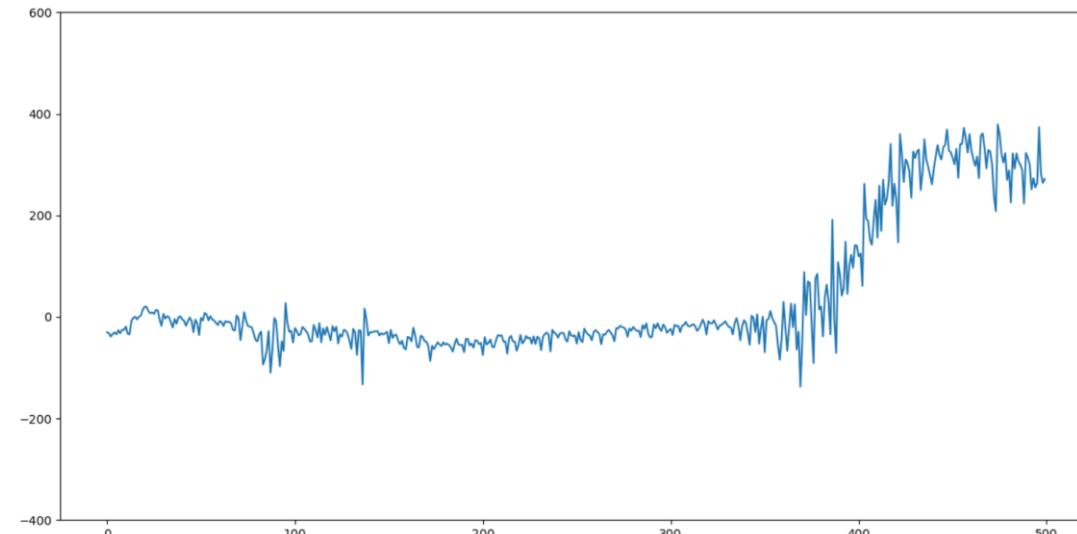
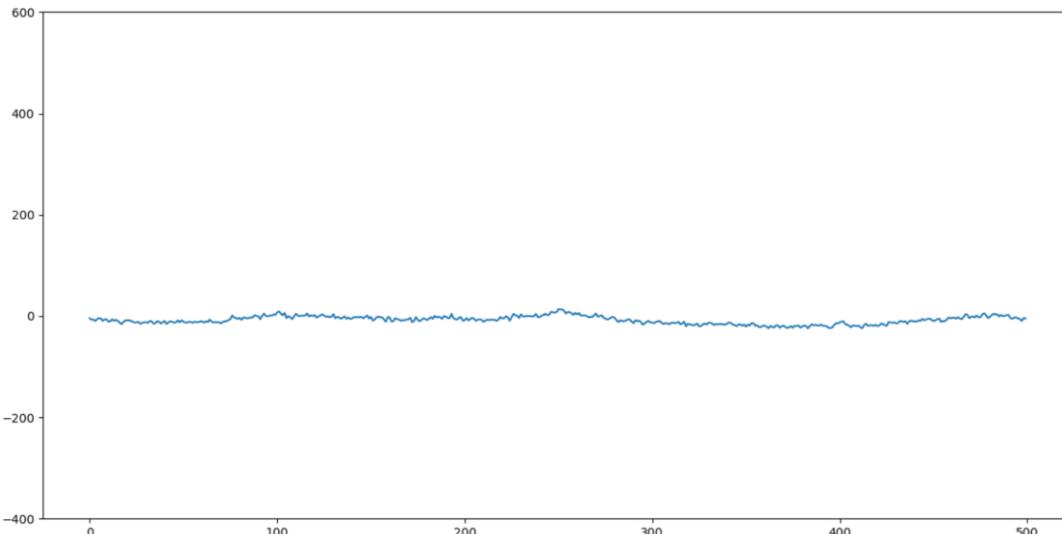
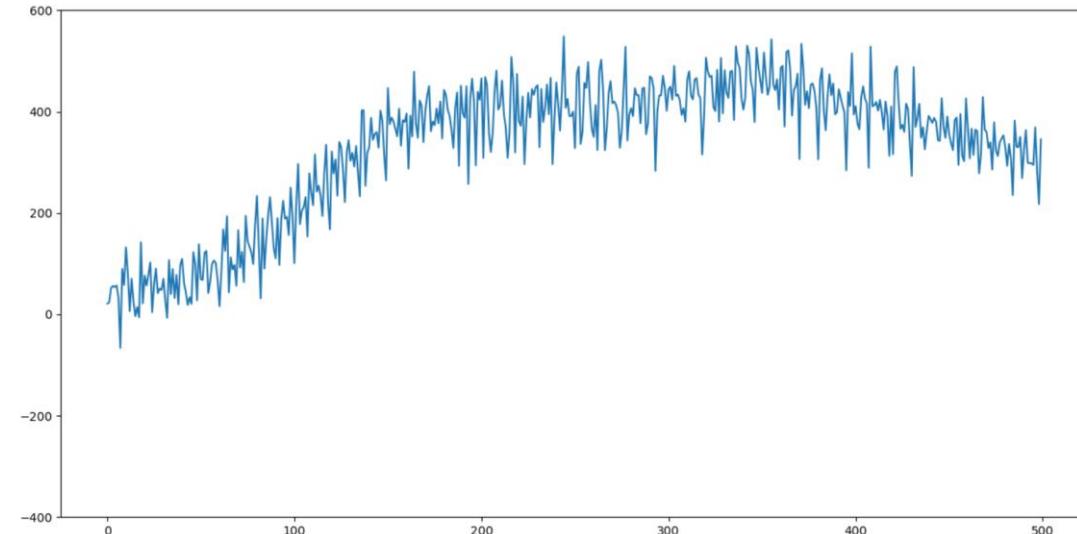
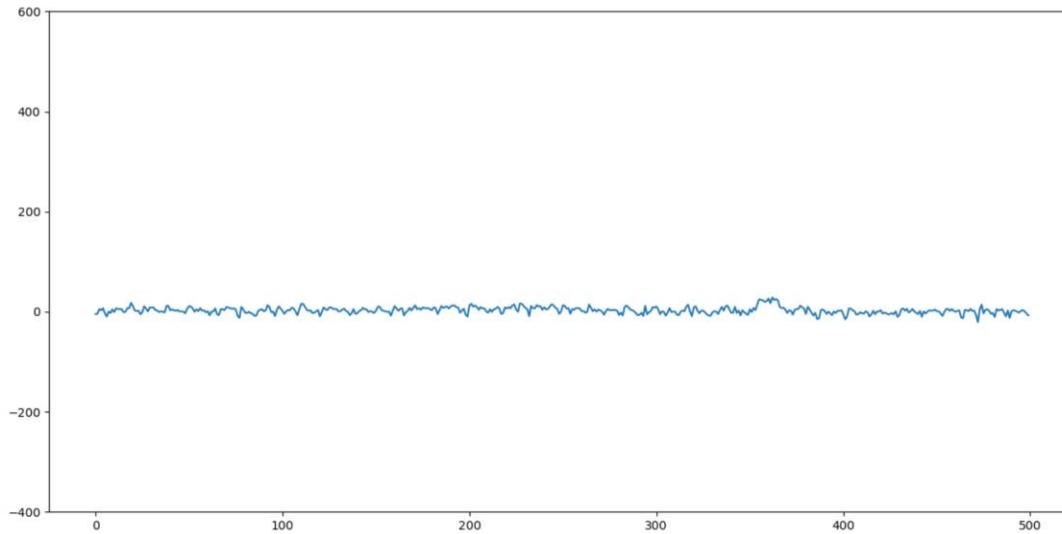


