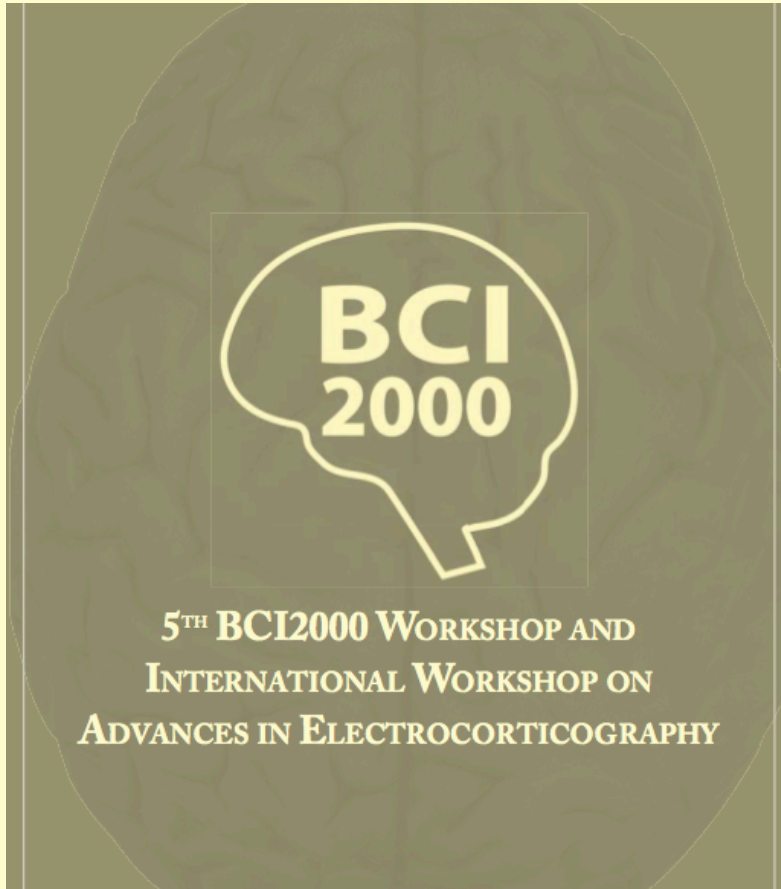


# Implementing a Signal Processing Filter in BCI2000 using C++



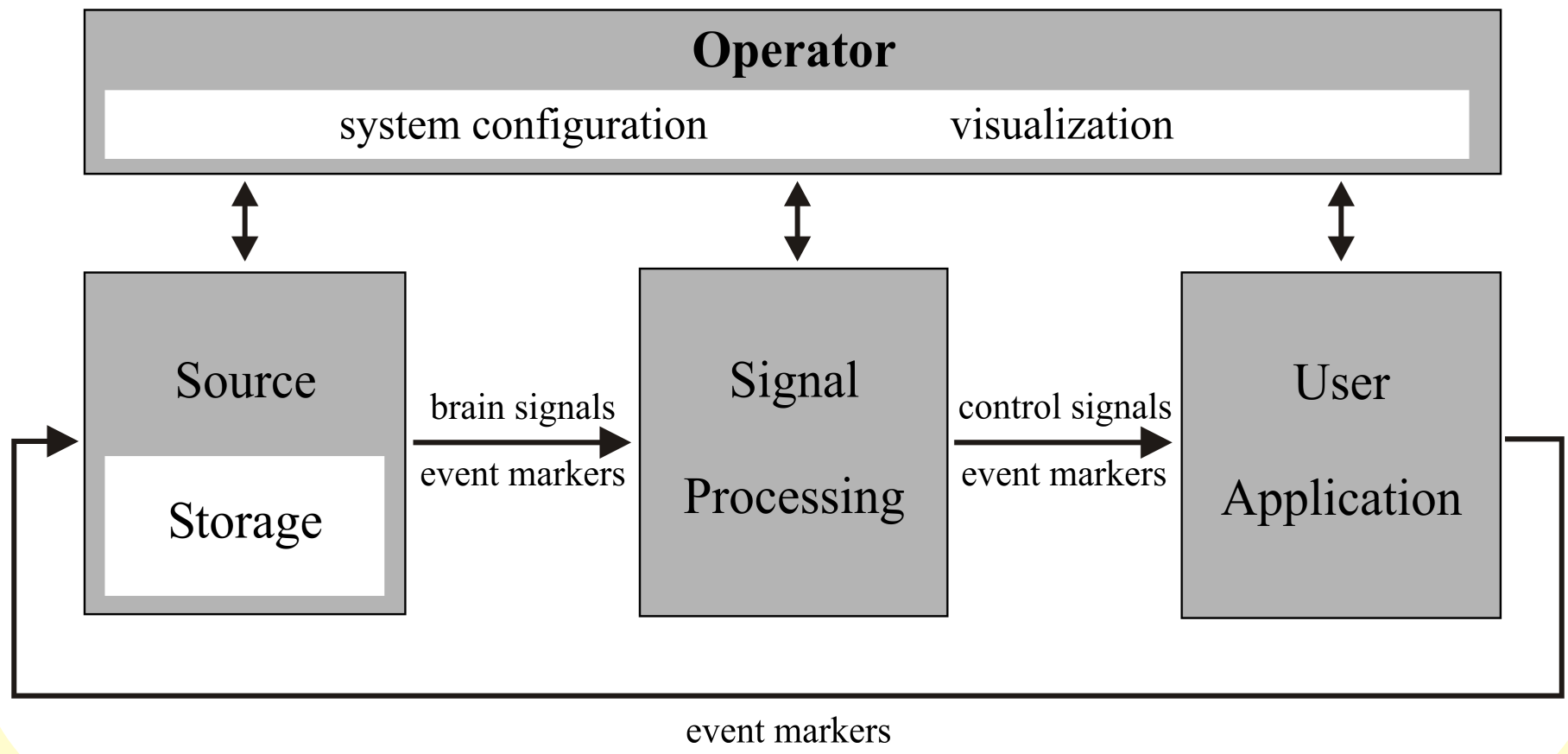
The Sagamore, Bolton Landing NY  
October 1<sup>st</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> 2009

