

GRAZ BCI 2024 Workshop

Riemannian decoding

Summary



What is the riemannian manifold ?



What are the advantages ?



Common usage

Riemannian manifold

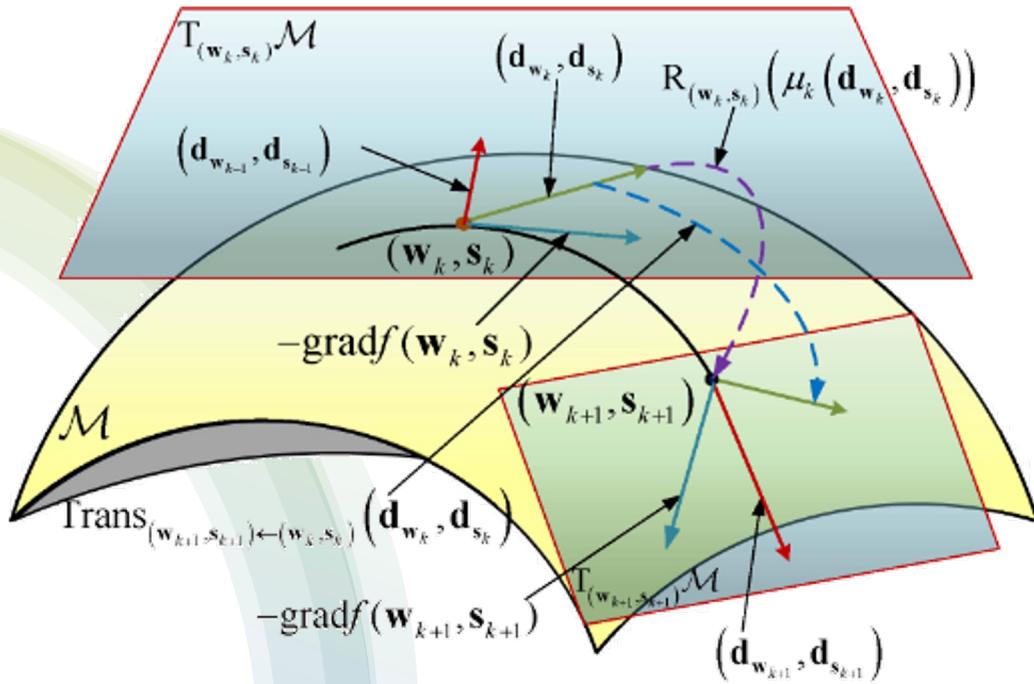
Riemannian manifold

- SPD : symmetric positive definite

Definition 1.1. A matrix $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ is deemed Symmetric Positive Definite (SPD) if it holds that $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^T$ and $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} > 0$ for all non-zero vectors $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. The eigenvalues of such a matrix \mathbf{A} , denoted by $\lambda(\mathbf{A})$, are guaranteed to be positive.

Riemannian manifold

Geometric plan of tangent plan, riemannian manifold and geodesic



Equation to go from manifold to tangent space

$$\log(\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{U} \text{diag}(\log(\lambda_1), \dots, \log(\lambda_n)) \mathbf{U}^T$$

Equation to go from tangent space to manifold

$$\exp(\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{U} \text{diag}(\exp(\lambda_1), \dots, \exp(\lambda_n)) \mathbf{U}^T,$$

Affine invariant metric

$$\delta_A(P_1, P_2) = \left\| \text{Log}(P_1^{-1/2} P_2 P_1^{-1/2}) \right\|_F$$

