

Machine Learning approaches to investigate neurophysiological markers in language and perceptual tasks

Sneha Raman¹, Pablo Rodríguez-San Esteban¹, David Murcia Gómez¹, José A. González-López² & Ana B. Chica¹

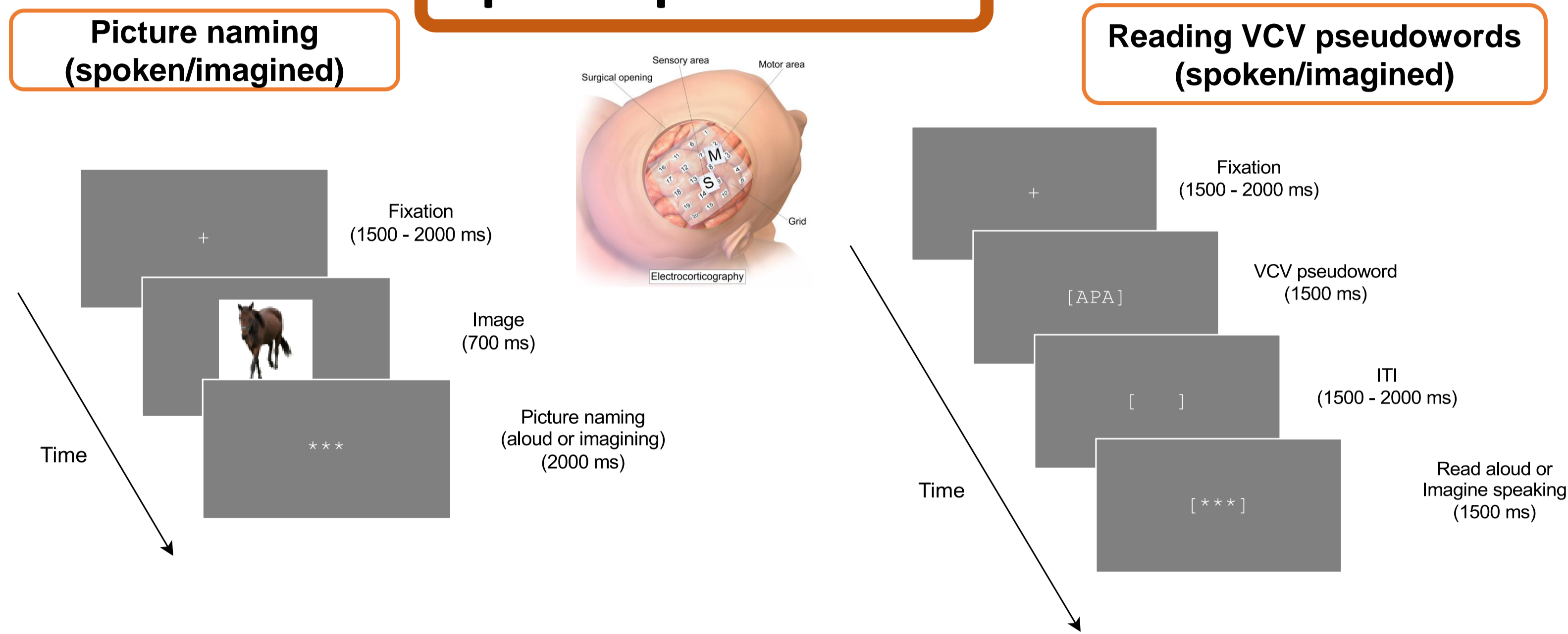
¹ Department of Experimental Psychology, Mind, Brain, and Behavior Research Centre. University of Granada

² Department of Signal Theory, Telematics and Communications, University of Granada

