

,

()

()

()

()

:

II

,

-20-1

(,)

123 «

'

»

()

-

(- -)

()

:

(, ,)

()

(,)

,

()

123 « ' »

()

-

(- -)

()

:

.

()

“ ” 20 .

(, ,)

1.

“ 5 ” 2021 . 1657

2.

13 2021 .

3.

1)

; 2)

; 3)

; 4)

; 5)

Pandas, NumPy, SciPy; 6)

;

7)

Python

PyCharm.

4.

,

1)

;

2)

;

3)

;

4)

;

5)

;

6)

.

5. _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____
 () _____
 - - 14

6. _____ , _____ .1) (_____)

	(_____ , _____ , _____ , _____)		

1		09.11.21-12.11.21	
2		13.11.21-18.11.21	
3		19.11.21-22.11.21	
4		23.11.21-29.11.21	
5		30.11.21-03.12.21	
6		04.12.21-07.12.21	
7		08.12.21-09.12.21	
8		10.12.21-11.12.21	

8 2021 .

_____ () _____
 _____ () _____ (, ,) _____

: 79 ., 25 ., 1 ., 3

., 37 .

, ,
, , , KNN, TGAM,
NEUROSKY.

K-

ABSTRACT

Master's thesis: 79 pages, 25 figures, 1 table, 3 appendices, 37 sources.

ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAM, NORMALIZATION, WELCH'S PERIODOGRAM, SIMPSON'S RULE, STANDARD DEVIATION METHOD, MACHINE LEARNING, CLASSIFICATION, KNN, TGAM, NEUROSKY.

The major goal of this thesis is to implement the method of electroencephalogram data processing using machine learning tools.

During the qualification work, the method of electroencephalogram data processing was implemented to obtain brain wave types from the raw signal, as well as the use of machine learning with pre-processing. Data normalization, Welch's method, and Simpson's rule were used to obtain brain wave types.

As a means of machine learning, the classification according to the algorithm of K-nearest neighbors was chosen to predict the closed or open state of the human eye using the current state at the time of data collection due to the capabilities of the hardware.

	,	,	,	
	.....			8
	.....			9
1	.....			11
1.1	.....			11
1.2	.....			12
1.3	.....			13
1.4	.....			17
1.5	.....			19
2	.....			22
2.1	.....			22
2.2	.....			.. 23
2.3	.....		NeuroSky	24
2.4	.....			26
2.5	.....			28
3	.....			32
3.1	.....			32
3.2	.....			33
3.3	.....			36
3.4	.....			38
3.4.1	.....			.. 38
3.4.2	.....			42
3.5	.....			43
3.6	.....	K-		45

4	.....	48
4.1	.....	48
4.2	.....	49
4.3	.....	52
	.....	56
	.....	57
	.....	61
	TGAM	69
	.....	71
.1	run.py	71
.2	data_preparation.py	73
.3	data_processing.py.....	75
.4	data_output.py.....	77
.4	arg_parser.py.....	78

	,	,	,
–			
ANN –	(	., Artificial Neural Network)	
BCI –		,	(
computer interface)			., Brain-
CSV –	,		(
Separated Values)			., Comma-
DL –	(	., Deep Learning)	
DNN –		(	., Deep Neural Network)
FFT –		'	(
KNN – K-			., Fast Fourier Transform)
ML –	(	., Machine Learning)	
SVM –		(	., Support Vector Machine)
TGAM – ASIC-			(
			., ThinkGear ASIC Module)

,

()

[1].

XX

XXI

,

,

-

.

-

, , , ,

[2].

,

-

: , , ,

-

[3].

, ,

,

,

[4].

-

,

,

.

[4].

-

,

(Brain-computer interface, BCI). BCI-

BCI

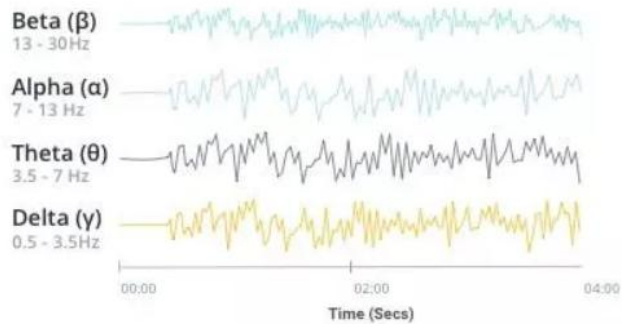
[5].

1.2

Fourier Transform),

(Fast

(1.1) [7].



1.1 –

(7 13)

(13 30)

9 11 [7].

[8].

4 7

30

()

[8].