Subject#8: Epoch #11



Subject#8: Epoch #57

Non-Artifact vs. Artifact Signals (scaled)



Good signals

Bad signals

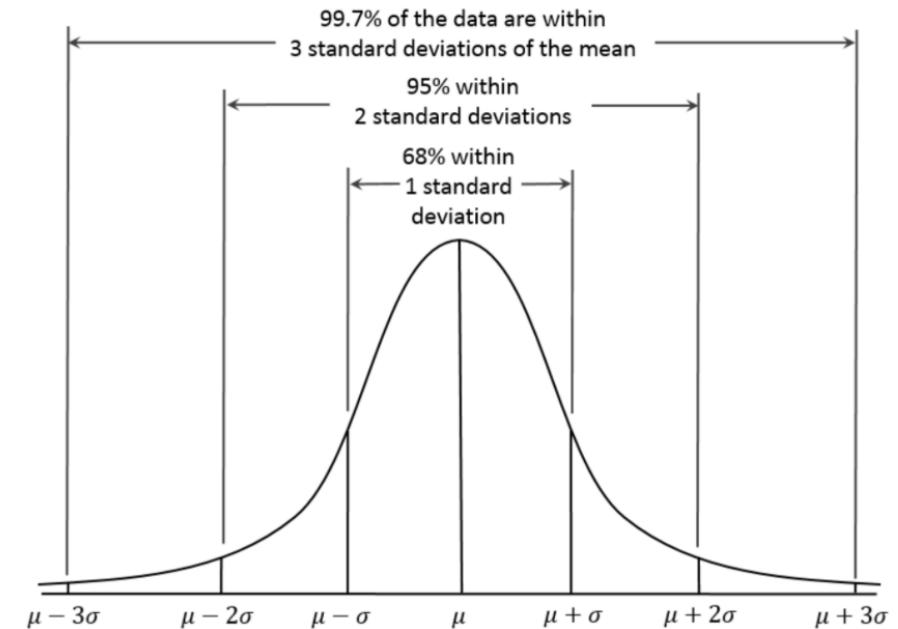
Inspiration: Central Limit Theorem (CLT)

Definition

- If we repeatedly take large random samples from a population, the sample averages tend to form a bell curve (normal distribution), even if the original data is messy.
 - Center of that bell curve = true population mean (μ)
 - Spread gets smaller with larger sample size (σ / \sqrt{n})

Why this matters?

