

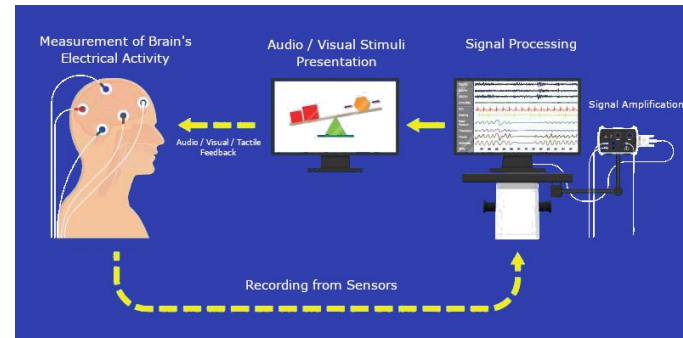
Real-Time EEG Connectivity Analysis for Brain-Computer Interfaces and Neurofeedback

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Introduction

- EEG analysis is a fundamental non-intrusive neuroscientific tool
- Functional Connectivity describe the statistics between sensors
- Directed functional connectivity describes influence
- Real time connectivity can be used for neurofeedback





Background - What is PDC?

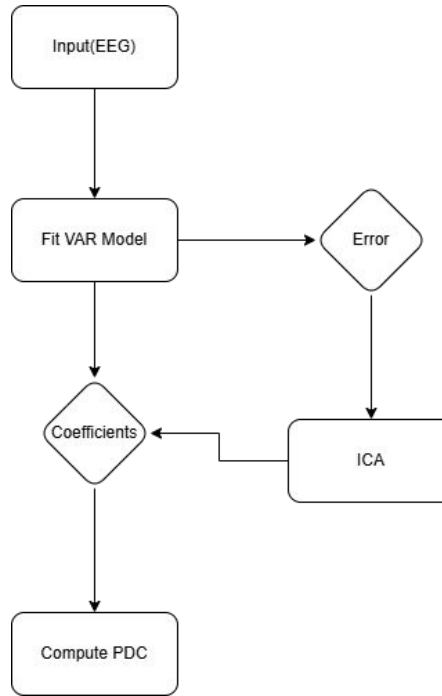
- Partial Directed Coherence (PDC) is a functional connectivity method
- Frequency domain measurement
- Answer the question “Does activity in region A drive activity in region B at a particular frequency”?



Background - What is MVARICA ?

- Multivariate Autoregressive Independent Component Analysis (MVARICA)
- Multivariate Autoregressive (MVAR) modeling capture directional interactions
- ICA, separate statistically independent sources from the noise to improve the model

Background - MVARICA - Steps





Background - MVARICA - Hyperparameters

- Model Order (a.k.a. lag):
The number of past points the MVAR uses to predict the next data point
- Delta ridge penalty:
Regularization parameter meant to stabilize the coefficient of the MVAR model



Dataset

- Data from the Child Mind Institute (Healthy Brain Network)
- Datasets are from children and adolescents (age 5-21)
- It is resting state EEG (eyes closed and open)
- 265 datasets (avg. 320 seconds)
- Data is processed following the pipeline in previous work [Jahanian-Najafabadi & Bagh, 2023, 2024a, b, c, 2025a, b, Bagh & Jahanian-Najafabadi, 2024]




Offline System

- Implemented using scot package
- Optimizes model order using Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) score
- Delta ridge penalty is optimized using bisection search




Proposed Method



Method - Step 1

MVAR fitting:

- QR factorization (X is factorized into an orthogonal matrix Q and upper triangle matrix R)
- Incremental QR factorization using Given rotation (i.e. use the overlap instead of computing from scratch)
- Add forgetting factor (with full refactorization after n steps)
- Use GPU for hardware acceleration



Method - Step 2

- Offline MVARICA uses ICA (specifically Fast-ICA)
- Online MVARICA uses Picard-O (Preconditioned ICA for Real Data - under an Orthogonal constraint)
- Use GPU for hardware acceleration