(0.5 3.5)

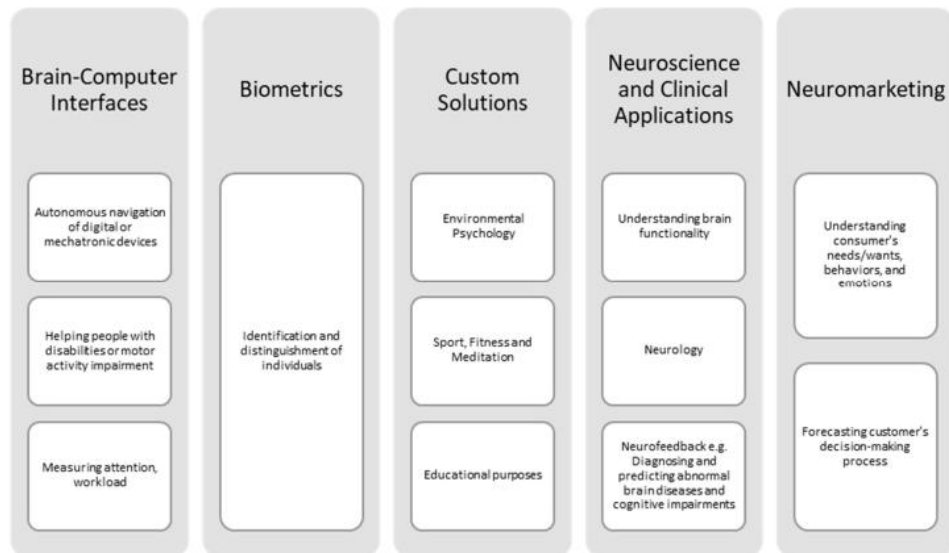
[8].

1.3

(1.2)

, c

[5, 11].



1.2 –

ERP),

(ERPs

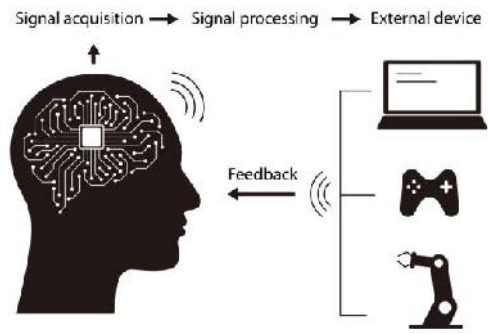
(

P N),

ERP,

(N170), (N400),

(P300) , (P600) [9].



1.3 –

(,) ,

« » . « »

[4].

« » [4].

[10].

1.4

(FIR)

(IIR)

z-

[12].

(Deep Learning),

Python

Python,

DL,

Keras,

DL

TensorFlow,

API

[13].

, ,
,

.

,

,

.

,

,

(),

[14].

,

,

.

.

:

,

,

,

[15].

(Convolutional Neural Networks)

DL,

.

,

.

DL

(2D-CNN)

(1D)

,

,

, wavelet-

,

.

2D-CNN,

1D-EEG.

(1D-CNN),

[16, 17].

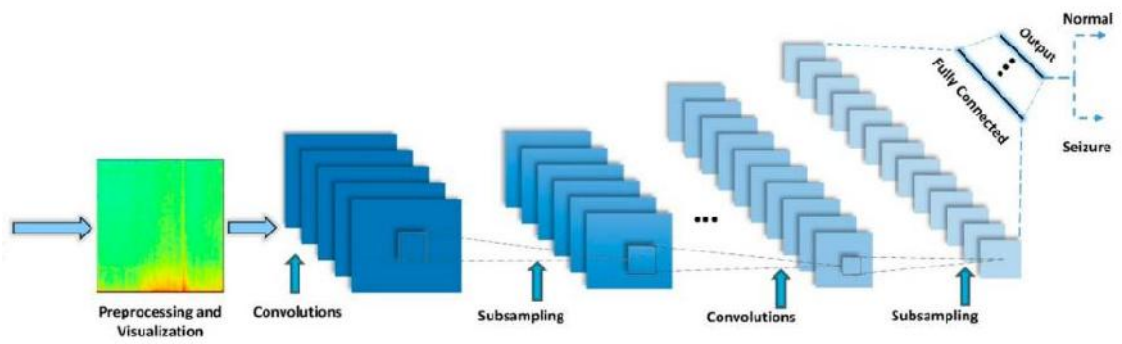
2D-

2012

1.4

2D-CNN

[18].



1.4 –

2D-

1.5

,
 ,
 , Bluetooth WiFi . Bluetooth-
 .
 .
 Python,
 Serial Bluetooth,
 COM- ,
 Python- Windows,
 Linux.
 , Python
 Python-
 , COM-
 ,
 :
 Python.
 Jupyter Notebook Anaconda

PNG-

Bluetooth

Python.

« »,

CSV

2

2.1

ThinkGear ASIC (TGAM)

NeuroSky

TGAM

NeuroSky

TGAM

TGAT –

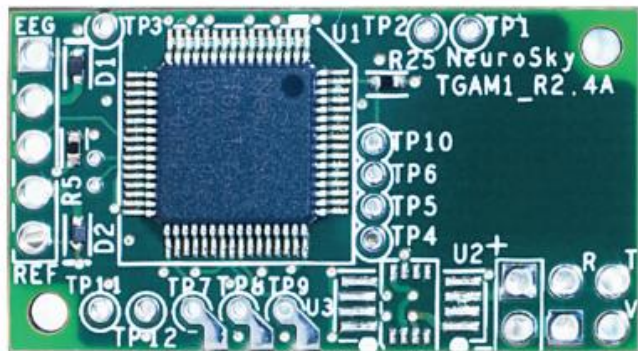
(2.1).

NeuroSky eSense, A/D,

50 60 TGAM

[20].