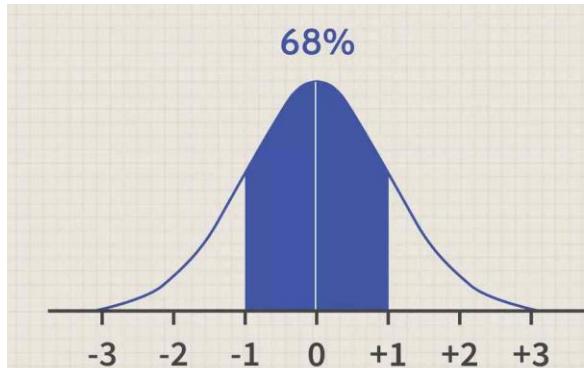
- It lets us trust average-based methods like:
 - confidence intervals
 - t-tests for comparing two groups



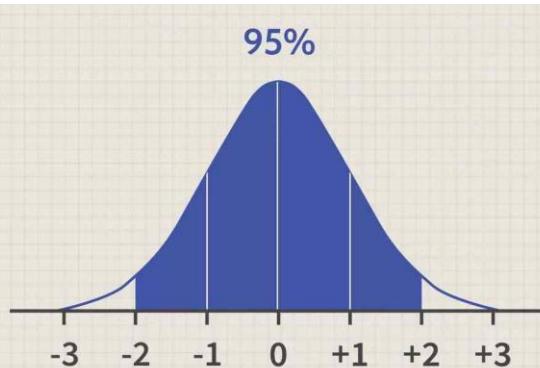
From CLT to an artifact threshold

Idea

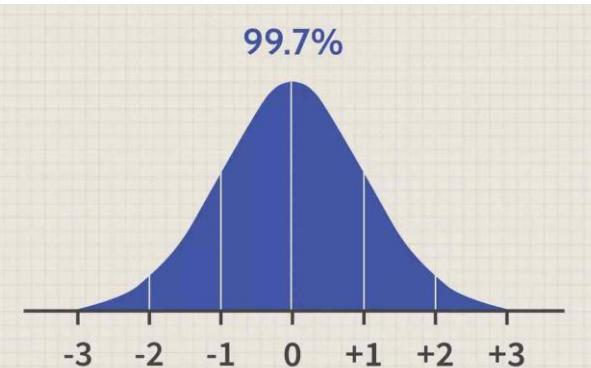
- For each channel, compute the standard deviation of each epoch.
- The distribution of these epoch-wise standard deviations is approximately normal (bell-shaped).
- Using this, values beyond $\text{mean} \pm 3 * \text{std}$ are very unlikely (about 0.3% total probability).
 - So, I treat epochs with standard deviation beyond this range as artifact candidates.



68% of all values are within 1 standard deviation of mean value



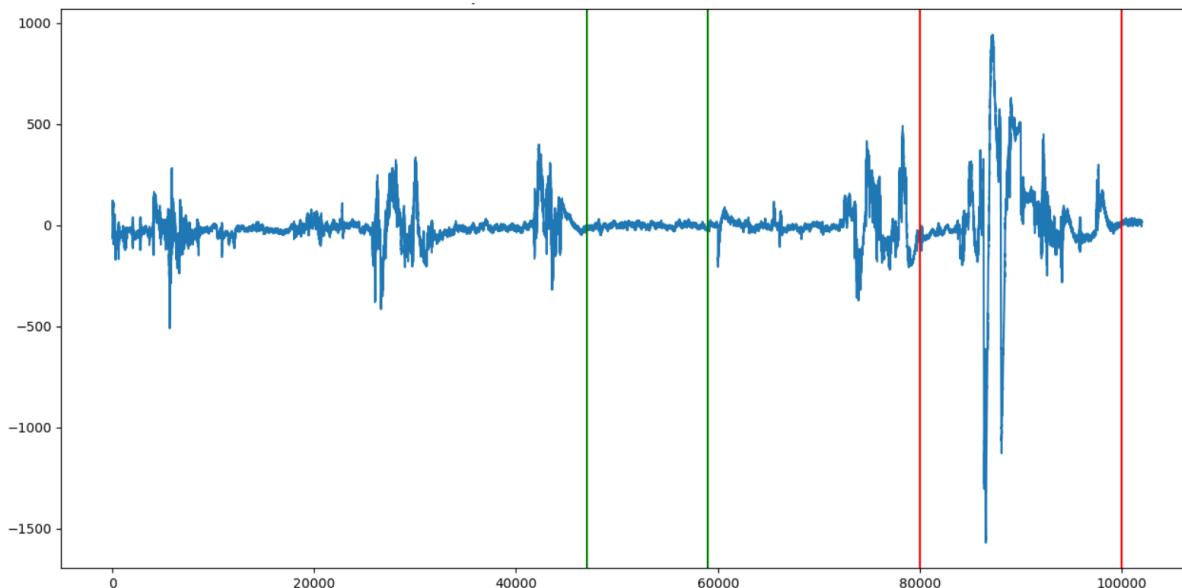
95% of all values are within 2 standard deviations of mean value