Log-euclidian metric

$$\delta_L(P_1, P_2) = \| \text{Log}(P_1) - \text{Log}(P_2) \|_F$$

The advantages

The advantages

Reduces noises

Retrieves high statistical information

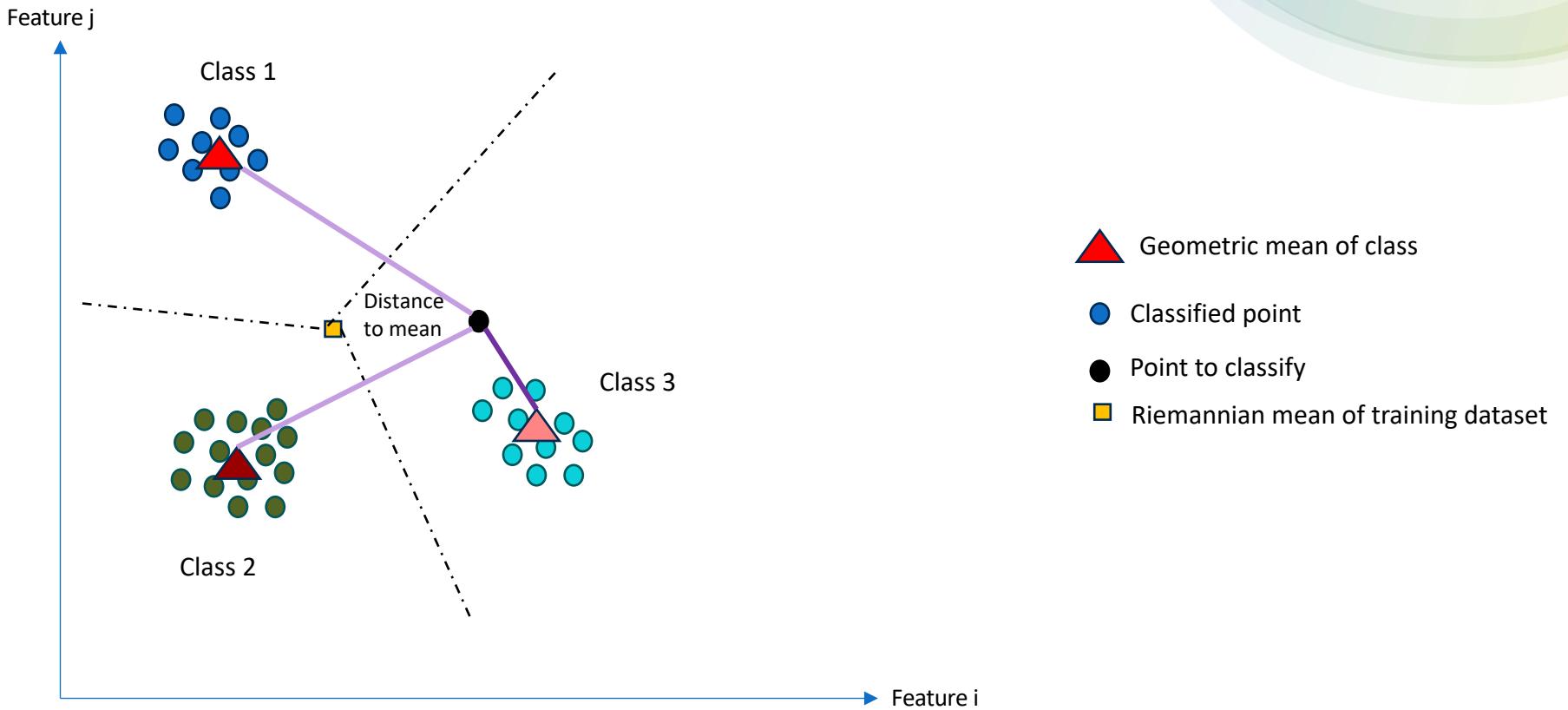
Helps to extract new features, to create Riemannian classifiers or to perform transfer learning

Improved accuracy classification in a lot of competitions and different paradigms

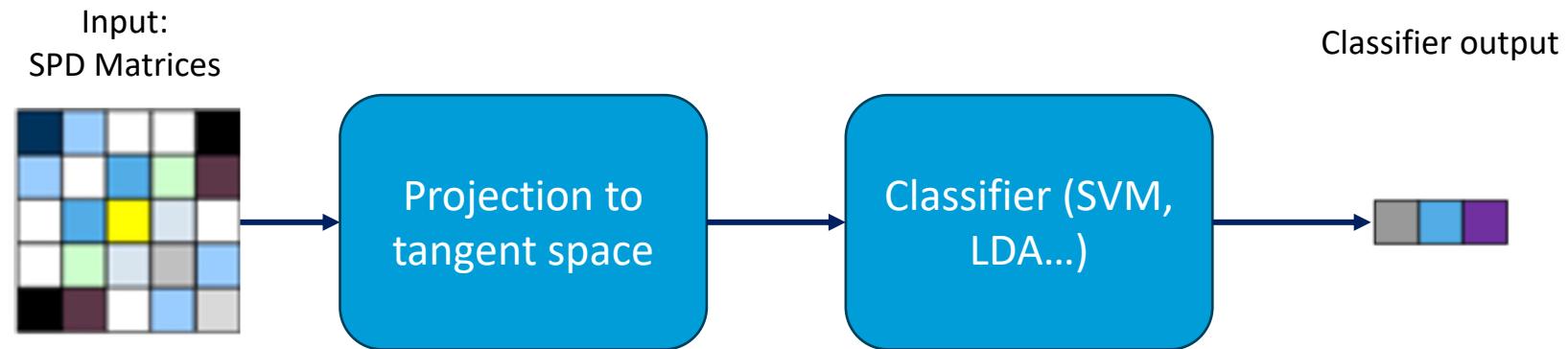
Contains information of power spectrum and how components vary together over time (useful for connectivity)

