

EEG-Based Vigilance Analysis

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- 1 Introduction**
- 2 Methodology**
- 3 Experiments**
- 4 Engineering Project**



- 1 Introduction**
- 2 Methodology
- 3 Experiments
- 4 Engineering Project

- **What are EEG signals**
- **What is vigilance**
- **The purpose of the research**
- **What methods are adopted**



EEG is the abbreviation of Eelectroencephalography (脑电图).



What is Vigilance

Vigilance (警觉度), or sustained attention, refers to the ability of observers to maintain their focus of attention and to remain alert to stimulus for prolonged periods of time.



High Vigilance



Low Vigilance

The Purpose of Vigilance Analysis



During our daily lives, for many human machine interaction systems, the operators should retain vigilant above a constant level to keep working safely. We need an effective method to measure the current vigilance level of the operator.



An EEG Based Assistant Driving System Developed by DaimlerChrysler Company



We adopt an intra-discipline methodology combining

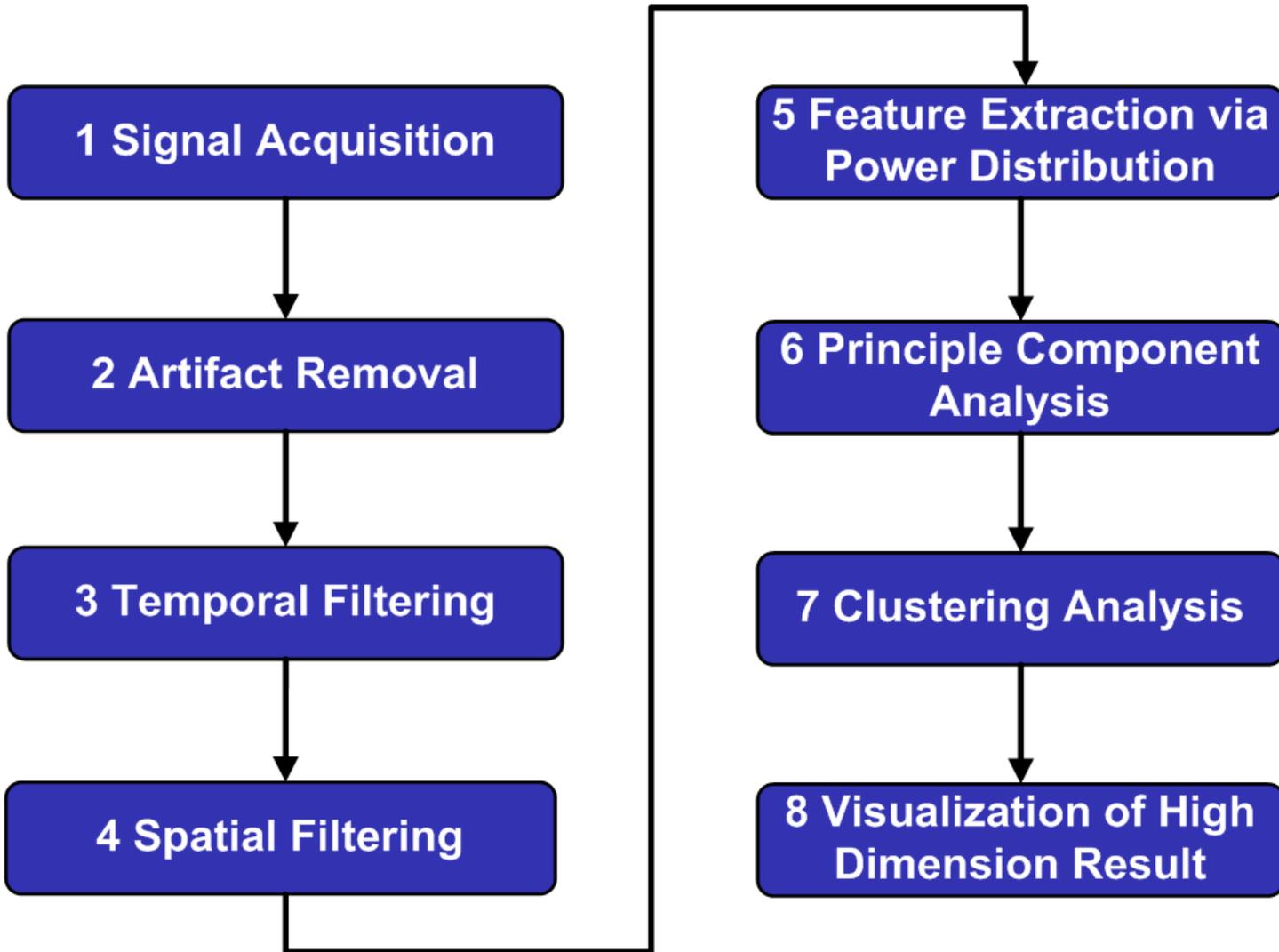
- **Signal Processing**
- **Statistical Learning**
- **Data Mining**
- **Visualization**



- 1 Introduction
 - 2 Methodology**
 - 3 Experiments
 - 4 Engineering Project
- Overview of the framework
 - Step-by-step introduction



Overview of Our Analysis Framework



Signal Acquisition





Artifact (Noise) includes

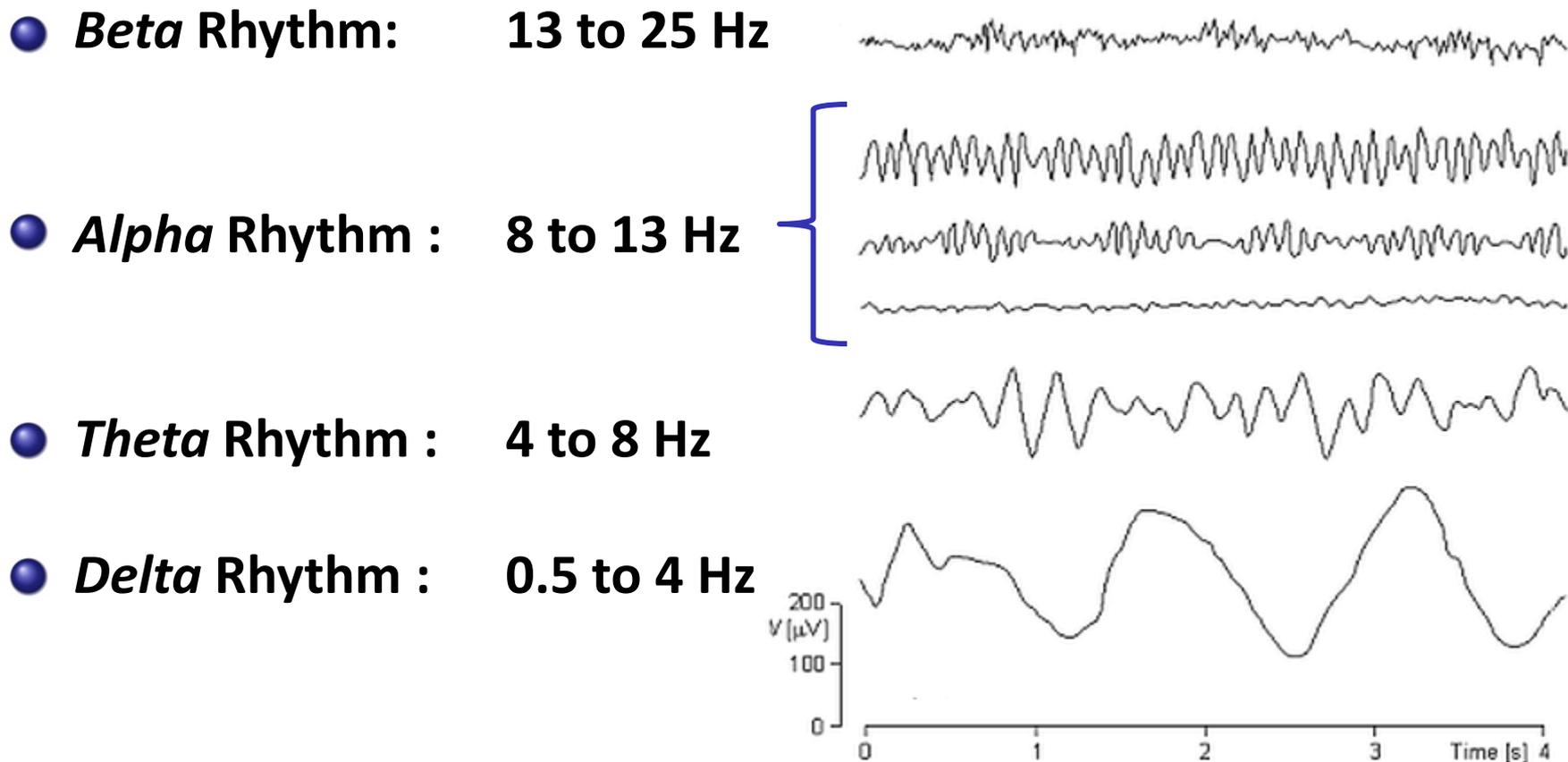
- Electromyography (EMG) Signals (肌肉电信号)
- Electrooculography (EOG) Signals (眼球电信号)
- Electrocardiography (ECG) Signals (心电信号)
- 50Hz Alternating Current Interference



Temporal Filtering

- Signal Acquisition
- Artifact Removal
- Temporal Filtering**
- Spatial Filtering
- Feature Extraction
- PCA
- Clustering Analysis
- Vis. of High Dim. Result

Frequency Band of EEG is less than 30Hz.





From awake to sleep, EEG energy around 13Hz (between α and β rhythm) will gradually decrease, meanwhile EEG energy around 4Hz (between δ and θ rhythm) will gradually increase.

Frequency Band of *Sleeping-Related* EEG is less than 20 Hz. According to *Nyquist Sampling Theory*, a Low-Pass Filter of 40Hz could be used.



Spatial Filtering

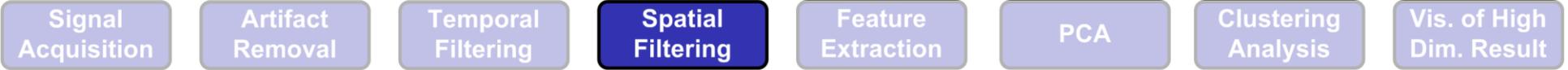


We use a 66-channel (66-electrode) sampling device. Each channel (electrode) is located at a unique position on the scalp. After *Spatial Filtering*:

- The number of channels is significantly reduced.
- Information *not* related to the vigilance is filtered.



