

Neural Networks & Fuzzy Logic - BITS F312

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Introduction

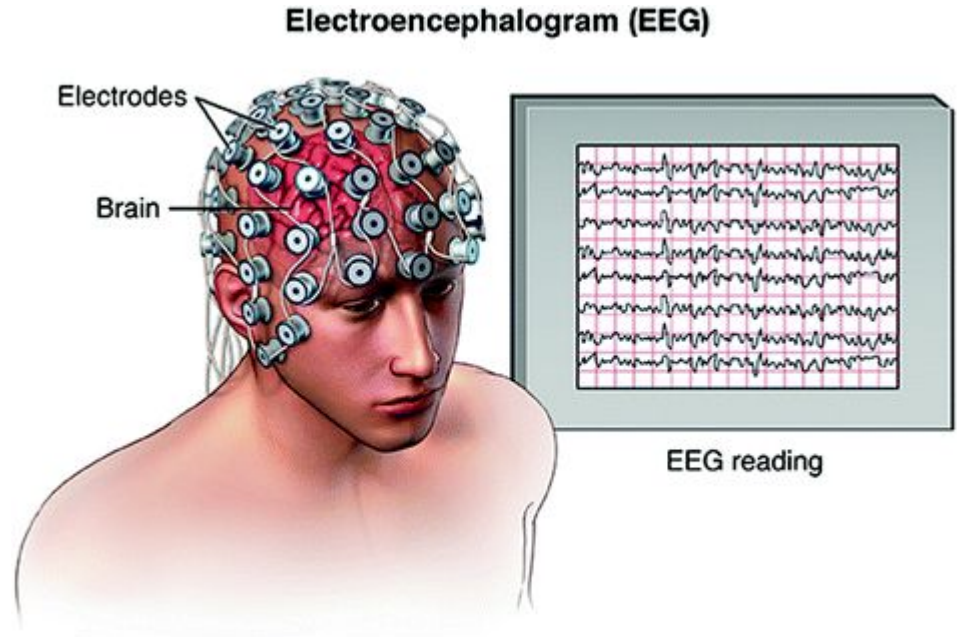


- Title : Deep Learning EEG Response Representation for Brain Computer Interface
- Authors: LIU Jingwei, CHENG Yin, ZHANG Weidong
- Implemented Neural Networks to classify different imagined motor tasks

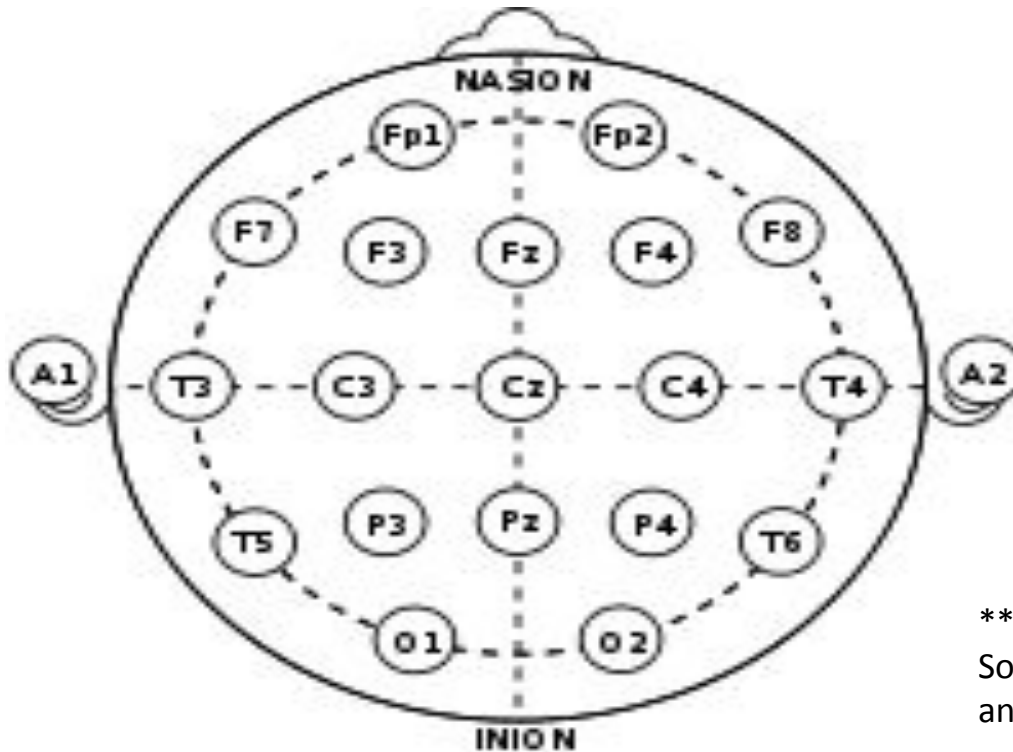
Electroencephalography (EEG)



