



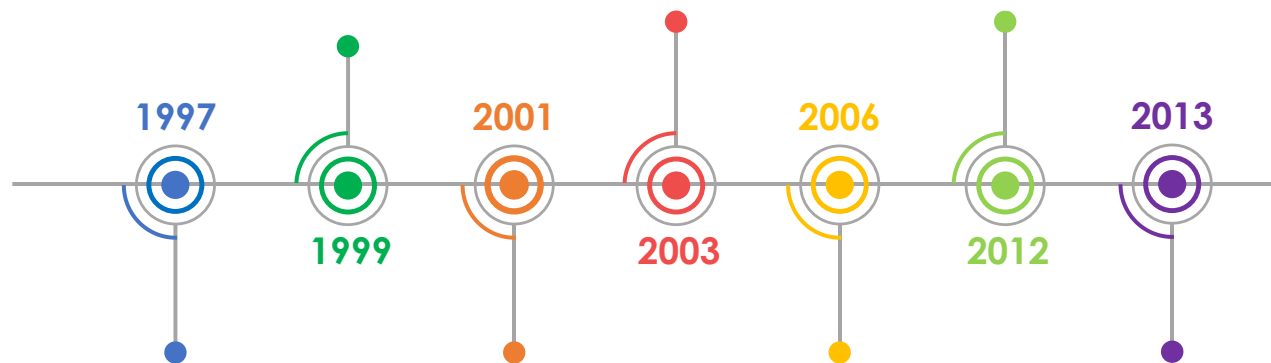
Decoding motor unit activity from high-density EMG signals: methodological considerations and recent advances

**Aleš Holobar, University of Maribor,
Slovenia**

with **MANY COAUTHORS** around the globe

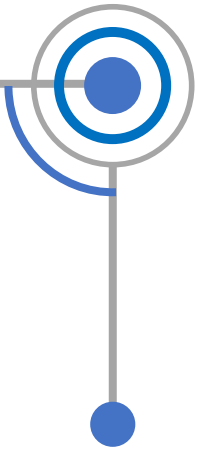
Presentation outline

- **Introduction to motor unit (MU) identification:** spatiotemporal properties of MU electrical activity
- **Spatial, temporal and MU filters**
- **Blind source separation approach to MU identification:** learning of MU filters and their application to HDEMG signals
- **Banks of MU filters and their efficiency** in different skeletal muscles: isometric conditions
- Banks of MU filters and their efficiency in different types of contractions: **isometric, dynamic and elicited contractions**



Surface EMG decomposition timeline & evolution of MU filters

1997



Electromyography is a seductive muse

C.J. De Luca (Boston):



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JOURNAL OF APPLIED BIOMECHANICS, 1997, 13, 135-163
© 1997 by Human Kinetics Publishers, Inc.

The Use of Surface Electromyography in Biomechanics

Carlo J. De Luca

This lecture explores the various uses of surface electromyography in the field of biomechanics. Three groups of applications are considered: those involving the activation timing of muscles, the force/EMG signal relationship, and the use of the EMG signal as a fatigue index. Technical considerations for recording the EMG signal with maximal fidelity are reviewed, and a compendium of all known factors that affect the information contained in the EMG signal is presented. Questions are posed to guide the practitioner in the proper use of surface electromyography. Sixteen recommendations are made regarding the proper detection, analysis, and interpretation of the EMG signal and measured force. Sixteen outstanding problems that present the greatest challenges to the advancement of surface electromyography are put forward for consideration. Finally, a plea is made for arriving at an international agreement on procedures commonly used in electromyography and biomechanics.

Electromyography is a seductive muse because it provides easy access to physiological processes that cause the muscle to generate force, produce movement, and accomplish the countless functions that allow us to interact with the world around us. The current state of surface electromyography is enigmatic. It provides many important and useful applications, but it has many limitations that must be understood, considered, and eventually removed so that the discipline is more scientifically based and less reliant on the art of use. To its detriment, electromyography is too easy to use and consequently too easy to abuse.

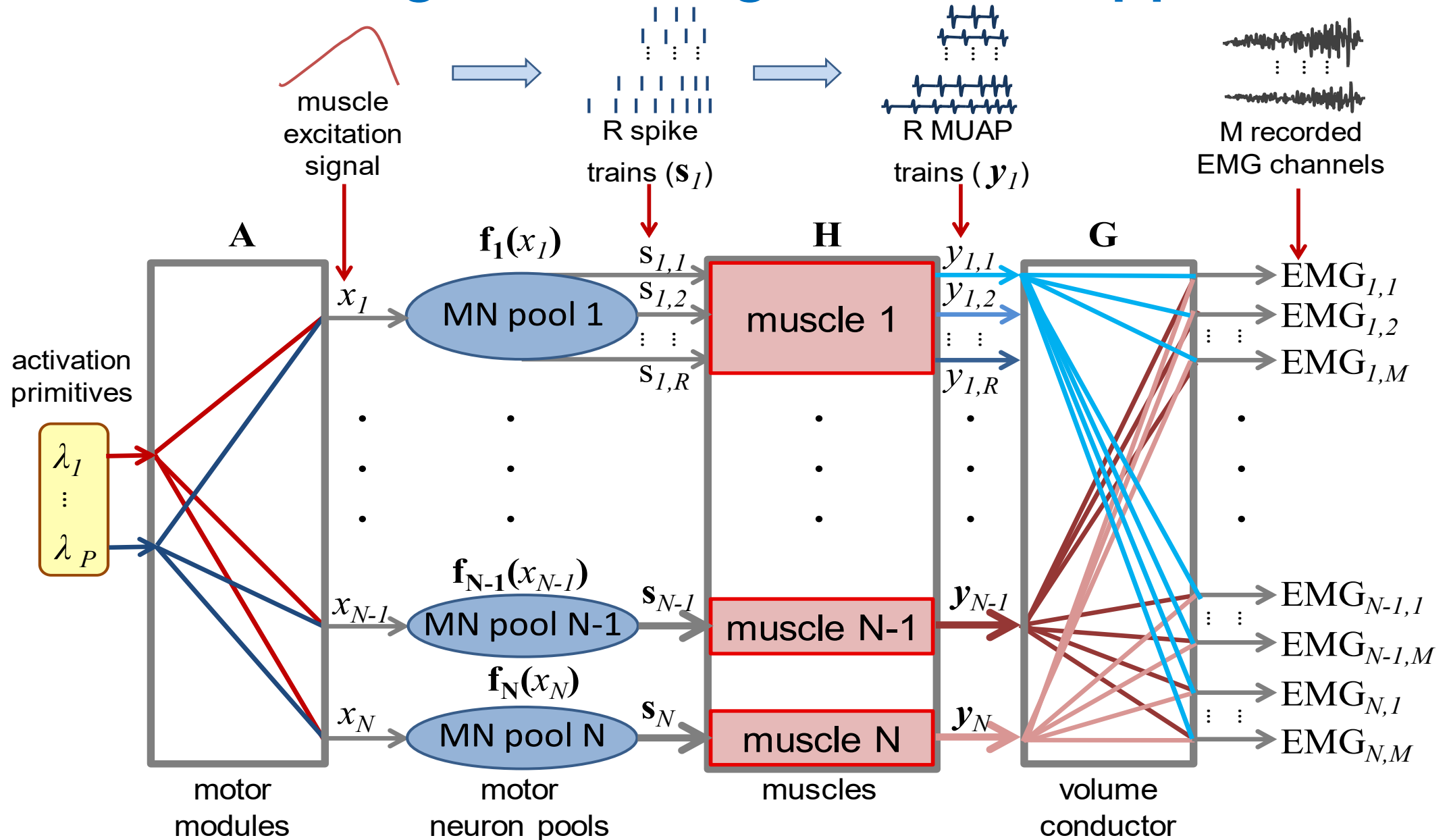
Electromyography is a **seductive muse** because it provides easy access to physiological processes that cause the muscle to generate force, produce movement, and accomplish the countless functions that allow us to interact with the world around us.

To its detriment,
electromyography
is too easy to use and
consequently too easy to
abuse.