TGAM



2.1 –

ThinkGear ASIC

NeuroSky

2.2

Bluetooth

(2.2) [22].



(a)



(b)



(c)

2.2 –

(),

(),

()

Enobio, - [22, 23].

2.3

NeuroSky

NeuroSky, 2004 ,
(BCI) .

NeuroSky ;

« »

Neurosky

OEM,

-

NeuroSky

MindSet MindWave, , ,
 . NeuroSky MindWave
 Mobile (2.3)
 Bluetooth 2.1,
 BCI, iOS Bluetooth low
 energy, ' 2011 , 100
 2016 NeuroSky MindWave
 Mobile+. ' 2016 100
 2017

BrainLink Pro.

MindWave Mobile,



2.3 –

NeuroSky MindWave Mobile

MindWave Mobile+

iPhone

BLE,

Bluetooth 4,

iPhone 5 iPad,

Bluetooth

BLE

Brainwave Visualizer

NeuroSky

MindWave Mobile+.

Windows 7/8/10 [24].

2.4

,
 ,
 (Z-) ,
 ,
 0 1 .

$$x_s = \frac{x - m(x)}{s \cdot d(x)} \tag{2.1}$$

,
 0 1,
 ,
 , (,) .
 ,
 , K- (KNN).
 Min-Max (Min-Max
).

0 1.
 0, - 1.

$$x_n = \frac{x - m(x)}{m(x) - m(x)} \tag{2.2}$$

,
 K- , SVM .

Max-Min

, ,
,

,

Min-Max

2.1

[25].

2.1 –

k-	
K-	
(PCA)	,
	,

,

,

,

(

,

) [25, 26].

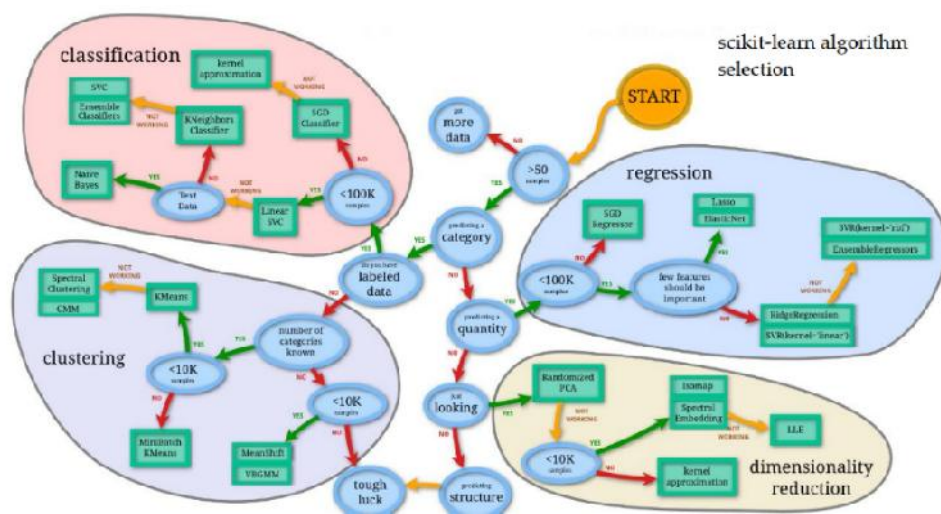
2.5

(ML)

[19].

1.5

(2.4).



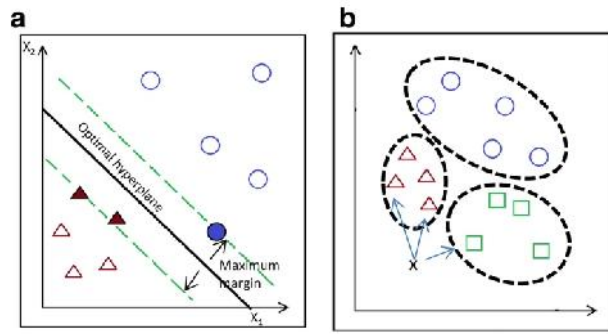
2.4 -

ML

ML

).

ML,



2.5 –

(), K-

()

K-
(SVM)
(RF).

(KNN),

(ANN),

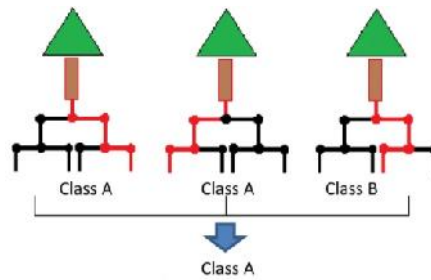
(SVM),

[30].

K-

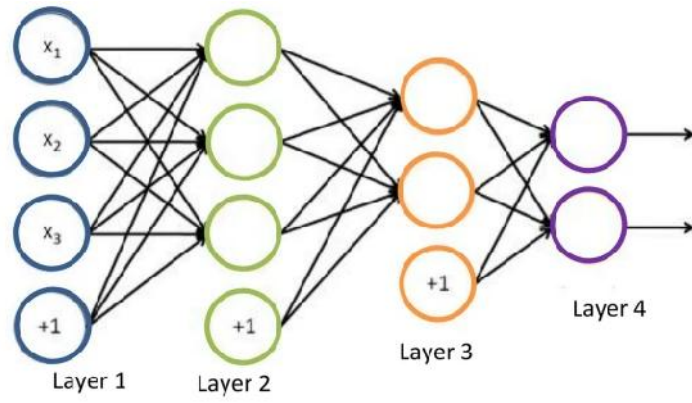
(KNN)

(, k 3).