- Research indicates that it is primarily the synchronized activity of **pyramidal neurons** in cortical brain regions which can be measured from the outside
- Applied first to humans in the 1920s by German neurologist **Hans Berger**



Electrode placement



** as per International Federation of Societies for Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology

The subject was asked to do the following movements, and the corresponding EEG signals of the subject was recorded

- (i) Imagined left hand backward movement (Fig.(a))
- (ii) Imagined left hand forward movement (Fig.(b))
- (iii) Imagined right hand backward movement (Fig.(c))
- (iv) Imagined right hand forward movement (Fig.(d))



(a) Task 1.



(b) Task 2.



(c) Task 3.



(d) Task 4.

Comparison among tasks



- The feature values are non-negative since they are processed by ReLUs, the brighter squares indicates higher value of activation.
- The extracted features are different between diverse tasks, but they are much alike within the same task even for different random trials.

Same



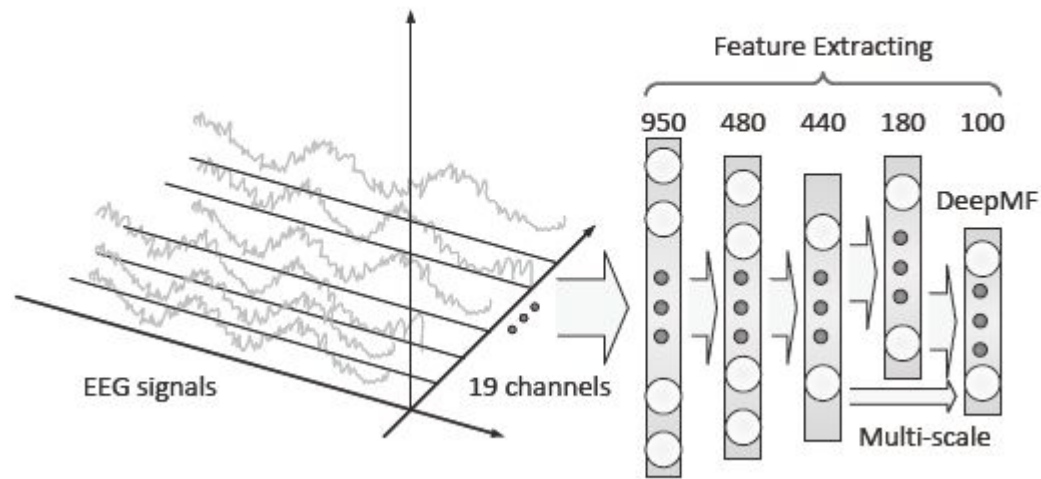
(a) Both dissimilar random trails for task1.

different



(b) Random trails for task3 and task4.

- Time series signals are extracted from previously mentioned 19 channels and forwarded to ConvNets in this fashion.



Data Extraction



- Data taken from <https://sites.google.com/site/projectbci/>
- Data is in .csv format containing signals from 19 electrodes
- Each csv contains signals for a particular action among the following:
 - Imagined left hand backward movement
 - Imagined left hand forward movement
 - Imagined right hand backward movement
 - Imagined right hand forward movement
- The columns in csv correspond to electrodes FP1, FP2, F3, F4, C3, C4, P3, P4, O1, O2, F7, F8, T3, T4, T5, T6, Fz, Cz, and Pz respectively.

Pre-Processing



Mainly consists two steps

Scaling



Single trial extraction

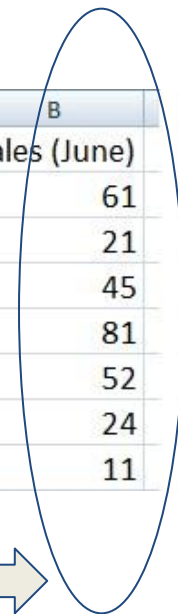


Scaling



- Samples from each column were normalized as z-scores

	A		A	B		A	B
1	Region		Sales (May)	Sales (June)		Sales (July)	Sales (August)
2	East		45	61		24	44
3	West		21	21		55	21
4	North		25	45		31	38
5	South		52	81		71	91
6	MidWest		22	52		6	14
7	Far Off		54	24		12	41
8	Central		62	11		51	3



