

Channel Selection Methods Evaluation for EEG Motor Imagery Classification with Neural Network Architectures for Evidence of a Global Channel Set

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Introduction

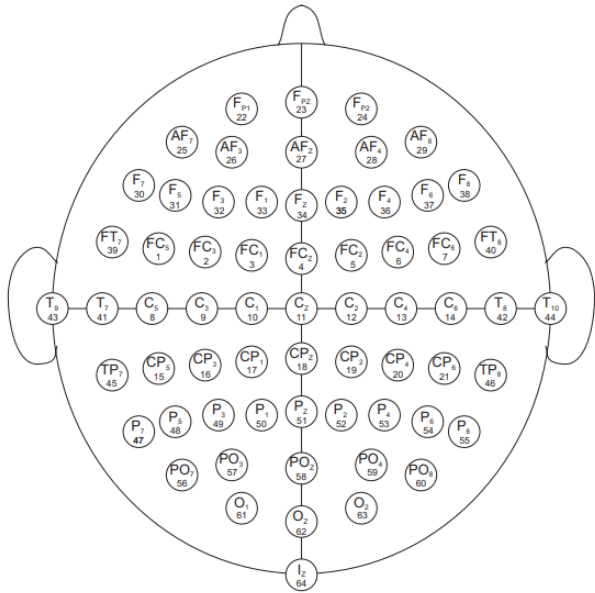
Methods

- Referred Dataset and Pre-processing
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State of the art

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- Filtering techniques
 - Correlation criteria
 - Chi-squared
- Wrapper techniques
 - Sequential feature selection
 - Plus-L-Minus-R

Contribution

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- Evaluate different techniques
 - Method providing higher accuracy.
 - Channel set commonalities between methods.
- Finding a global channel set to avoid the use of channel selection methods and reduce the number of electrode channels used during experimentation.

Referred Dataset and Pre-processing

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‘EEG Motor Movement/Imagery Dataset’^{1 2}

- 64-channel EEG, 109 subjects, 1500 recordings
- Chose Task 2 (open/close fist) out of 4

Pre-processing

- Bandpass 8 - 33 Hz order 4 Butterworth filter
- Data segmentation (Rest & Motion Imagery)
- Min-max normalization

¹G. Schalk, D. J. McFarland, T. Hinterberger, N. Birbaumer, and J. R. Wolpaw, “BCI2000: A general-purpose brain-computer interface (BCI) system,” IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering, vol. 51, no. 6, pp. 1034–1043, 2004.

²A. L. Goldberger, L. A. Amaral, L. Glass, J. M. Hausdorff, P. C. Ivanov, R. G. Mark, J. E. Mietus, G. B. Moody, C.-K. Peng, and H. E. Stanley, “Physiobank, PhysioToolkit, and PhysioNet,” Circulation, vol. 101, no. 23, 2000.

Sequential Selection

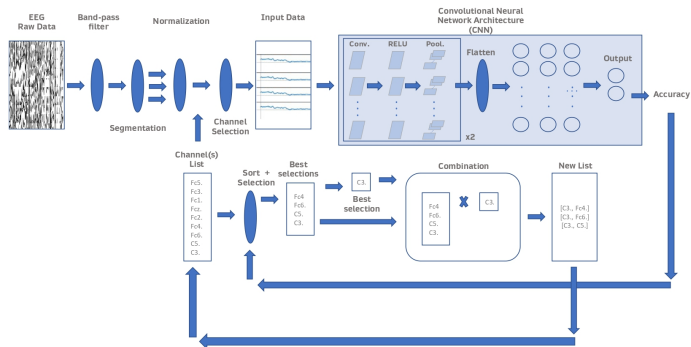


Figure 2: Overview of sequential selection algorithm on CNN classifier.

Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

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Technique for multivariate analysis

- Reduce data size in the form of feature selection
- Extract the most significant components for classification
- Use the significance acquired from said components to select the most significant channel

Method B4^{3 4}

- p components which represent λ_0 of the variance are selected
- $p = 6$ is selected to equal channel selection in sequential method
- Probabilistic PCA

³Jolliffe, I. T. (1972). Discarding Variables in a Principal Component Analysis. I: Artificial Data. Applied Statistics, 21(2), 160. doi:10.2307/2346488

⁴Jolliffe, I. T. (1973). Discarding Variables in a Principal Component Analysis. II: Real Data. Applied Statistics, 22(1), 21. doi:10.2307/2346300

Sequential Selection Accuracies

Table 1: Channels most commonly selected by the sequential selection algorithm for 1 channel.

