IJCRT.ORG ISSN : 2320-2882

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Epileptic Seizure Detection From Eeg Signals Using Deep Learning

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***Abstract**:* Epilepsy is a brain-related disorder in which sudden disturbances in electrical activity lead to repeated seizures. Early and accurate detection of these seizures plays an important role in proper diagnosis and patient care. Electroencephalogram (EEG) signals are commonly used to monitor brain activity and identify abnormal patterns associated with seizures. However, manual analysis of EEG data is time-consuming and requires expert knowledge.

This study introduces an automated approach for detecting epileptic seizures using deep learning techniques. The proposed system involves preprocessing of EEG signals, learning meaningful patterns, and classifying them using deep neural network models. The results show that deep learning methods are capable of identifying complex patterns in EEG data and improving detection performance.

Moreover, the use of deep learning reduces the dependency on manual feature extraction and enhances the system's ability to detect subtle changes in brain signals. This makes the proposed method useful for developing reliable and efficient seizure detection systems in clinical environments.

Index Terms - Epileptic seizure detection, EEG analysis, deep learning, CNN, biomedical signal processing.

I. Introduction

1.1 Background of Epileptic Seizure Detection

Epilepsy is a chronic neurological condition that affects a large number of people worldwide. It is mainly characterized by repeated seizures caused by unusual electrical activity in the brain. Monitoring brain signals is essential for identifying and managing this condition. EEG is one of the most widely used techniques for recording brain activity and detecting abnormalities related to seizures

EEG signals contain valuable information about brain behavior, but they are often complex and difficult to interpret. Since these signals are recorded over a long duration, analysing them manually becomes challenging and time-consuming.

1.2 Motivation for Automated EEG Based Detection

Traditional seizure detection methods depend on neurologists visually examining EEG recordings. This process requires significant time and effort and may lead to errors due to human limitations such as fatigue.

With the advancement of machine learning and artificial intelligence, automated systems have been developed to analyses EEG signals more efficiently. Among these, deep learning has gained attention because it can automatically learn important features from raw data without heavy manual effort. These advantages motivate the use of deep learning for improving seizure detection accuracy.

1.3 Contributions of This Study

This work presents a deep learning-based framework for detecting epileptic seizures using EEG signals. The proposed system includes signal preprocessing, feature learning, and classification using advanced neural network models.

- The main contributions of this study are:
- Development of an automated seizure detection system
- Use of deep learning models to capture complex EEG patterns
- Evaluation of model performance using standard metrics
- Improvement in detection accuracy compared to traditional methods

The results show that the proposed approach can support efficient and reliable seizure detection in real-world applications

II. RELATED WORK

2.1 Traditional EEG Signal Analysis Methods

Earlier approaches for seizure detection mainly used signal processing techniques to analyse EEG data. Methods such as Fourier transform, wavelet transform, and statistical analysis were applied to extract useful features from the signals. These features were then used for classification.

Although these techniques provided useful insights, their performance depended heavily on manual feature extraction and expert knowledge.

2.2 Machine Learning–Based Seizure Detection

To improve detection performance, machine learning algorithms such as k-Nearest Neighbors, Support Vector Machines, Decision Trees, and Random Forests have been used. These models classify EEG signals based on extracted features from time and frequency domains.While machine learning methods improved accuracy compared to traditional approaches, they still required careful feature selection and preprocessing.

2.3 Deep Learning Approaches for EEG Analysis

- Recent studies have shown that deep learning methods can significantly improve seizure detection. Models such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) can learn complex patterns directly from EEG data.
- These models reduce the need for manual feature extraction and are capable of capturing both spatial and temporal information. Hybrid models combining CNN and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks are especially effective in analysing sequential EEG data

2.4 Limitations of Existing Studies

Despite improvements, several challenges still remain. Many studies use limited datasets, which affects the ability of models to generalize to new data. In addition, EEG signals often contain noise and variations between patients, making analysis more difficult.

These limitations highlight the need for more robust and scalable deep learning-based solutions for seizure detection.

III. METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

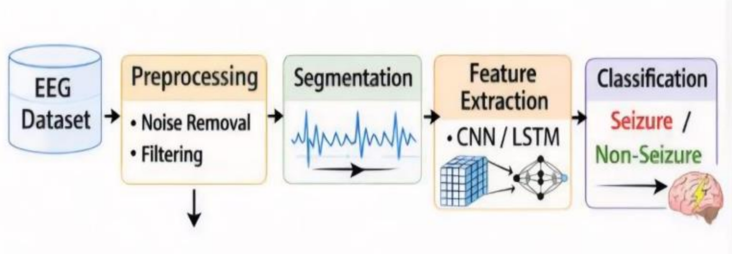

Figure 1.Overall workflow of the proposed epileptic seizure detection system using EEG signals.

3.1 Overall Workflow of the Proposed System

The proposed system follows a step-by-step process to analyse EEG signals and detect seizures. First, raw EEG data is collected and cleaned to remove unwanted noise. After preprocessing, the system either extracts useful features or allows the deep learning model to learn patterns directly from the data.