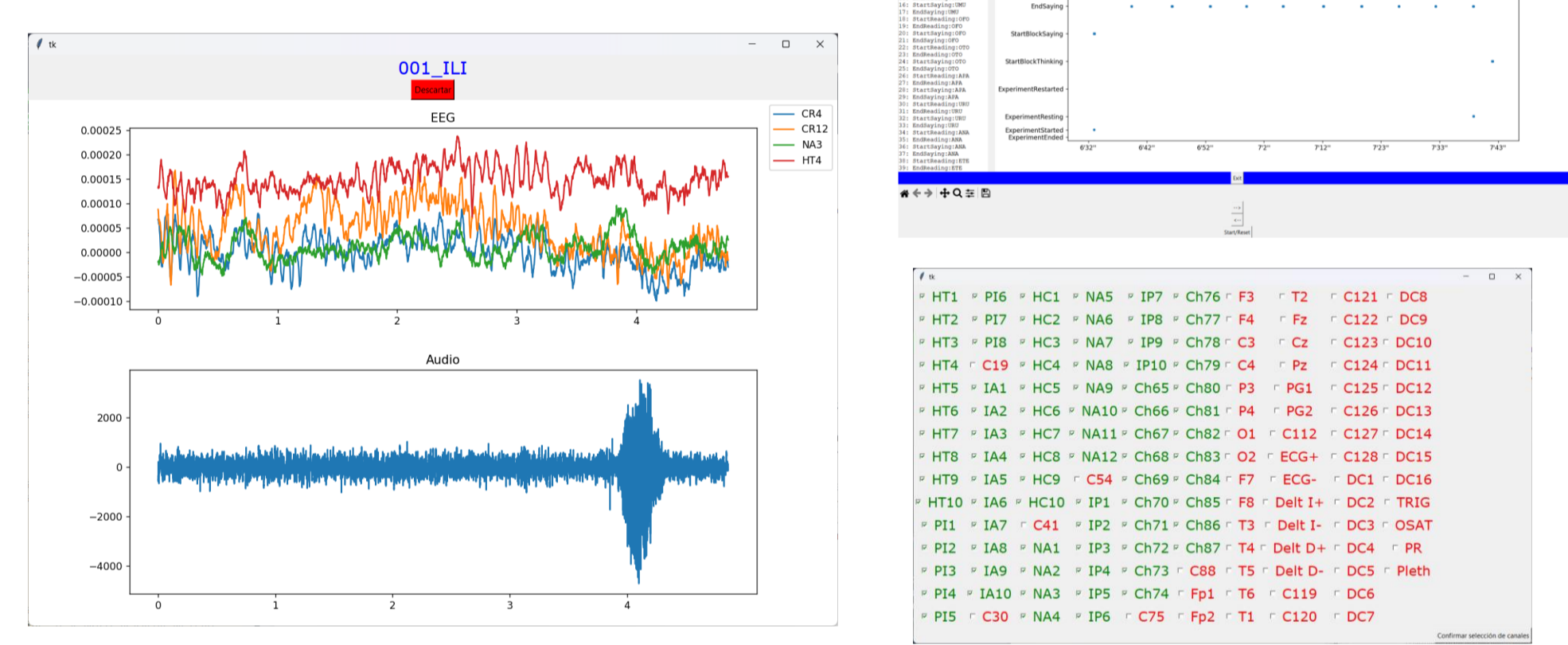
Aims and objectives

- Application of ML techniques to decode two different cognitive processes from neuroimaging (EEG) data: **perception** and **speech production**
- **Speech production**: identify brain regions involved in language processing, develop Brain-Computer Interfaces.
- **Perception**: decode participants' responses to conscious detection and discrimination tasks, with the final aim of detecting errors.