MLP				CNN			
Channel	Instances	Percentage	Mean Accuracy	Channel	Instances	Percentage	Mean Accuracy
FC6	33	3.11%	70.37%	FC5	37	3.49%	77.78%
FC4	30	2.83%	79.63%	FCz	34	3.21%	79.37%
FCz	30	2.83%	76.39%	FC1	29	2.74%	83.33%
FC3	28	2.64%	75.00%	FC6	29	2.74%	66.67%
FC5	27	2.55%	73.33%	FC4	28	2.64%	68.25%
FT8	27	2.55%	68.52%	C3	26	2.45%	74.07%
FC1	26	2.45%	75.56%	C5	26	2.45%	71.43%
CP6	26	2.45%	73.61%	FC3	25	2.36%	74.07%
FC2	26	2.45%	69.84%	FC2	24	2.26%	73.02%
C5	25	2.36%	68.52%	C6	24	2.26%	71.11%

Sequential Selection Learning Curves

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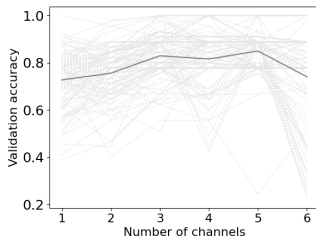
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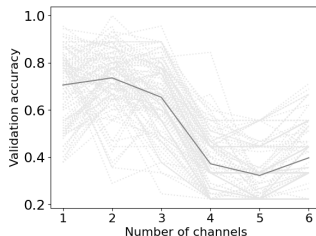
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(a) MLP Classifier



(b) CNN Classifier

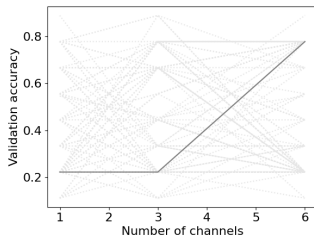
Figure 3: Learning curves of the classifiers through number of channels per subject. Line in bold reflects the mean of each number of channels. Individual results are the ones in grey.

PCA Accuracies

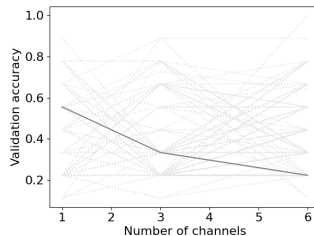
Table 2: Channels most commonly selected by the PCA algorithm for 1 channel.

MLP				CNN			
Channel	Instances	Percentage	Mean Accuracy	Channel	Instances	Percentage	Mean Accuracy
T9	28	2.64%	33.33%	T9	28	2.64%	22.22%
C6	11	1.04%	33.33%	C6	11	1.04%	77.78%
AF8	6	0.57%	55.56%	T8	6	0.57%	77.78%
T8	6	0.57%	55.56%	T10	6	0.57%	55.56%
T10	6	0.57%	22.22%	AF8	6	0.57%	22.22%
TP7	5	0.47%	66.67%	TP7	5	0.47%	44.44%
TP8	4	0.38%	44.44%	AF7	4	0.38%	66.67%
P7	4	0.38%	11.11%	F7	4	0.38%	44.44%
F7	4	0.38%	11.11%	TP8	4	0.38%	33.33%
AF7	4	0.38%	11.11%	P7	4	0.38%	22.22%

PCA Learning Curves



(a) MLP Classifier



(b) CNN Classifier

Figure 4: Learning curve of the classifiers through number of channels per subject. Line in bold reflects the mean of each number of channels.

Sequential Selection Spatial Distribution

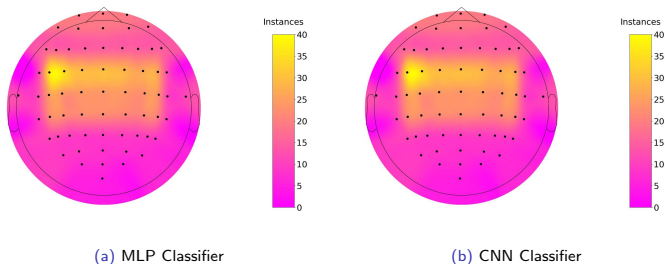


Figure 5: Spatial maps of the number of instances in which channels appear as most significant in the dataset according to the sequential selection algorithm.

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- Sequential Selection yielded higher accuracies than PCA, although they tended downwards as channels increased
- PCA technique selected in a higher rate channels in temporal zone, while Sequential Selection technique in frontal-central channels
- It is not possible to state that a global, optimal channel set for MI classification exists

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Thank you!

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