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Surface EMG mixing models: signal-based approach



Surface EMG decomposition timeline & evolution of MU filters

Early attempts

Xu et al. (Hong Kong)
Gazzoni et al. (Torino),
Zazula et al. (Maribor),
Blok et al. (Nijmegen)

Convulsive EMG mixing model (CKC, BSS)

Holobar & Zazula 2003,
2004, 2007

1997



2001



1999



2003



Electromyography is a seductive muse

C.J. De Luca (Boston):

Instantaneous EMG mixing model (BSS)

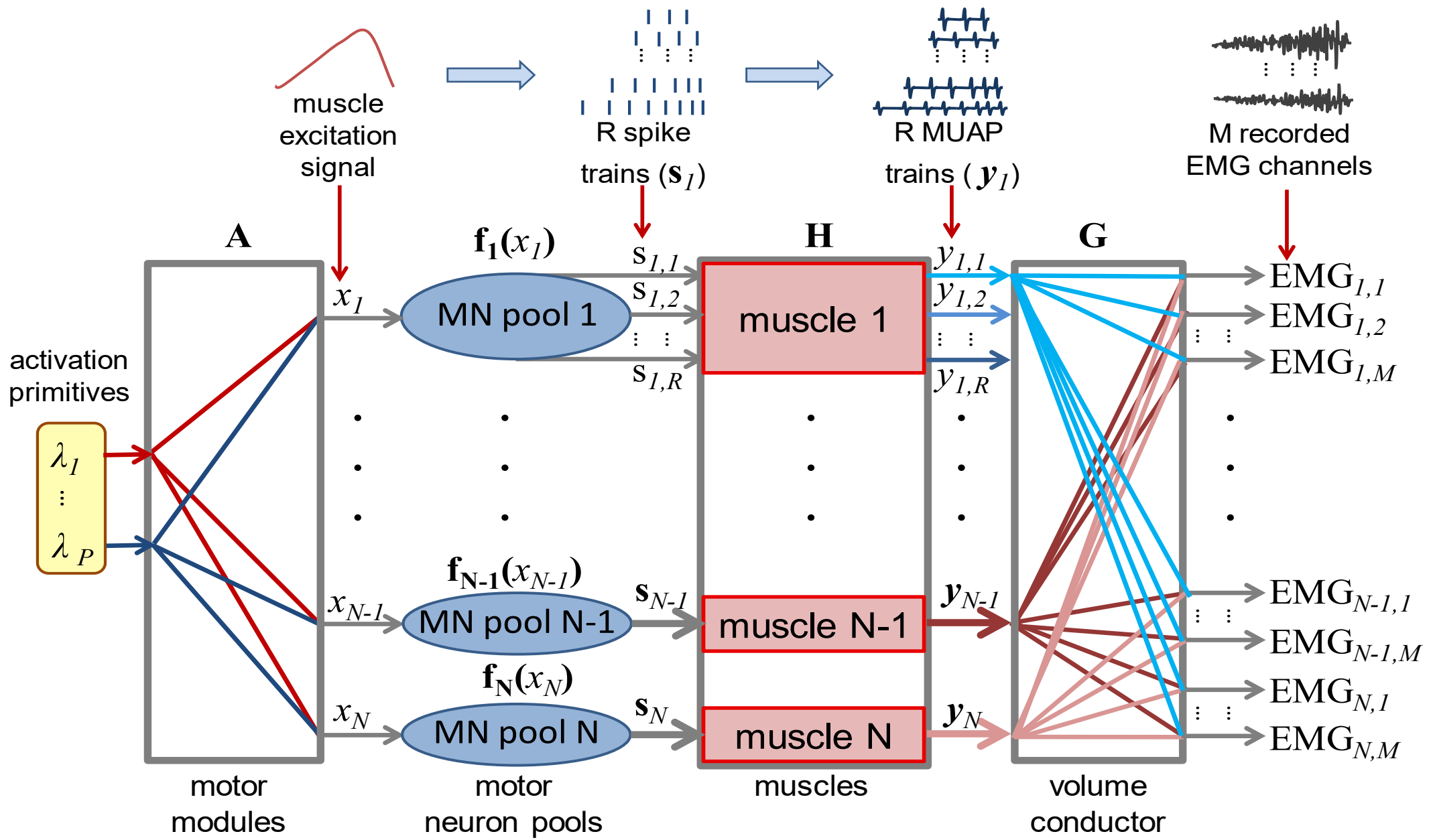
Nakamura et al. 2001,
García et al. 2004-2005,
Djuwari et al. 2006



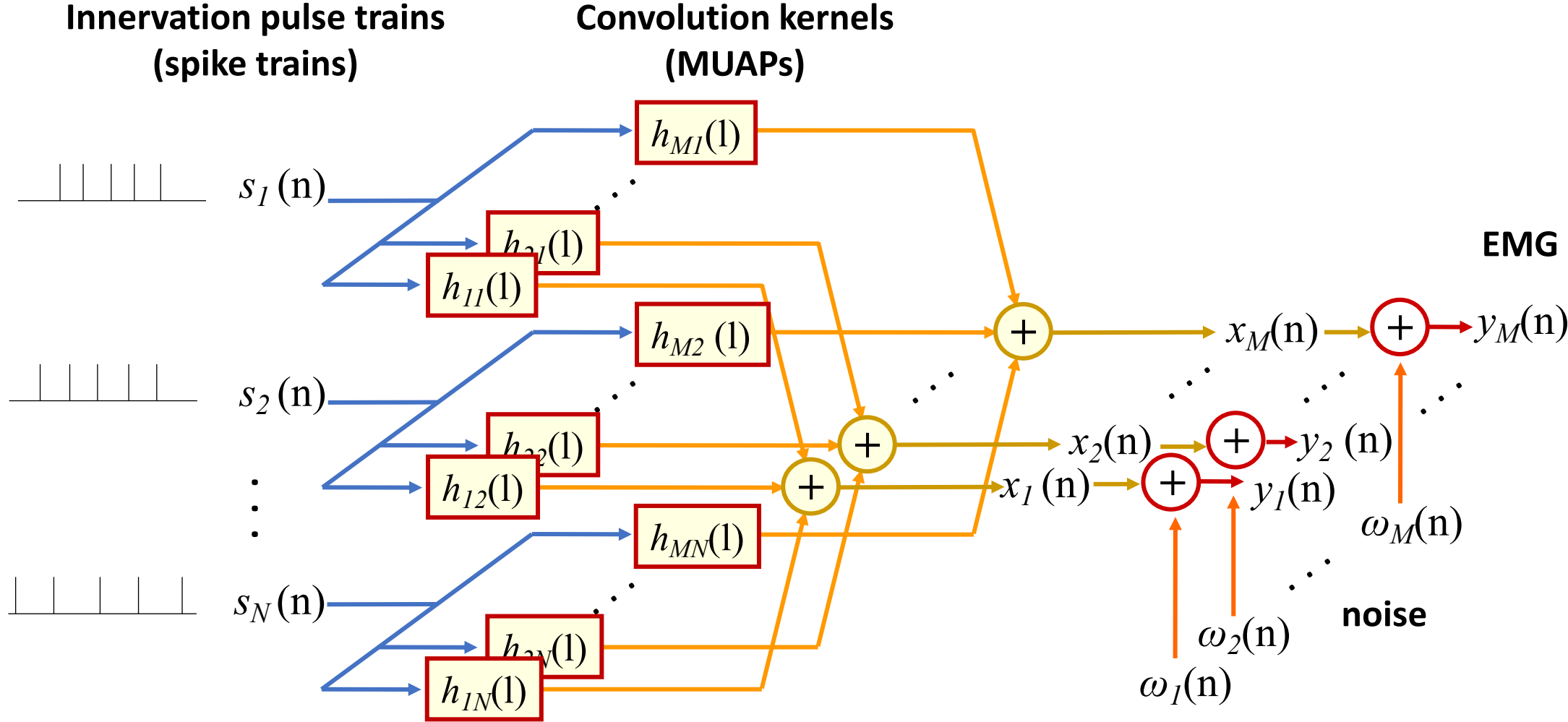
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Surface EMG mixing models

convolutive model



High-density EMG: convolutive model



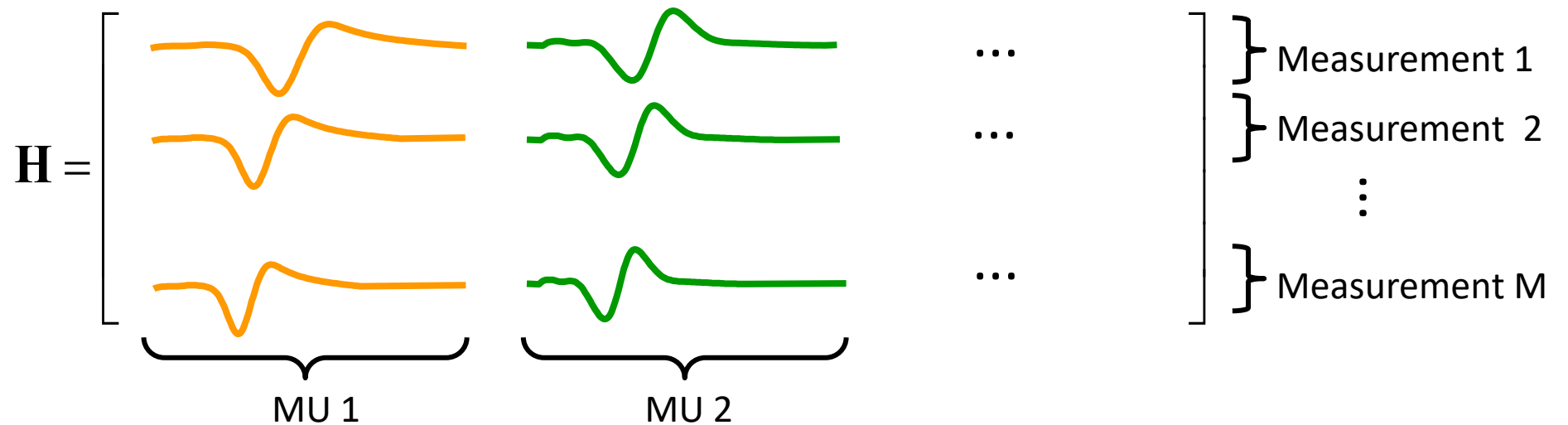
A. Holobar, D. Zazula: Convolution Kernel Compensation, *IEEE Trans. Signal Proc.*, 2007