Method - Hyperparameters - Model Order

Recursive AIC (RAIC):

Mean_t, std_t = mean(x), std(x)

Rolling_mean = abs (Mean_t - Mean_t_last_step)

rolling_std = abs (std_t - std_t_last_step)

mean_history <- Rolling_mean

std_history <- rolling_std

eps_mean = percentile (mean_history, change_percentile)

eps_std = percentile (std_history, change_percentile)

is_nonstationary = (Rolling_mean > eps_mean) or (rolling_std > eps_std)

If is_nonstationary:

 Search_window = 5

Else:

 Search_window = 1

For p in (current_model_order- Search_window, current_model_order+Search_window):

 Fit MVAR model and compute AIC

 If fitting fails, assign infinite AIC

Select model order with lowest AIC

Update current model order



Method - Hyperparameters - Delta

- Use Adam Optimizer
- Metric is Mean Absolute Error (MAE) of the predicted signal from MVAR coefficient compared to the original data
- Gradient is computed based on the change in the MAE scores



Research Questions

Q1 - How good is the online system ?

i.e. How does it compare to standard offline system

Q2 - How well does it optimize hyperparameters ?

i.e. Does it converge ? What is the error ? How does it compare to standard
offline system

Q3 - How fast is it ?

i.e. How does the latency change under different stress conditions.



Results



Picard-O

Parameters

- Used umixing matrix from the previous iteration for warm start
- Maximum iteration is 10
- Tolerance is $1e-4$
- Used relative error, defined as $\text{norm}(\text{reconstructed_residual} - \text{residual}) / \text{norm}(\text{residual})$
- Average relative error through the experimentation was $2.40E-15$



Q1 - How good is the online system ?



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Metrics:

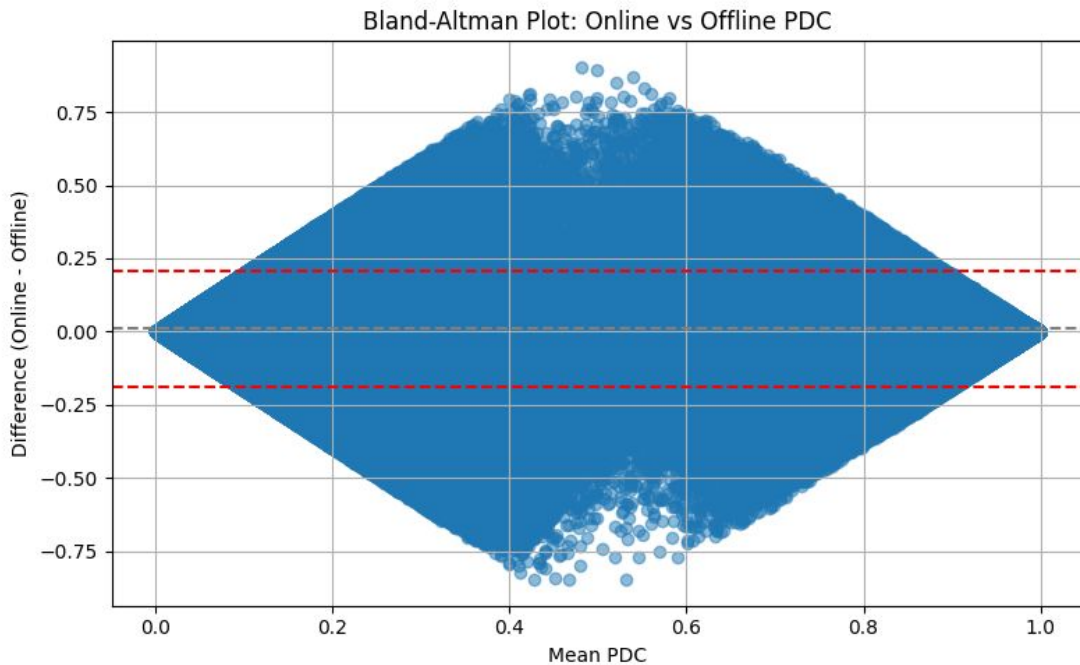
- Bland Altman Plot: measures agreement and systematic Bias
- Mean Absolute Error (MAE): between output PDC of offline and online systems
- Correlation: between output PDC of offline and online systems

