

INTISARI

KENDALI ARAH PADA *BRAIN COMPUTER INTERFACE* BERBASIS *STEADY STATE VISUAL EVOKED POTENTIALS*

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Berbagai penelitian mengenai sistem *Brain Computer Interface* (BCI) dengan sinyal *Electroencephalogram* (EEG) berbasis *Steady State Visual Evoked Potentials* (SSVEP) telah dikembangkan sebagai implementasi BCI terkait dengan kendali arah, namun masih memiliki berbagai kekurangan di antaranya adalah durasi klasifikasi cenderung lama, kanal elektroda yang digunakan terlalu banyak serta peletakan kanal elektroda khusus di area tertentu saja. Penelitian ini mengembangkan sistem BCI berbasis SSVEP dengan durasi klasifikasi satu detik, empat kanal aktif serta peletakan kanal elektroda sesuai standar *The International 10-20 System*. Stimulus yang digunakan berupa objek berwarna merah dengan frekuensi kedip 11 Hz yang merepresentasikan kelas kendali arah kiri, objek berwarna biru dengan frekuensi kedip 13 Hz yang merepresentasikan kelas kendali arah kanan serta latar berwarna putih yang merepresentasikan kelas relaks. *Filter bank* pada delapan jangkauan frekuensi (11 Hz, 22 Hz, 33 Hz, 13 Hz, 26 Hz, 39 Hz, 12-29 Hz dan 30-50 Hz) dilanjutkan dengan Root Mean Square (RMS) digunakan dalam ekstraksi ciri untuk setiap satu detik datanya. Klasifikasi dengan Jaringan Syaraf Tiruan (JST) dan 5-Fold Cross Validation digunakan untuk mengetahui performa dari sistem yang dikembangkan. Sistem BCI yang telah dikembangkan menghasilkan akurasi sebesar 78,20% dengan *True Positive Rate* (TPR) 86,00% dan *False Discovery Rate* (FDR) 23,21%.

Kata-kata kunci: EEG, BCI, SSVEP, JST, Kendali Arah

ABSTRACT

DIRECTION CONTROL ON STEADY STATE VISUAL EVOKED POTENTIALS BASED BRAIN COMPUTER INTERFACE

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Various studies regarding to Steady State Visual Evoked Potentials (SSVEP) based Brain Computer Interface (BCI) system with Electroencephalogram (EEG) signal has developed as BCI implementation on directional control, however lackness found on those studies which are long time on classification duration, to many electrode channels used and the electrode channels located on special area. This study we developed the SSVEP based BCI system with one second classification duration, four active channels used and electrode channels located based on The International 10-20 System. Stimulus used are red colored object with 11 Hz frequency rate represents as left directional control class, blue colored object with 13 Hz frequency rate represents as right directional control class and white colored background represents as relax class. Filter bank with eight frequency range (11 Hz, 22 Hz, 33 Hz, 13 Hz, 26 Hz, 39 Hz, 12-29 Hz dan 30-50 Hz) followed by Root Mean Square (RMS) used as feature extraction for every second of data. Artificial Neural Network (ANN) classification and 5-Fold Cross Validation are used to knowing the performance of the developed system. Developed BCI system resulted accuracy 78,20% with True Positive Rate (TPR) 86,00% and False Discovery Rate (FDR) 23,21%.

Keywords: EEG, BCI, SSVEP, ANN, Directional Control