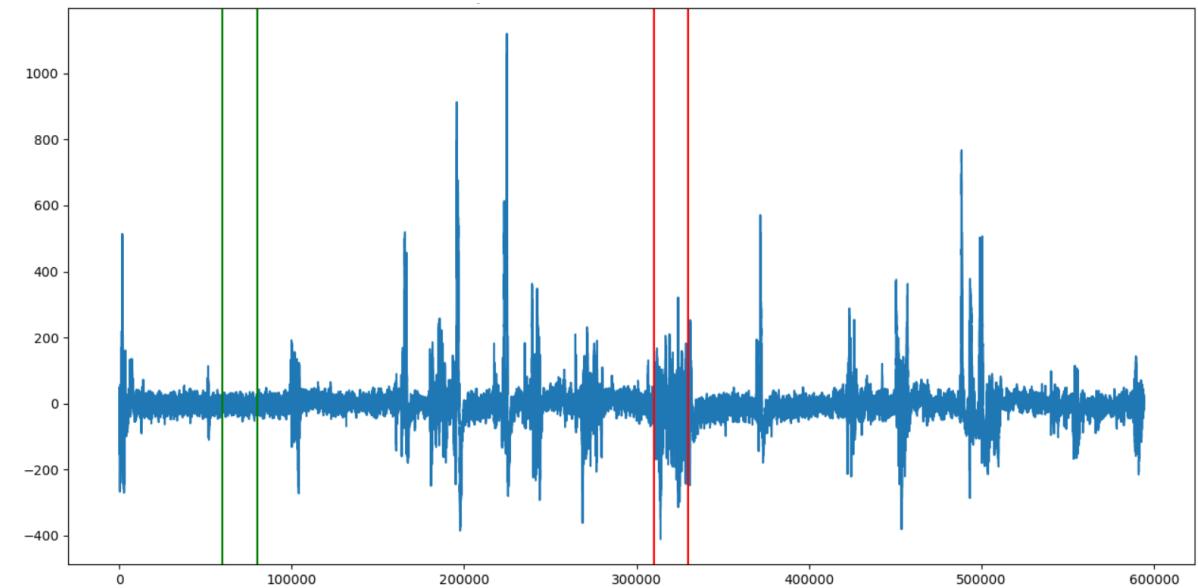
99% of all values are within 3 standard deviations of mean value

Step 1: Manually select good epoch indexes

For each subject, I plot the signal and manually choose indexes that correspond to a clean data segment.



Dataset#1 : Subject#2



Dataset#1 : Subject#3

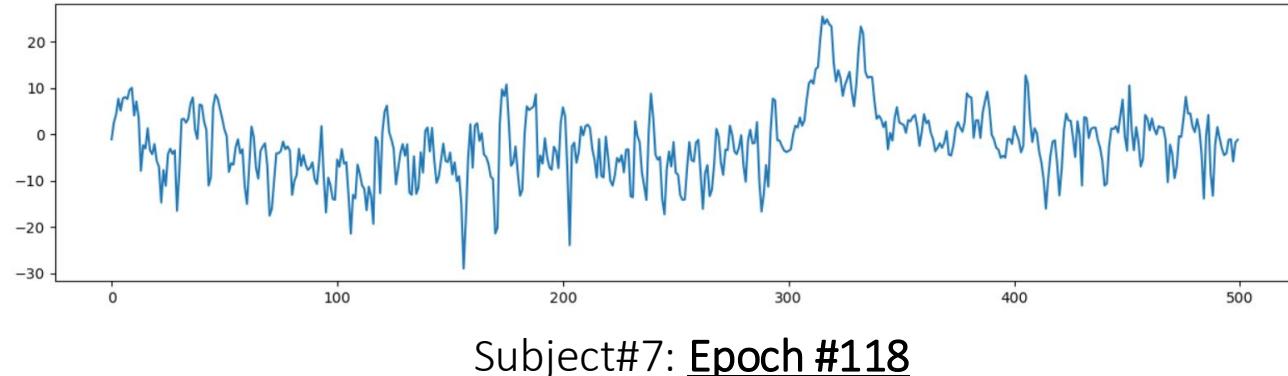
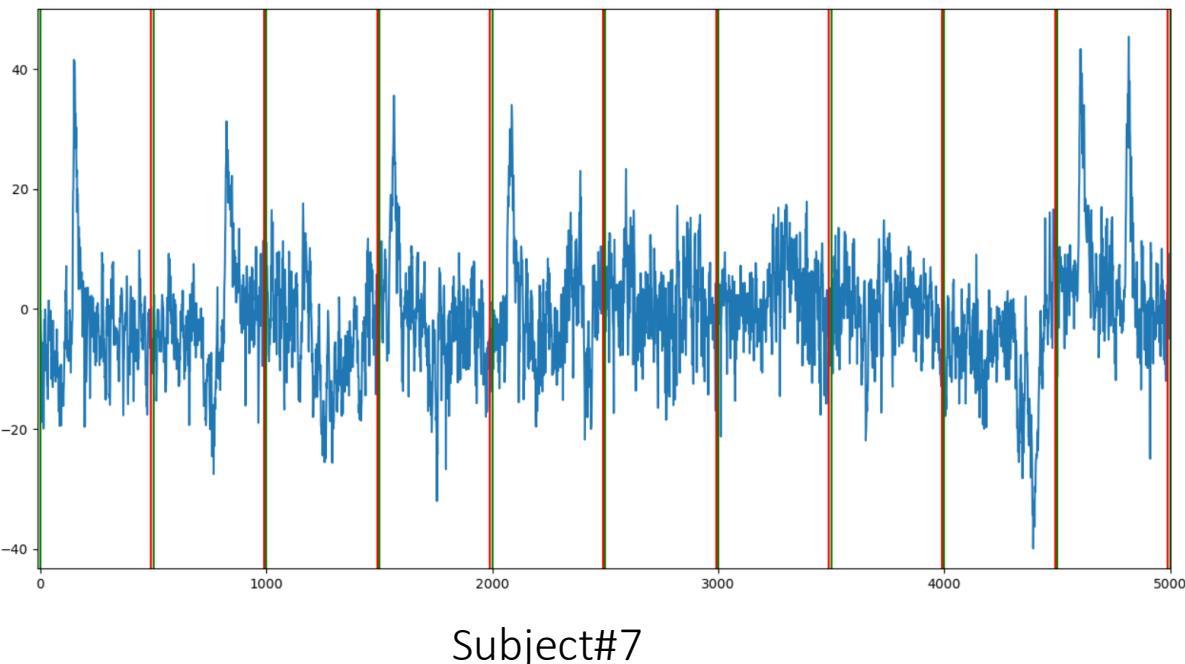
Green lines mark the start and end indexes of the selected good segment for that subject.