Q1 - How good is the (

Mean: 0.009

Positive 95% percentile: 0.206

Negative 95% percentile: -0.188

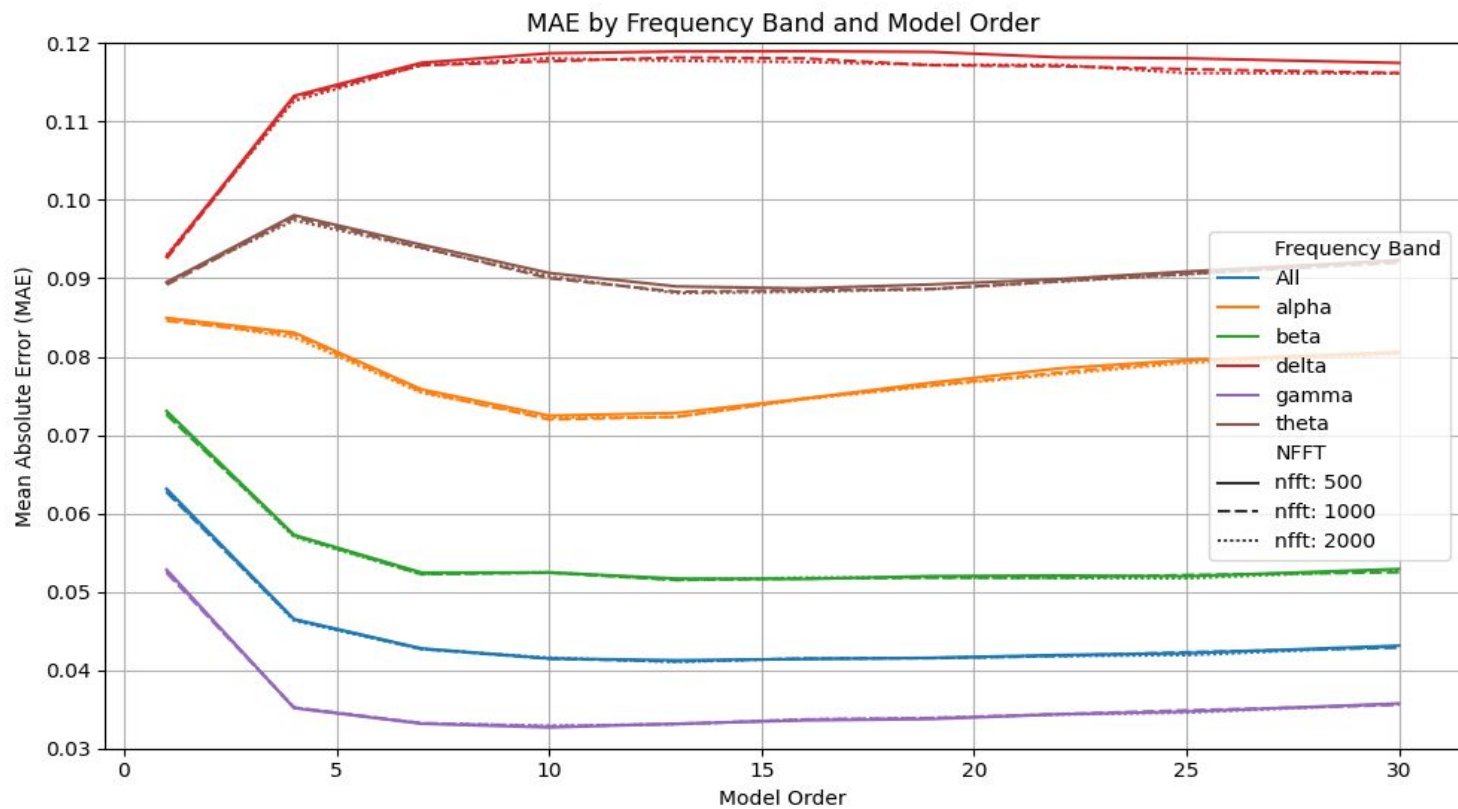




Q1 - How good is the online system ?

Metric	Score
MAE	0.070
RMSE	0.101