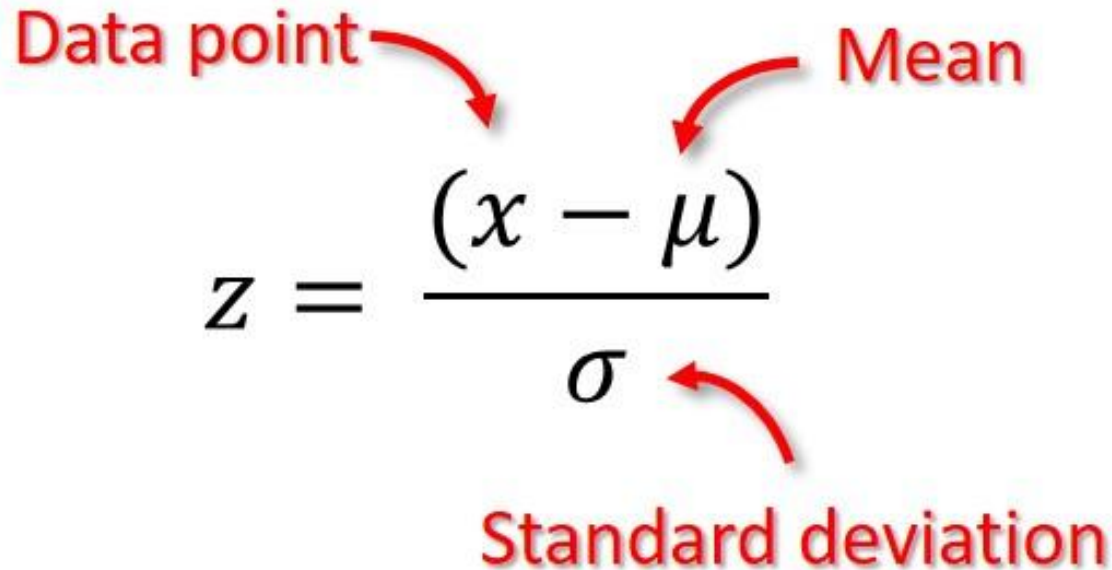
z-score

Data point

Mean

$$z = \frac{(x - \mu)}{\sigma}$$

Standard deviation

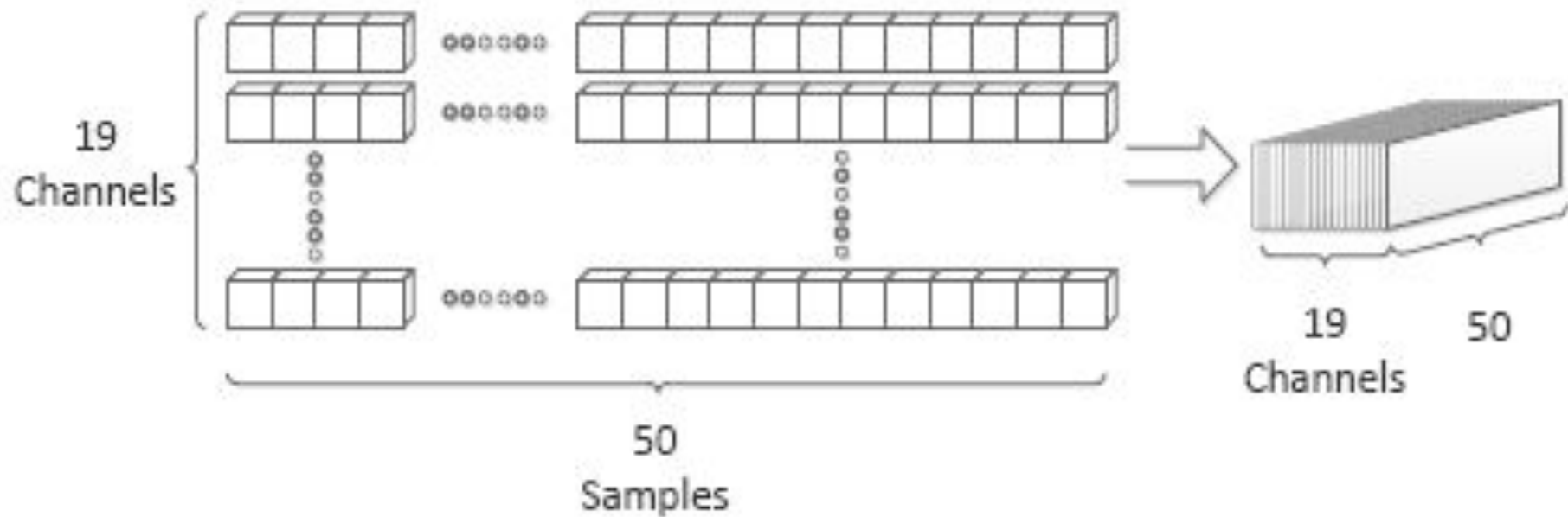


The diagram shows the z-score formula with three red arrows. One arrow points from the text 'Data point' to the variable 'x' in the numerator. Another arrow points from the text 'Mean' to the variable 'μ' in the numerator. A third arrow points from the text 'Standard deviation' to the variable 'σ' in the denominator.

