

**P. Ashok Kumar**

PG Scholar, Department of ECE, CMR Technical Campus, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

## ABSTRACT

*This project discussed about Mind control is very important for some persons like adventurers, gun shooters , rescue rangers etc. These kinds of persons should know their mind strength to do their work effectively. For every person , the concentration level and meditation level will get change. This project presents an attention trainer in which a human can test the mind strength. Using this experiment it is possible to keep mind concentration as a security for any system activation. So, in future human mind will acts as a key for controlling any device. This whole projects is based on a Brain Computer Interface technique. BCI mainly uses the brain signal*

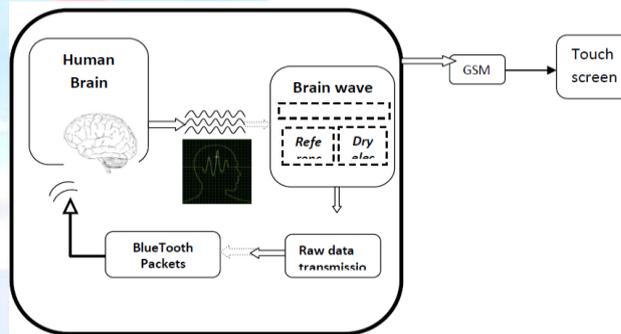
**KEYWORDS:** EEG; Robot movement

*Copyright © 2016 International Journal for Modern Trends in Science and Technology  
All rights reserved.*

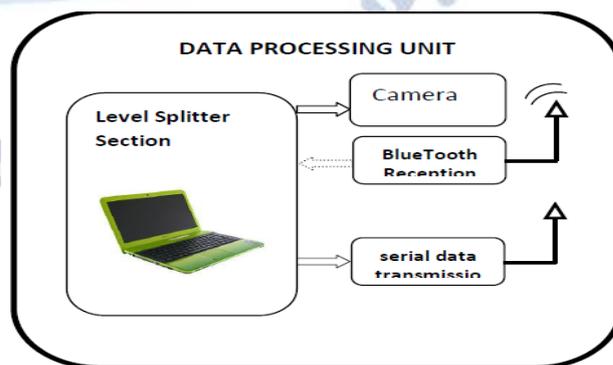
### I. INTRODUCTION

Human brain consists of millions of interconnected neurons. The pattern of interaction between these neurons is represented as thoughts and emotions. According to the human thoughts , this pattern will be changing which in turn produce different electrical waves. All these electrical waves will be sensed by the brain wave sensor and it will convert the data into packets and transmit through Bluetooth medium. Level Differentiator unit (LAU) will receive the brain wave raw data and it will extract and process the signal using Matlab platform and send to the Attention checker module. The user have to connect the brain wave sensor and need to touch the touch panel. Then the person have to change his mind concentration level. Once if the level reached , then attention checker module will intimate the status and it will ask the security number. By entering the security number, the system can be activated. This can bring a lot of privacy in electronics world.

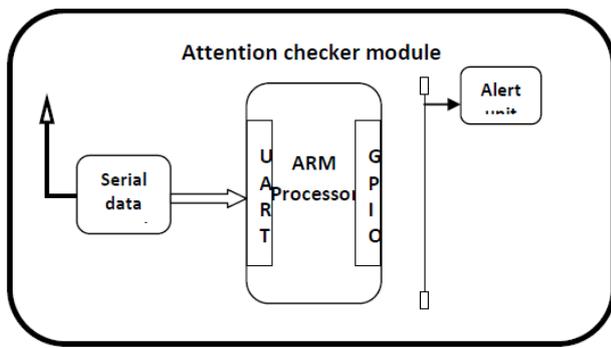
Block Diagram:



**Fig a: Brain computer interface section**



**Fig b: Data processing unit**



This project work consists of a Processor using ARM7core, brain wave sensor and alert unit obstacle detection unit as hardware parts and an effective brain signal system using Matlab platform. In this project initially the person's attention level or else the driver's drowsy level should be found out by the brain wave sensor. Whenever a person is trying to open the door the brain wave sensor unit will calculate the blinking level and it will compare with the minimum attention levels of human when ever not sleeping. The blinking levels will equal the set point then automatically lock will open without any problem. In case if the blinking levels will cross the set point, then the lock will close .we can compare the owner's blinking levels with stored blinking levels. Now, the owner have to check whether the locking system was opened or not. If the locking system was not opened his concentration level should be very less. We need to increase the concentration levels.

**II. DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION**

This project uses two important platforms.

1. Coding Platform and 2. Execution Platform.
- These platforms are discussed below

**Coding Platform:**

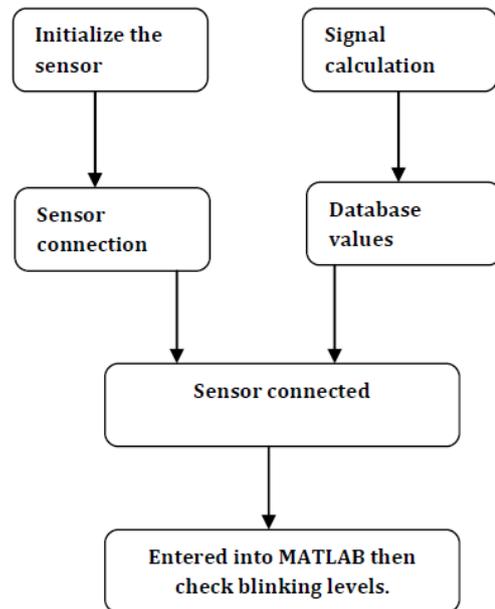
In this project a brain computer interface system is used which will do the key role in the entire operation. For the BCI system, we are using the MATLAB and for brain wave sensor and Processor communication neurosky is used.. The BCI will process in the following way.