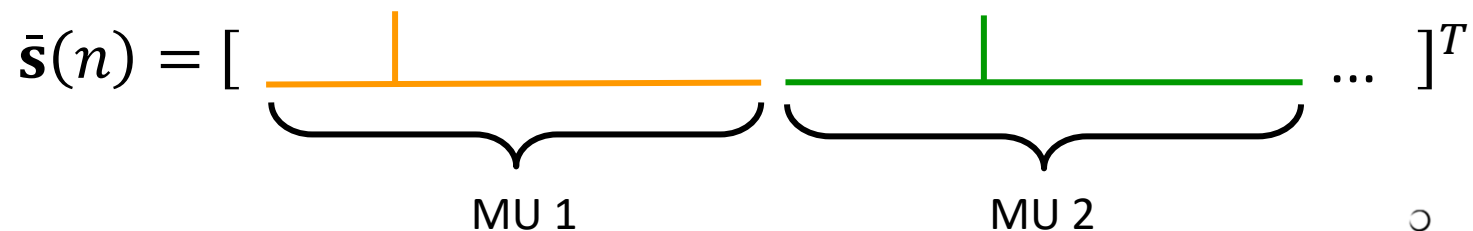
Convolutional EMG model: matrix form

$$\mathbf{x}(n) = \mathbf{H}\bar{\mathbf{s}}(n)$$

- Matrix of convolution kernels (MUAPs):



- Extended vector of pulse sources:



Convolution Kernel Compensation (CKC)

HDEMG model: $\mathbf{x}(n) = \mathbf{H}\bar{\mathbf{s}}(n)$

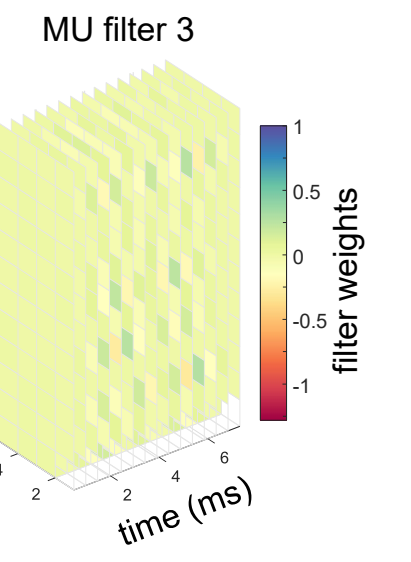
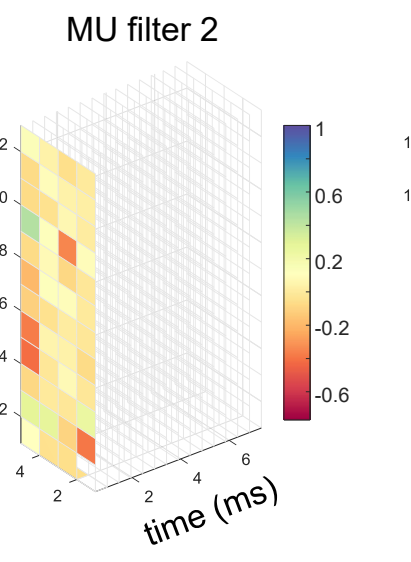
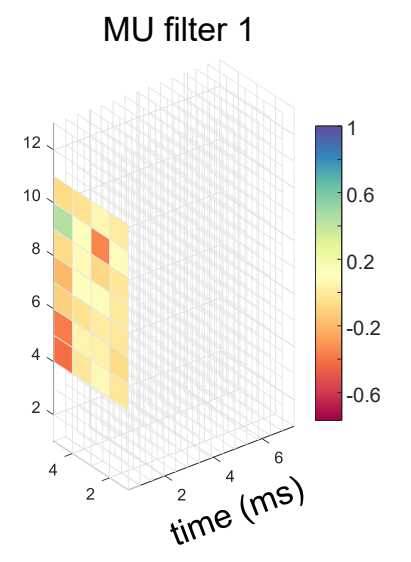
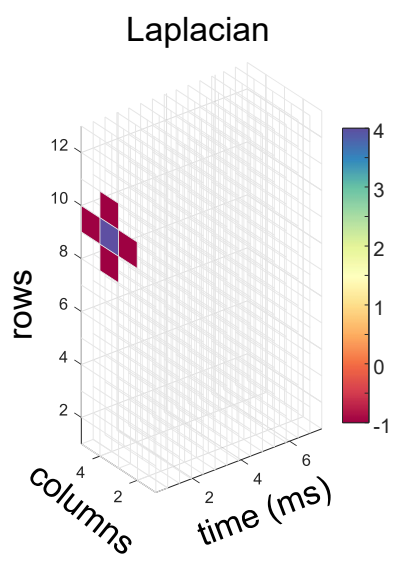
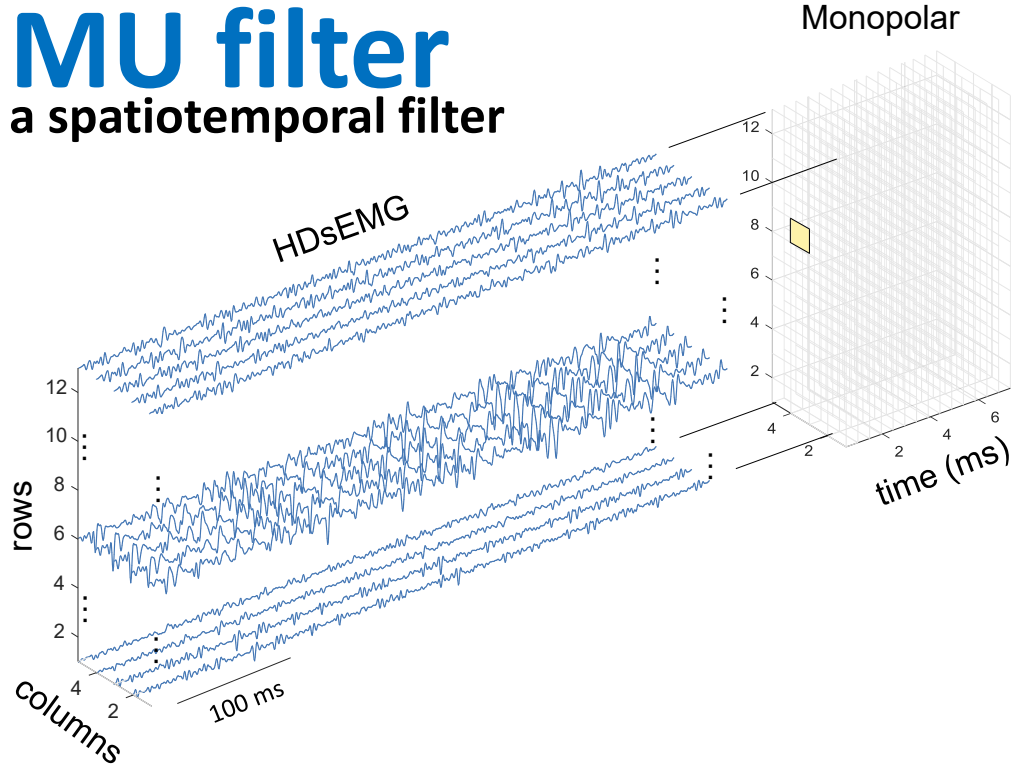
HDEMG correlation matrix: $\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{C}_{\bar{\mathbf{s}}}\mathbf{H}^T$