Single trial extraction



- In .csv files each column represents a channel whereas row represents a single trail point
- 50 such single trail points are bundled together to form a trial
- We bundled 5 trials as a minibatch for input, and one epoch stands for input the whole training dataset for a round



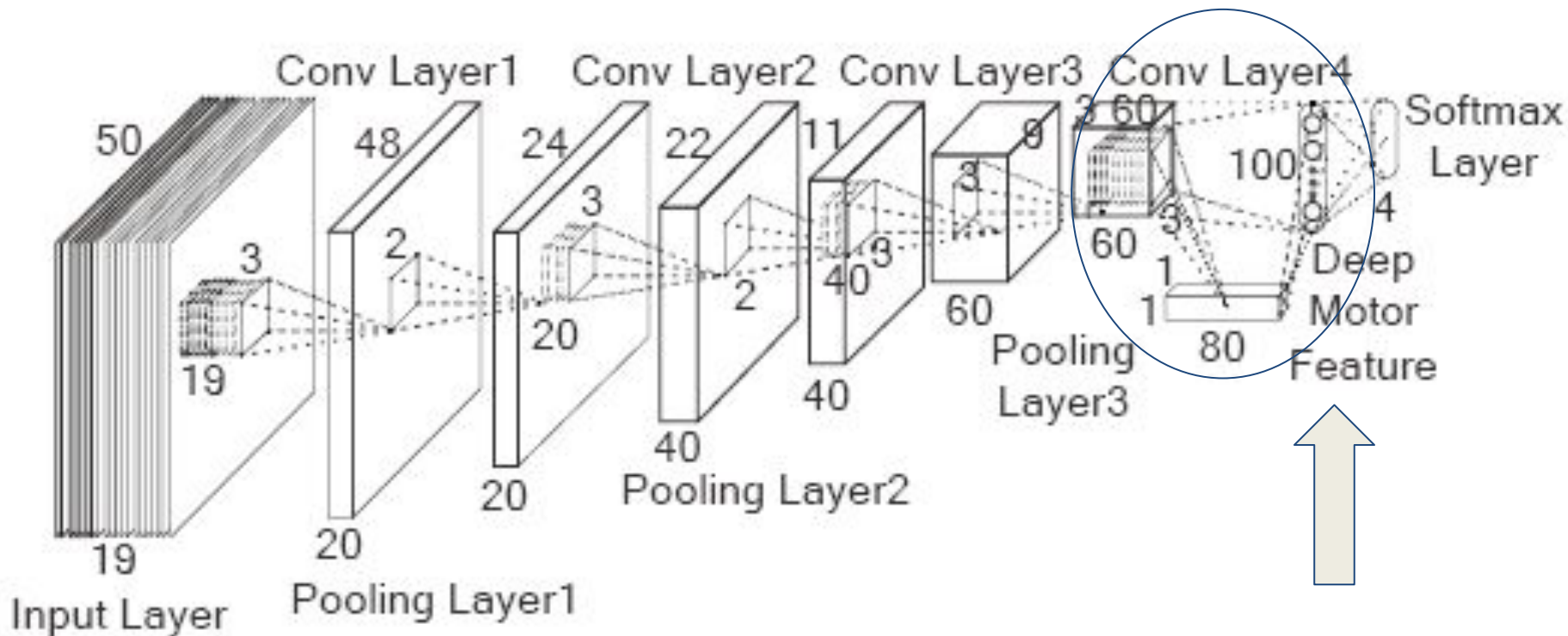
Model Architecture



Project consists of 3 CNN models

1. Multi scale CNN
2. Single scale CNN
3. Shallow CNN

Multi-scale CNN



- The DeepMF layer is fully connected to both the 3rd pooling layer and 4th convolutional layer.
- The ConvNets will be able to learn the multi-scale features through this double fully connected structure
- This is crucial to learn more effective features since this design provides different scales of receptive fields to the last softmax layer for identification.

configuration

Layer	Layer type	Kernel shape	Output shape
0	Input	-	[5, 19, 1, 50]
1	Convolutional	[20, 19, 1, 3]	[5, 20, 1, 48]
2	Pooling	[1, 2]	[5, 20, 1, 24]
3	Convolutional	[40, 20, 1, 3]	[5, 40, 1, 22]
4	Pooling	[1, 2]	[5, 40, 1, 11]
5	Convolutional	[60, 40, 1, 3]	[5, 60, 1, 9]
6	Pooling	[1, 3]	[5, 60, 1, 3]
7	Convolutional	[80, 60, 1, 3]	[100, 80, 1, 1]
8	DeepMF	-	[100]
9	Softmax	-	[4]