Speech production



Preprocessing



- EEG and audio recorded on different devices
- Aligning EEG with audio required finding the starting point of the experiment
- High gamma features extracted from raw EEG
- Graphical interface to choose required channels and flag trials as good or bad

Methods

Tasks

- Vowel and consonant classification
- Picture category classification
- EEG to speech synthesis
- EEG differences in speech vs imagine conditions

Features

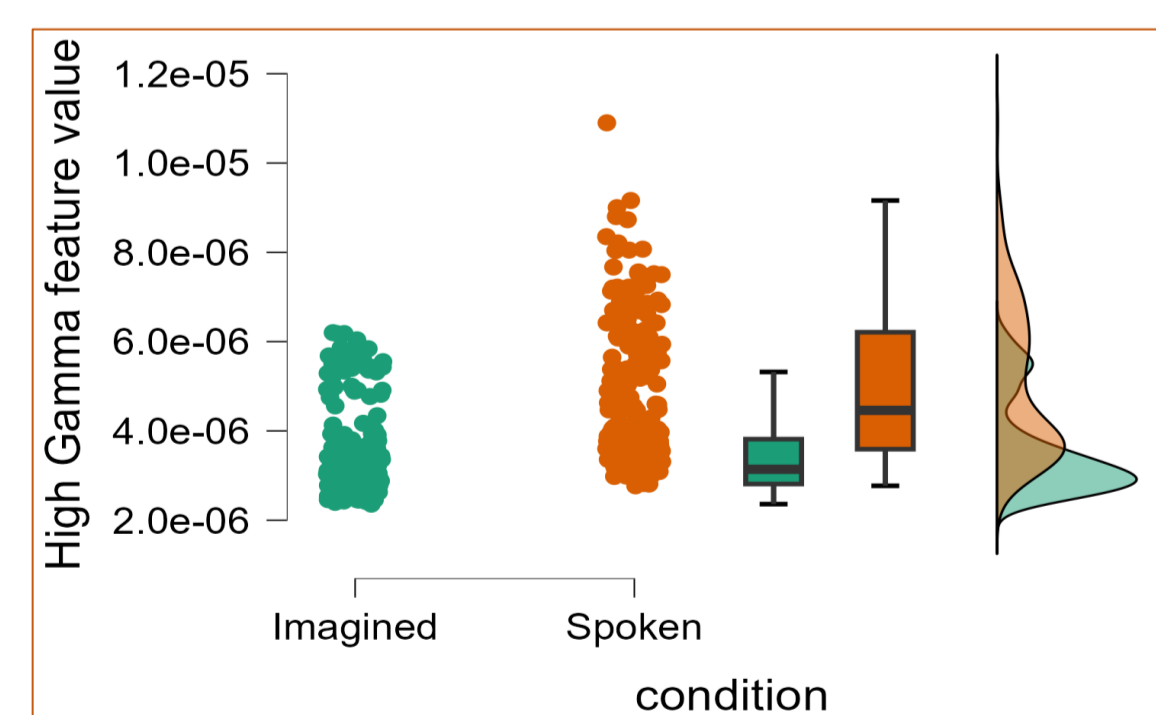
- High gamma EEG features
- Mel Cepstral audio features
- WORLD vocoder audio features
- One-hot encoded vowel, consonant and picture categories