MU filter: $\mathbf{c}_{\bar{\mathbf{s}}_i, \mathbf{x}}^T \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{x}}^{-1}$

MU spike train estimation: $\hat{\bar{\mathbf{s}}}_i(n) = \mathbf{c}_{\bar{\mathbf{s}}_i, \mathbf{x}}^T \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{x}}^{-1} \mathbf{x}(n)$
 $= \mathbf{c}_{\bar{\mathbf{s}}_i, \bar{\mathbf{s}}}^T \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H}^{-T} \mathbf{C}_{\bar{\mathbf{s}}}^{-1} \mathbf{H}^{-1} \mathbf{H}\bar{\mathbf{s}}(n)$
 $= \bar{\mathbf{s}}_i(n)$

MU filter

a spatiotemporal filter

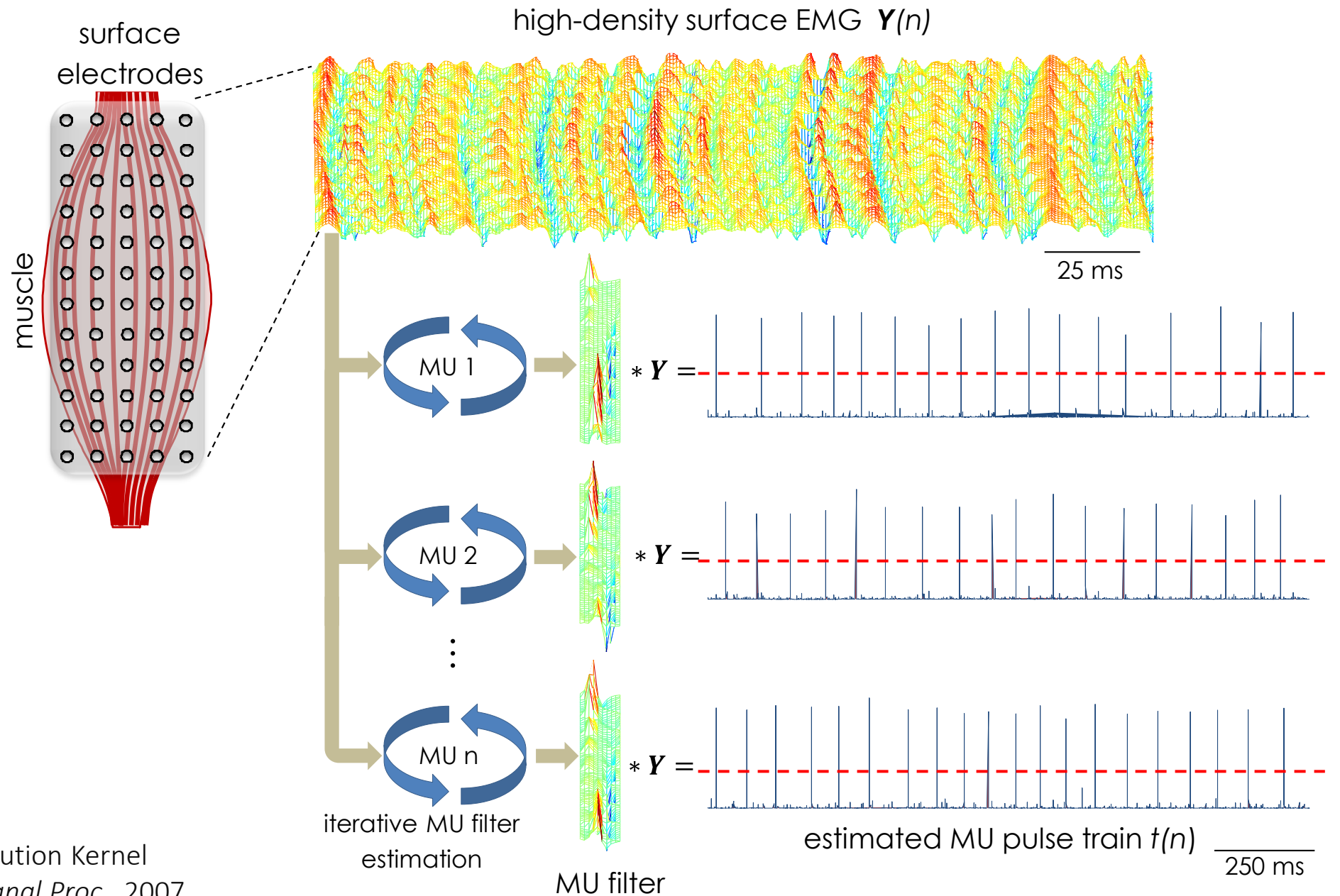


Škarabot et al. The Journal of Physiology, 2023



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Identification of MU spike trains



Surface EMG decomposition timeline & evolution of MU filters

Early attempts

Xu et al. (Hong Kong)
Gazzoni et al. (Torino),
Zazula et al. (Maribor),
Blok et al. (Nijmegen)

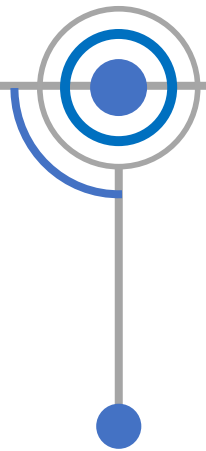
Convolutional EMG mixing model (CKC, BSS)

Holobar & Zazula 2003,
2004, 2007

Cumulative spike train

Negro & Farina 2011

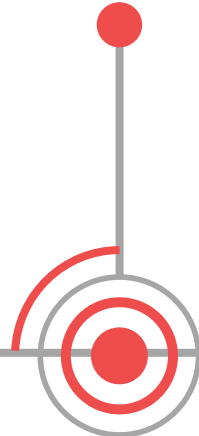
1997



2001



2003



2006



2011



Electromyography is a seductive muse

C.J. De Luca (Boston):

Instantaneous EMG mixing model (BSS)

Nakamura et al. 2001,
García et al. 2004-2005,
Djuwari et al. 2006

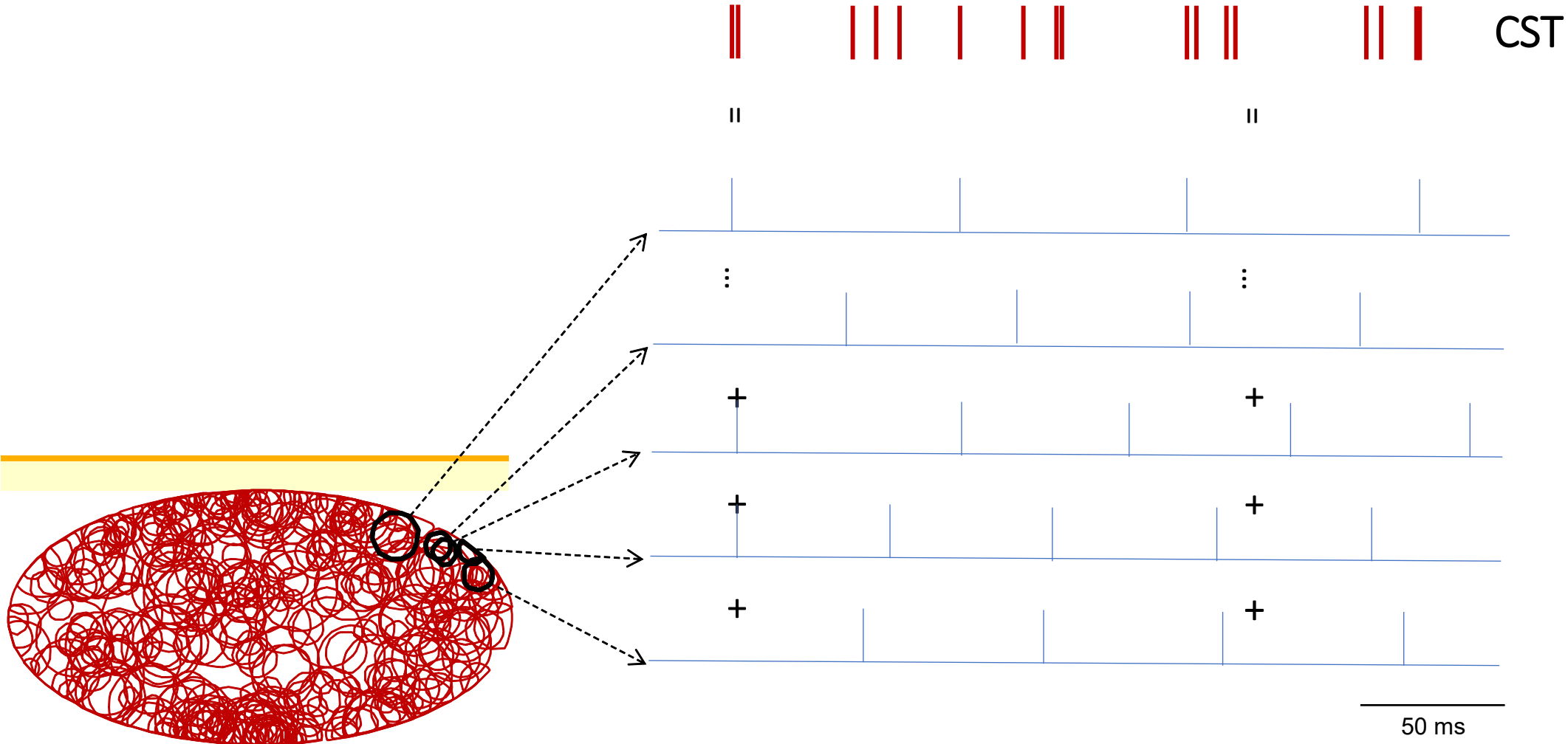
Template matching & surface EMG decomposition