Spatial Filtering – Common Spatial Pattern

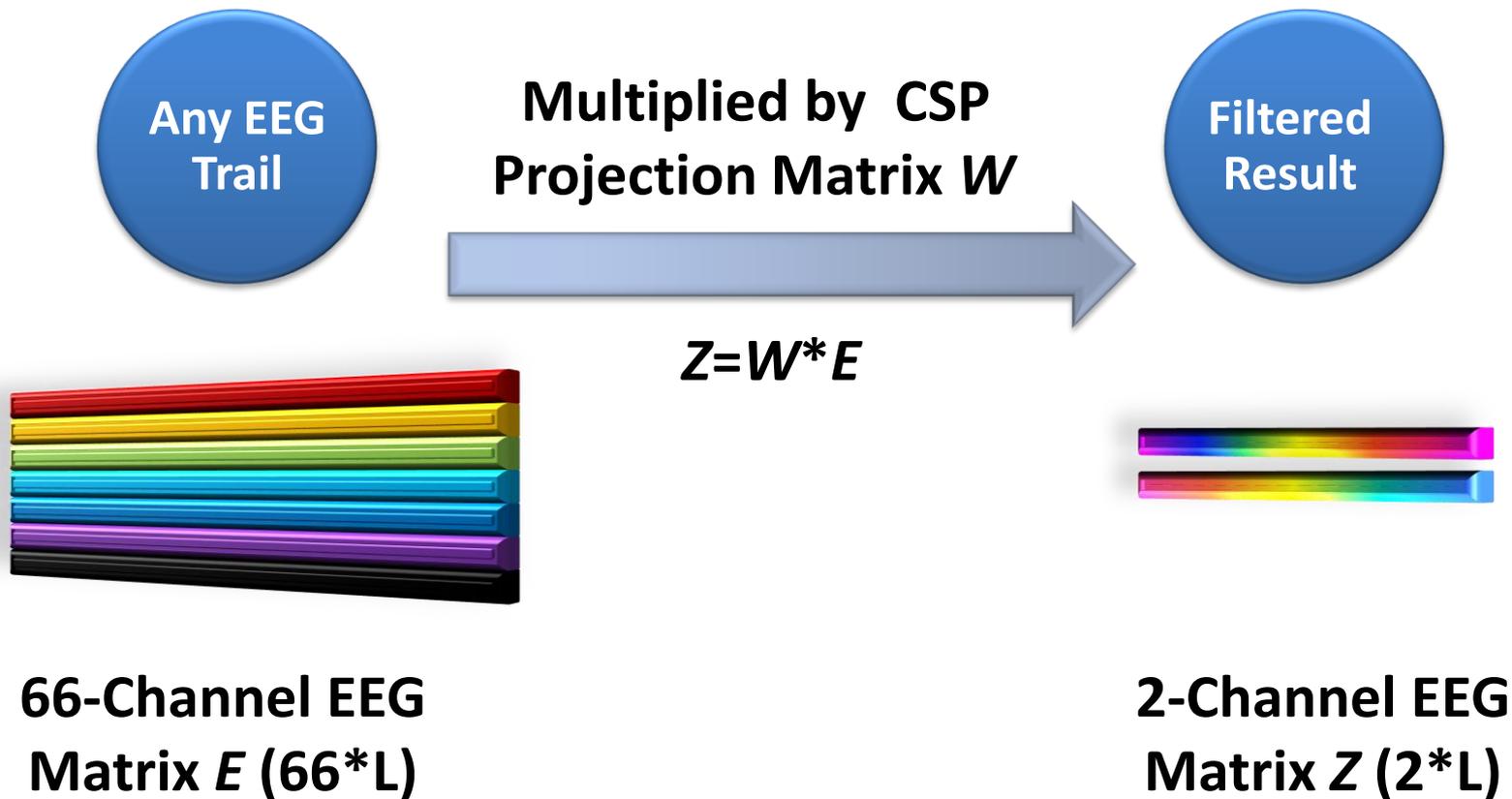


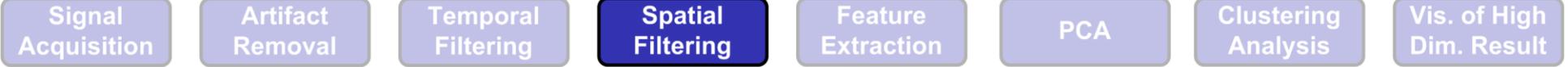
We use the *Common Spatial Pattern (CSP)* technique to achieve Spatial Filtering. In math, it simultaneously diagonalizes two covariance matrices.



CSP Analyzing Phase

- Signal Acquisition
- Artifact Removal
- Temporal Filtering
- Spatial Filtering**
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After Spatial Filtering:

- **The number of channels is significantly reduced.**
- **Information *not* related to the vigilance is filtered.**



Feature Extraction

Signal Acquisition

Artifact Removal

Temporal Filtering

Spatial Filtering

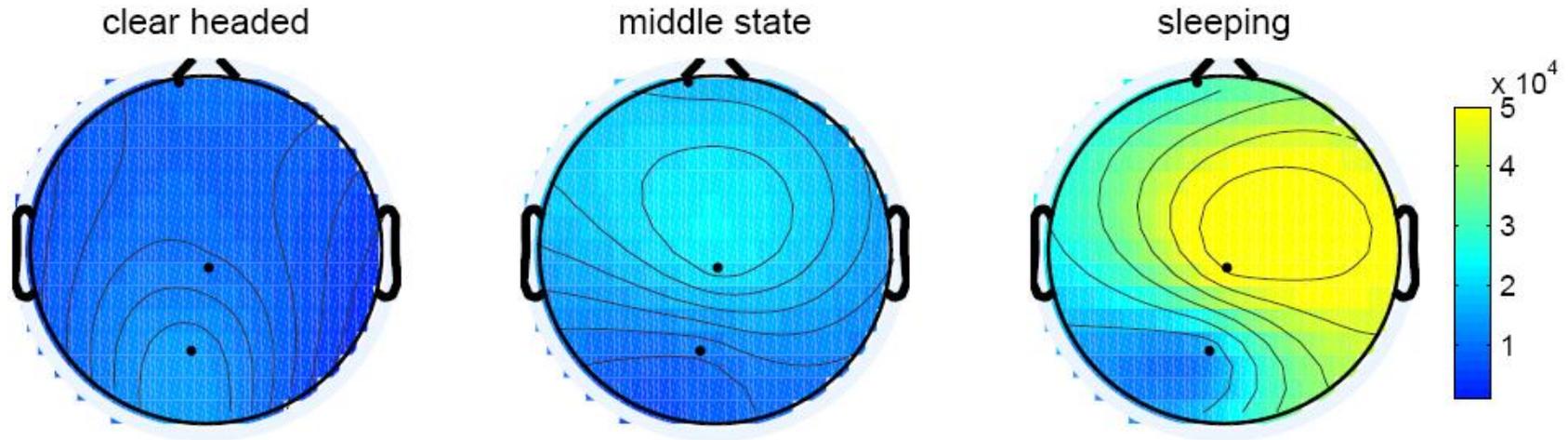
Feature Extraction

PCA

Clustering Analysis

Vis. of High Dim. Result

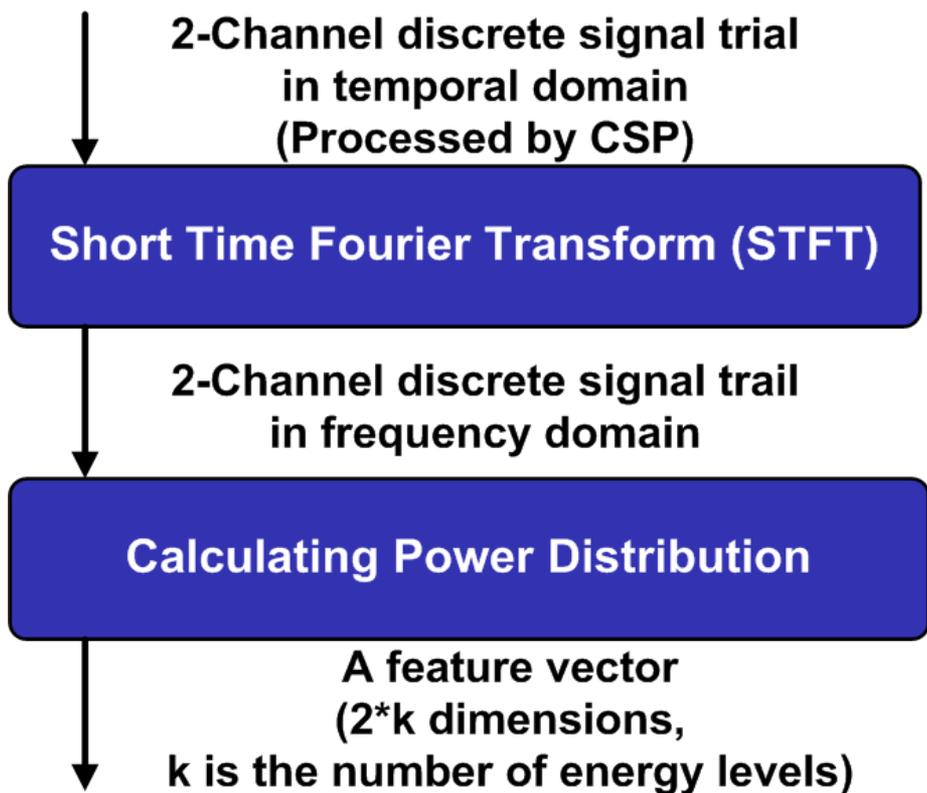
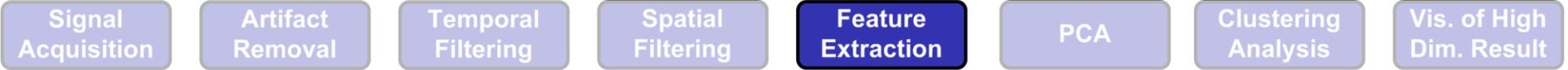
Experiments show that the *Energy* has close relationship with vigilance. Then we base the feature extraction on *Energy*.