Algorithms

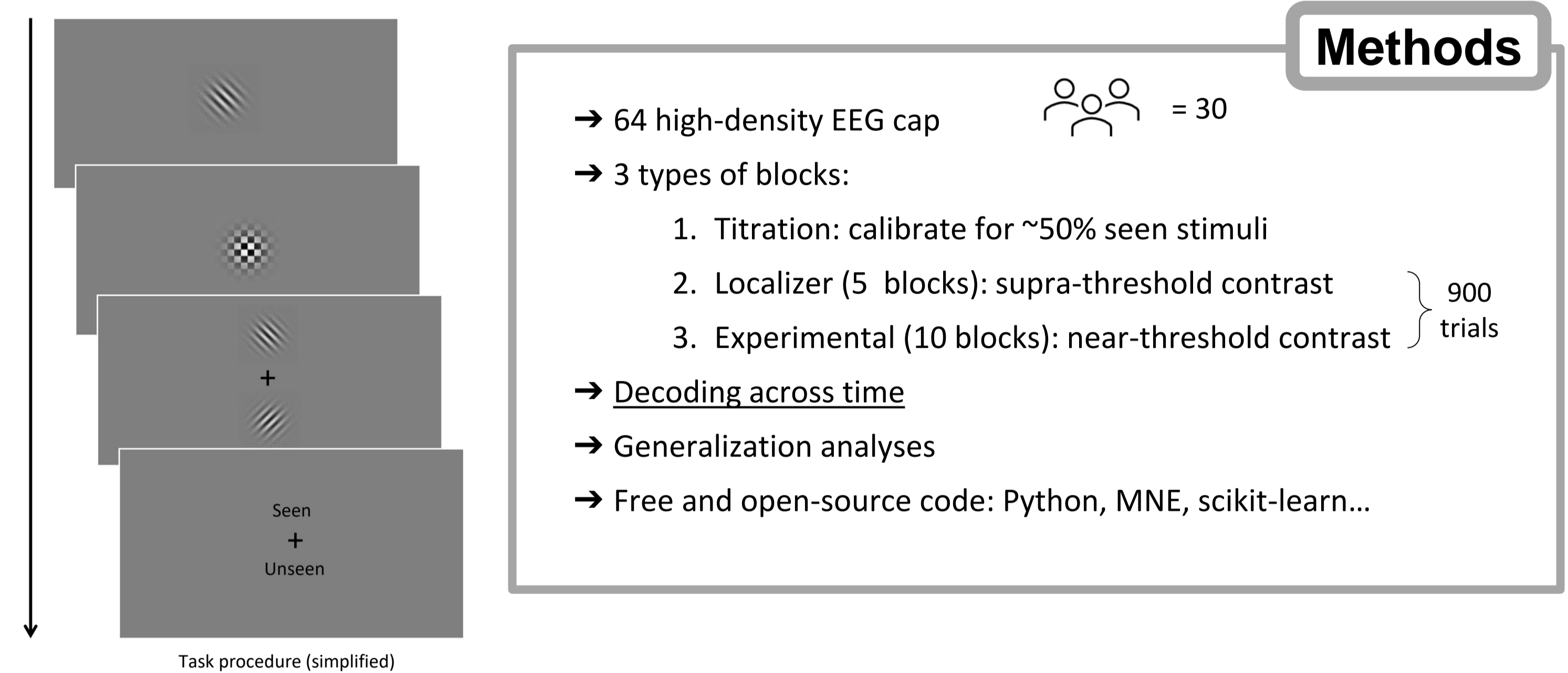
- Linear regression
- Deep Neural Networks
- Convolutional Neural Networks
- Statistical differences

