

Leveraging robust statistics for EEG classification

Imen Ayadi, **Florent Bouchard**, Frédéric Pascal

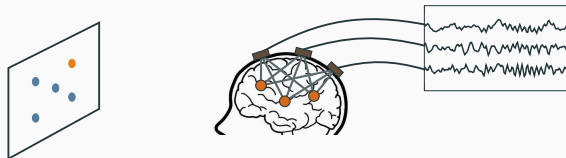
Université Paris Saclay, CNRS, CentraleSupélec, laboratoire des signaux et systèmes

Workshop ILLS - DATAIA – May, 24th 2023

Context – EEG classification

Context – EEG classification

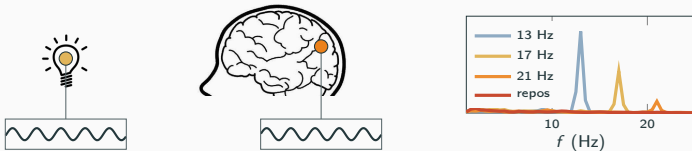
- Electrical brain activity recorded with electrodes placed on the scalp [Berger, 1929]
- BCI: interact with computer through brain signals [Lotte et al., 2018]



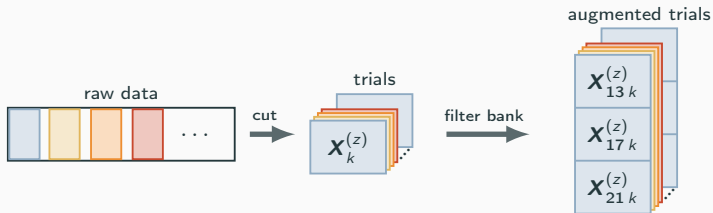
- Pipeline:

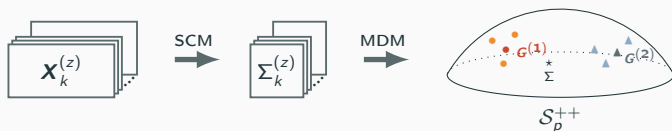


- Principle:



- Feature extraction:





- SCM: $\Sigma_k^{(z)} = \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{X}_k^{(z)} \mathbf{X}_k^{(z)T}$
- Fréchet mean: $\mathbf{G}^{(z)} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{G} \in S_p^{++}} \sum_k \delta^2(\mathbf{G}, \Sigma_k^{(z)})$
- MDM decision rule for unknown \mathbf{X} :

$$z^* = \operatorname{argmin}_{z \in \{1, \dots, Z\}} \{\delta^2(\mathbf{G}^{(z)}, \Sigma)\}$$

Why BCI not yet out of the lab ?

- ▶ EEG data noisy, contain outliers
- ▶ Recorded in controlled environment to limit noise
- ▶ Preprocessing: data manually curated

Our take on these issues: leverage robust statistics theory

[Ollila et al., 2012, Maronna et al., 2019]

First try – Centered multivariate t -distribution

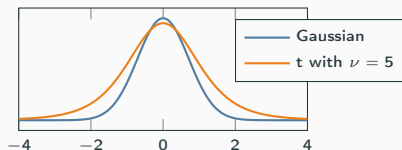
- Probability density function:

$$f(\{\mathbf{x}(i)\}_{i=1}^n | \Sigma) \propto \det(\Sigma)^{-n/2} \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\nu + \mathbf{x}(i)^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{x}(i) \right)^{-(\nu+p)/2}$$

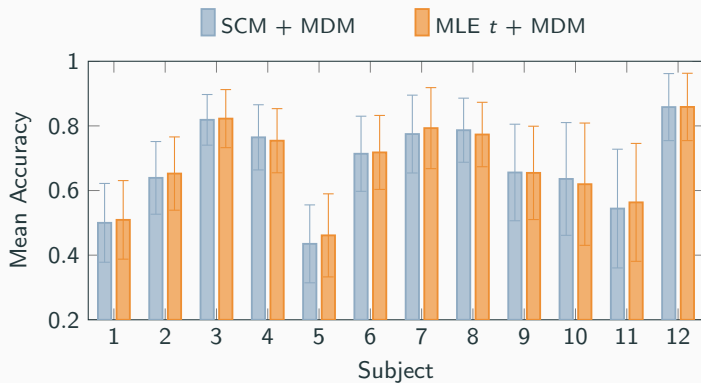
- ▶ ν : degree of freedom – controls heaviness of tail

- MLE solution to:

$$\hat{\Sigma} = \frac{\nu + p}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\mathbf{x}(i)\mathbf{x}(i)^T}{\nu + \mathbf{x}(i)^T \hat{\Sigma}^{-1} \mathbf{x}(i)}$$



First try – Results on SSVEP data



First try – Why no real improvement ?