2.6 –

(2.6)



2.7 –

(ANN), ‘ ‹ › »
, (2.7). ,

[31].

3

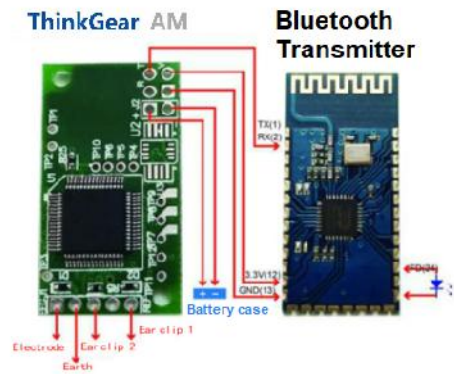
3.1

(TGAM)

NeuroSky

ThinkGear ASIC

(3.1).



3.1 –

Bluetooth-

UART (Serial).

TGAM-

3.2

TGAM

ThinkGear-

(3.2).

PACKET

HEADER			PAYLOAD				CHECKSUM
SYNC	SYNC	PLENGTH	EXCODE	CODE	VLENGTH	VALUE	

3.2 –

ThinkGear

PLENGTH.

0xAA (170).

, PLENGTH CHKSUM

```

.   PLENGTH
-   0   169.   CHKSUM
.
,   8
.   8
.
.   DataRow.
,
,
.   ,
.
.   DataRow
.   ,   ,   . DataRow
.   ,
.   0x55.   EXCODE
.   CODE,
.   DataRow   0x80,
.   .   16-
,   -32768   32767.
,
,   8
[32].
:
.   SYNC,   0xAA.

```



```

packet_data = []
packet_checksum = 0x00
while packet_length > 0:
    packet_code = next(bytes_iterator)
    packet_checksum += packet_code
    packet_length -= 1
    if packet_code == ByteCodes.RAW_VALUE:
        row_len = next(bytes_iterator)
        low_byte = next(bytes_iterator)
        high_byte = next(bytes_iterator)
        packet_data.append(_raw_value(low_byte, high_byte))
        packet_checksum += row_len + low_byte + high_byte
        packet_length -= 3
packet_checksum &= 0xFF
packet_checksum = ~packet_checksum & 0xFF
received_checksum = next(bytes_iterator)
if received_checksum == packet_checksum:
    result_data.extend(packet_data)
values_limit -= len(packet_data)

```

,

result_data,

CSV

3.3

0,1

1

40

50

[27].

(FIR)

(IIR). \dots (,),

FIR-

(, IIR- ())

()

IIR-

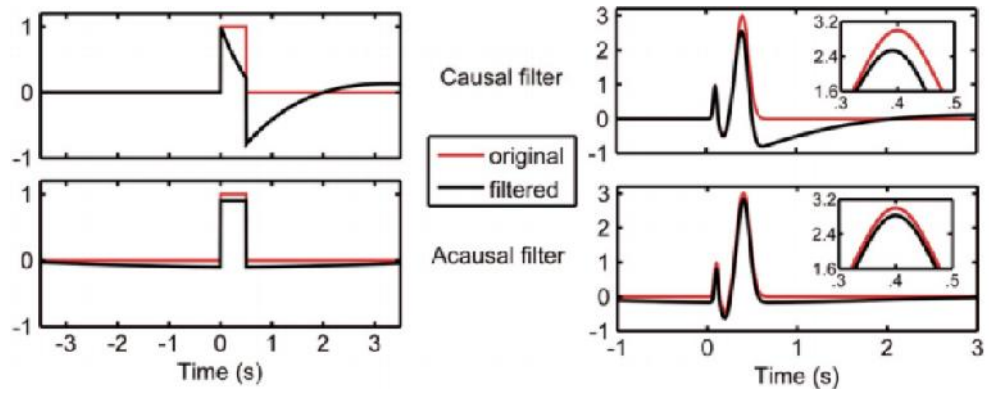
[27].

(t = 0).

3.3

t = 0,

[28].



3.3 –

3.4

3.4.1

AR,

),

[33].

scipy

signal, (3.2).

3.2 –

```
def get_welch_periodogram(input_data):
    seg_length = (input_data['Time'].max()
                  * input_data['Time'].size)

    freq_values, psd_values = signal.welch(
        normalized_data['Value'],
        normalized_data['Time'].size,
        nperseg=seg_length)

    return pd.DataFrame(list(zip(freq_values,
                                  psd_values)),
                        columns=['Frequency', 'PSD'])
```

welch

nperseg

nperseg

512.

DataFrame

Pandas.

DataFrame

,

,

,

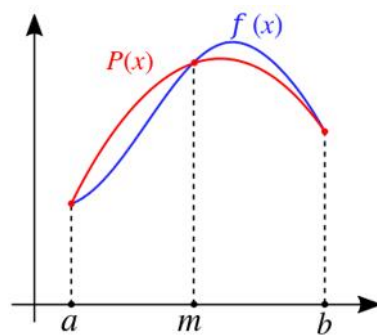
.