Results

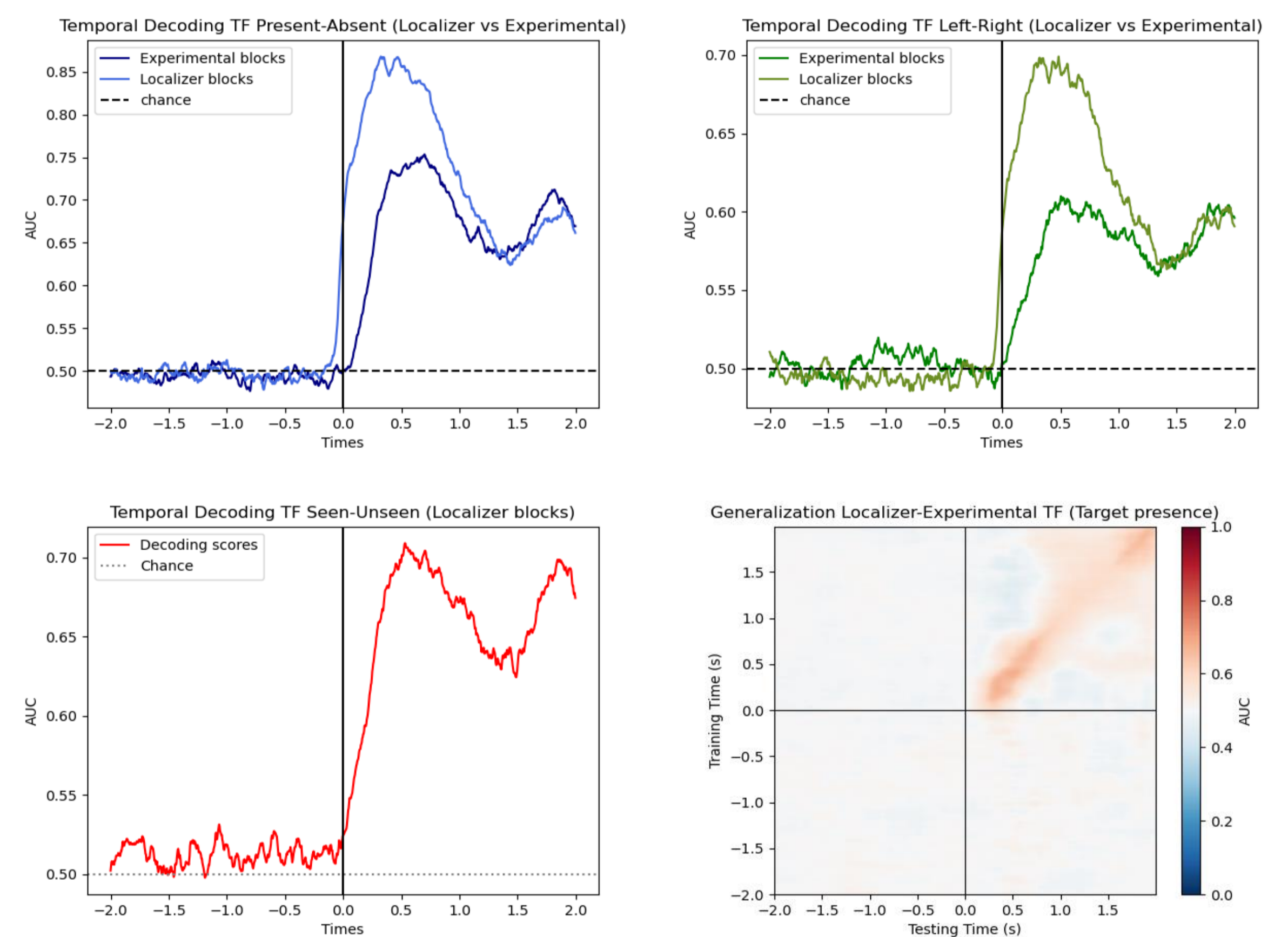
- Significant differences were observed in EEG features in the Spoken and Imagined conditions
- Picture category classification had better than chance results (30 percent accuracy), but not high enough.
- Vowel and consonant classification results were not better than chance.
- Speech decoding results were unsatisfactory.



