

Combining fNIRS and EEG to improve motor cortex activity classification during an imagined movement-based task

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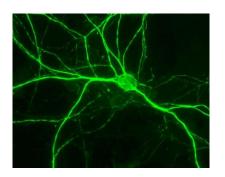
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Introduction

- Brain–Computer Interfacing
- Different recording modalities in use
- Our specific BCI goals
- Aims of this work

Measurement Modalities

- Electroencephalograhy (EEG)
 - Records electrical activity
 - Due to firing neurons
 - Good temporal resolution
 - Poor spatial resolution



- Functional Near-Infrared Spectroscopy (fNIRS)
 - Records haemodynamic activity
 - Due to oxygenated haemoglobin (HbO) and deoxygenated haemoglobin (Hb)
 - Poor temporal resolution
 - Good spatial resolution



Measurement Modalities

- Neurovascular coupling
 - The relationship between electrical and hemodynamic activity in the brain

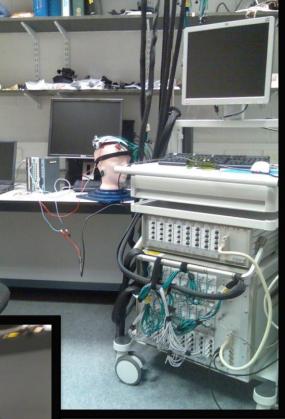


Why EEG and fNIRS?

- Inexpensive
- Portable
- Wearable
- Robust

Our "rig"



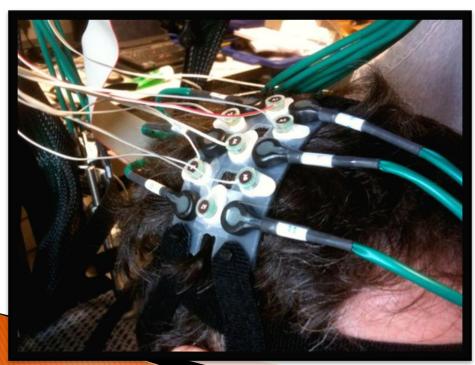


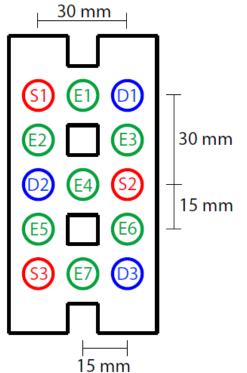
EEG: BioSemi Active Two

NIRS: TechEn CW6

Recording setup

- 7 EEG channels
- 7 fNIRS channels
- Centred on C3 or C4





Experimental Procedure

- Two subjects
- Imagined Movement task
- Two alternating on-screen instructions
- 10 second epochs 40 epochs per subject

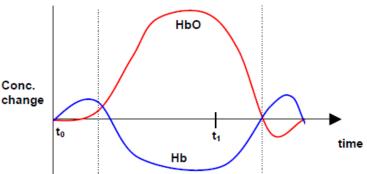
Signal Processing

► EEG

- Event Related (de)Synchronisation (ERD/ERS)
- Isolate reference and response EEG data
- Find frequency range of Mu and Beta activity
- Measure spectral power change