The energy distribution around 3Hz in three vigilant states of the scalp



Feature Extraction



$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$$



Principle Component Analysis

Signal Acquisition

Artifact Removal

Temporal Filtering

Spatial Filtering

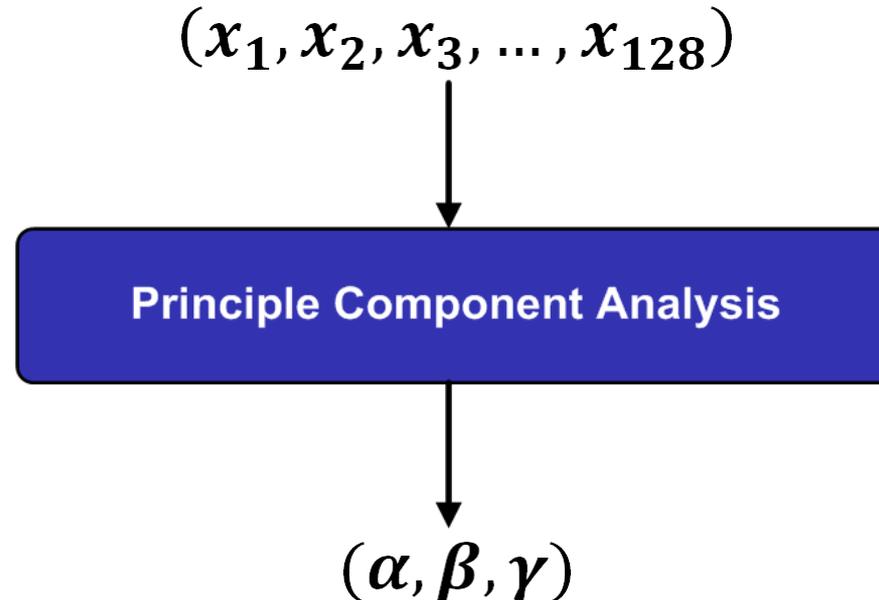
Feature Extraction

PCA

Clustering Analysis

Vis. of High Dim. Result

PCA (Principle Component Analysis) is a statistical technique to reduce the dimension of feature vectors. It is based on *Eigenvectors* of the covariance matrix.





Clustering Analysis

Signal Acquisition

Artifact Removal

Temporal Filtering

Spatial Filtering

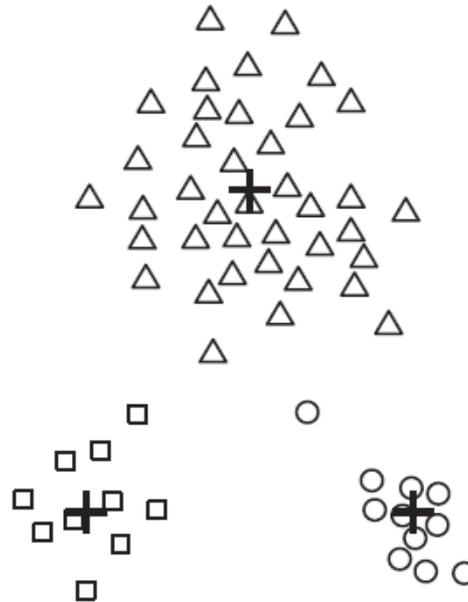
Feature Extraction

PCA

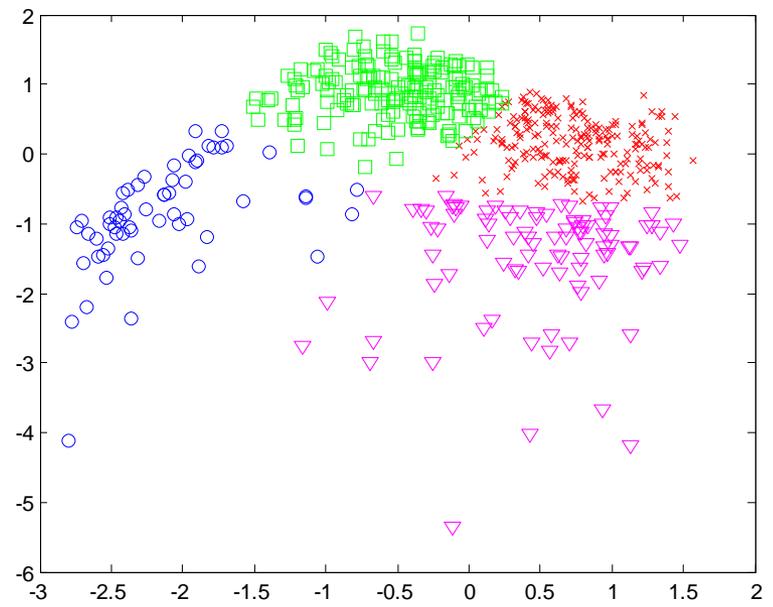
Clustering Analysis

Vis. of High Dim. Result

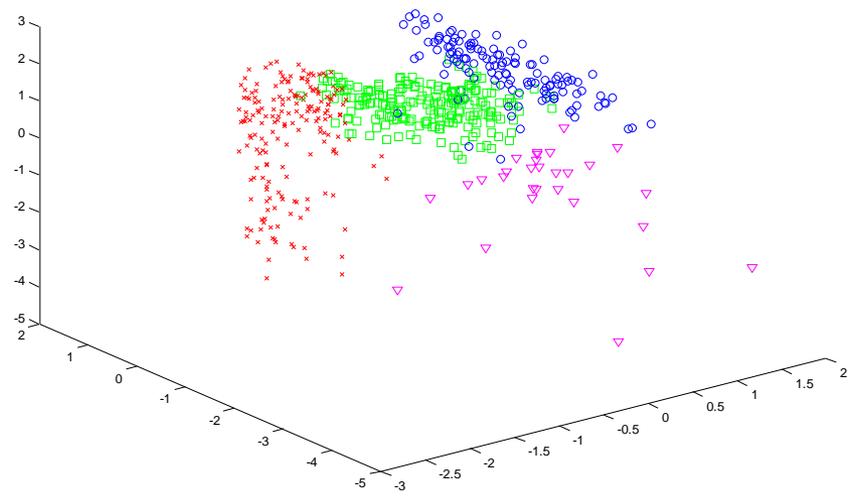
We use clustering algorithms to discover different vigilant states and their corresponding time automatically.



Visualization of High Dimension Clustering Result



Clustering Result of 2-Dim Feature Vectors



Clustering Result of 3-Dim Feature Vectors

How to visualize clustering result of n-Dim Feature vectors (n>3) ???



Self Organization Maps

Signal Acquisition

Artifact Removal

Temporal Filtering

Spatial Filtering

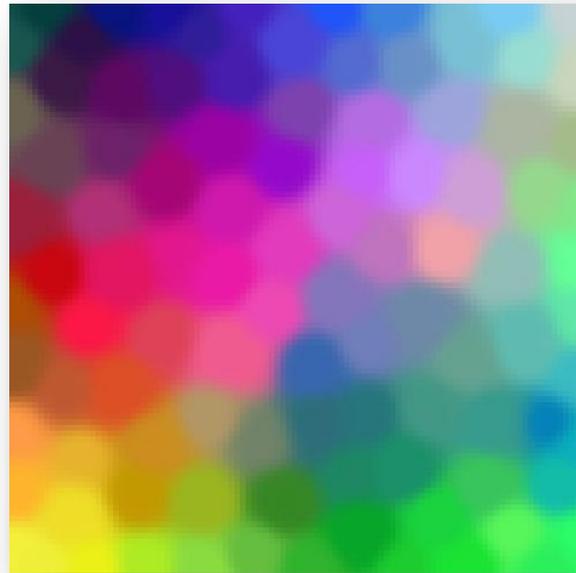
Feature Extraction

PCA

Clustering Analysis

Vis. of High Dim. Result

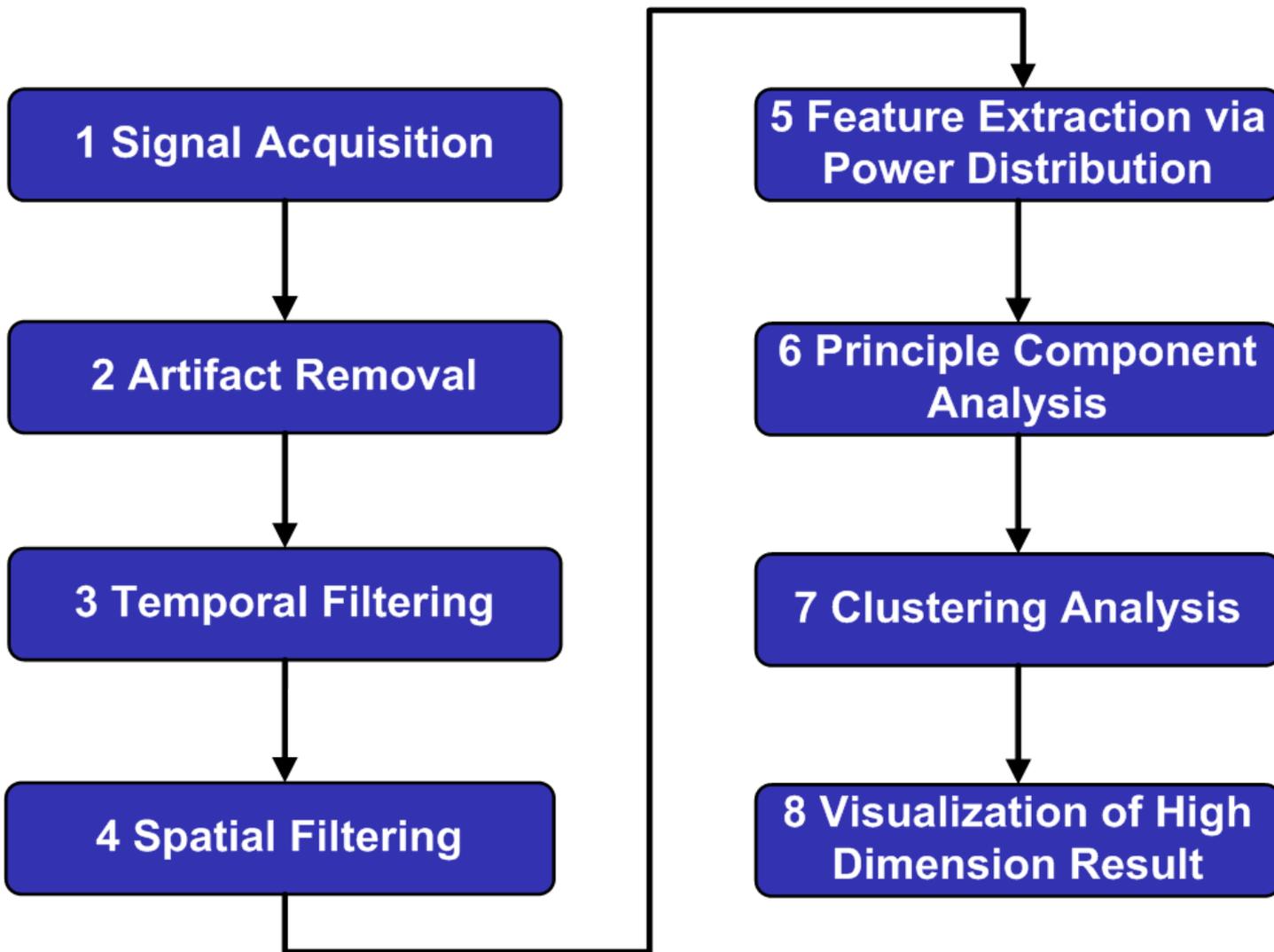
Self Organization Maps (SOM) is adopted to visualize high-dimensional vectors on a 2D plane.



