Abstract

An electroencephalogram (EEG) is a procedure that records brain wave patterns, which are used to identify abnormalities related to the electrical activities of the brain. In this study an effective algorithm is proposed to automatically classify EEG clips into two different classes: normal and abnormal. For categorizing the EEG data, feature extraction techniques such as linear predictive coefficients (LPC) and linear predictive cepstral coefficients (LPCC) are used. Support vector machines (SVM) is used to classify the EEG clip into their respective classes by learning from training data.
preprocessing EEG signals for brain–computer interfaces. Elsevier(pp. 53-66).

Index Terms

Computer Science

Artificial Intelligence

Keywords

EEG  EEG classification  EDF format  Feature extraction  Linear Prediction  Cepstral Coefficients (LPCC)

Support Vector Machines (SVM)