De Luca et al. 2006

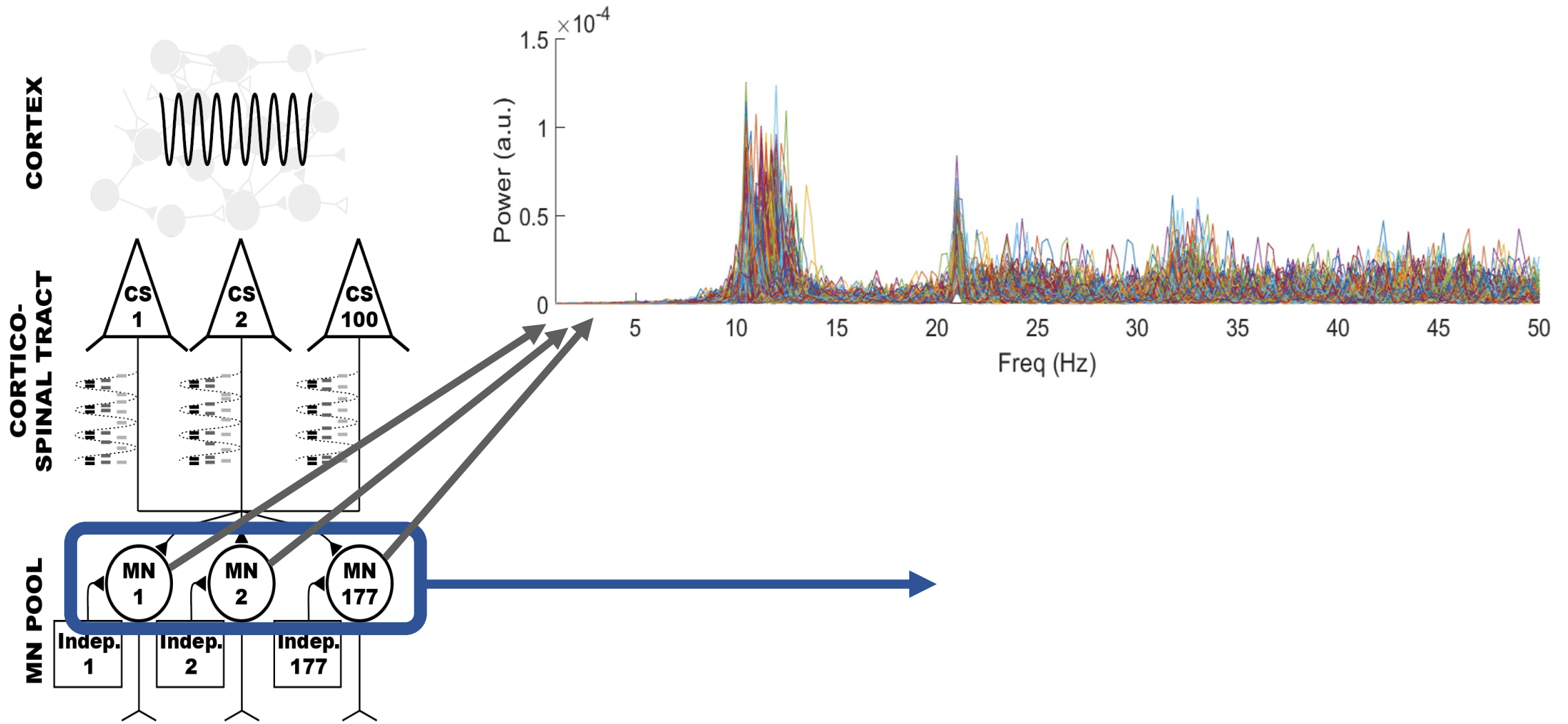


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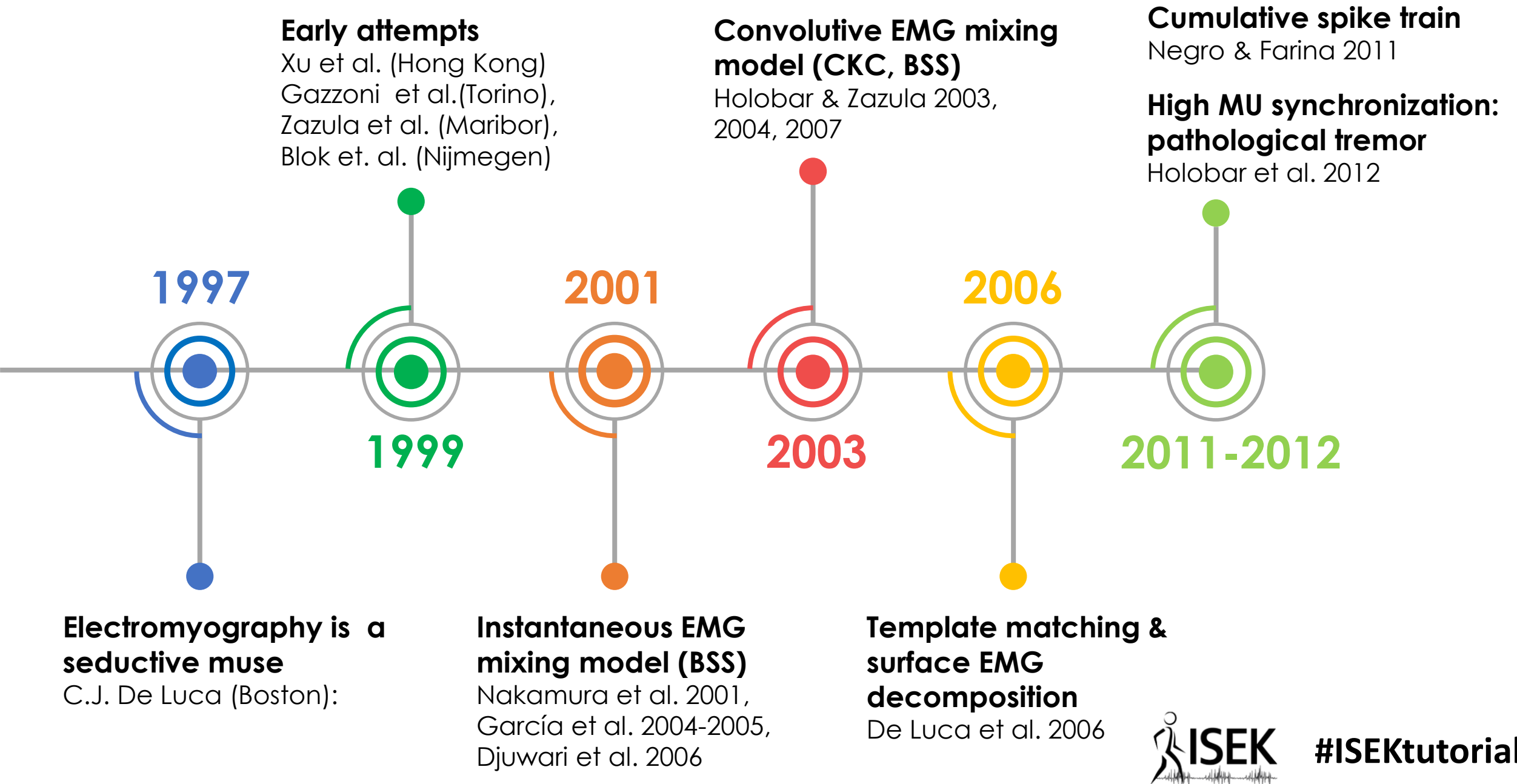
MUs & Cumulative Spike Train (CTS)