► Robustness not included at the right place

Empirical cumulative density function of $\{\text{trace}(\Sigma_k^{(z)})\}_k$ for SSVEP data:



Second try – t -Wishart distribution

► **Robustness: on distribution of covariance matrices**

• **Wishart distribution** $\mathcal{W}(n, \mathbf{G})$:

► distribution of $\Sigma_k = \mathbf{X}_k \mathbf{X}_k^T$, $\mathbf{X}_k = [\mathbf{x}_k(i)] \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times n}$, $\mathbf{x}_k(i) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \mathbf{G})$

► pdf:

$$f(\{\Sigma_k\}_{k=1}^K | \mathbf{G}) \propto \det(\mathbf{G})^{-nK/2} \prod_{k=1}^K \det(\Sigma_k)^{n-p-1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \text{trace}(\mathbf{G}^{-1} \Sigma_k)\right)$$

► MLE:
$$\hat{\mathbf{G}} = \frac{1}{nK} \sum_{k=1}^K \mathbf{S}_k$$

t -Wishart distribution $t\text{-}\mathcal{W}(n, \mathbf{G}, \nu)$

$\Sigma_k = \mathbf{X}_k \mathbf{X}_k^T \in \mathcal{S}_p^{++}$, $\mathbf{X}_k \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times n}$, with pdf:

$$f(\{\Sigma_k\}_{k=1}^K | \mathbf{G}) \propto \det(\mathbf{G})^{-nK/2} \prod_{k=1}^K \det(\Sigma_k)^{n-p-1/2} (\nu + \text{trace}(\mathbf{G}^{-1} \Sigma_k))^{-(\nu+np)/2}$$

- ν : degree of freedom of t density generator, controls tail

► Keep SCM, change their distribution

MLE of $t\mathcal{W}(n, \mathbf{G}, \nu)$

[Ayadi et al., 2023a]

Samples $\{\Sigma_k\}_{k=1}^K$, MLE solution to:

$$\hat{\mathbf{G}} = \frac{\nu + np}{nK} \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\Sigma_k}{\nu + \text{trace}(\hat{\mathbf{G}}^{-1} \Sigma_k)}$$

- No analytical solution – iterative algorithm
- Developed estimation method based on Riemannian optimization

Second try – SSVEP data fitting

Empirical cumulative density function of $\{\text{trace}(\Sigma_k^{(z)})\}_k$ for SSVEP data:



- From training data $\{\Sigma_k^{(z)}\}$, learn centers $\{\hat{\mathbf{G}}^{(z)}\}$

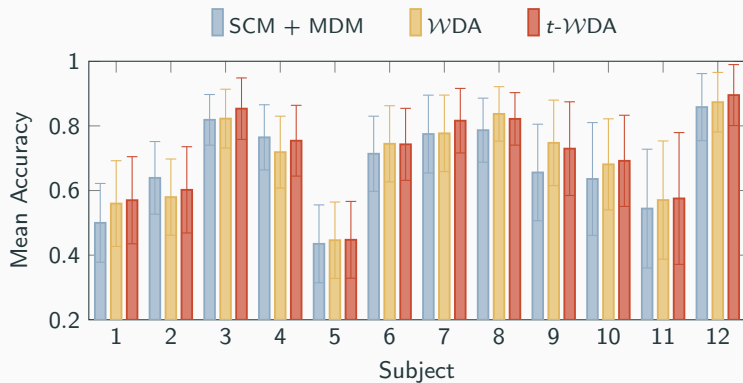
Decision rule of t -WDA

For $\Sigma = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T$:

$$\hat{z} = \operatorname{argmax}_{z \in \{1, \dots, Z\}} \left\{ \log \hat{\pi}^{(z)} - \frac{n}{2} \log \det(\hat{\mathbf{G}}^{(z)}) - \frac{\nu + np}{2} \log(\nu + \operatorname{trace}(\hat{\mathbf{G}}^{(z)-1} \Sigma)) \right\}$$

- $\hat{\pi}^{(z)}$: proportion of class z in training set

Second try – Results on SSVEP data



Conclusions and perspectives

- New estimator for t -Wishart distribution, new discriminant analysis
- Leveraging robustness for EEG classification can improve performance
- The way to include robustness matters a lot
- More validation still needed: different datasets, different paradigms
- Extension to P300 paradigm required: mean of \mathbf{X}_k differs from zero

- Ayadi, I., Bouchard, F., and Pascal, F. (2023a). Elliptical Wishart distribution: maximum likelihood estimator from information geometry. In *International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing (ICASSP)*. IEEE.
- Ayadi, I., Bouchard, F., and Pascal, F. (2023b). t - \mathcal{W} da: A novel discriminant analysis applied to eeg classification. In *submitted to European Conference on Signal Processing (EUSIPCO)*.
- Barachant, A., Bonnet, S., Congedo, M., and Jutten, C. (2011). Multiclass brain-computer interface classification by Riemannian geometry. *IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering*, 59(4):920–928.
- Berger, H. (1929). Über das elektroencephalogramm des menschen. *Archiv für psychiatrie und nervenkrankheiten*, 87(1):527–570.
- Chevallier, S., Kalunga, E., Barthélemy, Q., and Yger, F. (2018). Riemannian classification for SSVEP based BCI: offline versus online implementations. In *BCI Handbook: Technological and Theoretical Advances*. CRC Press.
- Lotte, F., Bougrain, L., Cichocki, A., Clerc, M., Congedo, M., Rakotomamonjy, A., and Yger, F. (2018). A review of classification algorithms for EEG-based brain-computer interfaces: a 10 year update. *Journal of neural engineering*, 15(3).
- Maronna, R. A., Martin, R. D., Yohai, V. J., and Salibián-Barrera, M. (2019). *Robust statistics: theory and methods (with R)*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Ollila, E., Tyler, D. E., Koivunen, V., and Poor, H. V. (2012). Complex elliptically symmetric distributions: Survey, new results and applications. *IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing*, 60(11):5597–5625.