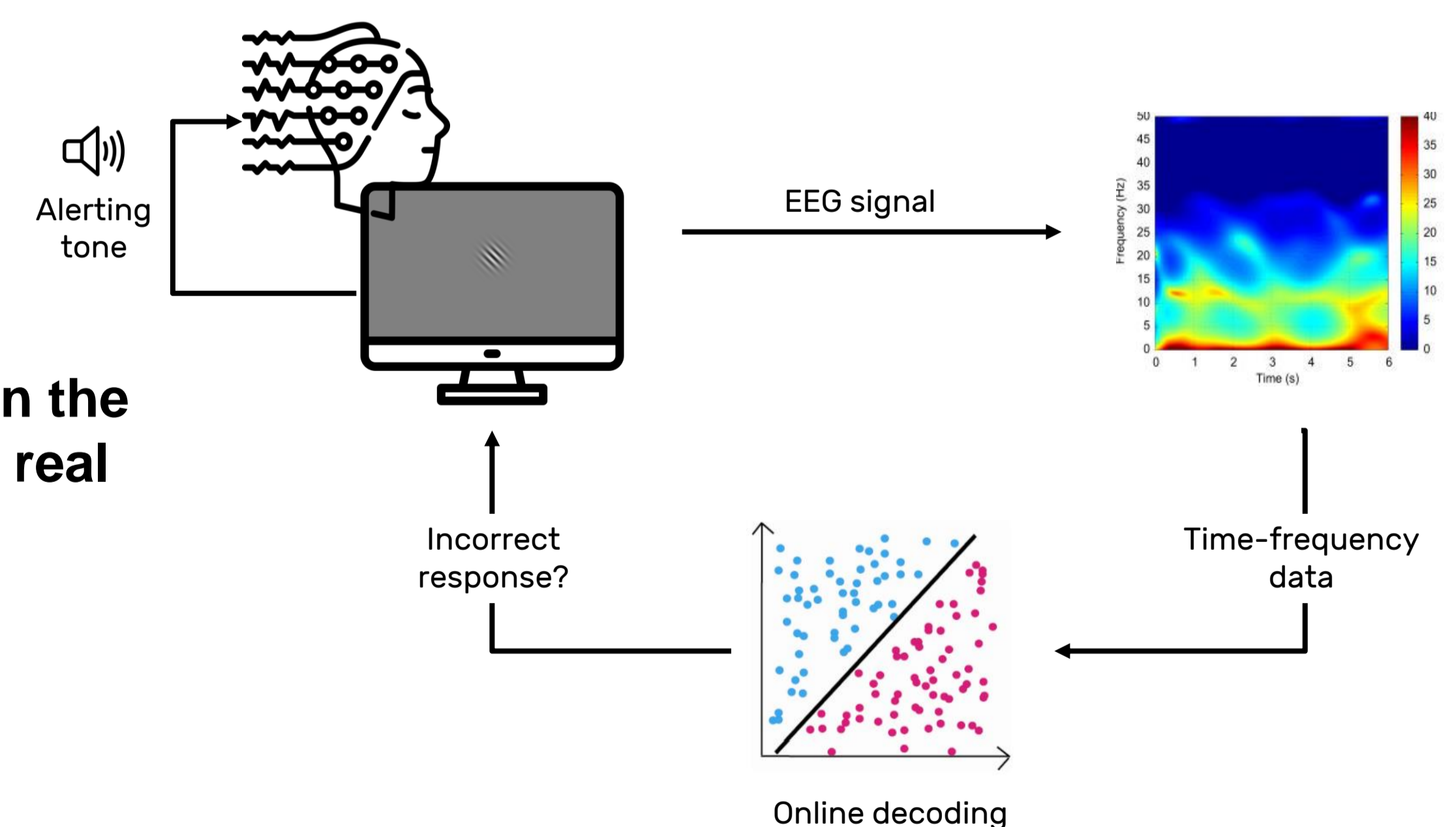
Perception decoding



Preliminary decoding results



Next step: run the analyses on real time!



Outcomes and future work

- There were **differences** in the distributions of high gamma features in the **brain activity** when the participant **spoke vs imagined** words. Next steps would be to find out electrodes with the most effects, and repeat the experiment for the picture naming task
- **Picture category classification** showed **30% accuracy**, speech decoding algorithms need improvement by way of electrode choice, algorithms focused at EEG data and trying other ways of preprocessing and feature extraction.
- **Perception decoding**: we can decode task-relevant features (target presence, awareness, stimulus orientation), and decoding accuracy seems to be higher at 4-30 Hz. We are now working on being able to do this before target onset, to detect (and hopefully, prevent) errors.
- It would be interesting to see if we can generalize the classification between participants and try to select a subset of channels that provide the maximum amount of information to the classifier. This could help reduce computational load and make the analyses faster.