3.4.2

$f(x)$
 $f(x)$ - , ()
),

$f(x)$
 , ,

[34].



3.4 - $f(x)$ ()
 $P(x)$ ()

(3.1)

[a,b]:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b p_2(x) dx = \frac{b-a}{6} (f(a) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b)), \quad (3.1)$$

$f(a), f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right), f(b)$ ()
).

scipy simpson (

3.3).

3.3 –

```
def get_band_strength(welch_periodogram):
    psd_values = welch_periodogram['PSD']
    freq_values = welch_periodogram['Frequency']
    band_values = []
    auc_values = []
    for band_name, band_range in BAND_RANGE.items():
        low_value, high_value = band_range
        band_result = (frequency_values >= low_value)
            & (frequency_values < high_value)
        band_psd_values = psd_values[band_result]
        band_freq_values = freq_values[band_result]
        auc = 0.0
        if (not band_psd_values.empty
            and not band_frequency_values.empty):
            auc = integrate.simpson(band_psd_values,
                                   band_freq_values)
        band_values.append(band_name)
        auc_values.append(auc)
    total_auc = sum(auc_values)
    normalized_auc_values = np.array(auc_values) / total_auc
    return pd.DataFrame(list(zip(
        band_values, normalized_auc_values)),
        columns=['Band', 'AUC'])
```

3.5

5, 45 55 50, 68% 68%

- : 68%;
- : 95%;
- : 99,7%.

370 1

(95%), (99,9%) [35].

3.6 K-

KNN

() K K

(K)

(x) (x_i)

j.

$$E(x, x_i) = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n (x_j - x_{ij})^2}, \quad (3.2)$$

;
 - ;
 - ;
 - ;
 .
 , , , .
 .
 K ,
 .
 (, , ,).
 ,
 (, , ,).
 K
 K (, 1 21)
 ,
 KNN
 KNN
 , K-
 . KNN,
 , :

- :
 . KNN
 (
);

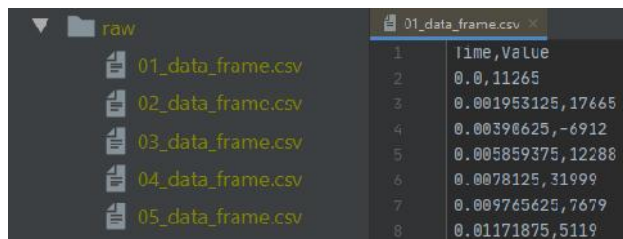
- : ,
 , . KNN
 ;

- : KNN
 , . KNN
 [36].
 KNN : KNN
 , ,
 [0, 1]
 . ,
 . ,
 . ,
 .
 KNN .
 (,),
 , . KNN
 ,
 .

4

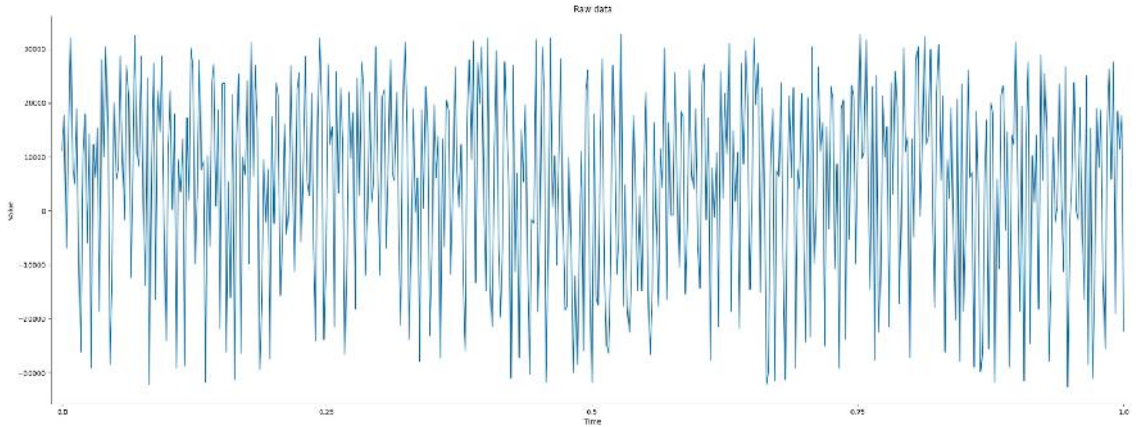
4.1

3.2, Python- PySerial,
 Windows, OSX, Linux, BSD,
 , - POSIX- .
 , Bluetooth.
 Python-
 Pandas,
 DataFrame csv ,
 , Time Value.
 512 ,
 DataFrame
 512 , csv



Matplotlib, NumPy, SciPy IPython, MATLAB.