Common Riemannian usage

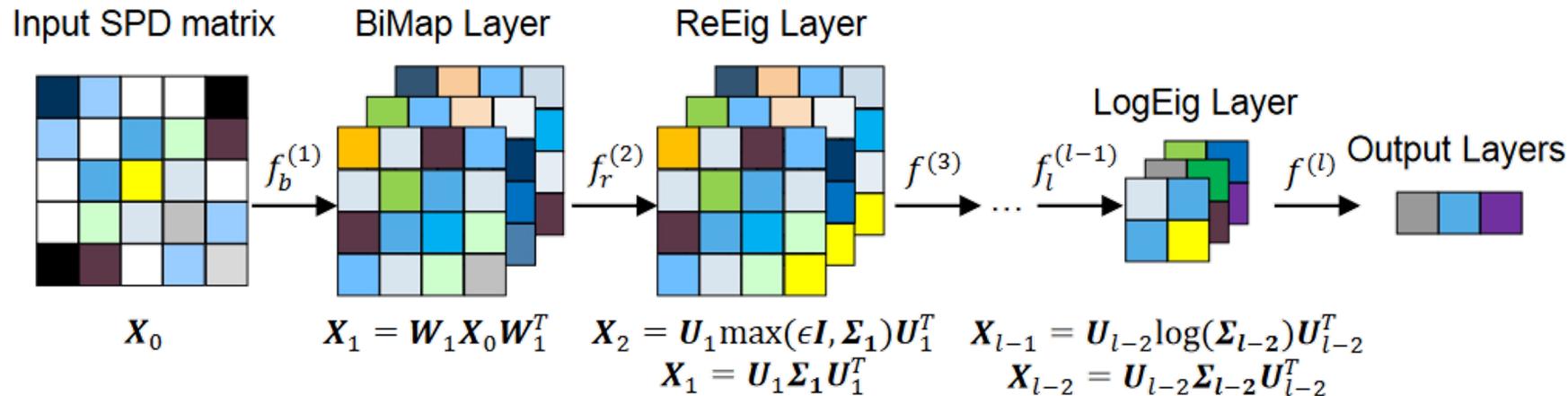
Minimum Distance to Mean



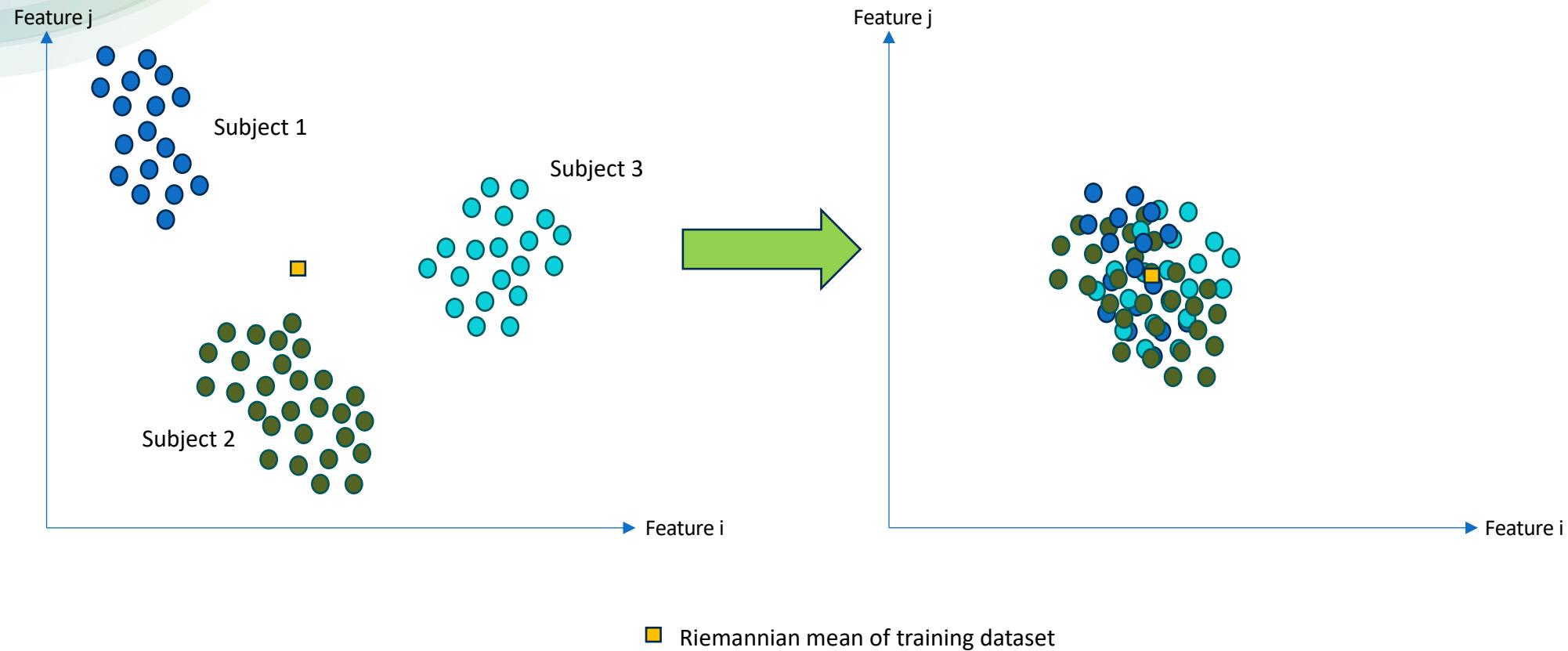
Riemannian space + Tangent space + classifier