Step 2: Split into epochs

Split each subject's raw EEG signal into epochs.

In this run, each epoch contains 500 samples of raw EEG data.

- At 256 Hz, that is about 1.95 s per epoch ($500 / 256$).
- Epoch length is a tunable parameter, so this value can be changed for other runs.



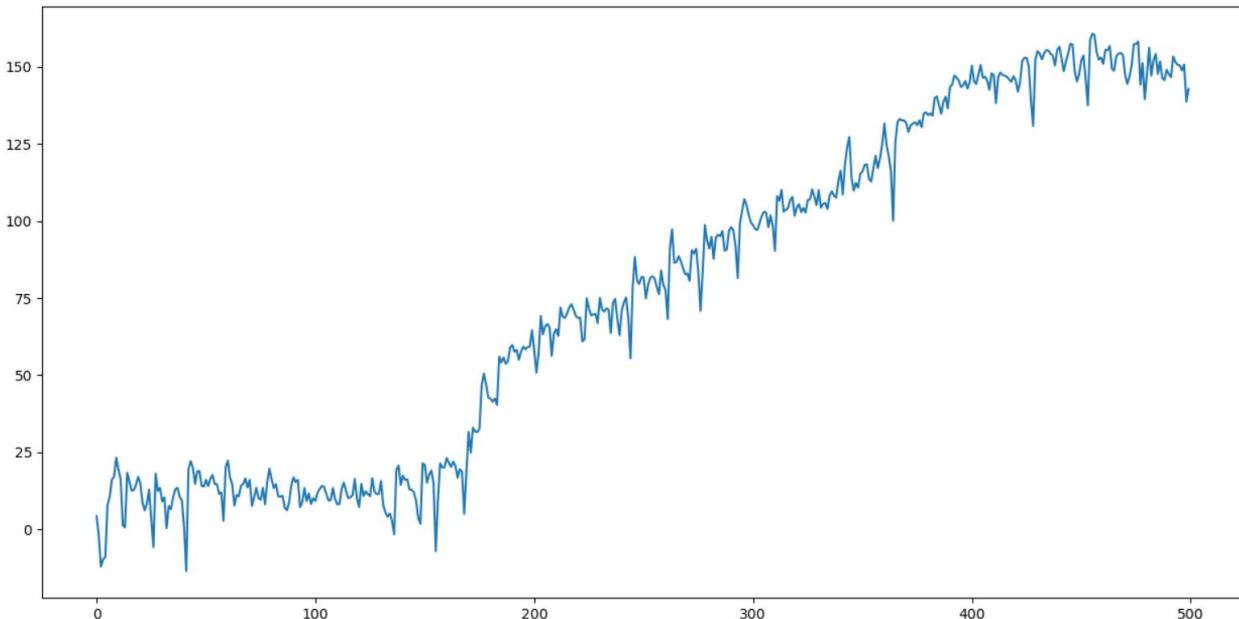
Step 3: Remove trend

For each epoch, first remove the linear trend.