**Jürgen Mellinger**  
University of Tübingen, Germany

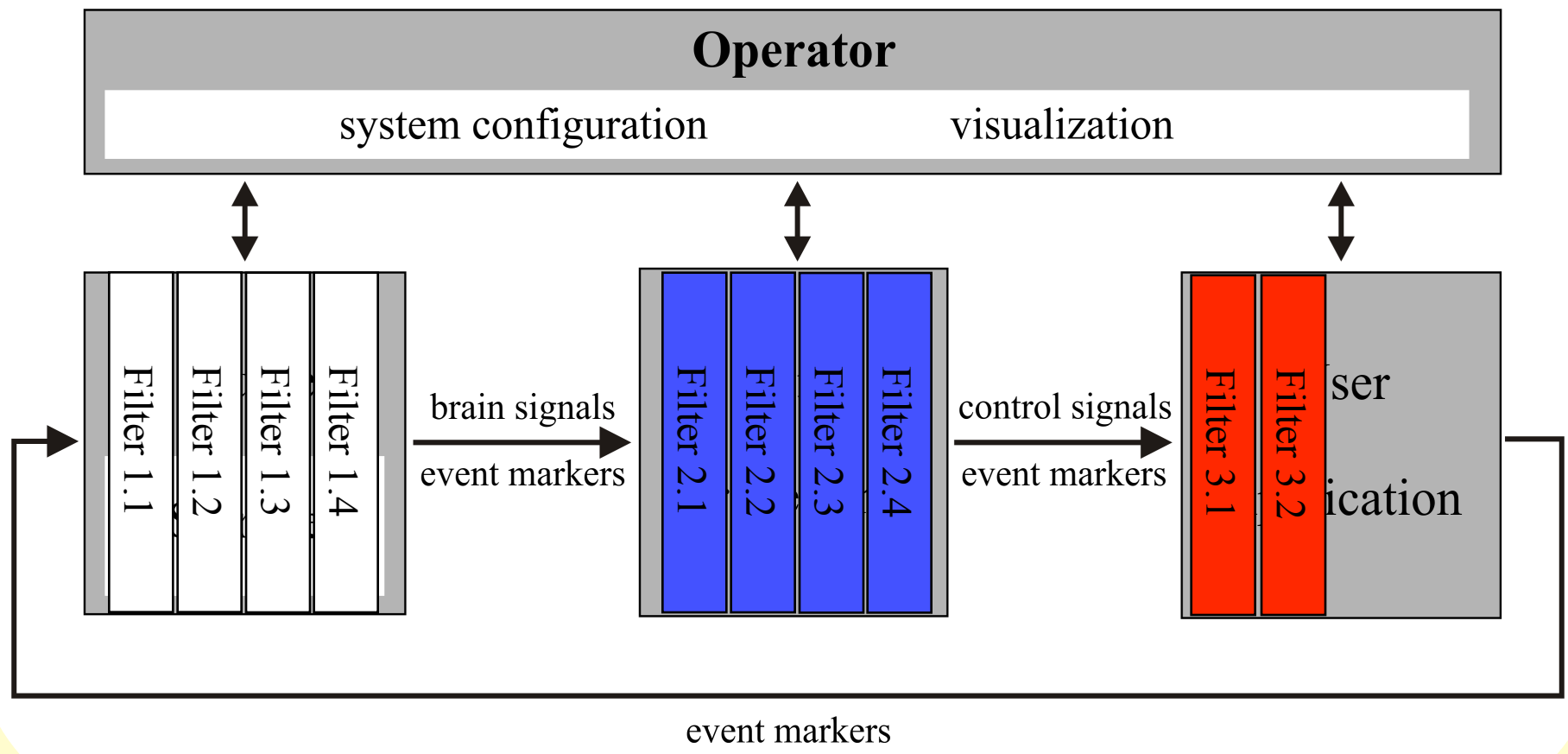
presented by

**Jeremy Hill**  
Max Planck Institute for Biological Cybernetics  
Tübingen, Germany

# BCI2000 System Model

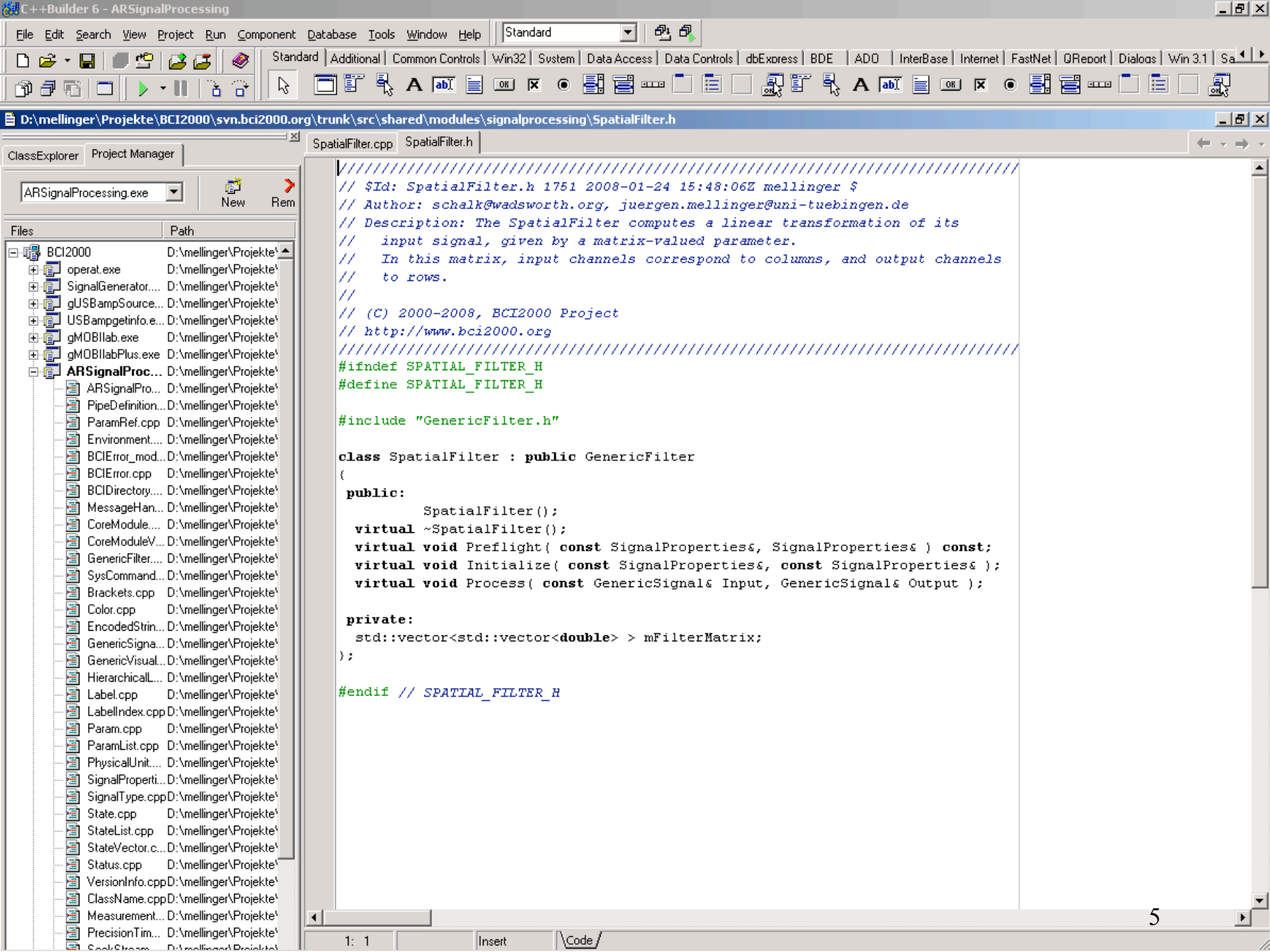


# BCI2000 System Model

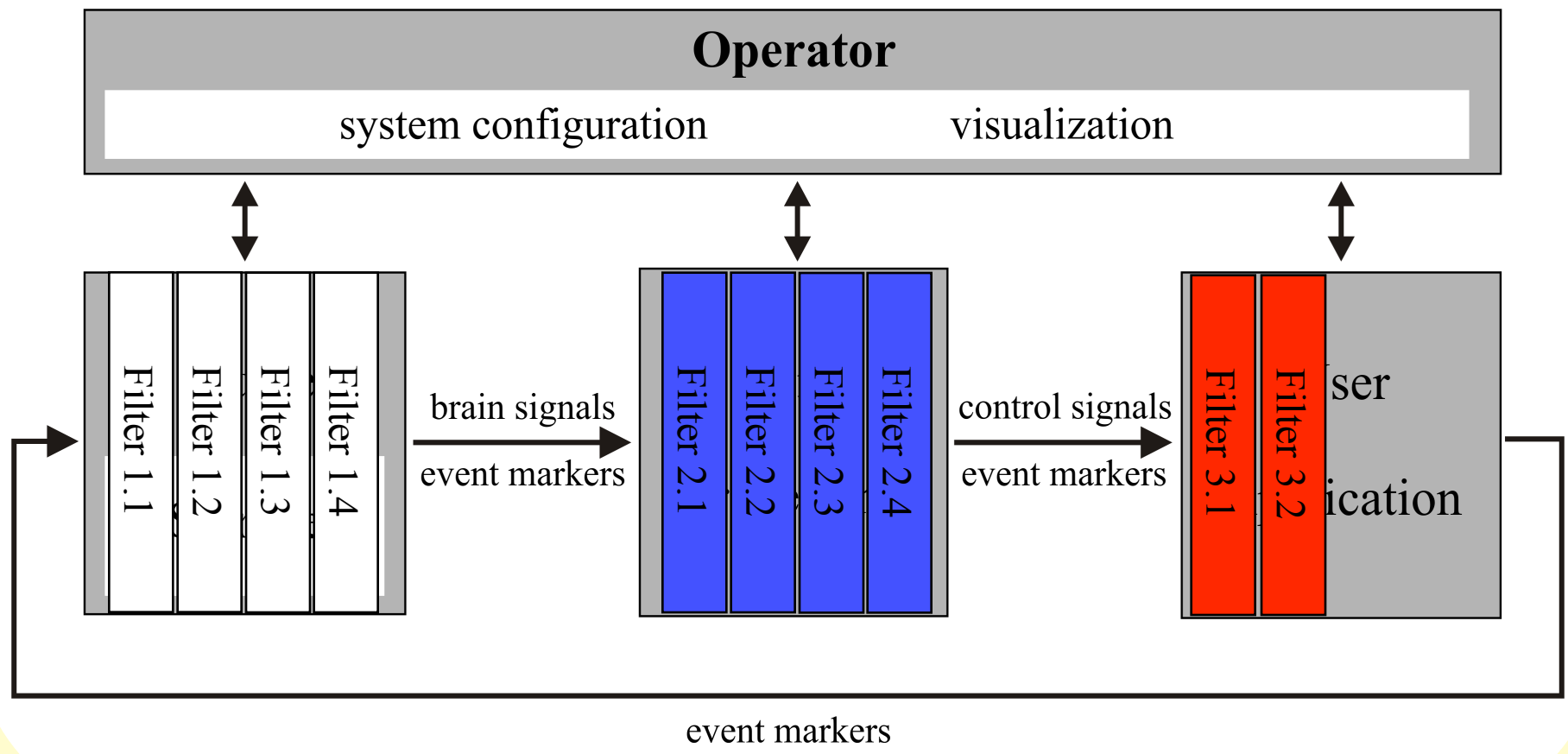


# BCI2000 Code Base

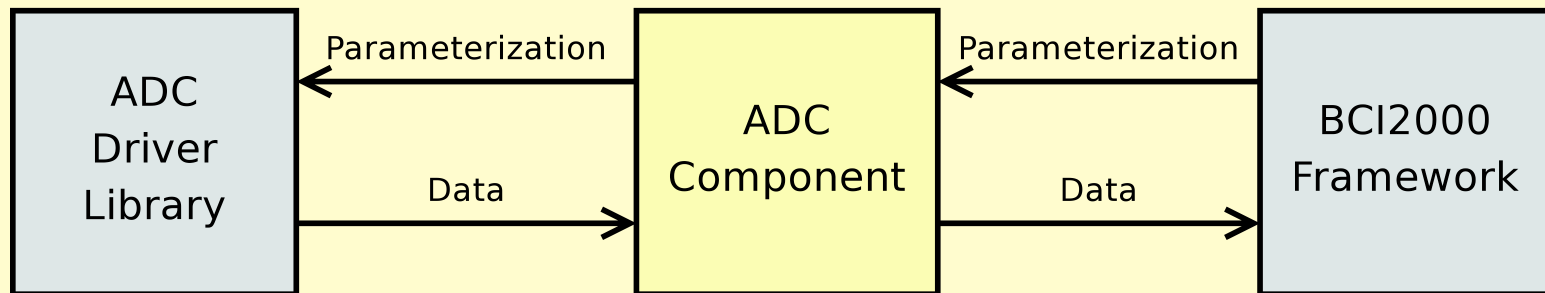
- Written in C++
- Extensive use of STL
- Dependencies
  - Borland VCL GUI library (but soon: Qt-based)
  - Win32 API
  - Borland C++ Builder Compiler required for complete build
- Parts (mex files, command line filters, many source files) may be built using gcc



# BCI2000 System Model



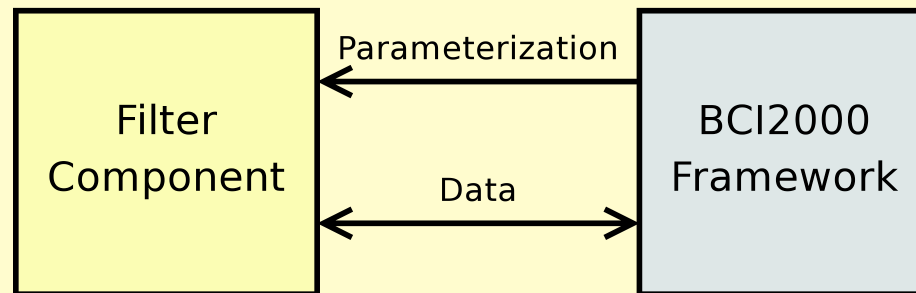
# BCI2000 Source Module



## Inheritance:

```
Environment          (Parameter, State)
  GenericFilter      (Initialize, StartRun, Process, ...)
    GenericADC