Pearson Correlation	0.910 (P-Value <0.001)
Spearman Correlation	0.421 (P-Value <0.001)

Q





Q2 - How well does it optimize hyperparameters ?

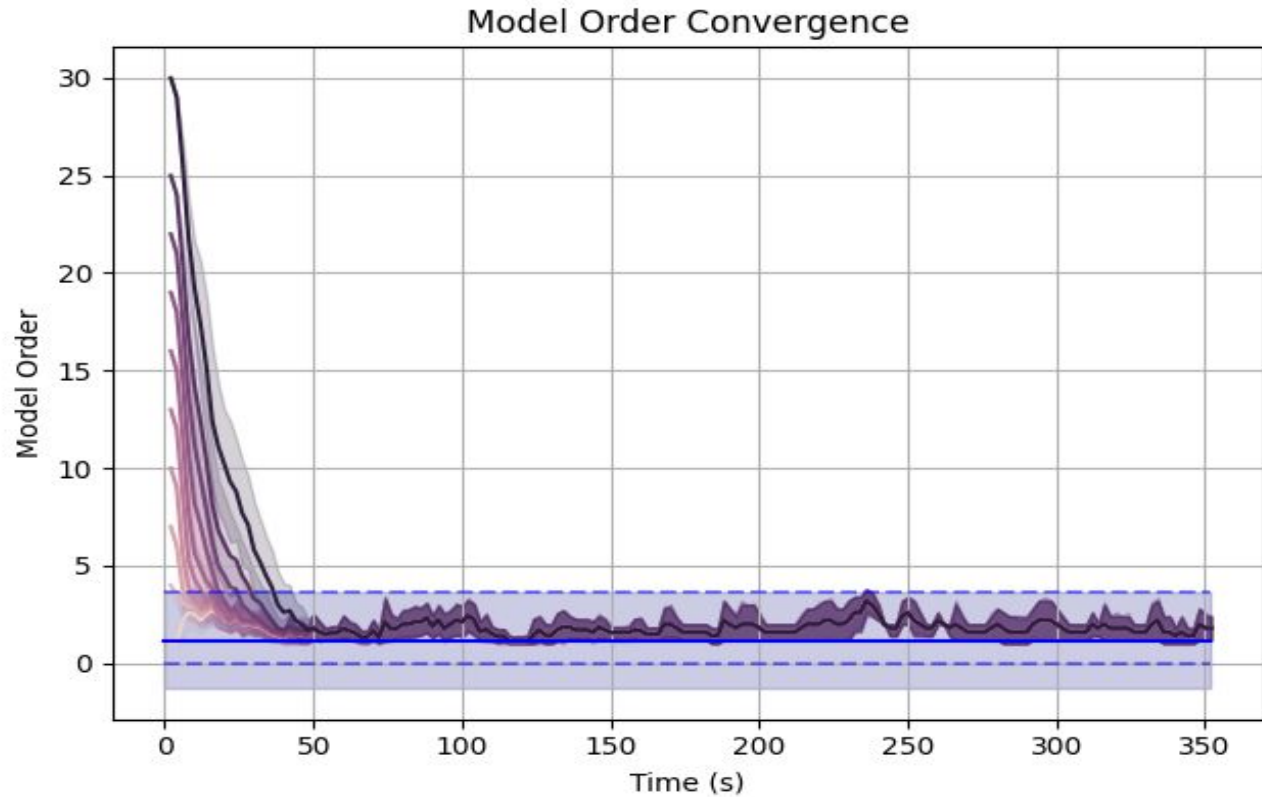


Q2 - How well does it optimize hyperparameters ?