Activation functions, weights & loss functions



- It is mentioned in paper to use Relu and tanh activation functions alternatively
- Initialized biases to be 0
- Weights at each layer with commonly used heuristic: glorot uniform
- The loss is computed through stochastic gradient descent(SGD) algorithm

Glorot uniform function and pooling

- Weights are initialized with the following:

$$W_{ij} \sim U \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right]$$

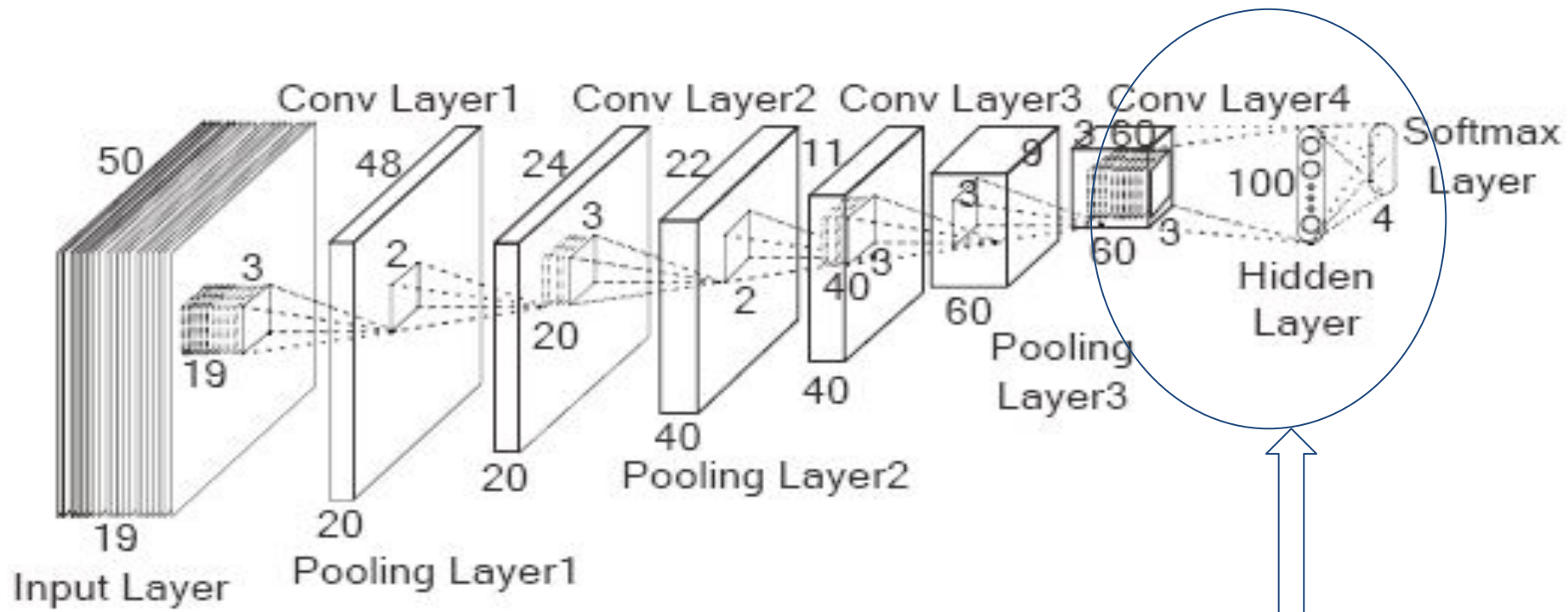
- where $U [-a, a]$ is the uniform distribution in the interval $(-a, a)$ and n is the size of previous layer.
- Used max pool layers for pooling

$$y_{j,k}^i = \max_{0 \leq m, n \leq s} \{ x_{j \cdot s + m, k \cdot s + n}^i \}$$

Single scale CNN



- Everything is same as multi-scale CNN except at DeepMF layer
- Here, output of the third layer is directly connected to hidden layer(DeepMF).
- In this case, the single stage will not be able to provide the diverse scales of receptive fields to the softmax classifier behind.
- This configuration will reduce the ability of networks to learn more effective features through the information that skips the layer.