      MyHardwareADC
```

# BCI2000 Signal Processing



## Inheritance:

Environment	(Parameter, State)
GenericFilter	(Initialize, StartRun, Process, ...)
MyFilter	



# GenericFilter Class Interface

- **GenericFilter** defines an interface
  - implemented by your code
  - called from the BCI2000 framework
- Interface elements are event handlers
  - Initialization
  - Processing
  - Helpers
- **C++** : virtual functions

# GenericFilter Class Interface

- Blockwise data processing: **Process ()**
- Helper functions
  - Constructor
  - Preflight ()**
  - Initialize ()**
- A few others

# GenericFilter::Process()

- A filter's main function
- Called once for each block of data
- Single chain of filters:
  - input received from preceding filter
  - output fed into subsequent filter
- Filters not modifying their signal must do **Output=Input;**

# `GenericFilter::Initialize()`

- Called when parameter settings have changed
- Adapt your filter's member variables to reflect new parameter settings
- No need to check for configuration errors

# GenericFilter::Preflight()

- Called when parameter settings need verification
- Prevent configuration errors
  - report an error if settings will lead to a crash
  - report a warning if parameters appear inconsistent

# GenericFilter::StartRun()

- Called when a new run starts – user clicks “Start” or “Resume”
- Typical **StartRun()** examples
  - writing a run number into a log file
  - opening a new output file
- Any initialization should *either* fit into **Initialize()** *or* into **StartRun()**

## `GenericFilter::StopRun()`

- Called when a run ends
- Only place where parameter values may be modified
- Modified parameter values will be propagated to operator and other modules automatically