**Visualize 3D Colors on a 2D Plane.
Similar colors are automatically grouped together.**



Review of Our Analysis Framework



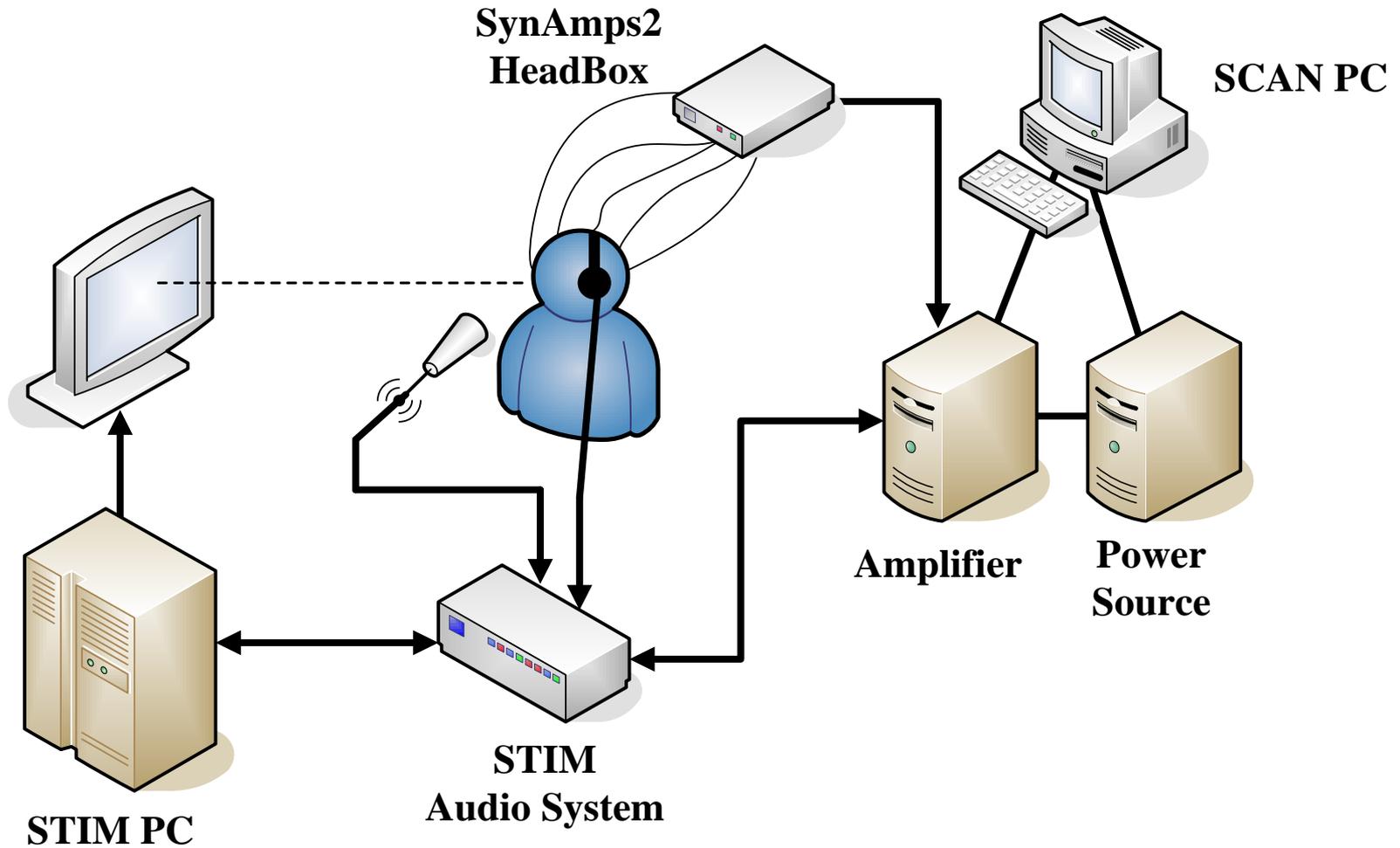


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- Environment
- Step-by-step introduction
- Results



Experimental Environment



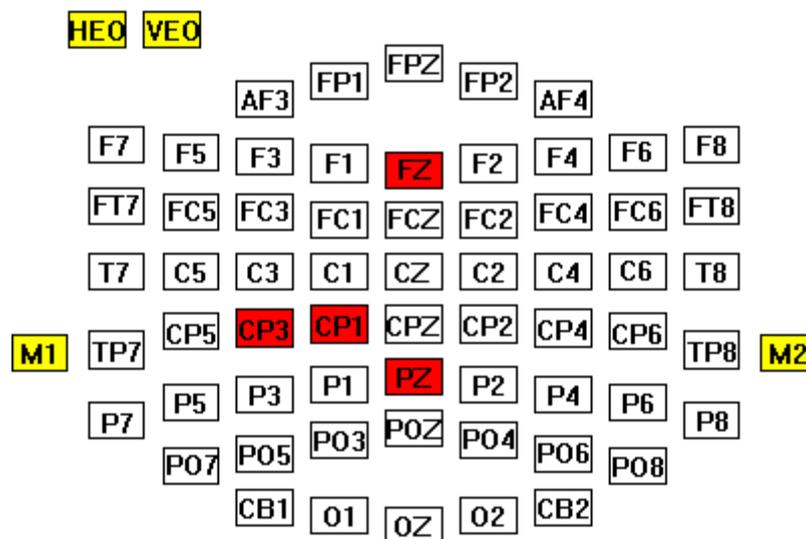
NeuroScan System 3.0 @ BCMI



Signal Acquisition

- Signal Acquisition
- Artifact Removal
- Temporal Filtering
- Spatial Filtering
- Feature Extraction
- PCA
- Clustering Analysis
- Vis. of High Dim. Result

Electrode Distribution Diagram



Damaged Electrodes

Omitted Electrodes

66-8=58 Channels are used



Signal Acquisition



- **Subject: A 25-year old healthy man**
- **Total Signal Length: 1 hr 5 min 28 sec**
- **Channels (Electrodes): 58**
- **Sampling Rate: 1000Hz (Down Sampling to 100Hz)**
- **Sound Stimulation Time: 18:22, 26:54, 35:26, 52:18**





Artifact Removal is done manually. 42 sects are discarded.

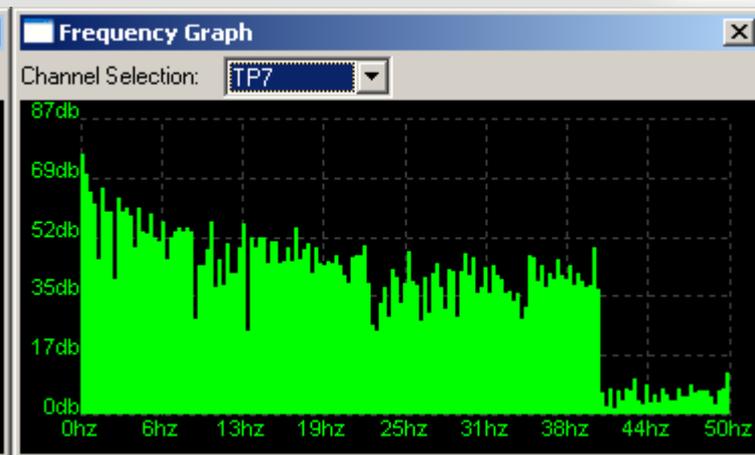
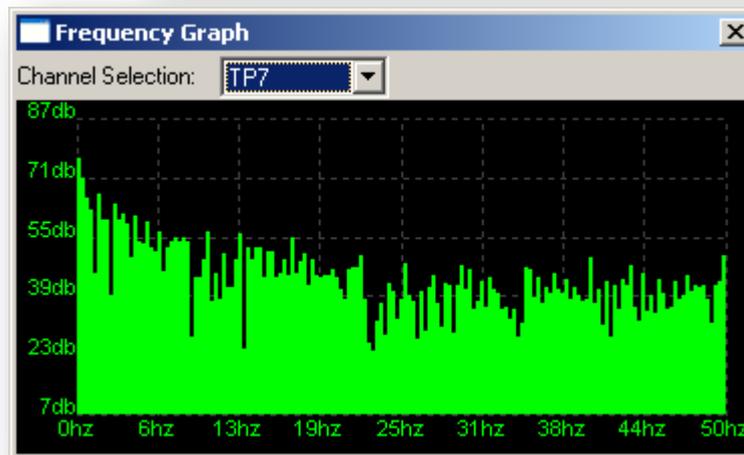
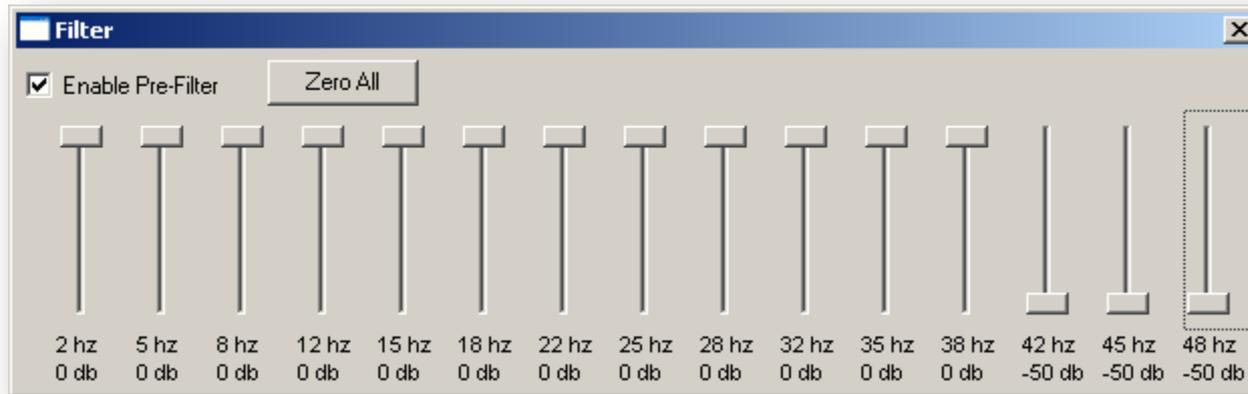
00:00-02:25	11:13-11:16	13:43-13:45	16:29-16:32	20:30-20:32	22:18-22:22
23:00-24:00	25:12-25:16	26:54-27:04	27:46-27:53	31:17-31:22	32:28-32:44
34:06-34:24	35:54-36:16	37:03-37:11	37:26-37:53	38:04-38:26	38:54-39:00
39:34-39:44	40:37-40:46	41:37-41:44	42:57-43:12	43:34-43:44	44:01-44:11
44:49-45:13	44:23-45:30	46:00-46:10	46:38-46:48	47:38-47:49	48:18-48:25
49:37-49:44	50:22-50:30	50:39-51:00	51:32-51:50	52:18-52:32	52:41-52:53
53:00-53:10	58:25-58:40	1:00:43-1:00:53	1:02:35-1:02:57	1:03:21-1:03:54	1:05:14-end



Temporal Filtering

- Signal Acquisition
- Artifact Removal
- Temporal Filtering**
- Spatial Filtering
- Feature Extraction
- PCA
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We use a 40Hz low pass filter.