Inputs sampled by single neurons vs. population

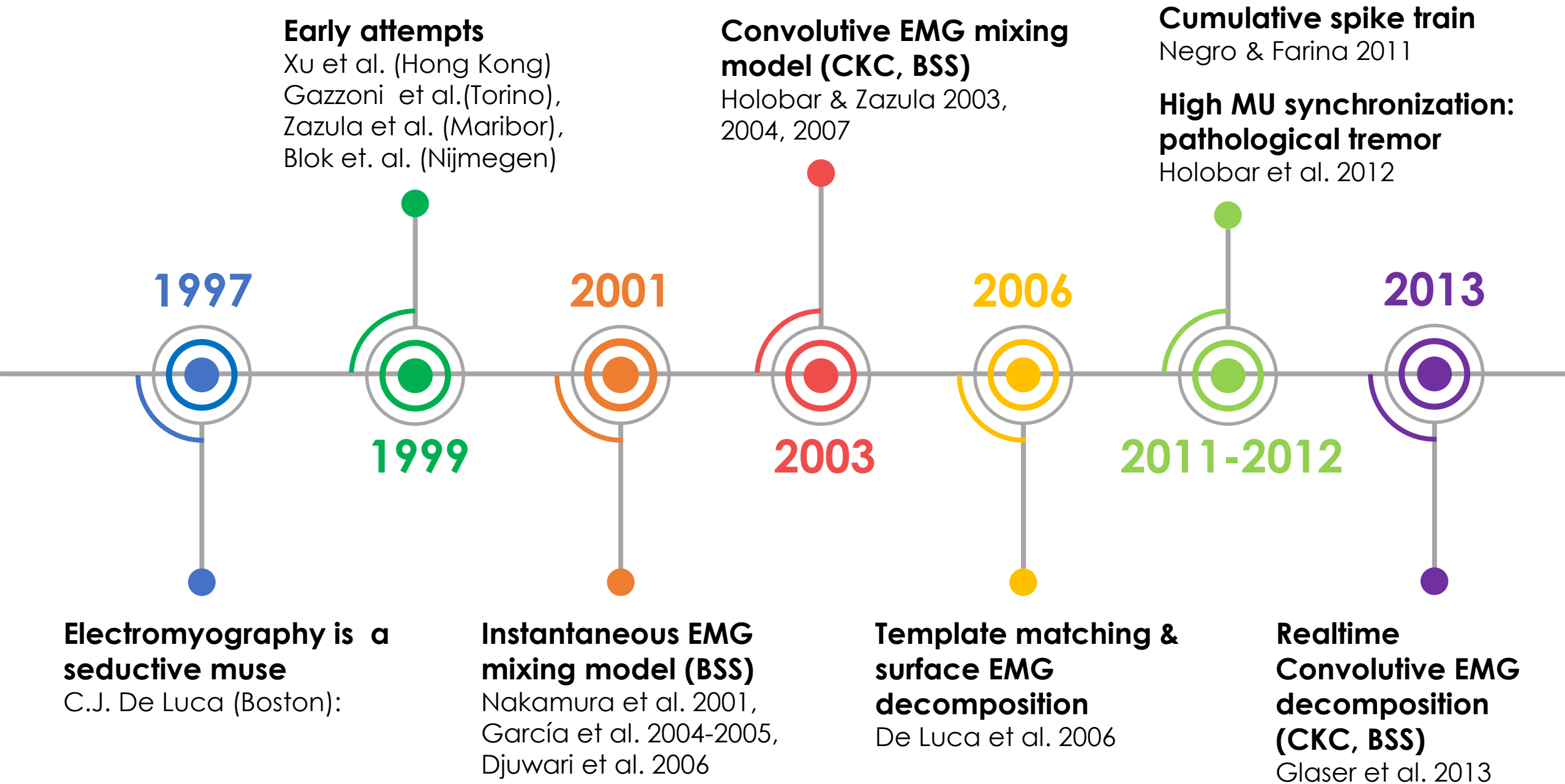


Surface EMG decomposition timeline & evolution of MU filters





Surface EMG decomposition timeline & evolution of MU filters



NEW PLOTS APPS

File Edit View

New Open Compare Import Data

Command Window

ans =

17

ans =

18

ans =

19

ans =

20

ans =

21

ans =

22

Figure 3: decomp

Settings

Learning time (s)

10

Update block size(s)

1024

Extend factor

10

Number of runs

50

Recording time (s)

50

Filter

Record data

MU filter

Load Data Connect

Learn Start Learn

Start Start rec

Stop Stop rec

Scaling factor

1

MU Settings

■

■

■

■

■

■

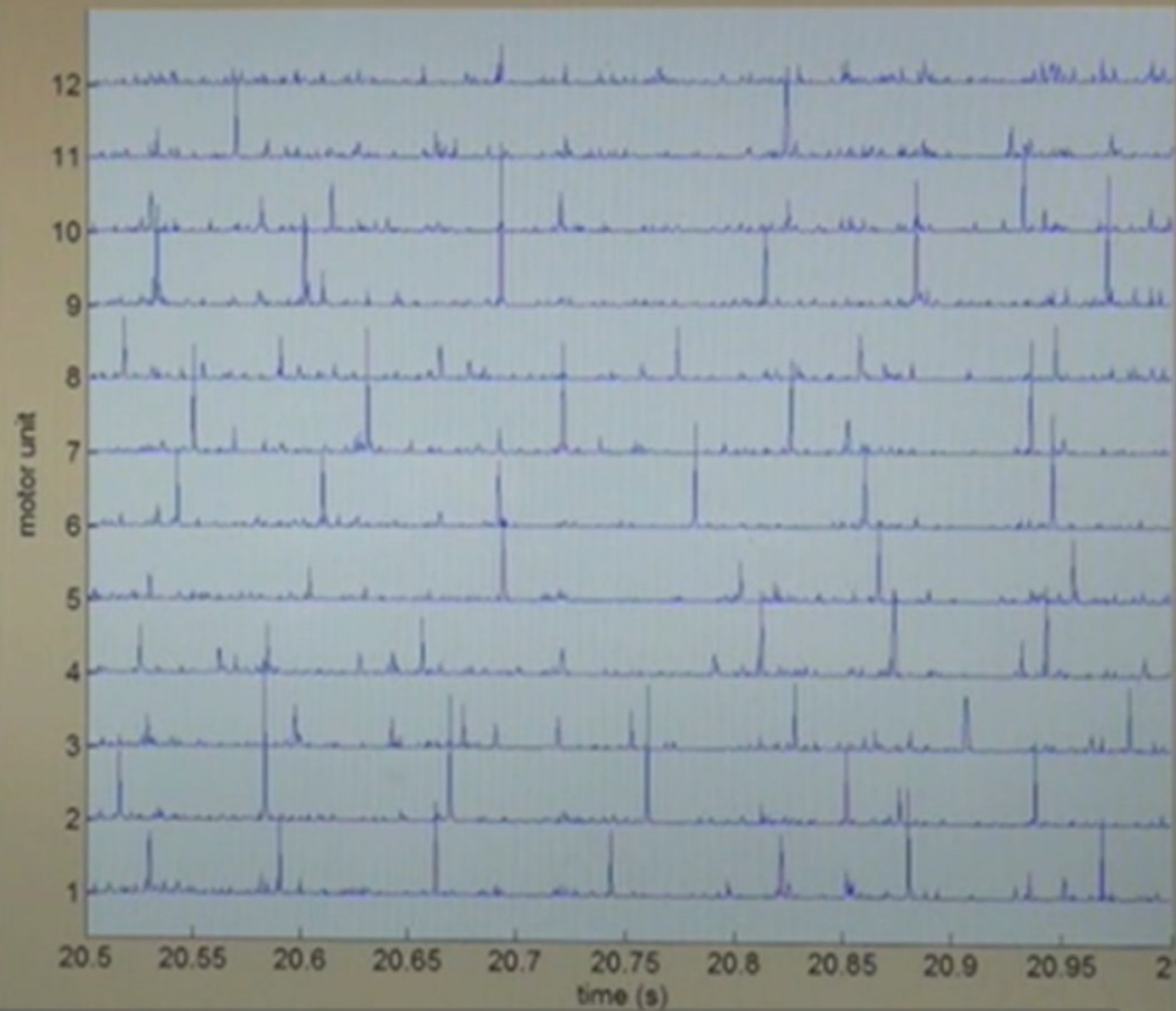
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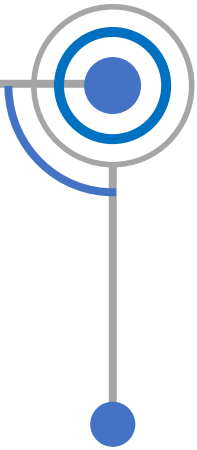
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Surface EMG decomposition timeline & evolution of MU filters