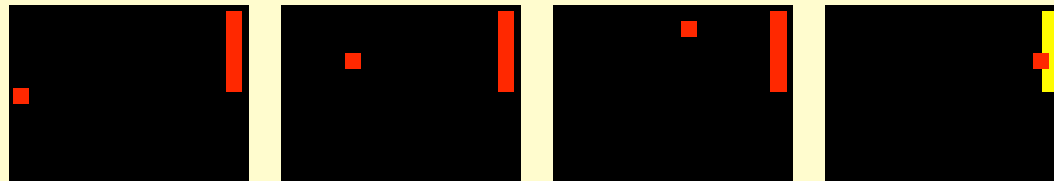
# Classification

- Generally:
  - Example to category
  - Continuous (data) to discrete (label)
- Classification function:
  - Multi-dimensional continuous data  $\vec{x}$
  - Continuous 1D classification function  $f(\vec{x})$
  - Discretization  $\Theta(f(\vec{x}) - \alpha)$
- Linear classification  $f(\vec{x}) = \sum_i x_i w_i$
- Training algorithms  
LDA, linear SVM, Perceptron



# BCI Classification

Continuous feedback:



*brain state*  $\mapsto$  *cursor*  $\mapsto$  *target/class*

$\vec{x}$

$f(\vec{x})$

Data Acq

Sig Proc

Application

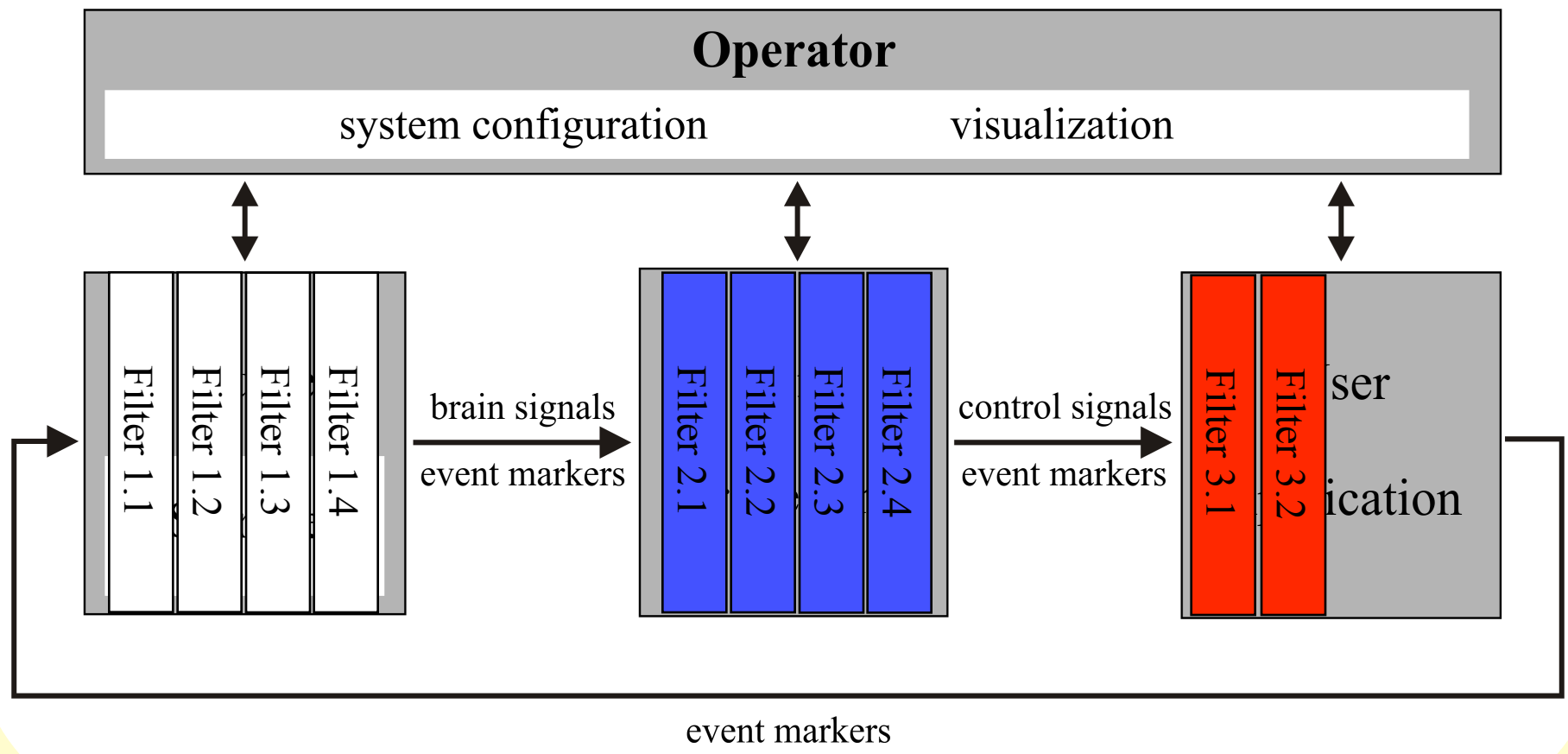
# Tutorial Example: Linear Classifier

- Linear classification function
- Sparse representation: nonzero weights only
- Multiple output channels

$$f(x) = \sum_{kl} w_{kl} x_{kl}$$

$$f_j(x) = \sum_{kl} w_{jkl} x_{kl}$$

# BCI2000 System Model



# Tutorial Example: Linear Classifier

- Derive a new class **LinClassifier** from **GenericFilter**
- Implement its **Process()**, **Initialize()**, **Preflight()**, and constructor functions
- Add it to the filter chain

# Declaring a **LinClassifier** Class

Contents of **LinClassifier.h**:

```
#ifndef LIN_CLASSIFIER_H
#define LIN_CLASSIFIER_H

#include "GenericFilter.h"

class LinClassifier : public GenericFilter
{
    public:
        LinClassifier();
        ~LinClassifier();

        void Preflight( const SignalProperties&, SignalProperties& ) const;
        void Initialize( const SignalProperties&, const SignalProperties& );
        void Process( const GenericSignal&, GenericSignal& );
};
#endif // LIN_CLASSIFIER_H
```