The subject's response to the sound stimulation

Time	Blinked
18:22	Yes
26:54	No
35:26	No
52:18	Yes

Estimated clear-headed time: 00:00 to 15:00

Estimated sleeping time: 25:00 to 35:00

CSP Training Set 1: 141 trials between 00:00 and 15:00

CSP Training Set 2: 141 trails between 25:00 and 35:00

Each Trial: 400 points (4sec), no overlapping

CSP Output: 12*58 Projection Matrix



Feature Extraction and PCA

Signal Acquisition

Artifact Removal

Temporal Filtering

Spatial Filtering

Feature Extraction

PCA

Clustering Analysis

Vis. of High Dim. Result

Window Size of STFT:	1024 Points
Overlapping:	512 Points
Num. of Valid Windows:	552
Num. of Feature Vectors:	552
Energy Levels:	64
Num. of Channels:	12 (Processed by CSP)
Dim. of Feature Vectors:	$12 * 64 = 768$
Reduced Dim. of Feature Vectors:	2 to 30 (Processed By PCA)



Signal Acquisition

Artifact Removal

Temporal Filtering

Spatial Filtering

Feature Extraction

PCA

Clustering Analysis

Vis. of High Dim. Result

Clustering Algorithms:

- Standard K-Means Algorithm
- Bisecting K-Means Algorithm
- Density Based DBSCAN Algorithm
- Fuzzy Clustering Algorithm (FCM)

High-Dim Visualization Technique:

- Self Organization Maps (SOM)



Results

Signal Acquisition

Artifact Removal

Temporal Filtering

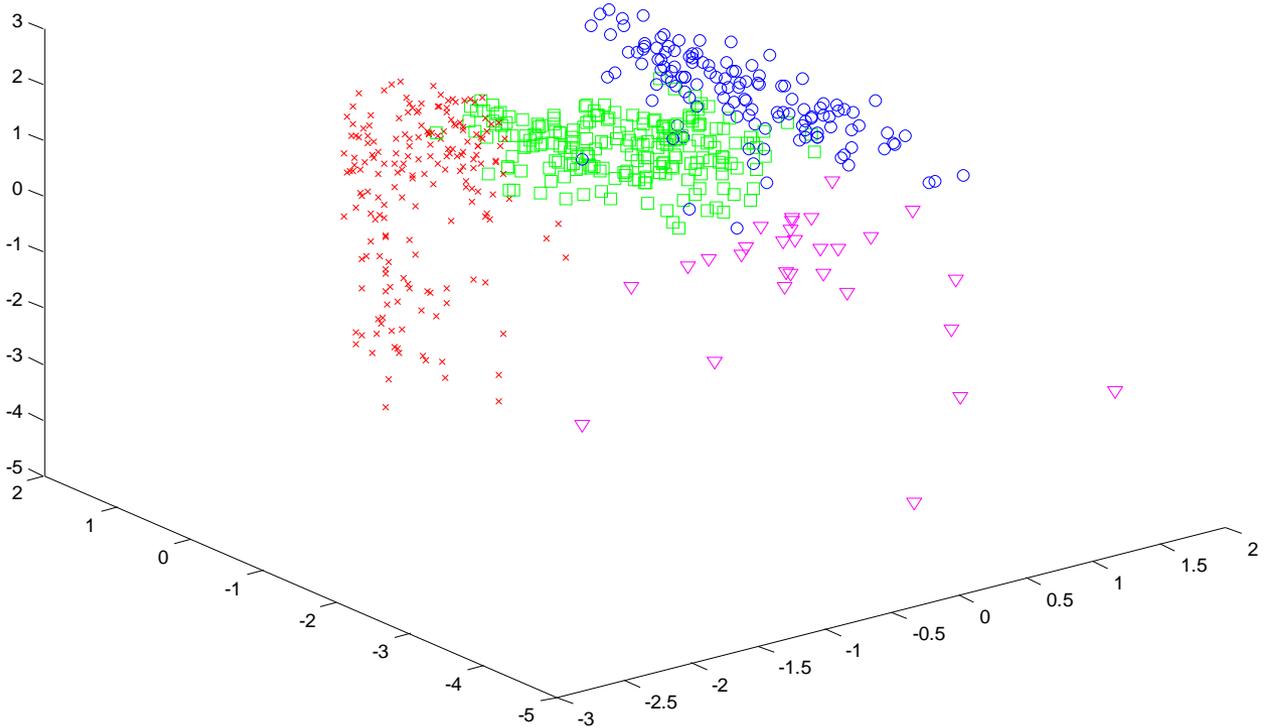
Spatial Filtering

Feature Extraction

PCA

Clustering Analysis

Vis. of High Dim. Result



Standard K-Means, 3 Dims, 4 Clusters



Results

Signal Acquisition

Artifact Removal

Temporal Filtering

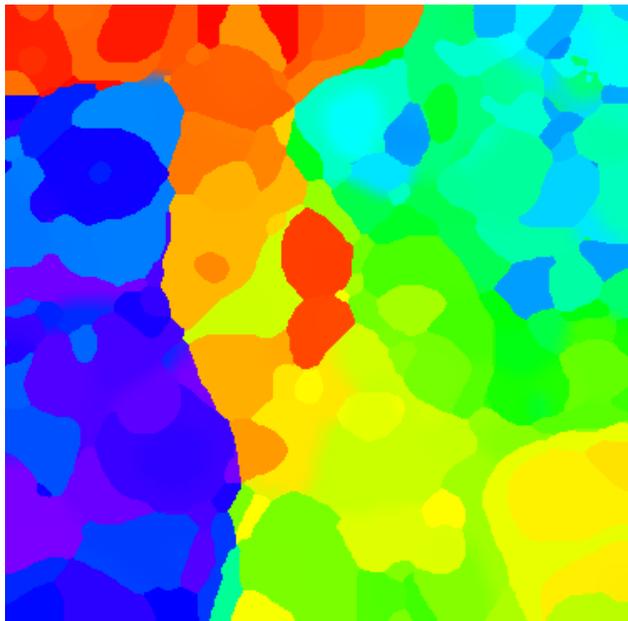
Spatial Filtering

Feature Extraction

PCA

Clustering Analysis

Vis. of High Dim. Result



5 min

16min

28min

39min

50min

62min



5 min

16min

28min

39min

50min

62min

Standard K-Means, 8 Dims, 4 Clusters

Results



- Signal Acquisition
- Artifact Removal
- Temporal Filtering
- Spatial Filtering
- Feature Extraction
- PCA
- Clustering Analysis**
- Vis. of High Dim. Result

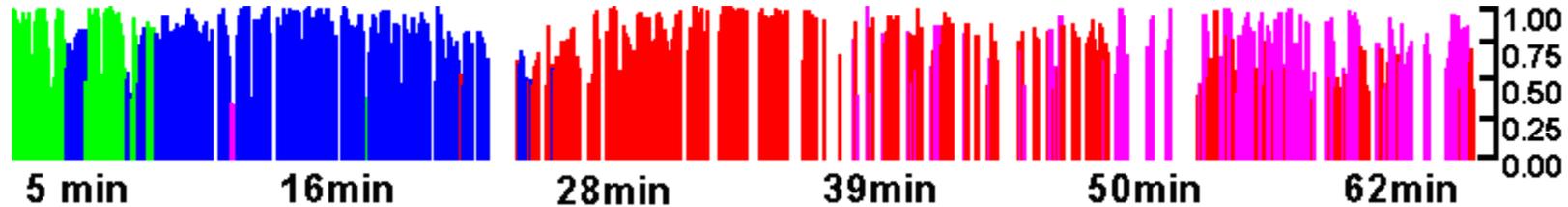
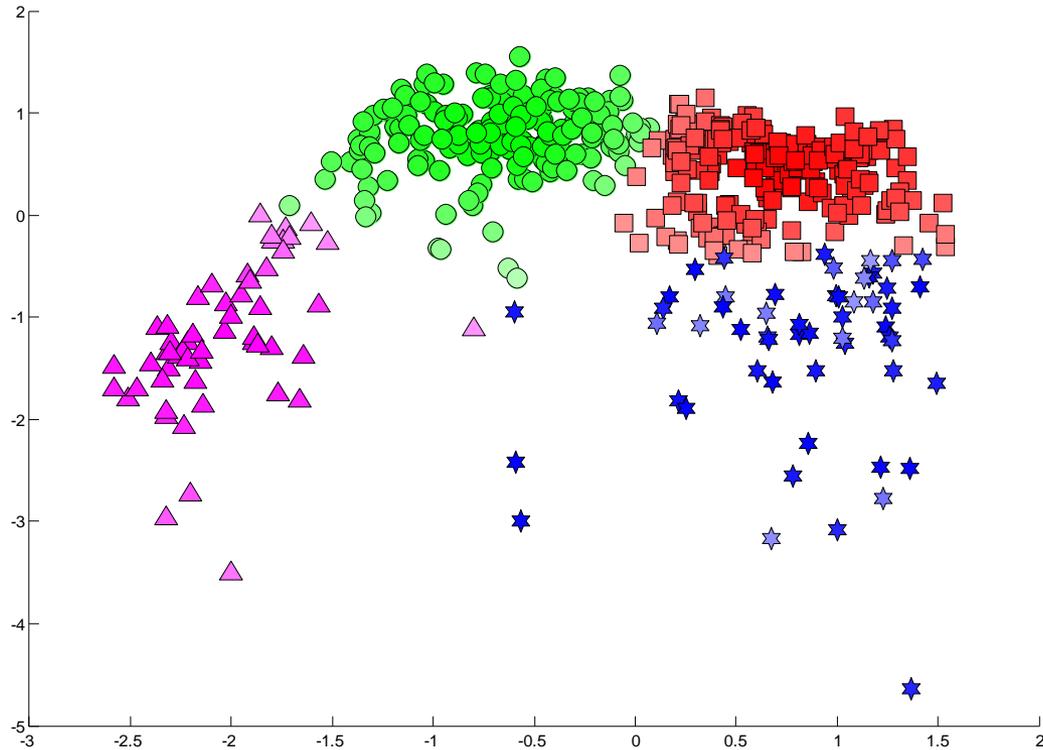


