

뇌파의 비선형 분석을 위한 신호추출조건 및 계산 알고리즘

A Proposed Algorithm and Sampling Conditions for Nonlinear Analysis of EEG

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■ ABSTRACT

Objectives: With the object of finding the appropriate conditions and algorithms for dimensional analysis of human EEG, we calculated correlation dimensions in the various condition of sampling rate and data acquisition time and improved the computation algorithm by taking advantage of bit operation instead of log operation.

Methods: EEG signals from 13 scalp lead of a man were digitized with A-D converter under the condition of 12 bit resolution and 1000 Hertz of sampling rate during 32 seconds. From the original data, we made 15 time series data which have different sampling rate of 62.5, 125, 250, 500, 1000 hertz and data acquisition time of 10, 20, 30 second, respectively. New algorithm to shorten the calculation time using bit operation and the Least Trimmed Squares(LTS) estimator to get the optimal slope was applied to these data.

Results: The values of the correlation dimension showed the increasing pattern as the data acquisition time becomes longer. The data with sampling rate of 62.5 Hz showed the highest value of correlation dimension regardless of sampling time but the correlation dimension at other sampling rates revealed similar values. The computation with bit operation instead of log operation had a statistically significant effect of shortening of calculation time and LTS method estimated more stably the slope of correlation dimension than the Least Squares estimator.

Conclusion: The bit operation and LTS methods were successfully utilized to time - saving and efficient calculation of correlation dimension. In addition, time series of 20 - sec length with sampling rate of 125 Hz was adequate to estimate the dimensional complexity of human EEG. *Sleep Medicine and Psychophysiology* 1999 ; 6(1) : 52-60

Key words: EEG · Nonlinear analysis · Correlation dimension · Algorithm · LTS.

서 론

가 80
(system)

1963 Edward Lorenz(1)

(2).

¹
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가

(chaotic system)

(3)

(4).

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(5).

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가

(deter -

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ministic chaos)

Grassbe -
 rger Procaccia가 (correlation dimen -
 sion) (13). 가
 1985 Babloyantz (14)
 70
 (7) (15 - 23).
 1980
 가 (8) 가 (9). (24,25), 가
 가 가 (26 - 28).
 가 (8). 가 가
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 (deterministic chaos)
 가
 가
 (white noise)
 가 가 가
 (10). 가 1/f
 가 (str -
 ange attractor) (5) 가
 (10).
 (5),
 (11).
 (embedding dimension) 가 , (non -
 integer) (saturation) ,
 (12).

연구방법 및 대상

1. 뇌파검사환경

가 가

. NIHON KODEN 4421 K

13
 Ag - AgCl
 20 (44) NEC
 paste)
 F4, C3, C4, P3, P4, O1, O2, T3, T4, FZ, CZ, PZ
 A1, A2
 (low cut filter)
 (high cut filter) 30 Hz
 A/D converter
 12 bit 1000 (1000 Hz)

X(k)
 (1)=[(1), (1+), (1+2),..... {1+(d-1) }] (3)
 (2)=[(2), 2+], (2+2), {2+(d-1) }]
 x(3)=[(3), 3+], (3+2),..... {3+(d-1) }]
 (k)=[(k), (k+), (k+2), {k+(d-1) }]

32
 2. 신호획득 조건
 가
 1) 시계열 자료의 생산
 32000
 10, 20, 30 3가
 1000 Hz,
 500 Hz, 250 Hz, 125 Hz, 62.5 Hz 5가
 15

d
 k d
 n 1 가 k=
 n-(d-1)가 d
 1
 X(k) d 1
 가 가
 d
 가
 가
 (mutual information)
 가

2) 끝개의 재구성
 n
 (n)={ (1), (2), (3), (n) } (1)
 가
 (full state vector)
 가
 (real dimension)
 (Takens)
 (30) V(n) d- X(k)
 X(k)={ (1), (2), (3), (k) } (2)

3) 상관 차원의 계산
 (D₂)

$$D_2 = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \log [C(r)] / \log(r) \quad (4)$$
 C(r) (correlation integral)

$$C(r) = (1/Np) \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=(i+1)}^k H(r - |X(i) - X(j)|) \quad (5)$$
 D₂ r

$$Np \cdot k(k-1)/2$$
 X(i),
 X(j)
 H (Heaviside function), X(i) - X(j)
 r 1 0
 X(i), X(j)
 가 r

$D_2 \log C(r)/\log(r)$ 가 가 D_2 $\hat{\rho}$ 가 3 1
 , d ,

25 (2x d - 1) d 가
 가

4) 자료분석 , 가 .
 가 3가 가 .
 5가 13 d (12) 가
 가 (bootstrap) 가
 d , 가
 Grassberger - Procaccia
 5 x d

3. 알고리즘 개선으로 인한 시간 단축

1) 계산 알고리즘 개선

(i) (j) r d
 $|x(i) - x(j)|$
 $\hat{\rho}^2 = |x(i) - x(j)|^2 = [x(i) - x(j)]^2 + [x(i + 1) - x(j + 1)]^2 + \dots + [x(i + (d-1)) - x(j + (d-1))]^2$ (6)
 $\log(r)$ (6) 1/2

2) 시간단축 효과의 측정

Hz 20 13 가 125
 t - test

k d- 가
 $C_2 = k(k-1)/2$
 $\log(r)$
 , 5,000 d-

4. 프랙탈 차원 추정 정확도의 개선

1) 최소절단지승기법의 적용

1 (4) \log_2
 $[C(l)] \log_2[l]$
 () 5 - 가 (ideal)

1/5
 8 (double precision) 가
 floating - point number) , 가 1
 , 11 (exponent), 52 가
 가 (mantissa)

C_2 d-
 d
 가 d
 (i) (j) d
 12 (i +

t) (j+t) $\hat{\rho}^{2e}$
 $\hat{\rho}^2 = \hat{\rho}^2 - [x(i) - x(j)]^2 + [x(i + d) - x(j + d)]^2$ (7)
 , 12 (7)
 $\hat{\rho}^2$

(LS ; Least Square estimator) (LTS;
 Least Trimmed Squares estimator) (31).