Metrics:

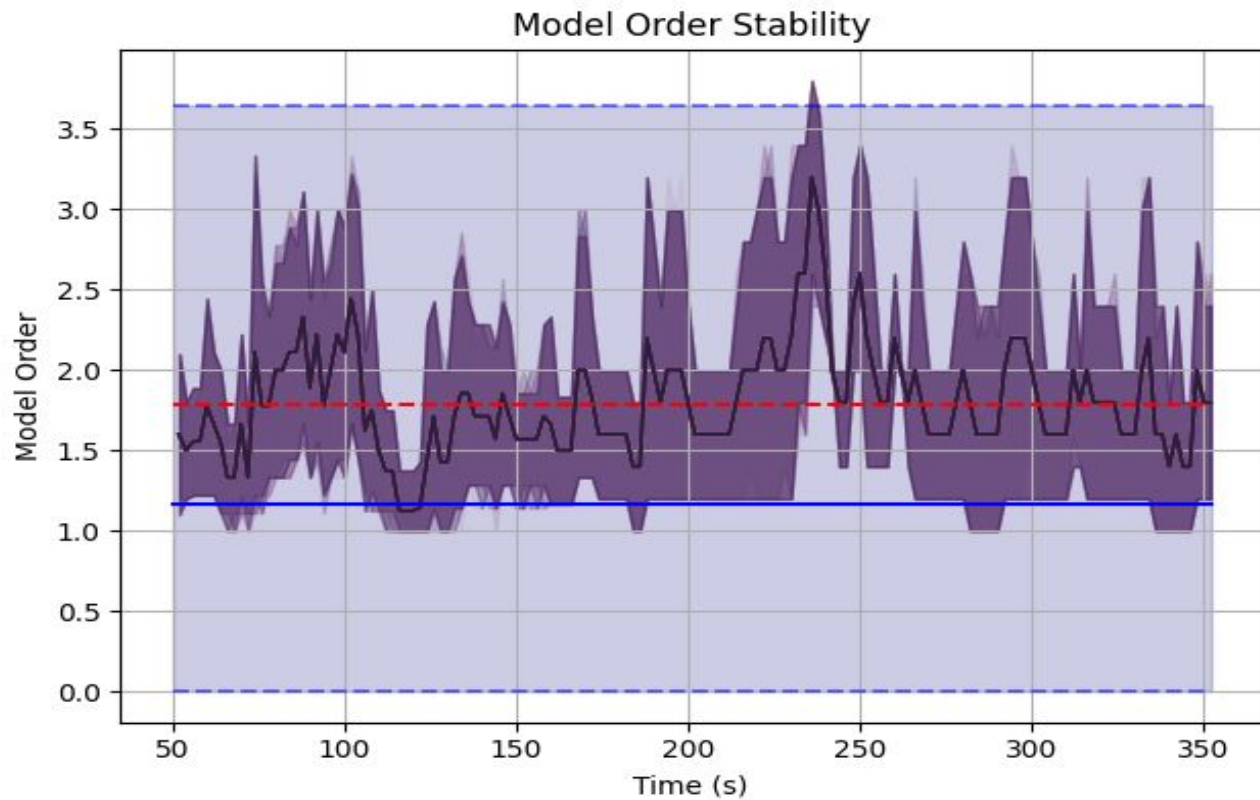
- Convergence
- Stability
- Accuracy

Q2 -