# LinClassifier::Process()

```
void LinClassifier::Process( const GenericSignal& Input,
                           GenericSignal& Output )
{
    for( int ch = 0; ch < Output.Channels(); ++ch )
        for( int el = 0; el < Output.Elements(); ++el )
            Output( ch, el ) = 0.0;

    for( size_t i = 0; i < mWeights.size(); ++i )
        Output( mOutputChannels[ i ], 0 )
            += Input( mInputChannels[ i ], mInputElements[ i ] )
               * mWeights[ i ];
}
```

$$f_j(x) = \sum_{kl} w_{jkl} x_{kl}$$

# Data Members

```
#include <vector>
...
class LinClassifier : public GenericFilter
{
public:
    ...
private:
    std::vector<float> mOutputChannels,
                      mInputChannels,
                      mInputElements,
                      mWeights;
};
```

$$f_j(x) = \sum_{kl} w_{jkl} x_{kl}$$

# LinClassifier::Initialize()

```
void LinClassifier::Initialize( const SignalProperties& Input,
                               const SignalProperties& Output )
{
    const ParamRef& Classifier = Parameter( "Classifier" );
    size_t numEntries = Classifier->NumRows();
    mInputChannels.resize( numEntries );
    ...
    for( size_t entry = 0; entry < numEntries; ++entry
    {
        mInputChannels[ entry ] = Classifier( entry, 0 ) - 1;
        mInputElements[ entry ] = Classifier( entry, 1 ) - 1;
        mOutputChannels[ entry ] = Classifier( entry, 2 ) - 1;
        mWeights[ entry ] = Classifier( entry, 3 );
    }
}
```



# LinClassifier::Preflight()

Potential errors:

- inappropriate dimensions of *Classifier* matrix parameter
- index out of range in input
- index out of range in output

# LinClassifier::Preflight()

```
void
LinClassifier::Preflight( const SignalProperties& Input,
                          SignalProperties& Output) const
{ // Check matrix format
  if( Parameter( "Classifier" )->NumColumns() != 4 )
    bcierr << "Classifier parameter must have 4 columns "
            << "(input channel, input element, "
            << "output channel, weight)"
            << endl;

  // Check indices and obtain max output channel
  ...
  // Request output dimensions
  Output = SignalProperties( maxChannel, 1 );
}
```

# LinClassifier::LinClassifier()

```
LinClassifier::LinClassifier()  
{  
    BEGIN_PARAMETER_DEFINITIONS  
        "Filtering matrix Classifier= 2 "  
        "[ input%20channel input%20element%20(bin) output%20channel weight ] "  
        "          1          4          1          1  "  
        "          1          6          2          1  "  
        " % % % // Linear classification matrix in sparse representation",  
    END_PARAMETER_DEFINITIONS  
}
```

# Compiling `LinClassifier.cpp`

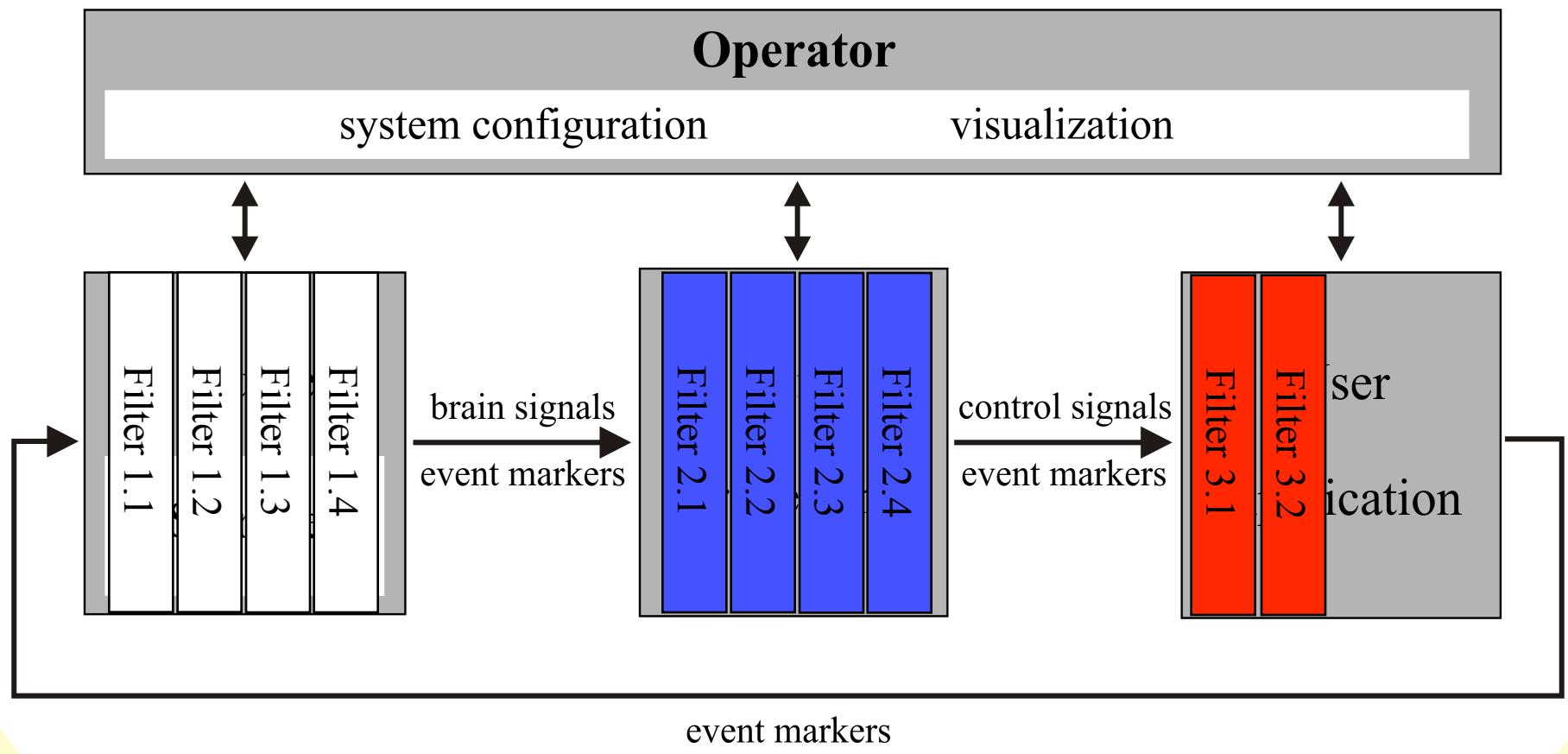
```
#include "PCHIncludes.h" // Make the compiler's Pre-Compiled
#pragma hdrstop          // Headers feature happy

#include "LinClassifier.h"
#include "BCIError.h"
#include <algorithm> // for std::max()

using namespace std;

...
```

