Analysis of factors that influence the performance of biometric systems based on EEG signals

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Introduction

This work compares six different classifiers, provides a detailed analysis of the DWT, and investigates the impact of recording time on the classifier's performance for developing biometrics based on EEGs.





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References:

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Results

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el	Two	Three	Four	Five
	p-value	p-value	p-value	p-value
	2.2e-16	2.2e-16	2.2e-16	2.2e-16
	2.2e-16	1.6e-15	2.2e-16	2.2e-16
	6.7e-16	4.4e-13	4.4e-16	2.2e-16
	5.5e-8	3.2e-6	5.7e-9	9.5e-14
	1.1e-4	2.4e-3	4.6e-5	1,00E-04
	5.2e-3	0.14	0.03	0.01
	0.29	0.22	0.02	0.26
	0.46	0.68	0.31	0.35
	0.65	0.99	0.87	0.94
el	Two	Three	Four	Five
	p-value	p-value	p-value	p-value
	2.2e-16	2.2e-16	2.2e-16	2.2e-16
	3.3e-11	2.8e-10	7.7e-10	4.8e-10
	6.8e-6	8.8e-7	3.7e-6	4.7e-7
	3.9e-4	1.2e-3	1.3e-3	8.8e-5
	7.0e-3	0.02	0.02	8.4e-3
	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.08
	0.18	0.21	0.23	0.31
	0.38	0.41	0.36	0.57
	0 02	0.80	071	0.96

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Conclusions

Although the state-of-the-art recommends using five or four levels of decomposition of DWT, fewer levels can be used and obtain significantly similar results.

The multivariate statistical analysis demonstrates that there is a point from which it does not matter if the available time increases, the performance of the system does not vary significantly.

Using 1.75 seconds of EEG recording can be proposed as the recommendation for future studies because of the quality of results achieved with this time.

An analysis by subject should be made to investigate further the factors that can influence the amount of EEG recording time needed to achieve good user identification.