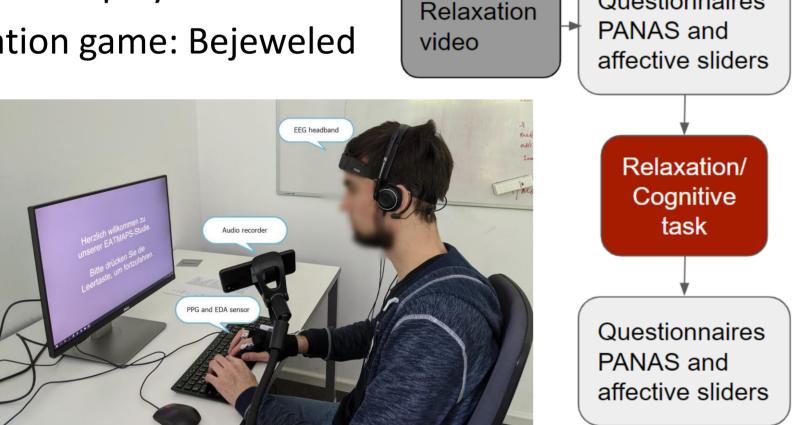
Self-Prediction of Epileptic Seizures by Affective Computing using EEG Sensors

Motivation

- Epilepsy facts:
 - 6.9% to 39% patients report prodromes: fatigue, mood changes, behavioural disorder
 - 90% patients report precipitant factors (most commonly, stress)
- Correlation of human affects with seizure occurrence
- An objective analysis of human affects, e.g., stress, mental workload is crucial
- Electroencephalography (EEG) sensors: objective measurement of affectivity by understanding brain dynamics

Study Setup

- Study conducted in two lab sessions: Cognitive and Relaxation
- Cognitive: performed three cognitive tasks: Stroop test, reading span, and n-back
- Relaxation: played a relaxation game: Bejeweled



Questionnaires

Figure (left): Data acquisition in the lab sessions
Figure (right): Study design

- In both lab sessions:
 - equipment: headband with EEG sensors
 - relaxation video: to reduce prior stress
 - answering questionnaires about their mood
 - duration: ~2 hours each
 - number of participants: 11

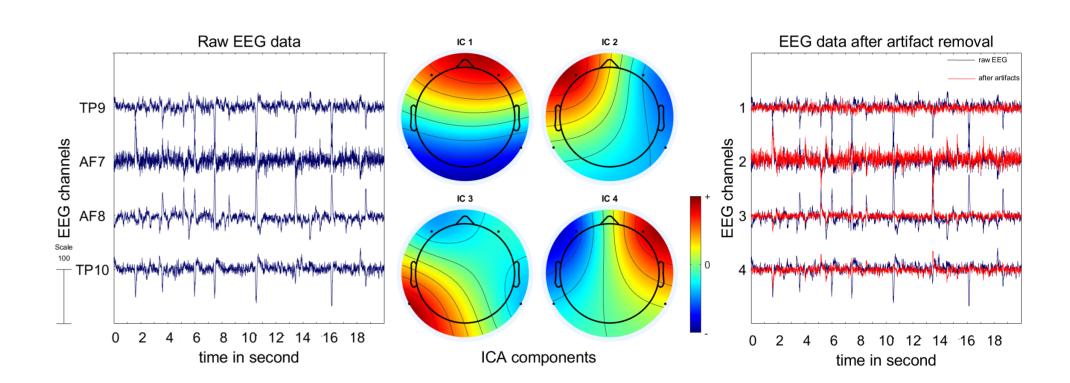


Figure: Pre-processing of raw EEG data by Independent Component Analysis (ICA)

Methods

- Data Collection: with a low-cost wearable EEG device after extensive literature analysis and testing.
- Hand crafted features: power, and power ratio features from five frequency bands (∂, θ, α, β, π)
- Automatic feature extraction: Echo-State Network
- Cross-validation (CV): leave-one-subject out
- Hyperparameter tuning: nested CV with leave-onesubject out
- Feature reduction: recursive feature elimination

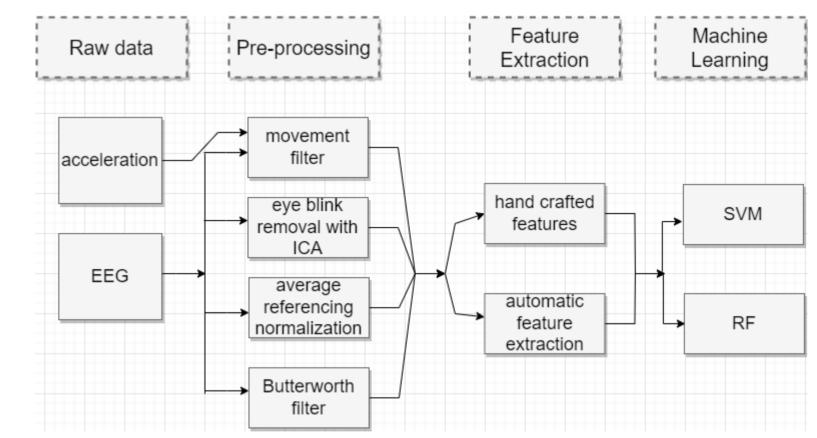


Figure: Data analysis pipeline

Results and Future Work

- Result: more than 80% accuracy with subjectdependent-models
- Future work: addition of multimodal features e.g., heart rate variability, electrodermal activity