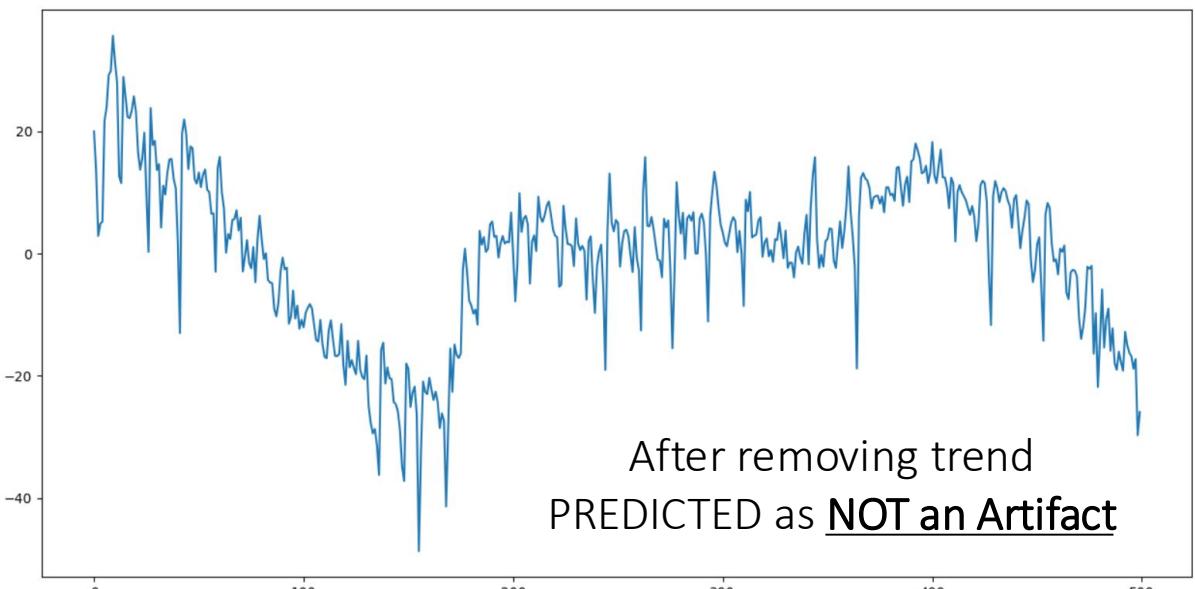
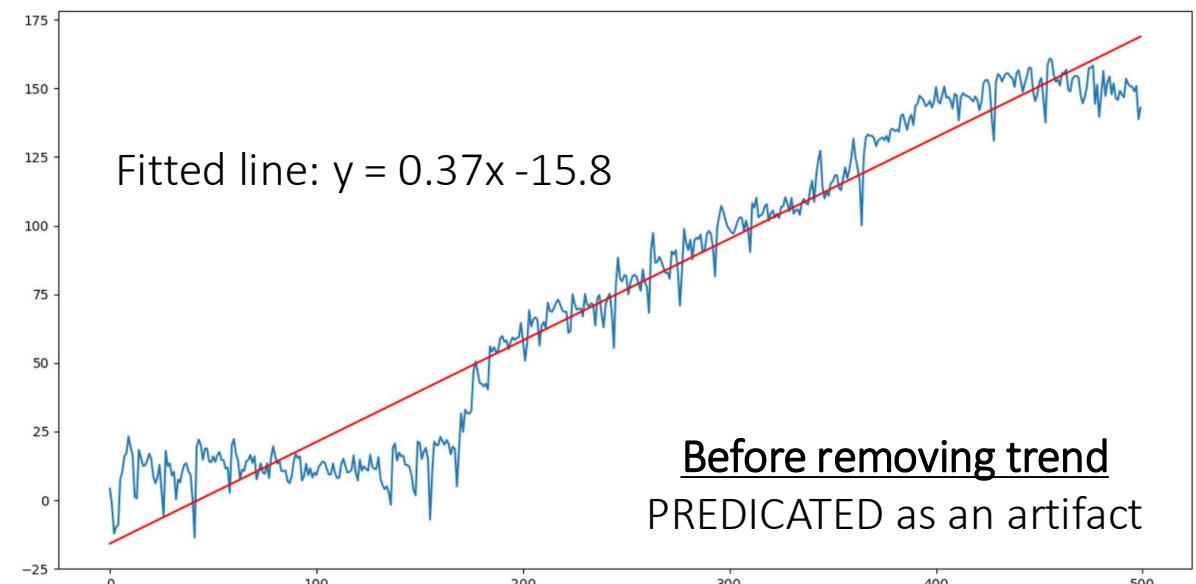
- Fit a least-squares regression line to the epoch:
 - $y = mx + b$
- Detrend by taking residuals for each sample:
 - residual = actual value - predicted value (from the fitted line)

Why:

- This removes slow drifts, so artifact detection focuses on abnormal fluctuations rather than baseline slope.



Step 3: Remove trend – visual example



Subject#7: Epoch #1010

Step 4: Compute artifact threshold

1) For one subject, compute the standard deviation of each epoch in the manually selected good segment.

