BCA CAPSTONE PROJECT (Review I)

AN APPROACH FOR BRAIN COMPUTER INTERFACE USING HYBRID FEATURE EXTRACTION ALGORITHM

Submitted to the Presidency University, Bengaluru in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Computer Applications(BCA)

Project Team No : 83

Name	Roll Number
MEGHANA REDDY	20231BCD0097
MOHAMMAD SHAZIL	20231BCD0087
SAHIL ZEESHAN KHAN	20231BCD0104
SYED SIRAJ US SAQLAYN	20231BCD0095

Under the supervision of
ARUN KUMAR S
Designation, Department
School
SCHOOL OF INFORMATION SCIENCE

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

- ALgorthim we use in this topic:

BSS (BRAIN SOURCE SEPARATION (BSS)

COMMON SPATIAL PATTERN (CSP)

BSS (Brain Source Separation (BSS)

WHAT IS BSS?

BRAIN SOURCE SEPARATION IS A TECHNIQUE USED TO DECOMPOSE MIXED EEG SIGNALS INTO THEIR UNDERLYING SOURCE SIGNALS.

IT AIMS TO SEPARATE OVERLAPPING BRAIN ACTIVITIES BY IDENTIFYING INDEPENDENT BRAIN SOURCES.

IT OFTEN USES STATISTICAL METHODS TO ISOLATE SOURCES THAT ARE SPATIALLY AND TEMPORALLY DISTINCT, WHICH IS ESSENTIAL FOR IMPROVING SIGNAL CLARITY AND REDUCING NOISE.

Common Spatial Pattern (CSP)

WHAT IS CSP?

THE COMMON SPATIAL PATTERN ALGORITHM IS WIDELY USED FOR FEATURE EXTRACTION IN BCI, PARTICULARLY IN MOTOR IMAGERY (MI) TASKS. IT ENHANCES THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CLASSES (E.G., IMAGINING LEFT-HAND MOVEMENT VS. RIGHT-HAND MOVEMENT) BY FINDING SPATIAL FILTERS THAT MAXIMIZE THE VARIANCE BETWEEN DIFFERENT CLASSES.

Content

- Introduction to Brain-Computer Interfaces (BCIs)Literature Survey
- Hybrid Feature Extraction Algorithms
- Implementation and Future DirectionsGithub Link

Problem Statement

Introduction to Brain-Computer Interfaces (BCIs)

Brain-Computer Interfaces (BCIs) have emerged as a promising technology for enabling direct communication between the human brain and external devices, especially for individuals with motor disabilities or other neurological impairments. Despite significant advancements, one of the major challenges in BCI systems is the accurate and efficient extraction of meaningful brain signals from complex and noisy EEG data. This is particularly problematic in real-time applications, where the system must quickly interpret brain activity to control devices such as prosthetics, communication aids, or computer interfaces.

Problem Statement

Hybrid Feature Extraction Algorithms

In Brain-Computer Interface (BCI) systems, effective and accurate feature extraction from EEG signals is critical for translating brain activity into meaningful commands for controlling external devices. However, EEG signals are often noisy, suffer from artifacts, and contain overlapping information from different brain regions, making it challenging to extract distinct features that can reliably differentiate between different mental states or intentions.

Problem Statement

Implementation and Future Directions

Despite significant advancements in Brain-Computer Interface (BCI) technologies, several challenges remain in their real-world implementation. These challenges include issues like limited accuracy, real-time signal processing, user adaptability, and robustness in dynamic environments. Current systems often face difficulty in handling noisy EEG signals, individual differences in brain activity, and the complexity of real-time data analysis, all of which limit the widespread adoption and effectiveness of BCIs in practical applications.

UNDERSTANDING FEATURE EXTRACTION

TYPES OF FEATURES IN BCIS

- In Brain- Computer Interfaces (BCIs), features can be divided into time- domain, frequency- domain, and spatial- domain features. Each type highlights different aspects of the brain signal for more accurate analysis.

DEFINITION AND PURPOSE

- Feature extraction involves identifying and capturing the essential patterns from raw data, transforming them into usable information. Its purpose is to improve analysis and simplify data interpretation.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Brain-Computer Interface (BCI) technology has the potential to transform the way humans interact with machines, especially for individuals with disabilities or those requiring assistive technologies. However, the effectiveness and reliability of BCI systems heavily depend on the quality of feature extraction from EEG signals. Despite advancements in methods like Common Spatial Pattern (CSP) and Brain Source Separation (BSS), challenges such as noisy signals, artifacts, and individual variability still hinder the real-world performance of BCIs.


Thank
You!