For calculating the blinking levels we need to use a brain wave sensor support a neurosky product which is called mindo4Initially we have to take the data from the brain by using neurons postion and should store in the brain wave sensor. The supportable sensor inthe

MATLAB is given in the form of the following datafunction

```
connectionId1
=calllib('Thinkgear','TG_GetNewConnectionId
');
```

Initially we need to check that sensor is connected or not. The mind wave sensor software will provide the information about the sensor connection. If the sensor is connected we are entering in to the MATLAB section for checking the blinking levels of person.



**Fig b: BCI Software architecture**

Once the blinking levels will calculated it will be send to MATLAB. Whenever MATLAB readsan blinking value sit will convert into digital values because for micro controller understanding purpose the values should be in digital format. After calculating the blinking values ,we need to check whether it will cross the set point in the database. As an acknowledgement we will get the following help dialogue.

```
if(data_BLINK (j) > 90)
    if(Drive mode == 1)
        fopen(serial One);
        fwrite (serialOne,'Q');
        fclose (serial One);
    End
```

Then pre-processing will be done within the blinking levels and the database values which involves , Similarity checking and probability



Once if it receives the interrupt 'X' through UART then the processor can cut the bias voltage to the semiconductor unit. So that, the engine are going to be turned off.

#### Wireless Platform:

##### a)BCI system:

The main purpose of the current chapter is to review recent advances within the EEG field. to grasp these developments it'll initial be necessary to detail the physiological basis of the EEG signal. after, vital problems related to knowledge acquisition, signal process, and quantitative analyses are going to be mentioned . the most important portion of the chapter are going to be dedicated to reviewing rising supply localization techniques that are shown to localize EEG activity while not postulating a priori assumptions concerning the amount of underlying sources. As we are going to discuss, maybe the best advancements within the EEG field within the last 5-10 years are achieved within the development of those localization techniques, especially once utilized in concert with high-density EEG recording, realistic head models, and different purposeful neuroimaging techniques.

The time unit temporal resolution of electroencephalogram permits scientists to analyze not solely fluctuations of electroencephalogram activity (i.e., increases/decreases) as a operate of task demand or subject samples however conjointly to differentiate between practical repressive and excitant activities. low frequencies (e.g., delta and theta) show massive synchronal amplitudes, whereas electroencephalogram frequencies (e.g. beta and gamma) show tiny amplitude owing to high degree of asynchrony within the underlying somatic cell activity. In adults, the amplitude of normative electroencephalogram oscillations lies between ten and a hundred (more ordinarily between ten and fifty; Niedermeyer, 1993). within the following section, a quick review of varied electroencephalogram bands and their supposed practical roles are going to be given. The review of the muscular and physiological basis underlying the generation of varied electroencephalogram oscillations



Fig d : Sensor status indicator

### III. CONCLUSION

The user have to connect the brain wave sensor and need to touch the touch panel. Then the people have to change his mind concentration level. Once if the level reached , then attention checker module will intimate the status and it will ask the security number. By entering the security number, the system can be activated. This can bring a lot of privacy in electronics world.

### REFERENCES

- [1]. Fisch and B.J, Fisch & Spehlmann's EEG primer: Basic principles of digital and analog EEG, Amsterdam:Elsevier, 2005.
- [2]. Matthieu Duvinage, Thierry Castermans, Thierry Dutoit, M. Petieau, T. Hoellinger, C. De Saedeleer, K. Seetharaman, and G. Cheron, "A P300-Based quantitative comparison between the Emotiv EPOC headset and a medical EEG device," in Proc. Biomedical Engineering, track 764-071, Febuary 15-17, 2012.
- [3]. Cardoso, and Carlos M. Gómez, "Temporal evolution of alpha and beta bands during visual spatial attention," In Cognitive Brain Research, vol.12, pp. 315-320. Elsevier, 2001.
- [4]. S.A. Hillyard, W.A. Teder-Sa'leja'rvi, and T. Mu'nte, "Temporal dynamics of early perceptual processing," Curr. Opin. Neurobiol, vol 8, pp. 202-210, 1998.
- [5]. Wolpaw Jonathan and Schalk Gerwin, "BCI2000 features,"<http://www.bci2000.org/bci2000/features.html>, August 15, 2012.
- [6]. Yan Nan, Jue Wang, Xue S.A., Hengsong Sheng, Yongfen Jiao, and Jing Wang, "Analysis of Propagation of Multi-channel EEG in the Test of Sustained Attention," 32nd Annual International Conference of the IEEE EMBS. Buenos Aires, August 2010.
- [7]. Kelly S P, Dockree P M, Reilly R B, and Robertson I H, "EEG Alpha Power and Coherence time courses in a Sustained Attention Task," Proc. of 1st Intl. IEEE EMBS conf. on Neural Eng. Capri Island, March 2003.