wxWindows PyGTK. 4.2



4.2 –

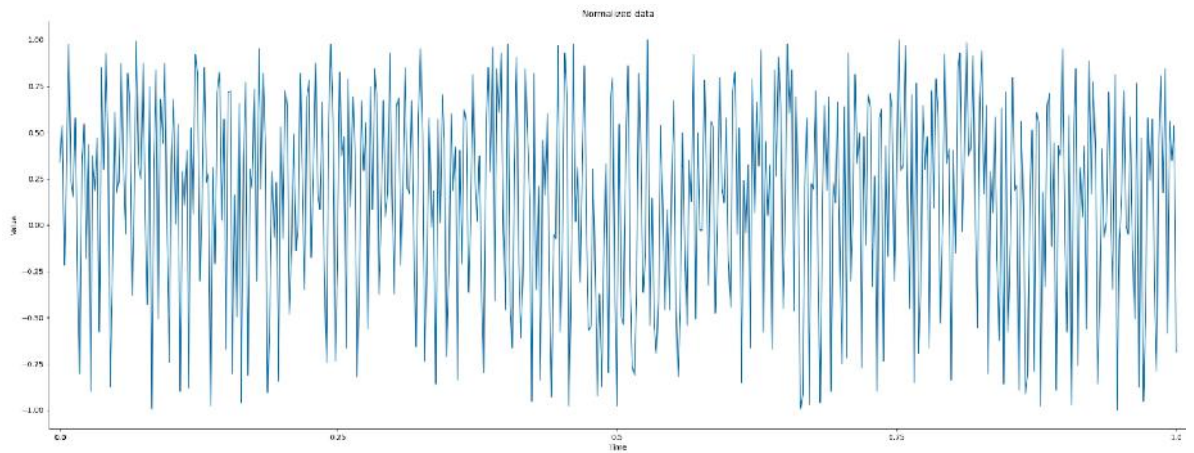
4.2

(4.1):

$$n_{-v} = 2 \cdot \frac{i_{-v} - m_{-v}}{m_{-v} - -m_{-v}} - 1, \quad (4.1)$$

min_value, max_value

[-1:1] (4.3).



4.3 –

SciPy

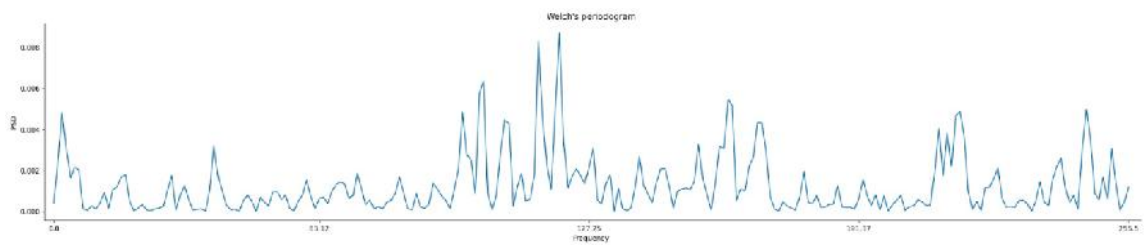
Python

Python. SciPy

NumPy.

welch

(4.4).



4.4 –

, , ,

.

simpson integrate SciPy.

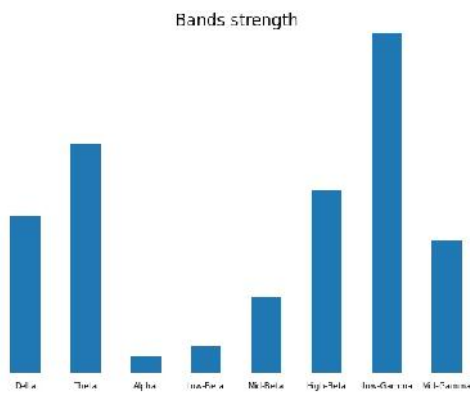
(4.1).

4.1 –

```
BAND_RANGE = {
    'Delta': (0.05, 3),
    'Theta': (3.05, 8),
    'Alpha': (8.05, 12),
    'Low-Beta': (12.05, 15),
    'Mid-Beta': (15.05, 18),
    'High-Beta': (18.05, 30),
    'Low-Gamma': (30.05, 39.75),
    'Mid-Gamma': (39.80, 49.75),
}
```

hist Matplotlib,

(4.5).



4.5 –

, , , , , : , , .

4.3

3.1,

Emotiv EEG Neuroheadset,

14

Emotiv

ARFF

(4.6),

CSV

14

0 1.

```

EEG EyeStare.arff
1  @RELATION EEG_DATA
2
3  @ATTRIBUTE AFS NUMERIC
4  @ATTRIBUTE T7 NUMERIC
5  @ATTRIBUTE F3 NUMERIC
6  @ATTRIBUTE FC5 NUMERIC
7  @ATTRIBUTE T7 NUMERIC
8  @ATTRIBUTE P7 NUMERIC
9  @ATTRIBUTE O1 NUMERIC
10 @ATTRIBUTE O2 NUMERIC
11 @ATTRIBUTE P8 NUMERIC
12 @ATTRIBUTE I8 NUMERIC
13 @ATTRIBUTE FCA NUMERIC
14 @ATTRIBUTE F4 NUMERIC
15 @ATTRIBUTE F8 NUMERIC
16 @ATTRIBUTE AF4 NUMERIC
17 @ATTRIBUTE eyeDetection {0,1}
18
19 @DATA
20 4429.23,4096.73,4289.23,4148.71,4458.26,4586.15,4096.97,4661.83,4227.95,4258.46,4211.28,4788.51,6639.9,6693.85,0
21 4424.47,4084.67,4293.88,4148.72,4442.85,4586.67,4097.64,6638.97,4218.72,4226.67,4267.49,4779.69,6637.82,4384.1,0