The processed signals are then passed to a classification model, which predicts whether the input represents a seizure or normal brain activity. Finally, the system's performance is evaluated using standard metrics to measure its effectiveness.

3.2 Dataset Description

The dataset used in this work contains EEG recordings that include both seizure and non-seizure signals. To make analysis easier, the continuous EEG data is divided into smaller segments.Each segment is labelled according to its class, which helps in training the model using supervised learning. The dataset includes different signal patterns, allowing the model to learn and adapt to various conditions.

3.3 Training and Testing Strategy

To ensure proper evaluation, the dataset is split into two parts: training and testing. The training data is used to teach the model how to recognize patterns in EEG signals, while the testing data is used to check how well the model performs on unseen data.

The model's performance is measured using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. This approach helps in understanding the reliability and effectiveness of the system.

IV.EEG SIGNAL PREPROCESSING

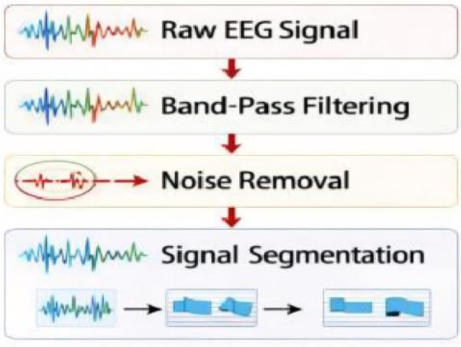

Figure 2. EEG signal preprocessing steps including band-pass filtering, noise removal, and signal segmentation.

EEG signals often contain noise caused by eye movements, muscle activity, and external disturbances. These unwanted components can affect the performance of the detection system. Therefore, preprocessing is an important step. Filtering techniques are used to remove noise and improve signal quality. Band-pass filters help eliminate both low-frequency drift and high-frequency interference. This ensures that only useful signal components are retained for further analysis

4.1 Signal Normalization

Normalization is applied to make EEG signals consistent across different recordings. Since signals may vary between patients and recording sessions, this step helps maintain uniformity.By scaling the signal values, normalization improves the stability of the model and allows it to learn patterns more effectively.

4.2 EEG Signal Segmentation

EEG recordings are usually long, which makes direct analysis difficult. To solve this, the signals are divided into smaller time segments. Each segment represents a short duration of brain activity and is labelled accordingly. This process reduces computational complexity and helps the model focus on important temporal patterns.

V.FEATURE REPRESENTATION

5.1Time-Domain Features

Time-domain analysis examines EEG signals based on their amplitude changes over time. Simple statistical measures such as mean, variance, and standard deviation are used to describe the signal. These features provide basic information about the signal's behaviour and can help in identifying abnormal patterns linked to seizures.

5.2Frequency-Domain Features

Frequency-domain analysis focuses on the different frequency components present in EEG signals. Techniques like Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) are used to convert signals from time domain to frequency domain.This allows the study of brain wave bands such as delta, theta, alpha, beta, and gamma. Changes in these frequency components can indicate abnormal brain activity.

5.3Automatic Feature Learning Using Deep Learning

Unlike traditional methods, deep learning models can automatically learn important features from raw EEG data. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) extract patterns through multiple layers, capturing both simple and complex signal characteristics. This reduces the need for manual feature extraction and improves overall performance.

VI.DEEP LEARNING–BASED CLASSIFICATION METHODS

In the final stage, the processed EEG signals are classified into seizure or non-seizure categories. Deep learning models are used because they can handle complex data and learn meaningful patterns effectively.

6.1 Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

CNNs are widely used for analysing structured data such as images and signals. In this study, CNN models process EEG signals through several layers that extract important features.These features are then passed to fully connected layers, which perform the final classification. CNNs are effective because they automatically learn hierarchical patterns from the data.

6.2 CNN–LSTM Hybrid Model

CNNs EEG signals contain both spatial and temporal information. While CNNs are good at extracting spatial features, they may not fully capture time-based dependencies.To address this, a hybrid model combining CNN and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) is used. CNN layers extract features, and LSTM layers analyse how these features change over time. This combination improves the model's ability to detect seizure patterns that develop across time.

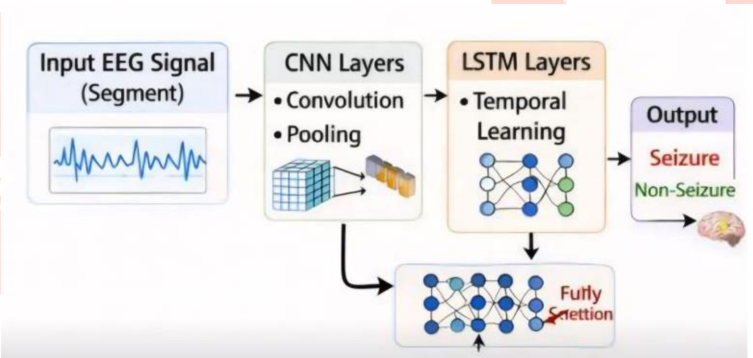

Figure 3. CNN–LSTM hybrid deep learning architecture for epileptic seizure detection from EEG signals.