2014



**MU identification
accuracy (Pulse-to-
Noise Ratio – PNR)**

Holobar et al. 2014

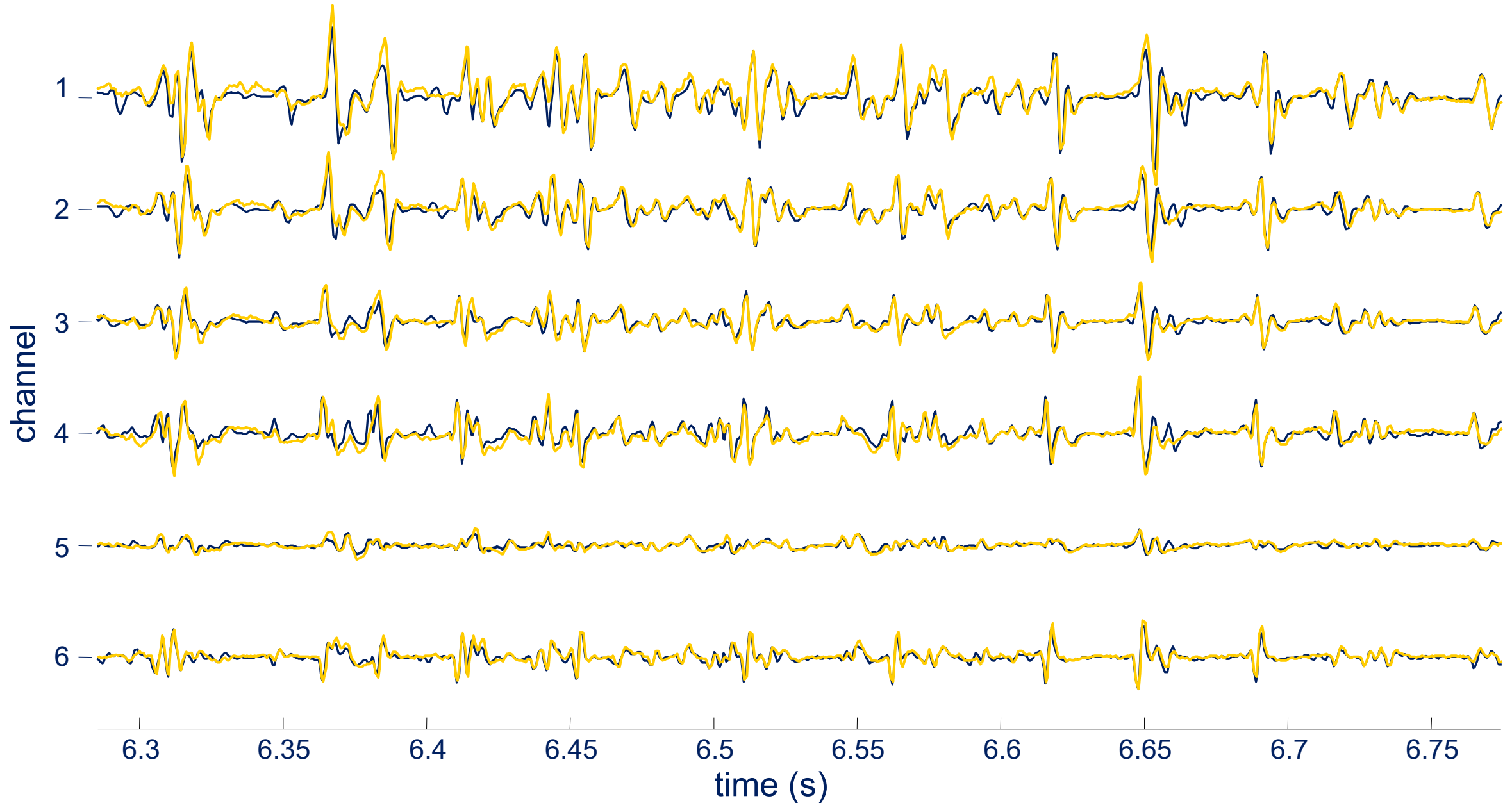


ISEK

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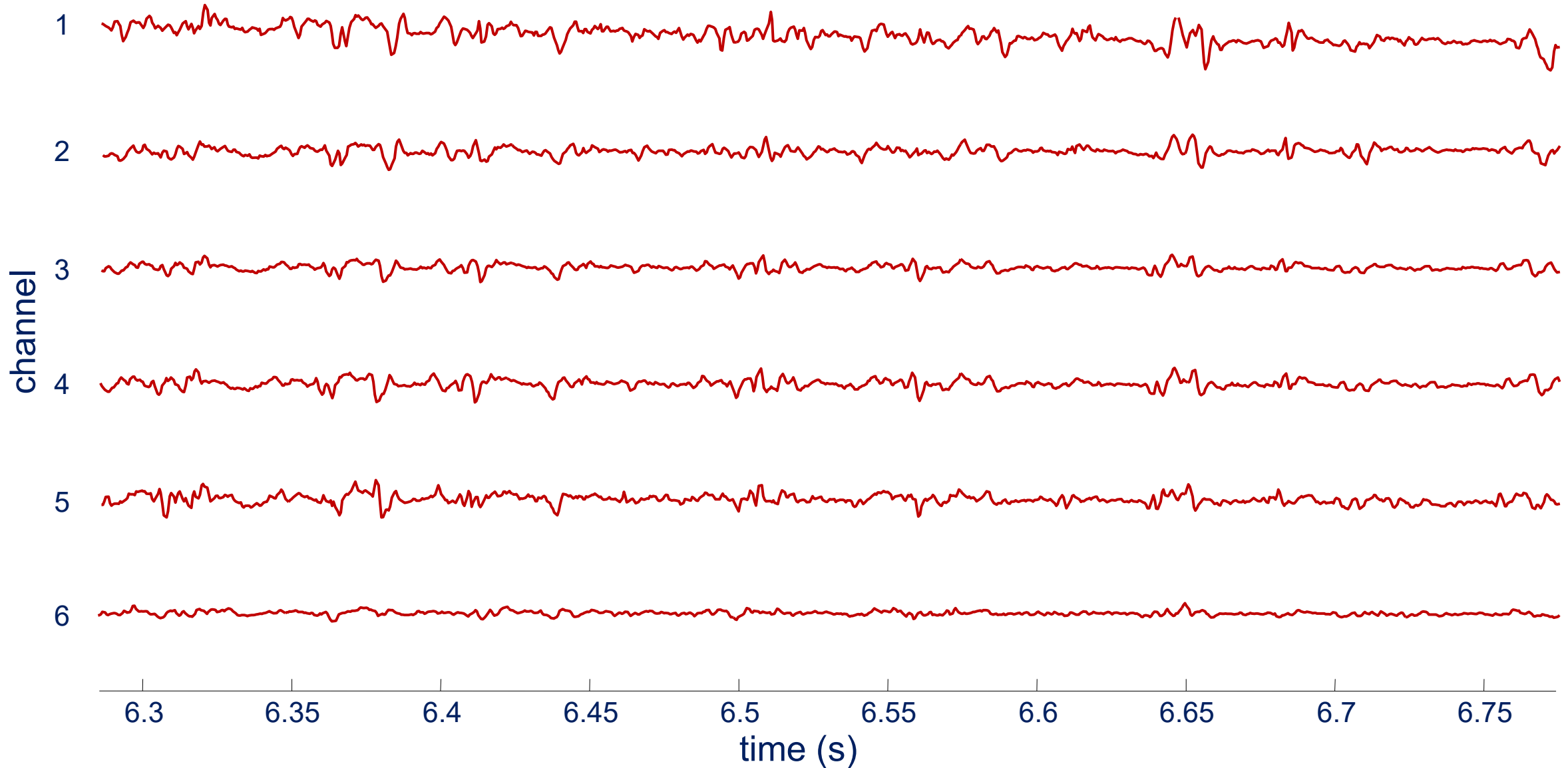
Abductor pollicis brevis: 10 % MVC

(Identified MUs account for 31 % - 57 % of signal energy)