```

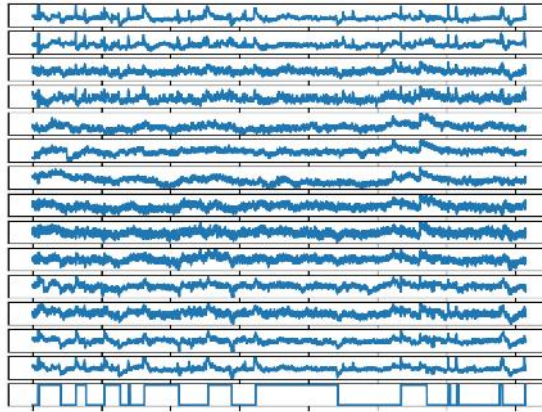
4.6 –

ARFF

Matplotlib,

15

(4.7).



4.8 –

,

[37].

KFold

sklearn

,

.

K-

K=3,

,

sklearn.

4.9.

```

che@DESKTOP-7I8GH9I:/mnt/c/Users/Che/Projects/eeg_prediction$ python3 prediction_test.py
>0.970
>0.975
>0.978
>0.977
>0.973
>0.979
>0.978
>0.976
>0.974
>0.969
Final Score: 0.975

```

4.9 –

accuracy_score (4.3).

:

4.3 –

K-

```
data = pd.read_csv('eeg_data.csv', header=None)
input_values = data.values
scores = []
kfold = KFold(10, shuffle=True, random_state=1)
for train_ix, test_ix in kfold.split(input_values):
    train_x = input_values[train_ix, :-1]
    train_y = input_values[train_ix, -1]
    test_x = input_values[test_ix, :-1]
    test_y = input_values[test_ix, -1]
    model = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=3)
    model.fit(train_x, train_y)
    pred_res = model.predict(test_x)
    score = accuracy_score(test_y, pred_res)
    scores.append(score)
    print('>%.3f' % score)
print('Final Score: %.3f' % (mean(scores)))
```

train_ix test_ix

input_values

(train_x, test_x)

(train_y, test_y).

,

.

,

-

,

K-

.

- TGAM NeuroSky,
 Bluetooth
 Python- ,
 Bluetooth
 CSV
 Min-Max ,
 ,
 ,
 : , , .
 K- .
 PNG-
 : , , ,
 , .

1. Electroencephalogram []. – : www/
URL: <https://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/health/treatment-tests-and-therapies/electroencephalogram-eeeg/> – 17.11.2021 . – . .
2. Top 14 EEG Hardware Companies []. –
: www/ URL: <https://imotions.com/blog/top-14-eeeg-hardware-companies-ranked/> – 16.11.2021 . – . .
3. What is EEG and How Does it Work? []. –
: www/ URL: <https://imotions.com/blog/what-is-eeeg/> – 11.11.2021 . – . .
4. Repovš, G. Dealing with Noise in EEG Recording and Data Analysis [] / G. Repovš // Infor Med Slov. – 2010. – 15(1). – . 18–25.
5. Kübler, A. Brain-computer interface technology: A review of the second international meeting [] / A. Kübler // IEEE transactions on neural systems and rehabilitation engineering: a publication of the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society. – 2003. – 11(2). – . 94–109.
6. Chambayil, B., EEG Eye Blink Classification Using Neural Network [] / B. Chambayil, R. Singla, R. Jha // Proceedings of the World Congress on Engineering. – 2010. – 1. – . 2–5.
7. Teplan, M. Measurement science review [] / M. Teplan // Fundamentals of EEG measurement. – 2002. – 2(2). – . 1–11.
8. The Introductory Guide to EEG (Electroencephalography) []. – : www/ URL: <https://www.emotiv.com/eeeg-guide/> – 15.11.2021 . – . .
9. Shrivani, Sur. Event-related potential: An overview [] / S. Shrivani, V. K. Sinha // Industrial Psychiatry Journal. – 2009. – 18(1). – . 70–73.
10. Thompson, T. EEG applications for sport and performance [] / T. Thompson, T. Steffert, T. Ros, J. Leach, J. Gruzelier // Journal Methods. – 2008. –