While CNN models are effective in extracting spatial features, EEG signals also contain important temporal dependencies. To capture these sequential patterns, a hybrid architecture combining CNN and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks can be utilized. In this approach, CNN layers first extract meaningful spatial features from EEG segments, and LSTM layers then analyse temporal relationships across the sequence. This combination enhances the model's ability to detect seizure events that develop over time within EEG recordings.

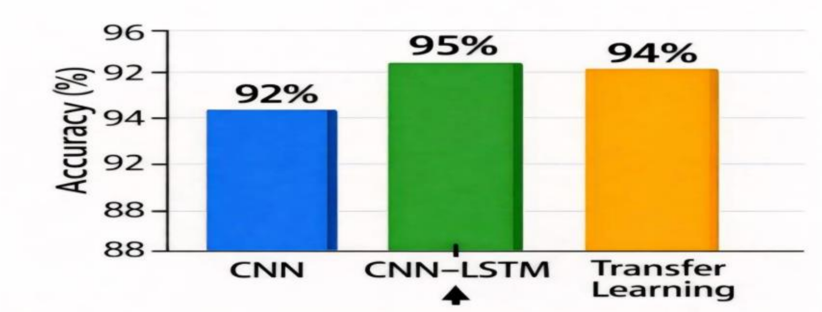

Figure 4. Performance comparison of deep learning models for epileptic seizure detection based on classification accuracy.

6.3 Transfer Learning Models

Transfer learning involves using models that are already trained on large datasets. These pretrained models can be fine-tuned for EEG signal classification.This approach reduces training time and improves performance, especially when the available dataset is limited. It allows the model to benefit from previously learned knowledge.

VII. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

7.1 Performance Metrics Used

The effectiveness of the proposed seizure detection system is evaluated using standard classification metrics.

i. Accuracy measures the overall correctness of predictions.
ii. Precision indicates how many predicted seizures are actually correct.
iii. Recall shows how well the model identifies actual seizure cases.
iv. F1-score provides a balanced evaluation by combining precision and recall.
v. These metrics together give a clear understanding of the model's performance.

7.2 Results of Deep Learning Models

The models were trained and tested on segmented EEG data. The Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) showed good performance by learning spatial patterns from the signals.The CNN–LSTM hybrid model performed even better, as it captured both spatial and temporal relationships in EEG data. Transfer learning models also produced strong results by using pretrained knowledge. Overall, deep learning approaches provided better accuracy compared to traditional machine learning techniques.

7.3 Comparative Performance Analysis

A comparison of different models shows that hybrid architectures perform more effectively than single models. The CNN–LSTM model achieved higher accuracy because it combines feature extraction and sequence learning. Transfer learning models also performed well, especially when training data was limited. These results confirm that deep learning methods are suitable for reliable seizure detection.

Model	Training Time	Computational Complexity	Feature Learning	Detection Performance
CNN	Moderate	Medium	Automatic spatial feature extraction	High
CNN–LSTM	High	High	Spatial and temporal feature learning	Very High
Transfer Learning	Low	Medium	Pretrained feature representations	High

Table 1. Comparison of deep learning models used for epileptic seizure detection

7.4 Performance Results Table

The experimental findings indicate that the CNN–LSTM hybrid model achieved the best overall performance among all models. It provided improved accuracy and better detection capability, making it suitable for real-time applications in healthcare systems

Model	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1-Score (%)
CNN	92	91	90	90.5
CNN–LSTM	95	94	93	93.5
Transfer Learning Model	94	93	92	92.5

Table 2. Experimental results of deep learning models for epileptic seizure detection using EEG signals

VIII. CONCLUSION

8.1 Key Findings

This study presented an automated method for detecting epileptic seizures using EEG signals and deep learning techniques. The system included preprocessing, feature learning, and classification stages.The results demonstrate that deep learning models can successfully identify complex patterns in EEG signals. Compared to traditional approaches, these models offer improved accuracy and reliability.

8.2 Best Performing Model

Among all the models tested, the CNN–LSTM hybrid model showed the best performance. By combining spatial feature extraction (CNN) and temporal sequence learning (LSTM), the model effectively captured important characteristics of EEG signals. This resulted in better detection of seizure events. The model shows strong potential for use in real-time monitoring systems in clinical environments

IX .FUTURE WORK

Future research can focus on improving the performance and scalability of seizure detection systems. Using larger and more diverse datasets can help improve model generalization.

- ➢ Developing lightweight models can enable real-time implementation in wearable devices.
- ➢ Applying explainable AI techniques can help doctors understand model decisions more clearly.
- ➢ Reducing noise and improving signal quality can further enhance detection accuracy.

- These improvements can make automated seizure detection systems more practical and reliable in real-world healthcare applications.

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