Bisecting K-Means, 20 Dims, 2 Clusters



Results

- Signal Acquisition
- Artifact Removal
- Temporal Filtering
- Spatial Filtering
- Feature Extraction
- PCA
- Clustering Analysis**
- Vis. of High Dim. Result



Fuzzy C-Means, 2 Dims, 4 Clusters



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- Overview
- Introduction of Components
- Optimizations



Engineering Project – Easy EEG

Project Name: Easy EEG

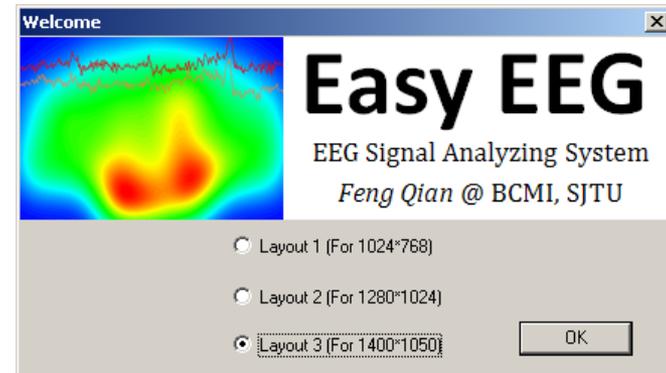
Platform: 32/64 bit Windows

Language: C++

Size: About 10,000 lines

Components:

- Signal Controller
- Temporal Domain Viewer
- Frequency Domain Viewer
- Channel Selector
- Filter
- Power Distribution Viewer
- Signal Cutter
- Optimizations

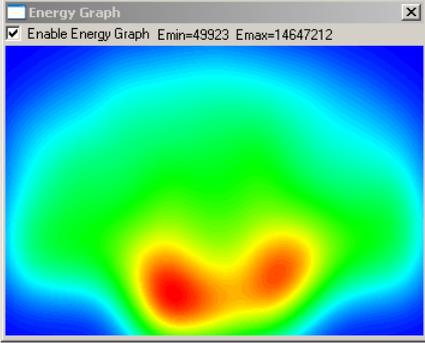
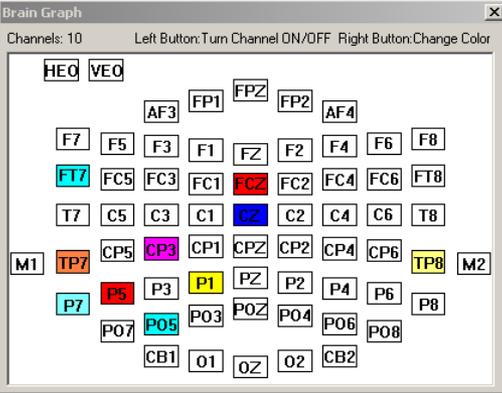
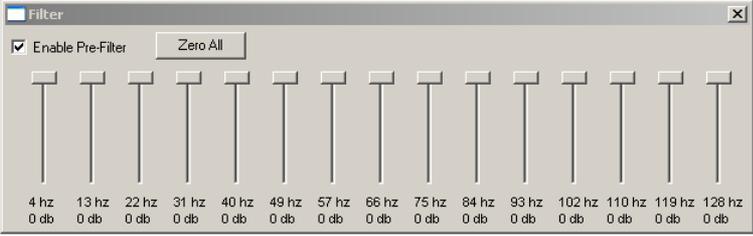
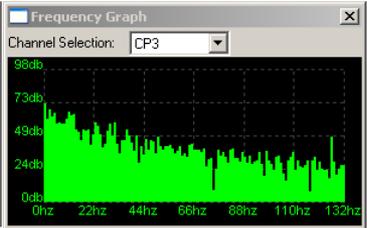
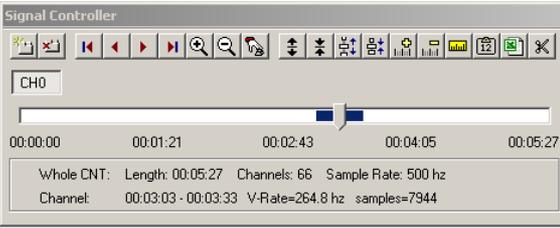
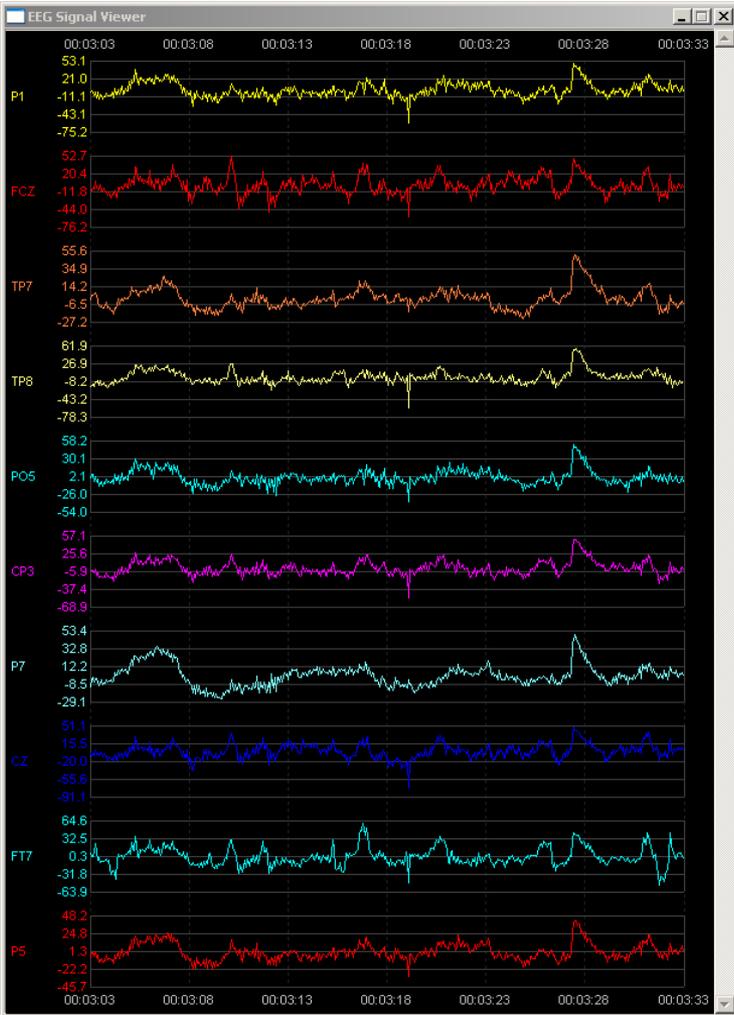


Logo



Main Toolbar

Engineering Project – EasyEEG



Integrated Environment

Signal Controller



Signal Controller

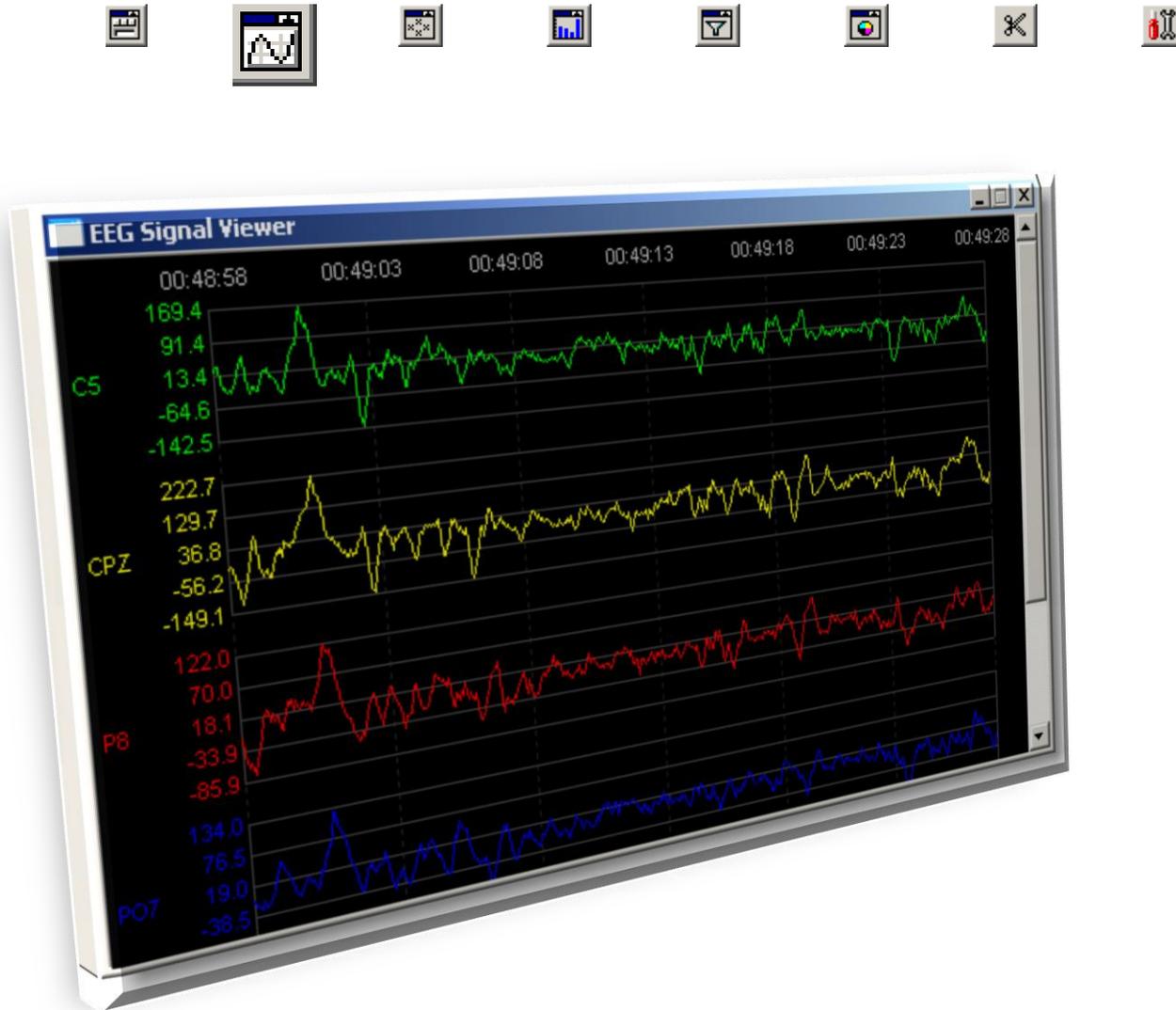
CH0 CH1 (2) CH2 CH3

00:00:00 00:16:22 (3) 00:32:44 00:49:06 01:05:28

Whole CNT: Length: 01:05:28 Channels: 68 Sample Rate: 100 hz (4)
Channel: 00:12:52 - 00:16:53 V-Rate= 32.0 hz samples=7710