2) From those epoch std values, compute:

- meanOfStds
- stdOfStds

```
01 meanOfSTD = {float} 11.3  
01 numOfDeviations = {int} 4  
01 stdOfSTD = {float} 3.4  
01 threshold = {float} 24.9
```

3) Set the subject-specific threshold:

- threshold = meanOfStds + 3 * stdOfStds

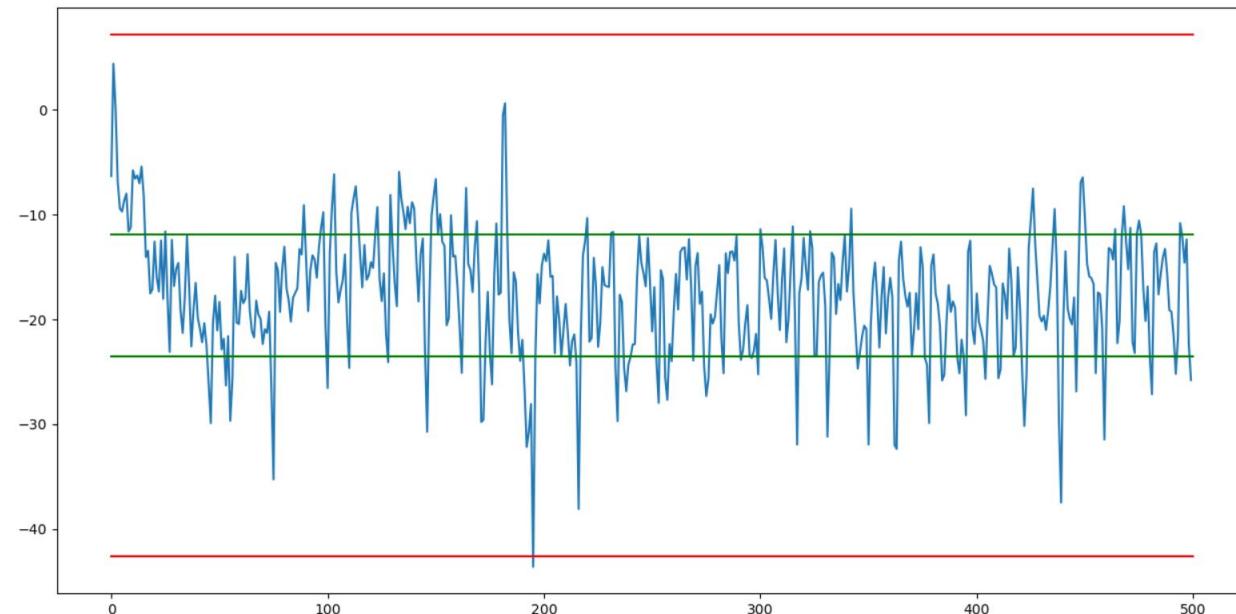
Example in code (here, k = 4 for number of deviations)

4) Mark epochs with std above this threshold as artifact candidates (outliers).

5) Repeat steps 1-4 for each subject.

Step 5: Threshold check

- 1) Compute the standard deviation of the epoch.
- 2) Compare it to the threshold:
 - If $\text{epoch_std} > \text{threshold} \rightarrow \text{artifact candidate}$
 - Otherwise $\rightarrow \text{keep as clean epoch}$