- 45(4). – . 279–288.
11. Huang, S. The Application of EEG related [] / S. Huang, H. Xiao // *Procedia Environmental Sciences*. – 2011. – 10. – . 1338-1342.
 12. Gemein, L. A. W. Machine-learning-based diagnostics of EEG pathology [] / L. A.W.Gemein, R. T.Schirrmeister, P. Chrab szcz // *NeuroImage Journal*. – 2020. – 220(10). – . 1–48.
 13. Raschka, S. Python Machine Learning: Machine Learning and Deep Learning with Python. In *Scikit-Learn and TensorFlow* [] / S. Raschka, V. Mirjalili // Packt Publishing Ltd. – 2017.
 14. Bizopoulos, P. Signal2image modules in deep neural networks for eeg classification [] / P. Bizopoulos, P. Lambrou, D. Koutsouris // *Proceedings of the 2019 41st Annual International Conference of the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society (EMBC)*. – 2019. – . 702–705.
 15. I. Goodfellow, Y. Courville. *Deep Learning* [] / I. Goodfellow, Y. Bengio, A. Courville // MIT Press. – 2016. – 1(2). – . 773.
 16. Faust, O. Deep learning for healthcare applications based on physiological signals: A review [] / O. Faust, Y. Hagiwara, T. J. Hong, O. S. Lih, U.R. Acharya // *Comput. Methods Programs Biomed.* – 2018. – 161. – . 1–13.
 17. Yildirim, O. Automated detection of diabetic subject using pre-trained 2D-CNN models with frequency spectrum images extracted from heart rate signals [] / O. Yildirim, M. Talo, B. Ay, U. B. Baloglu, G. Aydin, U. R. Acharya // *Comput. Biol. Med.* 2019. – 113. – . 1–33.
 18. Shoeibi, A. Epileptic Seizures Detection Using Deep Learning Techniques: A Review [] / A. Shoeibi, M. Khodatars // *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. – 2021. – 18(11).
 19. Choosing the right estimator [] – :
www/ URL: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/tutorial/machine_learning_map/index.html – 11.11.2021 . – .
 20. TGAM Documentation [] . – :
www/ URL: [https://cdn.hackaday.io/files/11146476870464/TGAM Datasheet.pdf](https://cdn.hackaday.io/files/11146476870464/TGAM%20Datasheet.pdf) –

- 11.11.2021 . –
21. TGAM1 Spec Sheet [. . . .]. – : www/https://cdn.sparkfun.com/datasheets/Sensors/Biometric/tgam1.pdf – URL: <https://cdn.sparkfun.com/datasheets/Sensors/Biometric/tgam1.pdf> –
- 10.11.2021 . –
22. Soufineyestani, M. Electroencephalography (EEG). Technology Applications and Available Devices [. . . .] / M. Soufineyestani, D. Dowling, A. Khan // Applied Sciences. – 2020. – 10(21) – . 1–23.
23. Main Features of the EEG Sensor Layer Explained [. . . .]. – : www/https://www.bitbrain.com/blog/eeg-sensor-layer – URL: <https://www.bitbrain.com/blog/eeg-sensor-layer> – 10.11.2021 . –
24. NeuroSky [. . . .]. – : www/https://scriptures.ru/yoga/eeg_meditation_neurosky_headsets.htm – URL: https://scriptures.ru/yoga/eeg_meditation_neurosky_headsets.htm – 09.11.2021 . –
25. Data transformation: standardization vs normalization [. . . .]. – : www/https://www.kdnuggets.com/2020/04/data-transformation-standardization-normalization.html – URL: <https://www.kdnuggets.com/2020/04/data-transformation-standardization-normalization.html> – 18.11.2021 . –
26. Understanding the Difference Between Normalization vs. Standardization [. . . .]. – : www/https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2020/04/feature-scaling-machine-learning-normalization-standardization/ – URL: <https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2020/04/feature-scaling-machine-learning-normalization-standardization/> – 24.11.2021 . –
27. Widmann, A. Filter Effects and Filter Artifacts in the Analysis of Electrophysiological Data [. . . .] / A. Widmann, E. Schröger // Frontiers in Psychology – 2012. – 3(233) – . 233.
28. Lyons, R. Understanding Digital Signal Processing [. . . .] / R. Lyons // Pearson, 3rd edition – 2004. – . 954.
29. Pitfalls of Filtering the EEG Signal [. . . .]. – : www/https://sapienlabs.org/pitfalls-of-filtering-the-eeg-signal/ – URL: <https://sapienlabs.org/pitfalls-of-filtering-the-eeg-signal/> – 17.11.2021 . –
30. Doma, V. Comparative analysis of machine learning methods for emotion

recognition using EEG and peripheral physiological signals [10]. / V. Doma, M. Pirouz // Journal of Big Data – 2020. – 7(1) – p. 1–21.

31. Support Vector Machine. Introduction to Machine Learning Algorithms. [11]. – : www/ URL: <https://towardsdatascience.com/support-vector-machine-introduction-to-machine-learning-algorithms-934a444fca47> – 27.11.2021 . – . .

32. ThinkGear Serial Stream Guide [12]. – : www/ URL: http://developer.neurosky.com/docs/doku.php?id=thinkgear_communications_protocol – 27.11.2021 . – . .

33. Hossein, M. Simplified Welch Algorithm for Spectrum Monitoring [13] / M. Hossein, G. Gandubert, G. Gleeton, P. Ivanov, R. Landry // Appl. Sci. – 2021. – 11(1). – p. 1–86.

34. Calculus. Integration of Functions. Simpson’s Rule [14]. – : www/ URL: <https://math24.net/simpsons-rule.html> – 27.11.2021 . – . .

35. Pritha Bhandari. Understanding and calculating standard deviation [15]. – : www/ URL: <https://www.scribbr.com/statistics/standard-deviation/> – 29.11.2021 . – . .

36. K-Nearest Neighbors for Machine Learning [16]. – : www/ URL: <https://machinelearningmastery.com/k-nearest-neighbors-for-machine-learning/> – 29.11.2021 . – . .

37. Cross-validation: evaluating estimator performance [17]. – : www/ URL: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/cross_validation.html – 29.11.2021 . – . .