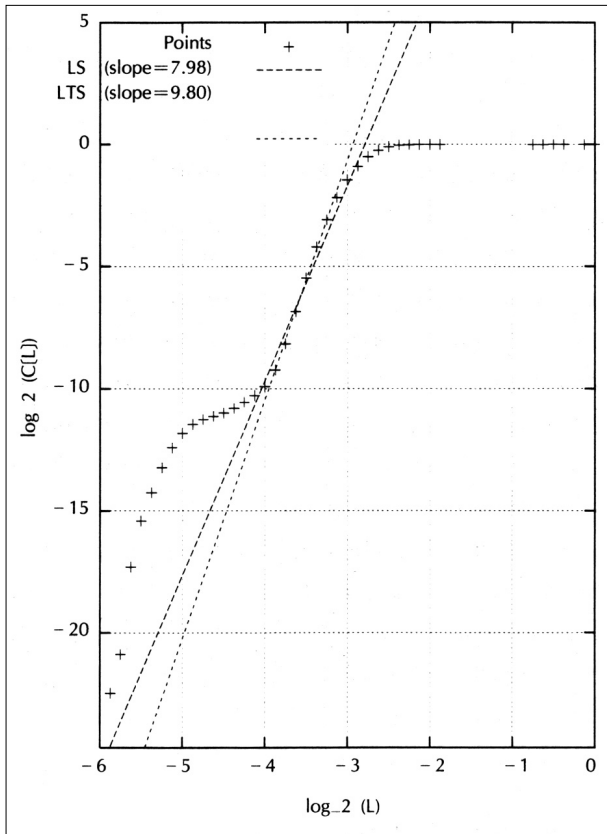


Fig. 1. The graph plotting $\log C(r)$ vs. $\log(r)$. Tangential line represents correlation dimension. The slope of this line greatly depends on the arbitrary section of $\log C(r)$ where the calculation of least square is applied.

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^h (r^2)_{i:n} \quad (8)$$

$$[n/2] + 1 \quad (r^2)_{1:n} \quad \dots \quad (r^2)_{n:n} \quad h = \quad (5)$$

2) 최소절단지승추정과 최소지승추정의 비교

125 Hz	20	13
		$\log_2[C(l)]$
-7	-1	-9

가 가 t - test

Table 1. The length of time series(number of points)

Sampling rate	Data acquisition time		
	10 sec	20 sec	30 sec
62.5 Hz	625	1,250	1,875
125 Hz	1250	2,500	3,750
250 Hz	2500	5,000	7,500
500 Hz	5000	10,000	15,000
1000 Hz	10000	20,000	30,000

Table 2. The correlation dimensions of the time series(Mean \pm S.D, N = 13)

Sampling rate	Data acquisition time		
	10 sec	20 sec	30 sec
62.5 Hz	11.7 \pm 1.9	11.8 \pm 1.9	12.3 \pm 2.3
125 Hz	8.7 \pm 1.1	9.4 \pm 1.1	10.0 \pm 1.3
250 Hz	9.1 \pm 1.0	9.2 \pm 1.1	9.8 \pm 1.3
500 Hz	9.0 \pm 0.9	8.9 \pm 1.0	9.6 \pm 1.2
1000 Hz	9.0 \pm 1.1	8.8 \pm 1.1	9.6 \pm 1.3

결 과

1. 각 조건에서의 시계열 크기

, 625 30000
(1).

2. 각 시계열의 상관차원 값

2 .

3. 신호획득시간에 따른 상관차원의 변화

2 .

가

가 (Repeated measure ANOVA, effect of data length $p < 0.05$), 10 20 가 30

(Re -

peated measure ANOVA, within subject contrast, 30 sec vs. 10 or 20 sec, $p < 0.05$).

4. 신호추출빈도에 따른 상관차원의 변화

3 .

가 62.5 Hz

(Repeated measure ANOVA,

(artifact)가 가 . 가 125 Hz 20

Smith(32) 가 가 가

Albano (33) 10^{D2} 가 가 30 30

1000 가 5가 10 가 가 , ,

Grassb- erger - Procassia 가 5 가 가 가

(34). 가 ,

10 가 가

463 가 가

250Hz 10 40 가 (r)/log(r) logC

가 가 가 가 (35). 가

가 가 가 (35).

128Hz 512 Hz 16 가 가

가 가 (36) 20

가 가

20 Hz 20 Hz logC(r)/log(r)

62.5 Hz 가 ,

125 Hz 가

4 가

125 Hz 10 가

가 20

(37)

결 론 :

12

2500
50%

가

125Hz

20

(5).

중심 단어 :

REFERENCES

요 약

목 적 :

방 법 :

32
32000

62.5 Hz 5가
15

결 과 :

가 62.5Hz

13

12

1000

10, 20, 30

1000, 500, 250, 125,

가

가

가

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