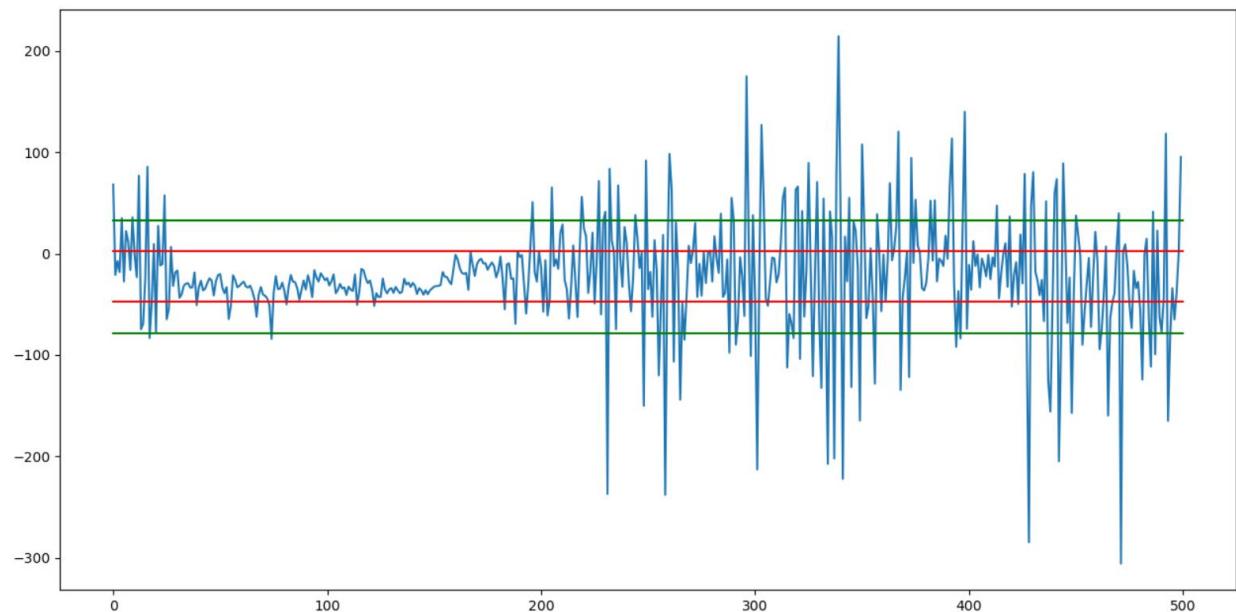
Subject#7: Epoch #1

Green lines: epoch standard deviations

Red lines: threshold

If green is above red \rightarrow artifact candidate

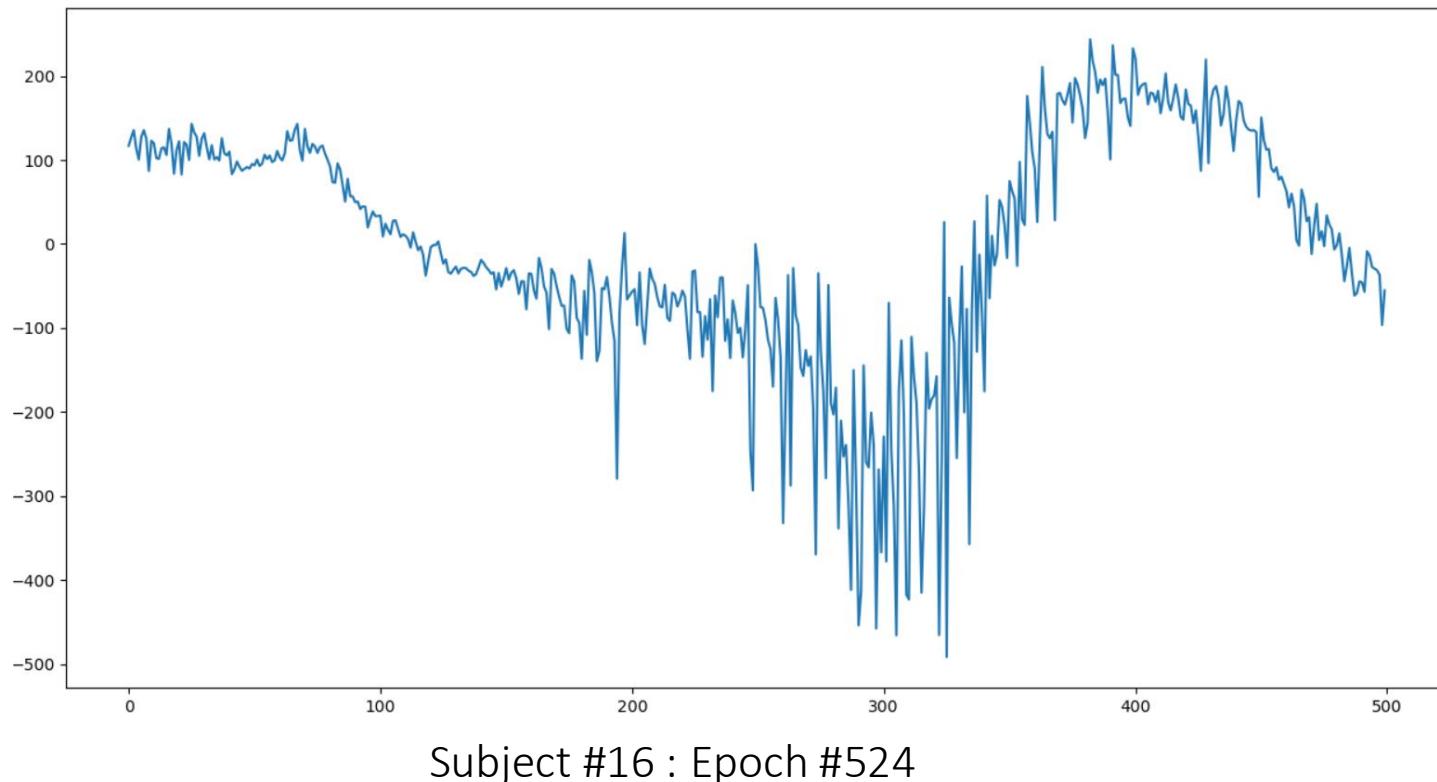
If green is below red \rightarrow likely clean



Subject#7: Epoch #58

Step 6: Amplitude check

- 1) Set maximumValue from plotted EEG signals (manual cutoff for implausible amplitudes).
- 2) For each epoch, compute $\max(\text{abs}(\text{epoch}))$.
- 3) If $\max(\text{abs}(\text{epoch})) > \underline{\text{maximumValue}}$ -> artifact candidate.



Summary: Artifact Removal Algorithm

1) Select clean reference segment (manual)

- For each subject, plot EEG and mark a clean segment.

2) Split signal into epochs

- Segment each subject's EEG into epochs (500 samples per epoch in this run).

3) Detrend each epoch

- Fit $y = mx + b$, then use residuals (actual - predicted).

4) Compute subject-specific threshold

- From clean-segment epochs:
 - $\text{threshold} = \text{meanOfStds} + 3 * \text{stdOfStds}$

5) Std-based artifact check

- If $\text{epoch_std} > \text{threshold} \rightarrow \text{artifact candidate.}$

6) Amplitude-based artifact check

- If $\text{max}(\text{abs}(\text{epoch})) > \text{maximumValue} \rightarrow \text{artifact candidate.}$