# BCI2000 System Model

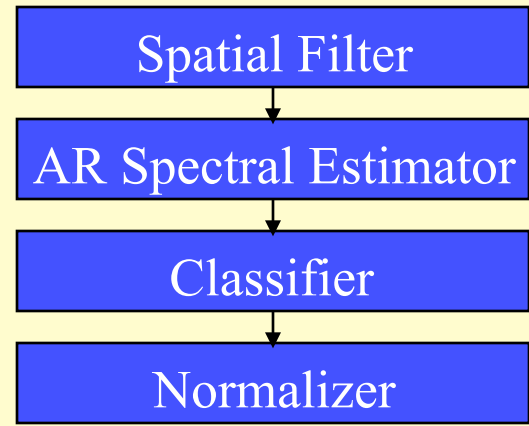


# Instantiating **LinClassifier** in a Signal Processing module

**PipeDefinition.cpp:**

```
...  
#include "LinClassifier.h";  
...  
  
Filter( SpatialFilter, 2.A );  
Filter( ARFilter, 2.B );  
Filter( LinClassifier, 2.C );  
Filter( NormalFilter, 2.D );
```

Filter chain:



# Framework Recapitulation

- Parameter access
- State access
- Reporting errors and warnings

# Parameter Access

- Getting parameter values:

```
float myFloat = Parameter( "SamplingRate" );
```

- Setting parameter values:

```
Parameter( "TimeConstant" ) = myFloat;
```

- Matrix parameters:

```
myFloat = Parameter( "MUD" )( 0, 2 );
```

```
myFloat = Parameter( "Audio" )( "Task", 2 );
```

```
myFloat = OptionalParameter( "MUD", 1 )( 20, 30 );
```



# State Access

- Getting state values:

```
short targetCode = State( "TargetCode" );
```

- Setting state values:

```
State( "ResultCode" ) = targetHit;
```

- Optional states:

```
short artifact = OptionalState( "Artifact", 0 );
```

- Per-sample access:

```
State( "Artifact" )( 3 ) = 1;
```

# Reporting Errors and Warnings

```
using namespace std;
```

- C++ command-line programs use

```
cout << "The result is " << result << "." << endl;  
cerr << "This is an error message." << endl;
```

- BCI2000 filters use

```
bciout << "The result is " << result << "." << endl;  
bcierr << "TimeConstant must be greater 0." << endl;
```

- Side effects

endl is '\n' forcing immediate display

bcierr from Preflight(): Prevents Initialize()

bcierr elsewhere: Terminates module

# Signal Units and Labels

- Consistent choice of visualization scale
- Visualization in correct units
- User convenience
  - classifier configuration in terms of frequencies (SMR) or temporal offsets (ERP)
  - hardware-independence
- Automatic conversion

```
channel = Signal.ChannelIndex("Cz");  
element = Signal.ElementIndex("25Hz");
```

# Signal Units and Labels

## User-friendly index specification:

```
void LinClassifier::Initialize( const SignalProperties& Input,
                               const SignalProperties& Output )
{
    const ParamRef& Classifier = Parameter( "Classifier" );
    ...
    for( size_t entry = 0; entry < numEntries; ++entry
        {
            mInputChannels[ entry ] = Input.ChannelIndex( Classifier( entry, 0 ) );
            mInputElements[ entry ] = Input.ElementIndex( Classifier( entry, 1 ) );
            ...
        }
}
```

# Signal Units and Labels

The screenshot shows the BCI 2000 Configuration window with the 'Filtering' tab selected. A dialog box titled 'Edit Matrix Classifier' is open, displaying the 'Linear classification matrix in sparse representation' settings. The dialog includes a table with the following data:

	input channel	input element (bin)	output channel	weight
1	10	6	1	1.0
2	12	6	1	-1.0

The dialog also features a 'Set new matrix size' button and dropdown menus for '# of columns' (set to 4) and '# of rows' (set to 2). The background configuration window shows parameters for a Classifier, including SpatialFilterType set to 'none' and SpatialFilterCAROutput.

# Signal Units and Labels

The screenshot shows the BCI 2000 Configuration window with the 'Filtering' tab selected. A dialog box titled 'Edit Matrix Classifier' is open, displaying a table for the 'Linear classification matrix in sparse representation'.