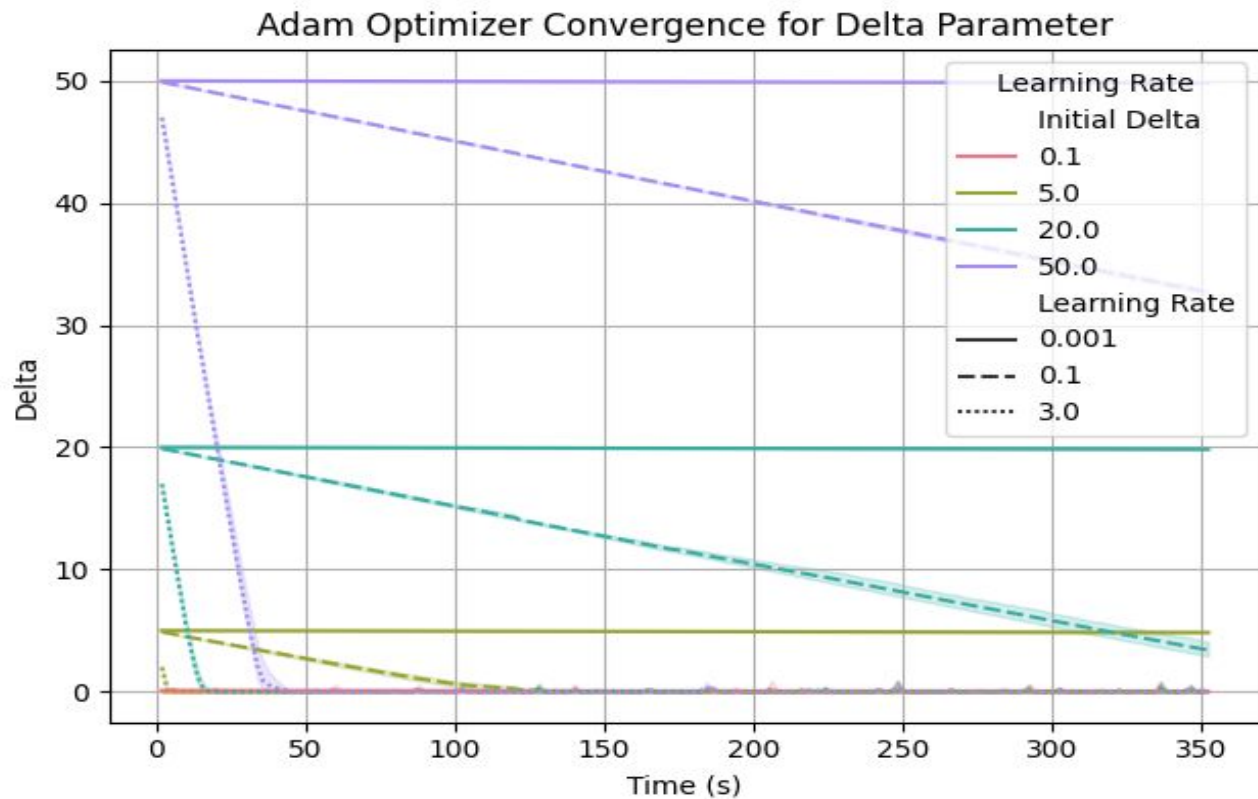
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Q2 -