SPDNet

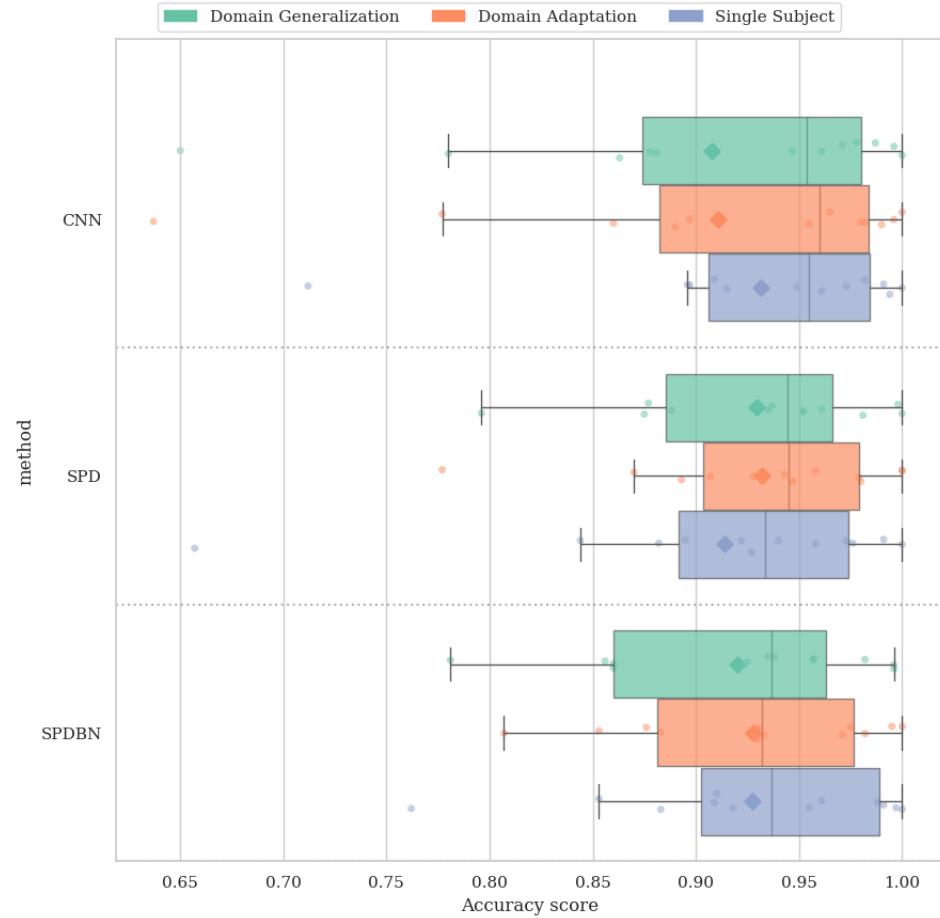


Spatial recentering



Results

- 2 SPDNet and a CNN on a BurstCVEP dataset (12 participants)
- 3 different method
- Recentered data
- ~ 93% accuracy
- Riemannian DeepLearning algorithms seems more consistent than CNN





Thanks for listening !