**Configuration Window:**

- Visualize | System | Storage | Source | **Filtering** | PythonSig | PythonApp
- Classifier**
  - SpatialFilterType: none
  - SpatialFilterCAROutput: [empty]
  - SpatialFilter: [empty]

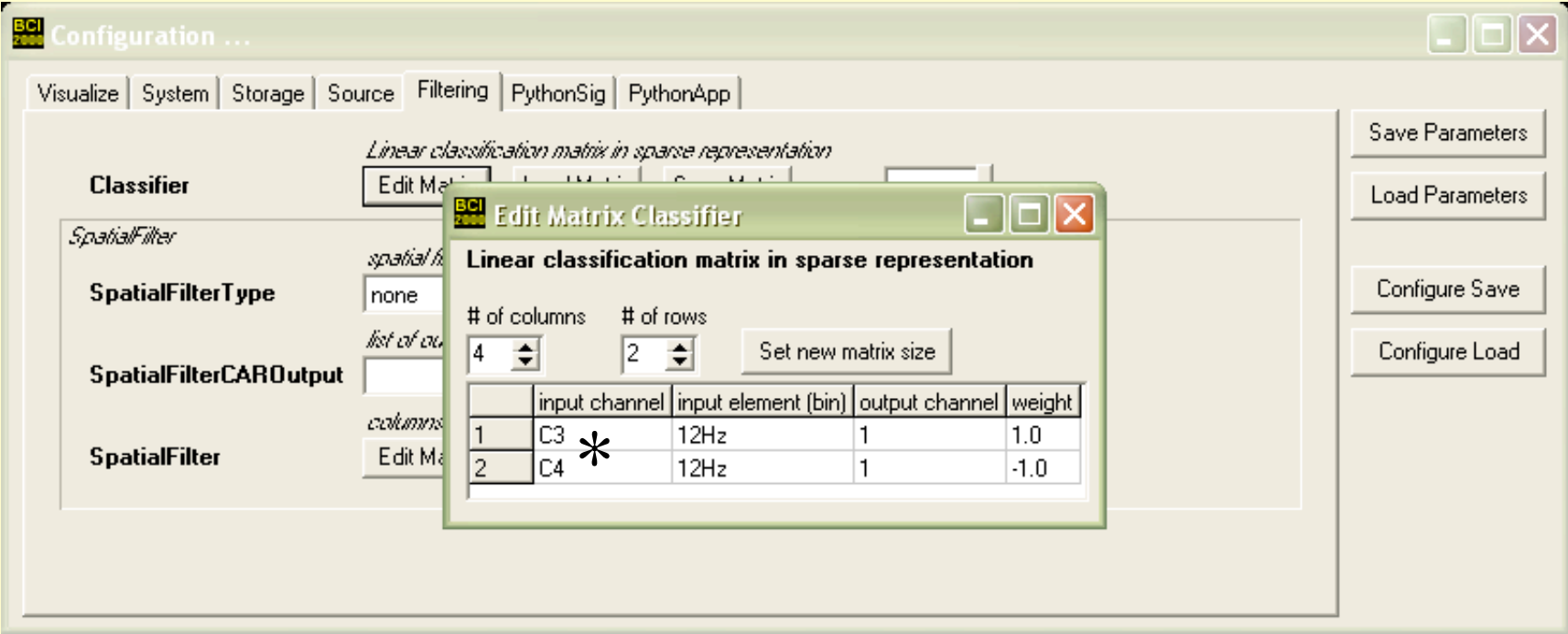
**Edit Matrix Classifier Dialog:**

- Linear classification matrix in sparse representation
- # of columns: 4 | # of rows: 2 | Set new matrix size
- Table:

	input channel	input element (bin)	output channel	weight
1	C3	12Hz	1	1.0
2	C4	12Hz	1	-1.0

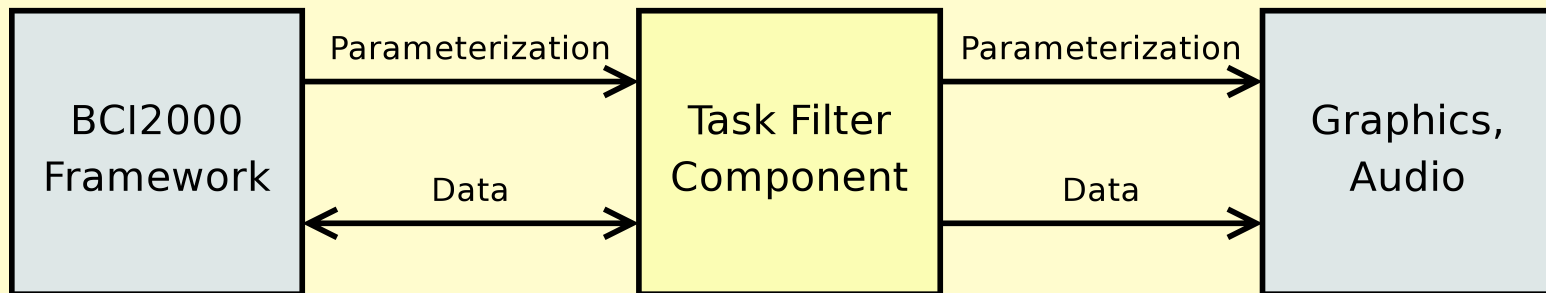
Buttons on the right: Save Parameters, Load Parameters, Configure Save, Configure Load.

# Signal Units and Labels



\* “C3” and “C4”, huh? If you’re classifying bandpower features from *EEG*, then I hope you’ve done some careful spatial filtering first...

# BCI2000 Application



- GraphObject
- Images, Text
- Audio Players
- 3D API



# Conclusion

- BCI2000 is written in C++ and currently requires the Borland C++ environment.
- BCI2000 consists of four modules, each of which contains a number of filters.
- Extending BCI2000 is done by deriving your own filter class from `GenericFilter`.
- Begin with coding the core functionality into your filter's `Process()` member function, then derive other member functions.

Share your ideas, suggestions, annoyances  
[juergen.mellinger@uni-tuebingen.de](mailto:juergen.mellinger@uni-tuebingen.de)