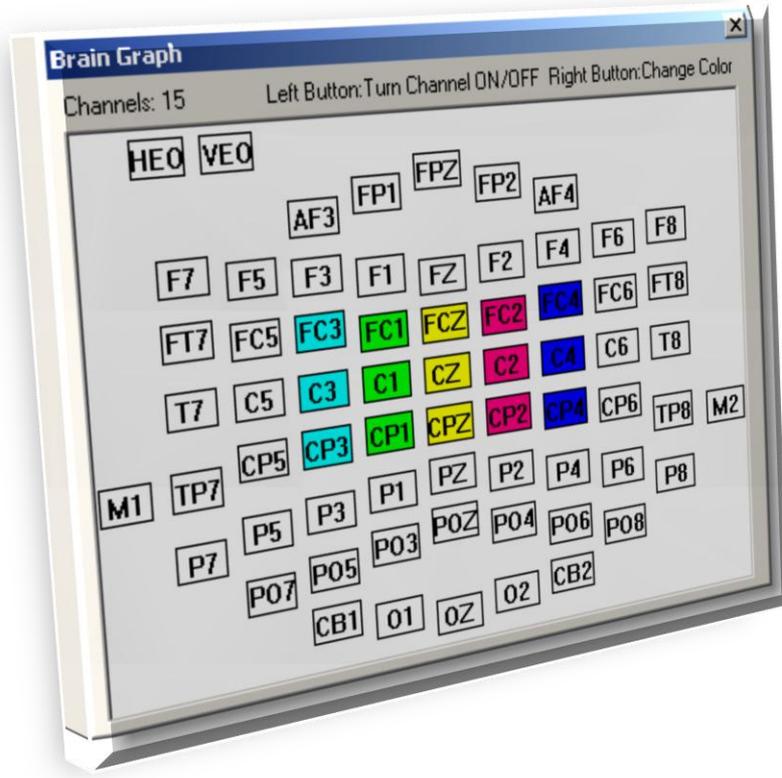
The image shows a software interface for signal control. It features a toolbar with various icons, including a red circle (1) around a specific icon. Below the toolbar are channel selection buttons (CH0, CH1, CH2, CH3) with a red circle (2) around CH1. A progress bar shows time markers (00:00:00, 00:16:22, 00:32:44, 00:49:06, 01:05:28) with a red circle (3) around the 00:32:44 marker. At the bottom, there is a summary box with technical details: 'Whole CNT: Length: 01:05:28 Channels: 68 Sample Rate: 100 hz' and 'Channel: 00:12:52 - 00:16:53 V-Rate= 32.0 hz samples=7710', with a red circle (4) around the 'Sample Rate' field.