Single-scale CNN architecture

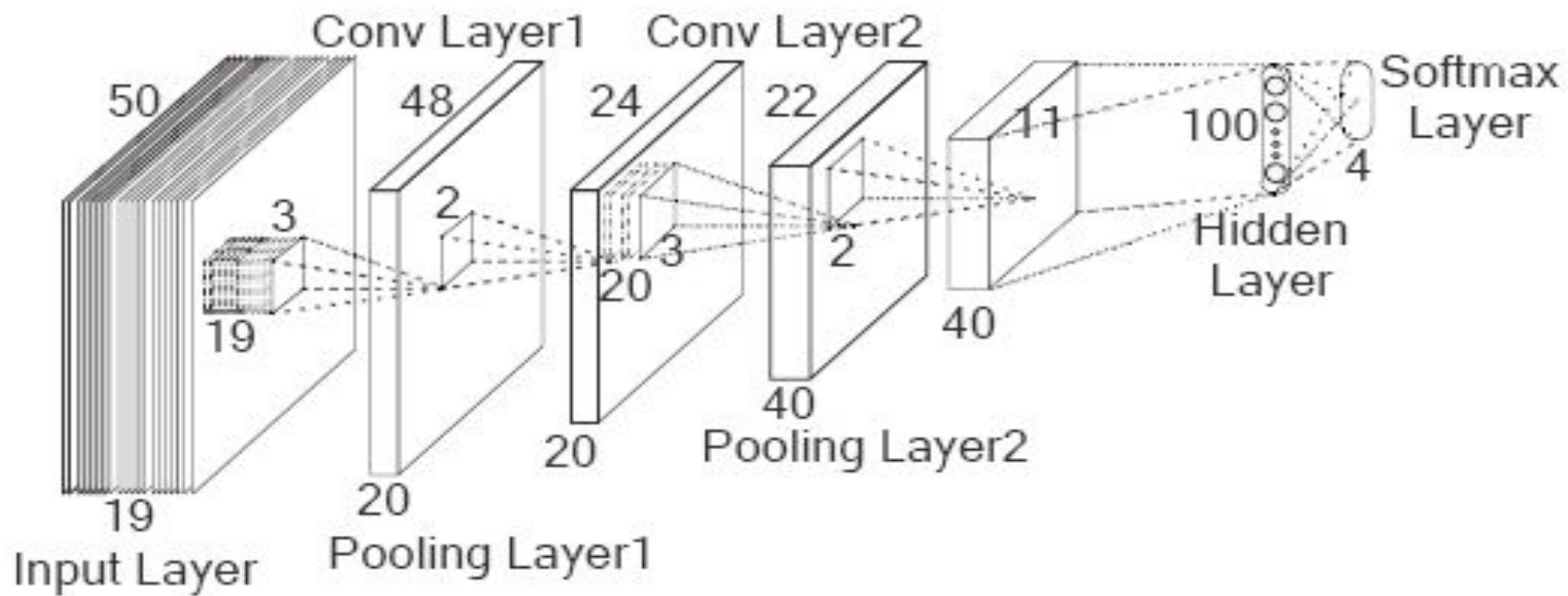
Table 2: Configuration of single-scale deep CNNs

Layer	Layer type	Kernel shape	Output shape
0	Input	-	[5, 19, 1, 50]
1	Convolutional	[20, 19, 1, 3]	[5, 20, 1, 48]
2	Pooling	[1, 2]	[5, 20, 1, 24]
3	Convolutional	[40, 20, 1, 3]	[5, 40, 1, 22]
4	Pooling	[1, 2]	[5, 40, 1, 11]
5	Convolutional	[60, 40, 1, 3]	[5, 60, 1, 9]
6	Pooling	[1, 3]	[5, 60, 1, 3]
7	Hidden	-	[100]
8	Softmax	-	[4]

Shallow CNN



- In the configuration of convolutional neural networks, the depth also play an important role in better accuracy performance
- We build a shallow CNN containing only two convolutional and pooling layers within network.



Shallow CNN architecture

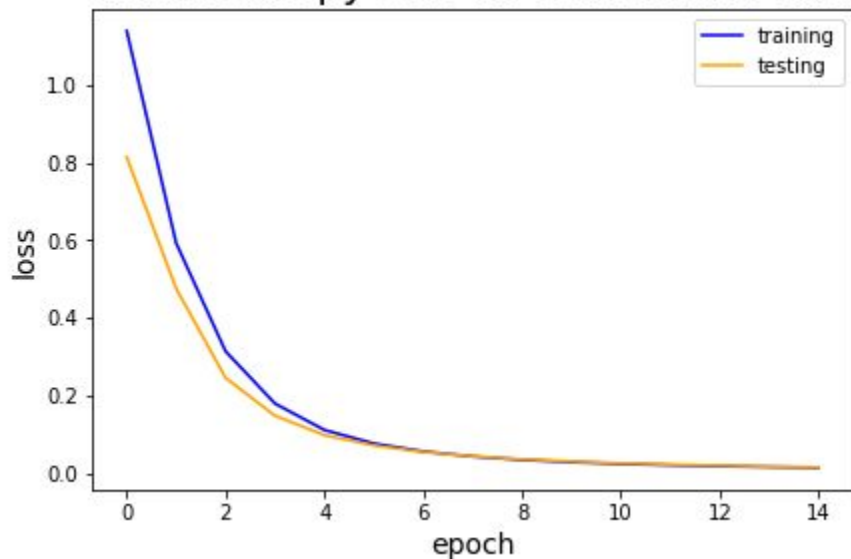
Layer	Layer type	Kernel shape	Output shape
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3.	Convolutional	[40, 20, 1, 3]	[5, 40, 1, 22]
4.	Pooling	[1, 2]	[5, 40, 1, 11]
5.	Hidden	-----	[100]
6.	Softmax	-----	[4]