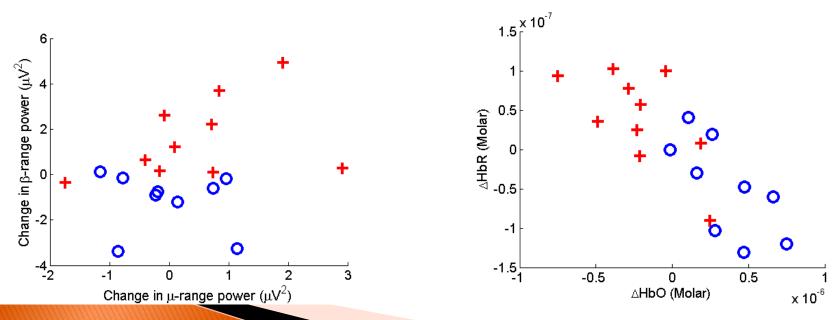
fNIRS

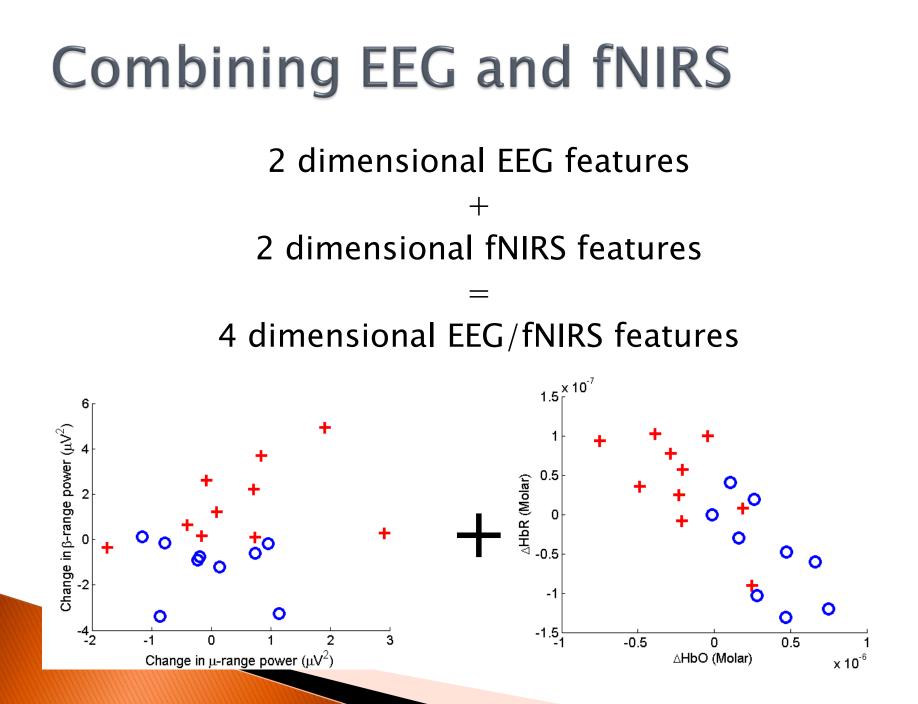
- Raw intensity to Optical Density
- Optical Density to HbO and Hb
- Measure amplitude change



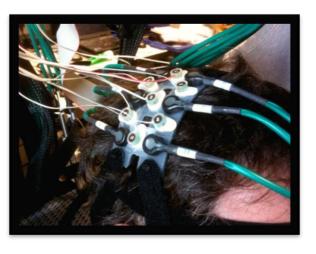
Classification

- EEG and fNIRS feature extraction
- 2 dimensional feature space
- Classification
 - Linear Discriminate Analysis (LDA)
 - Leave-one-out Cross Validation (LOOCV)

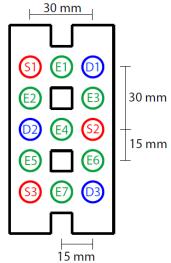




Results



Classification Accuracy



	Subject A			Subject B		
Channel	fNIRS	EEG	Dual	fNIRS	EEG	Dual
1	59%	51%	64%	64%	46%	62%
2	56%	59%	67%	51%	54%	59%
3	56%	54%	64%	61%	41%	56%
4	69%	67%	72%	64%	59%	67%
5	61%	51%	72%	41%	36%	46%
6	56%	77%	64%	74%	59%	69%
7	56%	59%	62%	15%	43%	49%
Average	59%	60%	66%	53%	48%	58%

Conclusions

- Indications of improved classification accuracy
- Improved BCI performance
- Worthy of further multi-modal research
- Future work

Thank you for listening

Any questions?

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