Temporal Domain Viewer

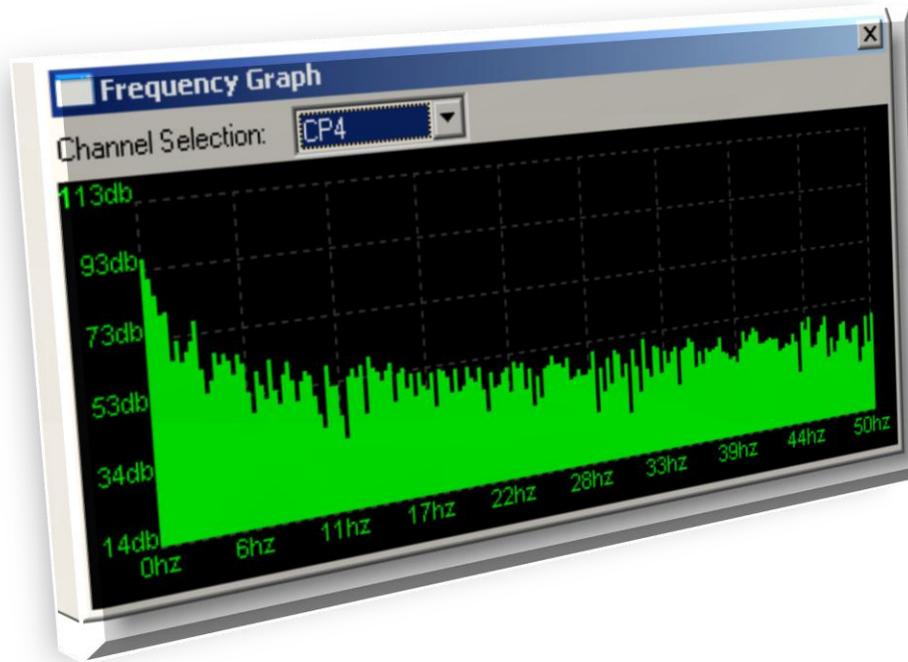




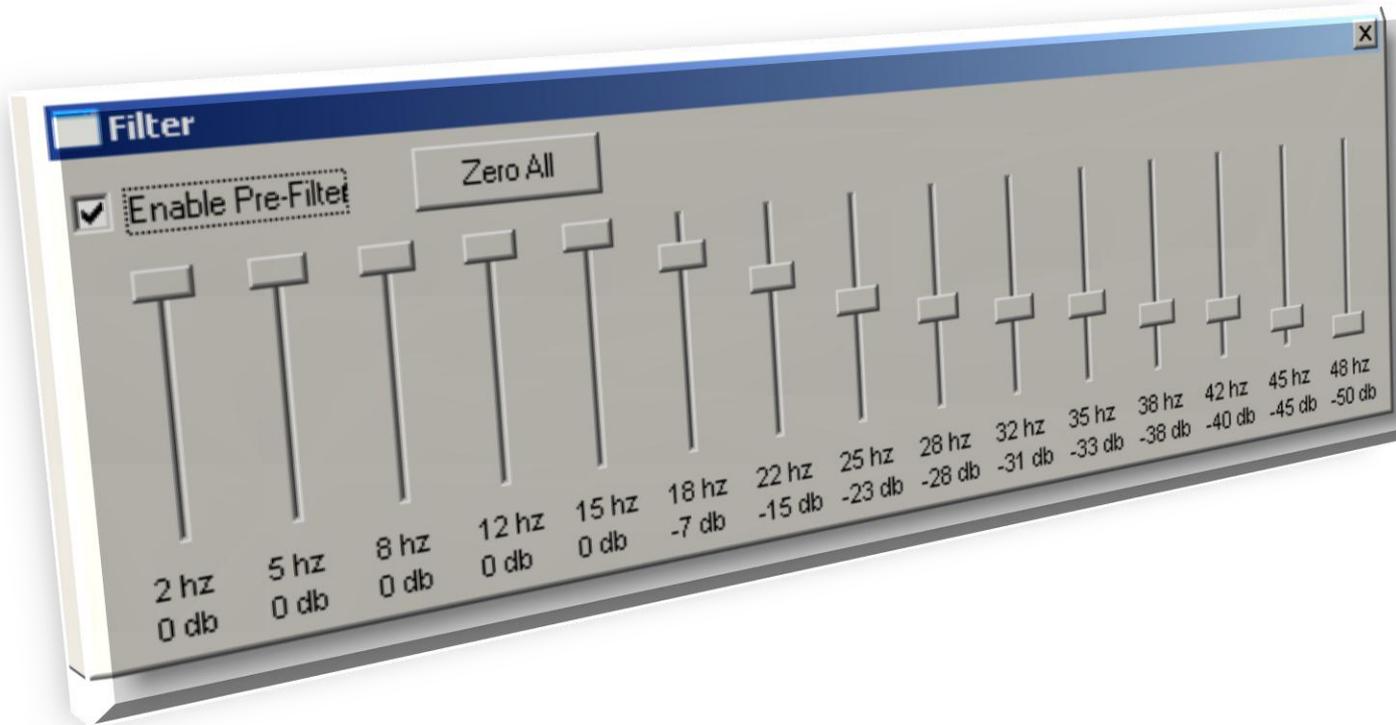
Channel Selector



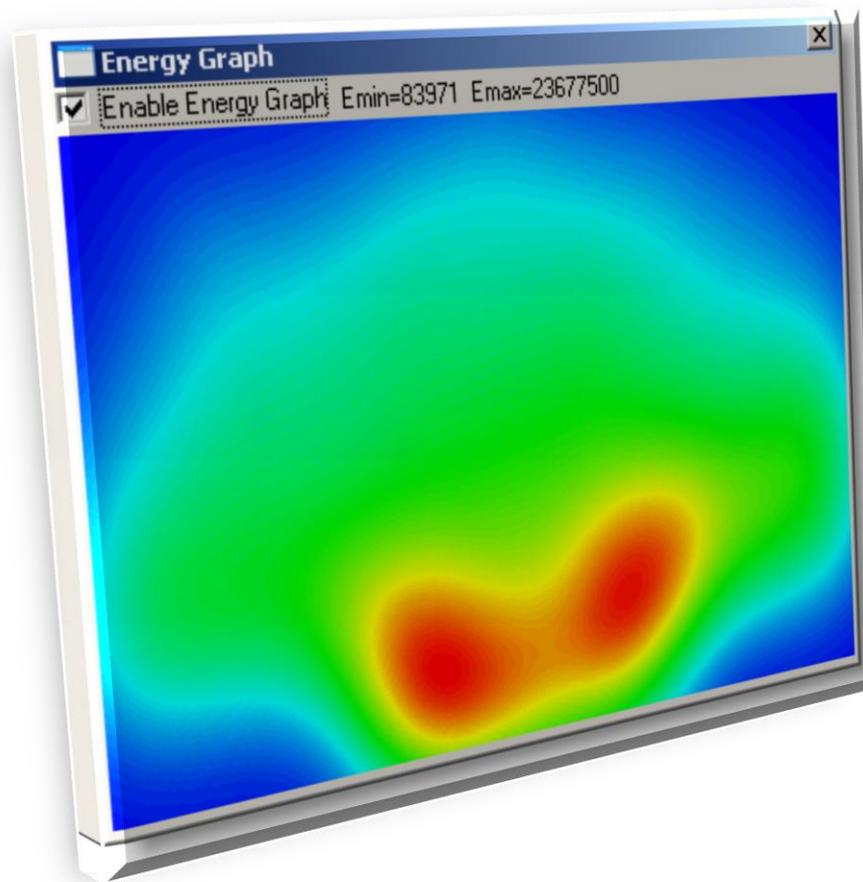
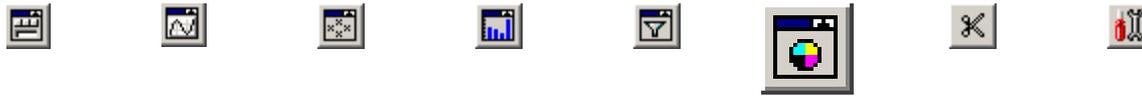
Frequency Domain Viewer



Filter



Power Distribution Viewer





Segment Signal

Set Time Range [00:00:00 - 01:05:28]

Length (samples) Step (samples)

Output Directory (must exist)

Selected Channels

- AF3
- AF4
- C1
- C2
- C3
- C4
- C5
- C6
- CB1
- CB2
- CP2

Unselected Channels

- ...
- CP1
- CP3
- FZ
- HEO
- M1
- M2
- PZ
- VEO

Exclude these time spans

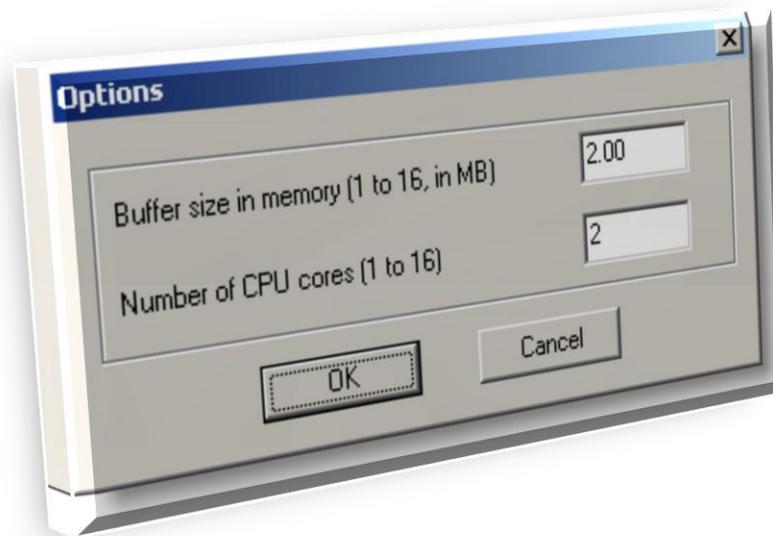
- 00:00:00-00:02:25
- 00:11:13-00:11:16
- 00:13:43-00:13:45
- 00:16:29-00:16:32
- 00:20:30-00:20:32
- 00:22:18-00:22:22
- 00:23:00-00:24:00
- 00:25:12-00:25:16
- 00:26:54-00:27:04

Buttons: Proceed, Cancel, Save Settings, Load Settings, Add, Remove

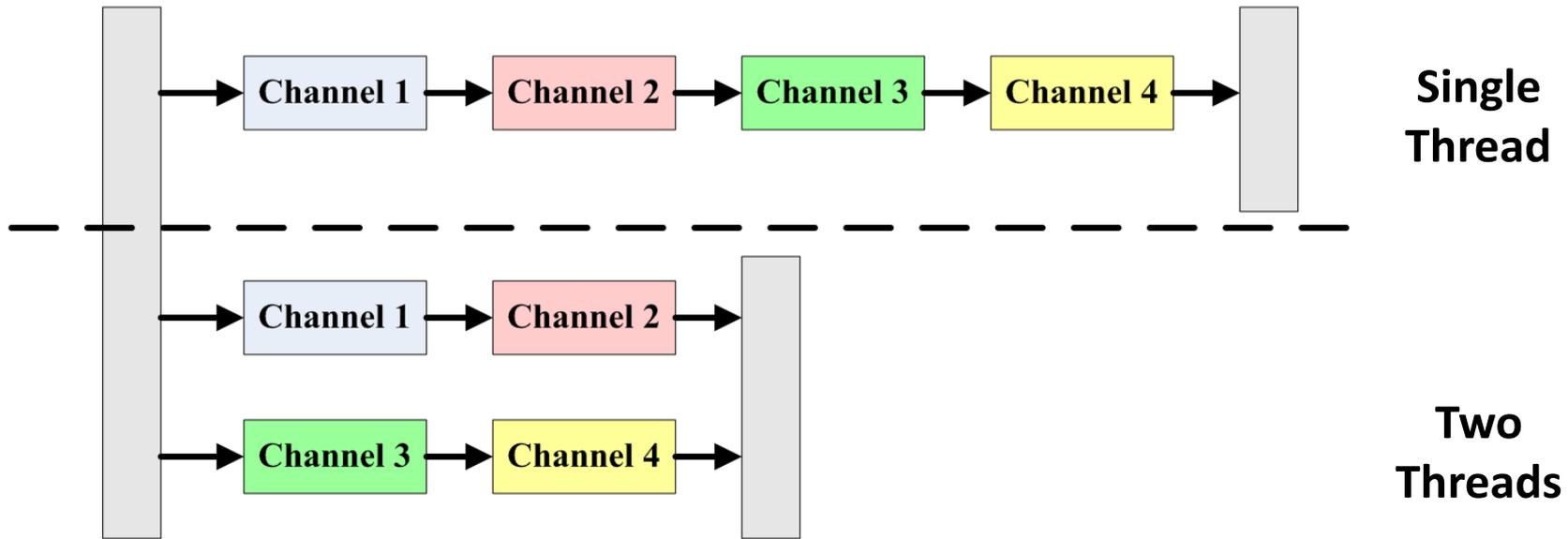


Optimizations:

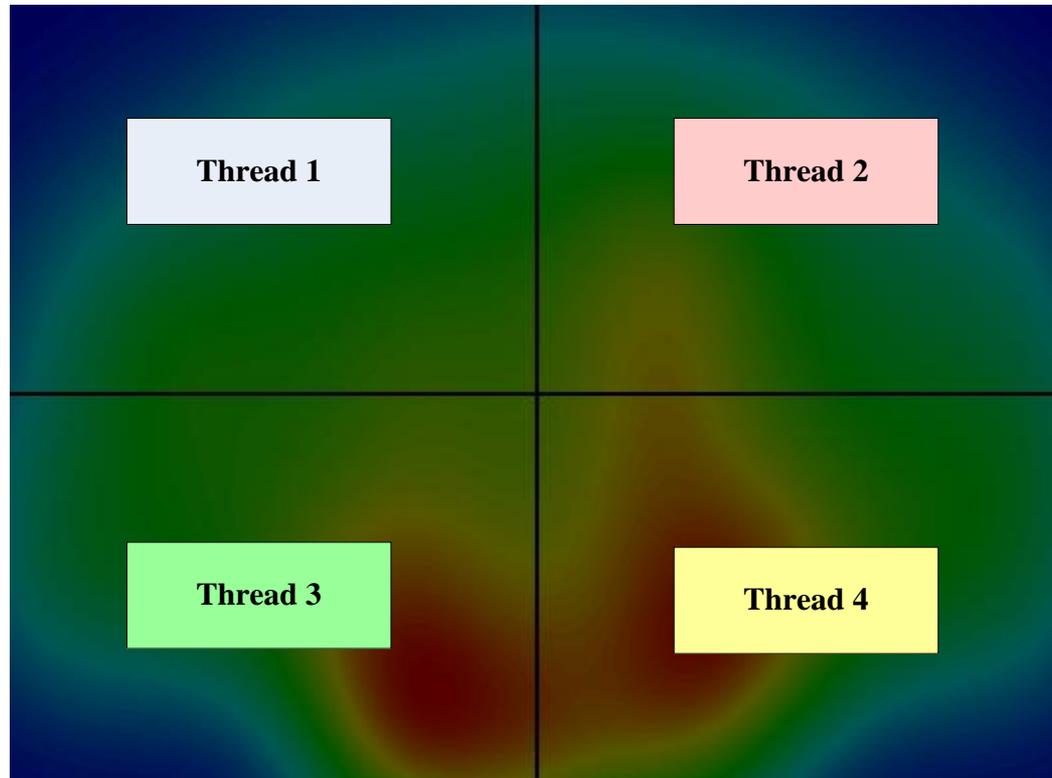
- Reading EEG Data in Various Sampling Rate
Enable the system to respond the user in real-time.
- Multi-core Optimization



Multithreading Opt. for Multi-Core Processors



Multi-Threading Optimization in Signal Filter for a Dual-Core Processor



**Multi-Threading Optimization in Power Distribution Viewer
for a Quad-Core Processor**



We tested the multithreading program on a Intel T7200 Dual Core 2 Laptop Computer with 1.50GB of RAM. After the optimization (using two threads), it runs approximately 1.5 times faster.



Summary of my work:

- **Successfully use a synthesized framework to do vigilance analysis based on EEG Signals.**
- **Independently established an integrated EEG analyzing system.**



- I would like to express my gratitude to professors at BCMI (*Prof. Lu, Baoliang* and *Prof. Zhang, Liqing*), my advisor (Prof. *Luo, Yuan*) my technical instructor (Ph.D. candidate *Mr. Shi, Lichen*), my classmates (*Mr. Sun, Han* and *Mr. Liang, Weiming*) and all my friends at *SJTU*.
- This project is sponsored by National Natural Science Foundation #60473040.