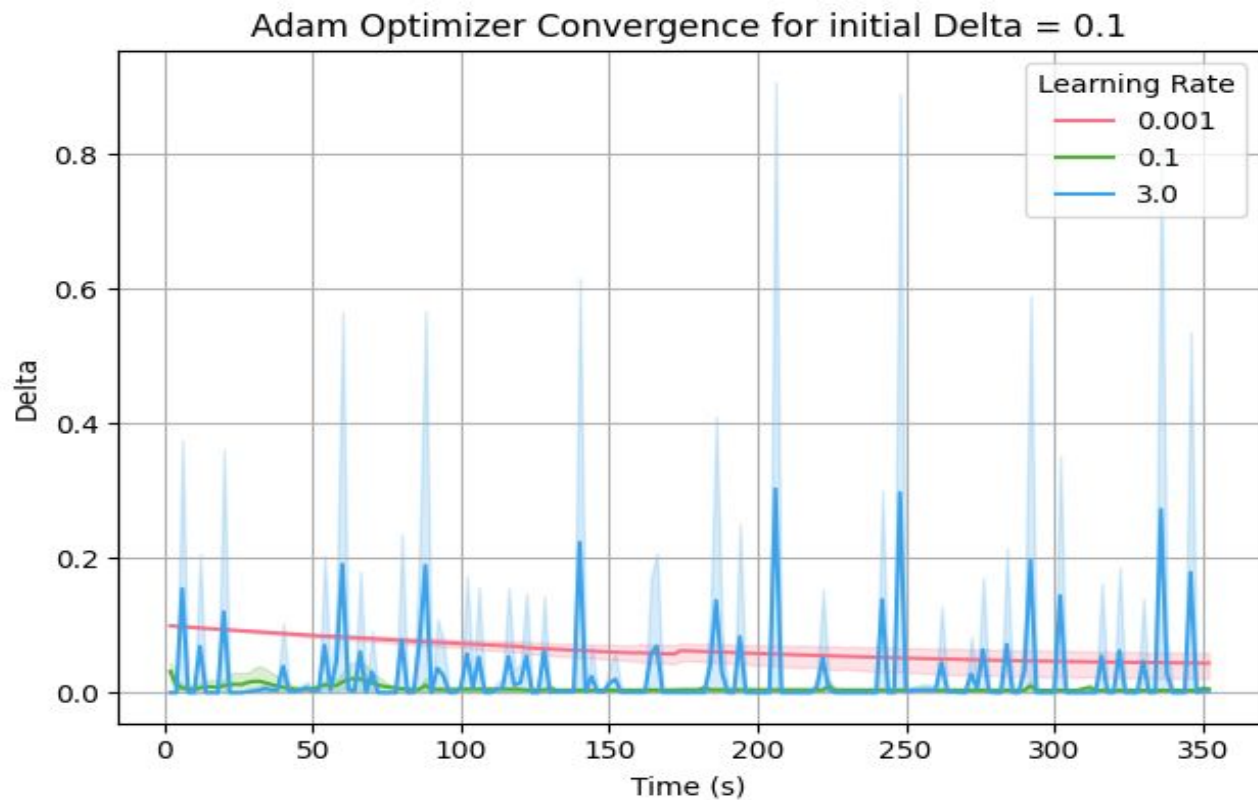
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Q2 -



?

Q2 -



?