Observations

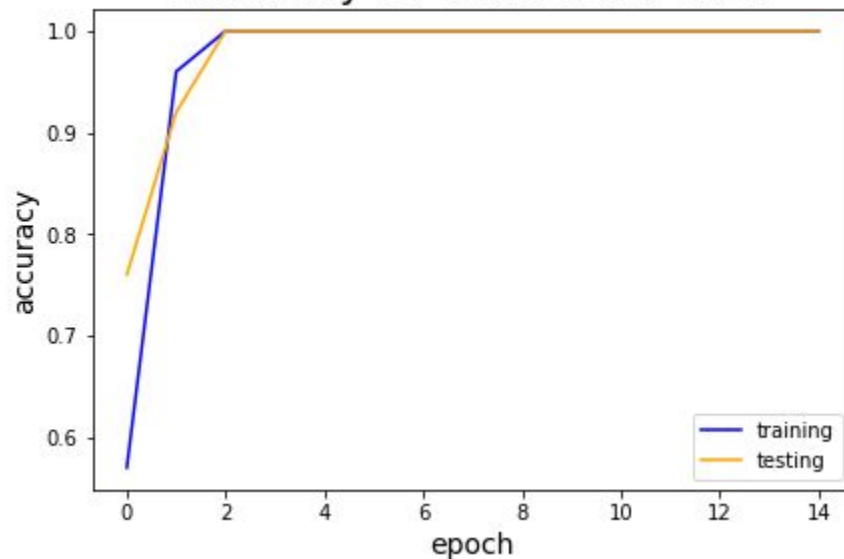


- Cross entropy loss and accuracy are plotted from model history

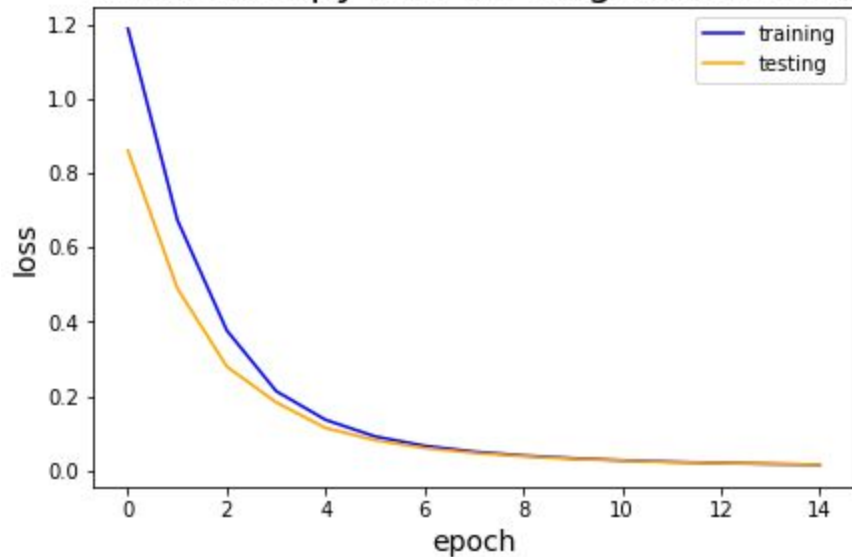
Cross entropy loss for multi-scale CNN



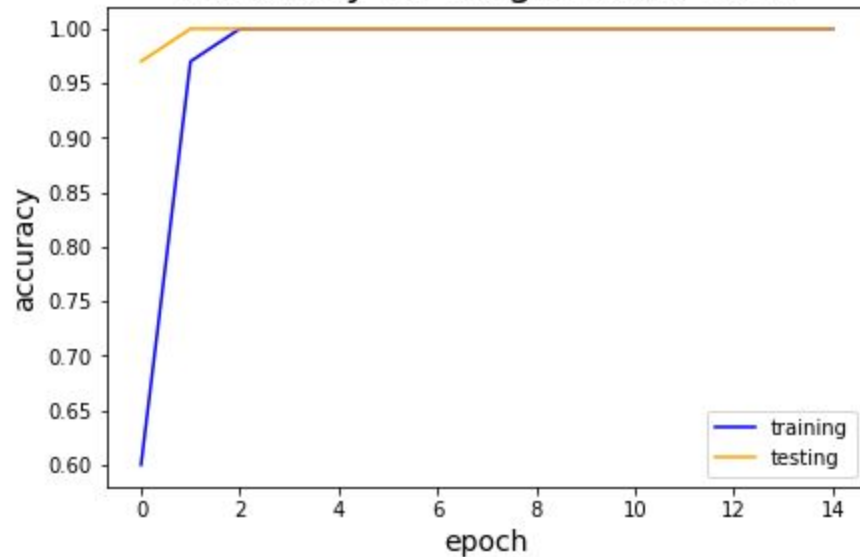
Accuracy for multi-scale CNN



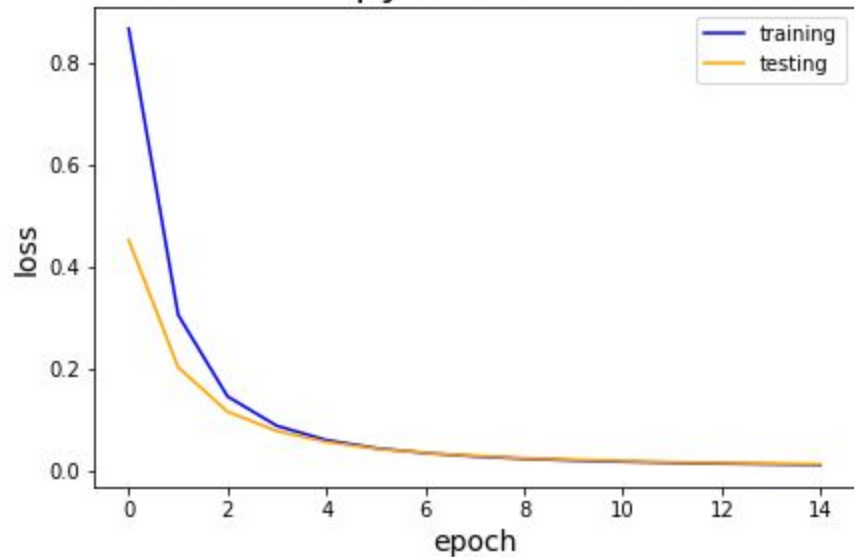
Cross entropy loss for single-scale CNN



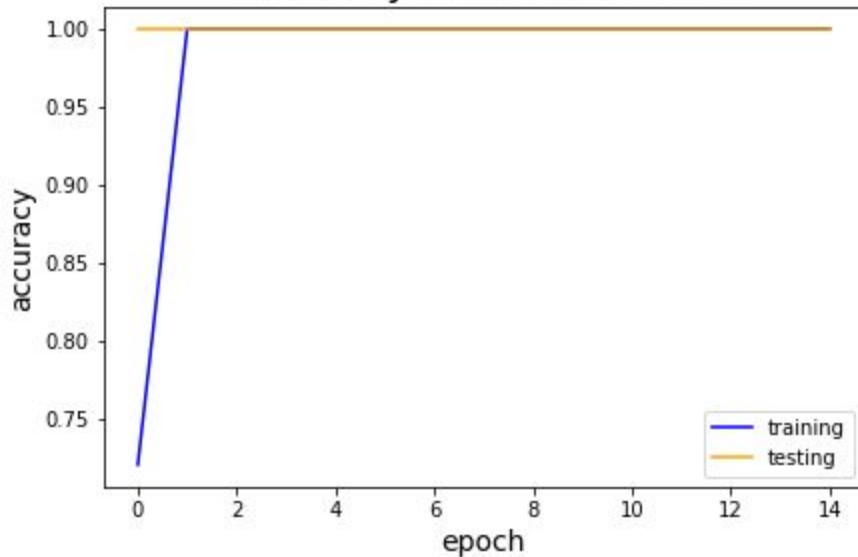
Accuracy for single-scale CNN



Cross entropy loss for shallow CNN



Accuracy for shallow CNN



	Multi Scale CNN	Single Scale CNN	Shallow CNN
Epochs to reach maximum accuracy	3	3	2
Time taken to reach maximum accuracy	5 ms/step	3.923 ms/step	2.817 ms/step
Trainable parameters	51,844	29,364	48,104

Epoch 2/15

5/100 [>.....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.5575 - accuracy: 1.0000Time elapsed: 1.51547

multi-scale

Epoch 2/15

5/100 [>.....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.7635 - accuracy: 1.0000Time elapsed: 1.484162

single-scale

Epoch 2/15

5/100 [>.....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3607 - accuracy: 1.0000Time elapsed: 1.206473

shallow

Git documentation



- Entire code is uploaded to GitHub.
- https://github.com/piratlasaikiran/EEG_for_BCI
- Follow the instructions given in the repository to run the Jupyter notebooks from your local machine.



**Thank you for
your attention!**

Any Questions?

