

11-2016

Behavior Classification using Multi-site LFP and ECoG Signals

Adam O. Hebb

Colorado Neurological Institute, adam.hebb@aoh.md

Hosein M. Golshan

University of Denver, hosein.golshanmojdehi@du.edu

Sara J. Hanrahan

Colorado Neurological Institute, shanrahan@thecni.org

Joshua Nedrud

Colorado Neurological Institute, jnedrud@thecni.org

Mohammad H. Mahoor

University of Denver, mohammad.mahoor@du.edu

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.du.edu/ritchie_ece_gstudent_scholarship



Part of the [Biomedical Commons](#), and the [Biomedical Engineering and Bioengineering Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Hebb, Adam O.; Golshan, Hosein M.; Hanrahan, Sara J.; Nedrud, Joshua; and Mahoor, Mohammad H., "Behavior Classification using Multi-site LFP and ECoG Signals" (2016). *ECE Graduate Student Scholarship*. 1.
http://digitalcommons.du.edu/ritchie_ece_gstudent_scholarship/1

This Conference Proceeding is brought to you for free and open access by the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering at Digital Commons @ DU. It has been accepted for inclusion in ECE Graduate Student Scholarship by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ DU. For more information, please contact jennifer.cox@du.edu.

Behavior Classification using Multi-site LFP and ECoG Signals

Adam O. Hebb,^a Hosein M. Golshan,^b Sara J. Hanrahan,^a Joshua Nedrud,^a and Mohammad H. Mahoor^b

^a Colorado Neurological Institute, Englewood, CO, USA
^b CV Lab, ECE Department, University of Denver, CO, USA

Abstract-Deep Brain Stimulation (DBS) is an effective therapy that alleviates the motor signs of Parkinson's disease (PD). Existing DBS is open loop, providing a time invariant stimulation pulse train that may generate cognitive, speech, and balance side effects. A closed-loop DBS system that utilizes appropriate physiological control variables may improve therapeutic results, reduce stimulation side effects, and extend battery life of pulse generators. Furthermore, by customizing DBS to a patient's behavioral goal, side effects of stimulation may arise only when they are non-detrimental to the patient's current goals. Therefore, classification of human behavior using physiological signals is an important step in the design of the next generation of closed-loop DBS systems. Ten subjects who were undergoing DBS implantation were recruited for the study. DBS leads were used to record bilateral STN-LFP activity and an electrocorticography (ECoG) strip was used to record field potentials over left prefrontal cortex. Subjects were cued to perform voluntary behaviors including left and right hand movement, left and right arm movement, mouth movement, and speech. Two types of algorithms were used to classify the subjects' behavior, support vector machine (SVM) using linear, polynomial, and RBF kernels as well as l_p -norm multiple kernel learning (MKL). Behavioral classification was performed using only LFP channels, only ECoG channels, and both LFP and ECoG channels. Features were extracted from the time-frequency representation of the signals. Phase locking values (PLV) between ECoG and LFP channels were calculated to determine connectivity between sites and aid in feature selection. Classification performance improved when multi-site signals were used with either SVM or MKL algorithms. Our experiments further show that the l_p -norm MKL outperforms single kernel SVM-based classifiers in classifying behavioral tasks.