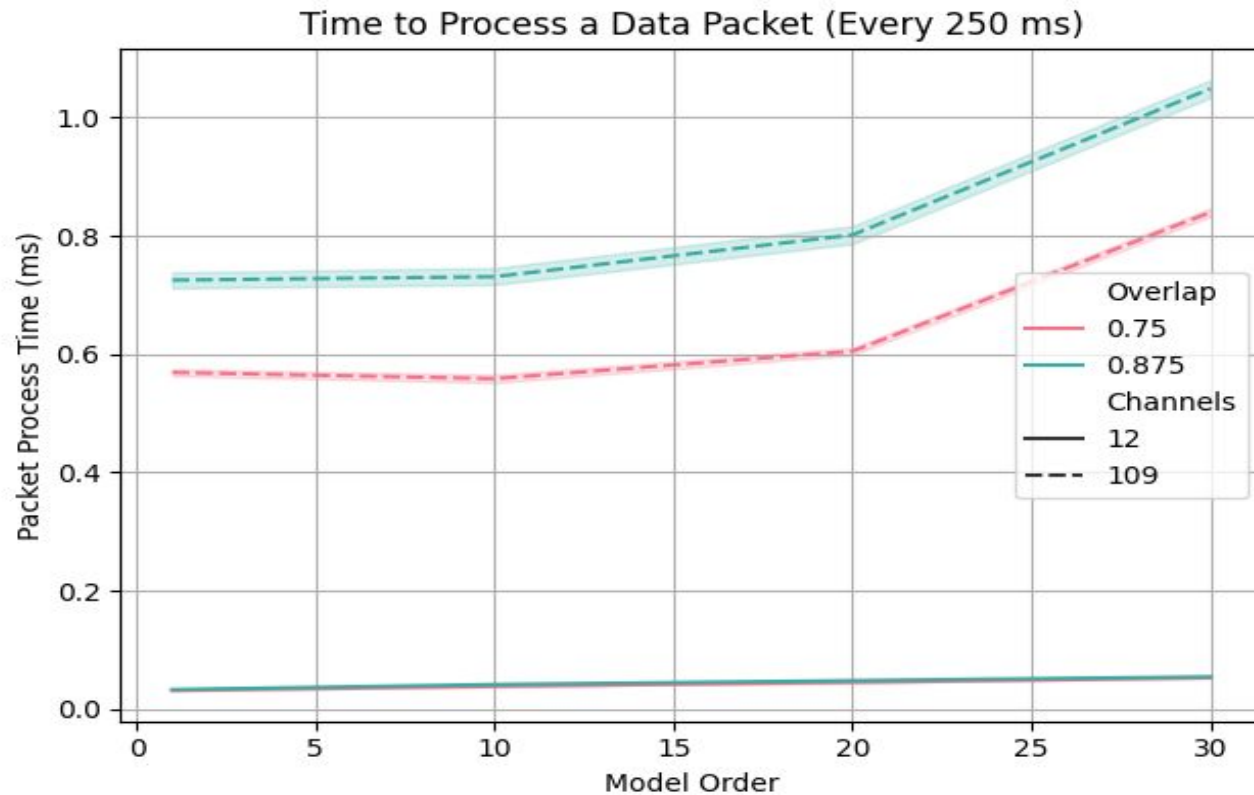
Q3 - How fast is it ?



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Channel Nbr.	Duration (second)	MVAR fitting (ms)	Building MVARICA (ms)	PDC (ms)	Data Packet (ms)	Recursive AIC (ms)	Adam (ms)	All Steps (ms)
12	1 (75% overlap)	10.6	30.5	0.7	41.9	25.5	19.1	86.7
12	2 (87.5% overlap)	10.6	32.8	0.7	44.2	25.5	19.1	88.8
109	1 (75% overlap)	92.6	523.4	27.0	643.0	124.8	166.7	934.5
109	2 (87.5% overlap)	99.5	699.4	27.5	826.5	129.5	166.5	1222.5

Q3 -





Conclusion

- Proposed a real-time MVARICA model
- Model is accurate with offline system
- Model hyperparameters optimizable in real-time
- Model run in real-time for lower channel numbers (Maybe use PCA ?)



Thanks for Listening



Citations

- Jahanian Najafabadi, Amir, & Bagh, Khaled. (2023). Resting-state EEG Classification of Children and Adolescents Diagnosed with Major Depression Disorder Using Convolutional Neural Network (Preprint, IEEE).
- Jahanian Najafabadi, Amir; & Bagh, Khaled (2024). Resting-state Functional Connectivity for Major Depression Disorder Using Electroencephalography: A Deep Learning Approach
- Bagh, Khaled; Jahanian Najafabadi, Amir (2024a). Graph-Based Analysis of Brain Connectivity in Major Depressive Disorder Using EEG (Preprint, IEEE)
- Jahanian Najafabadi, Amir; Bagh, Khaled, Hommel, Bernhard. (Nature Scientific Report, Under Review). Resting-State EEG Classification of Children and Adolescents Diagnosed with Obsessive Compulsive Disorder Using Convolutional Neural Network and Graph Based Analysis.



Q&A