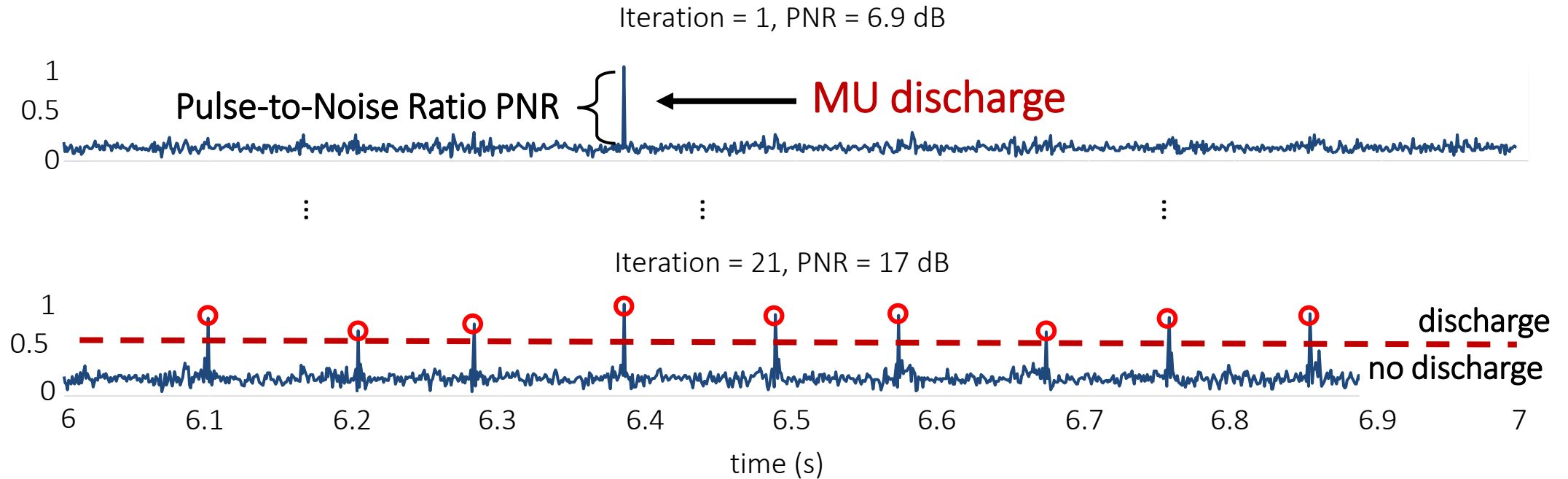


Residual after subtraction of MUAP trains

(Identified MUs account for 31 % - 57 % of signal energy)



Pulse-to-Noise Ratio (PNR)

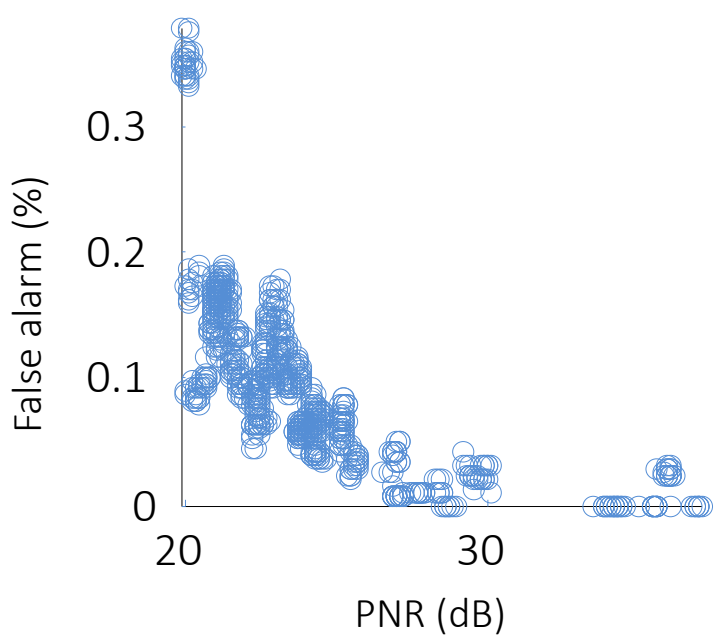
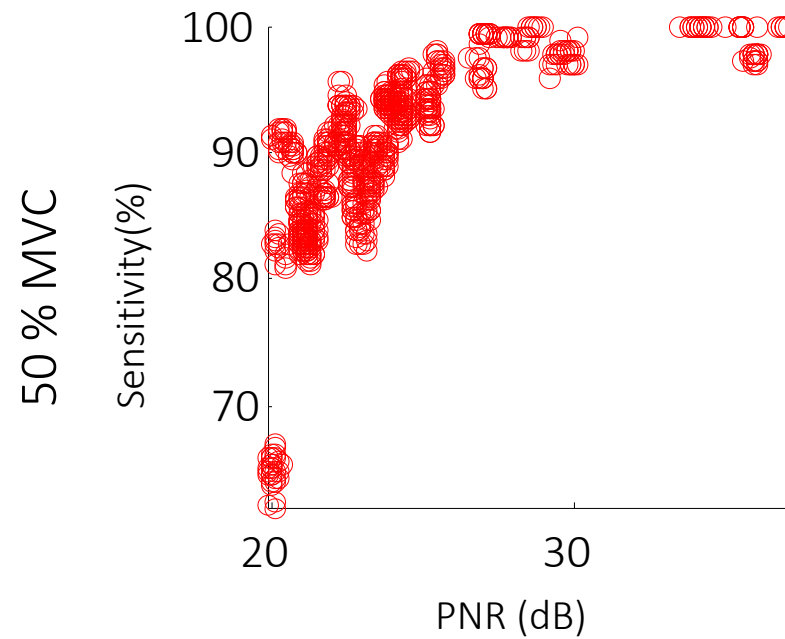
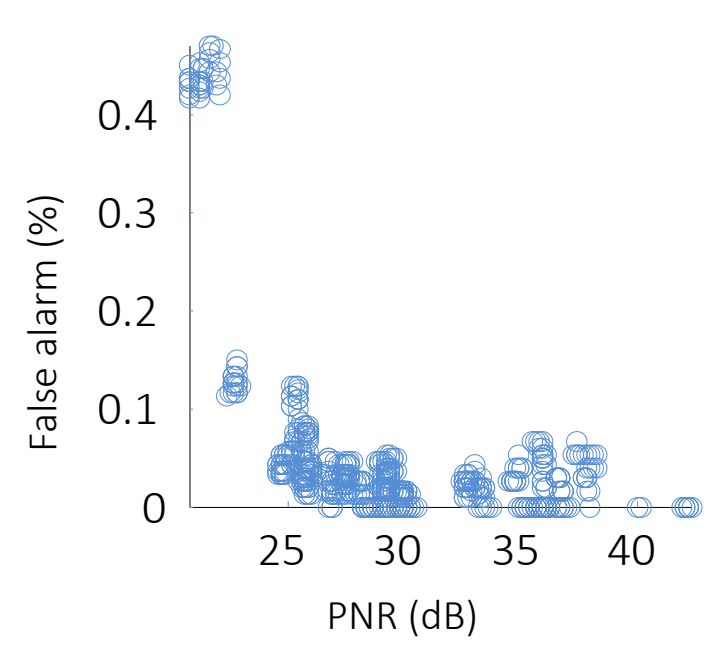
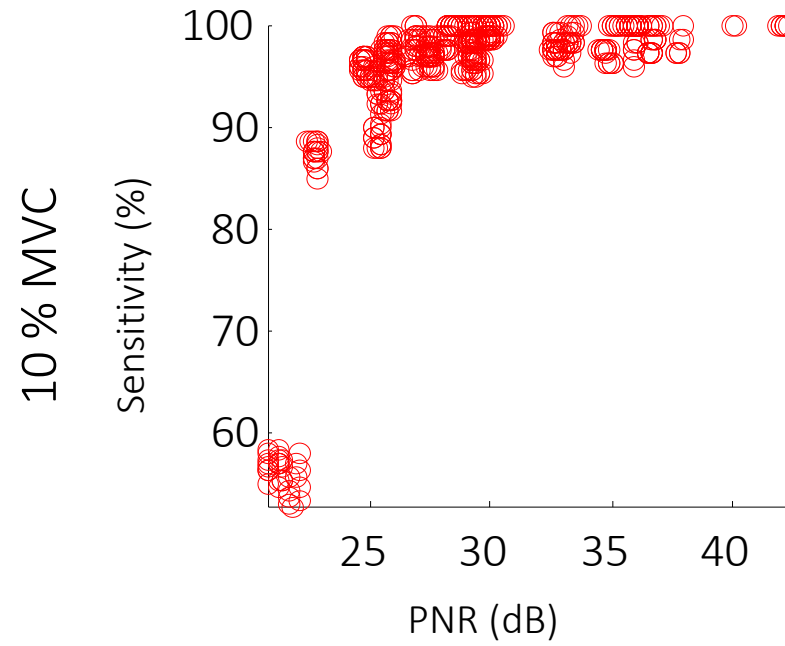


Pulse-to-Noise Ratio (PNR):

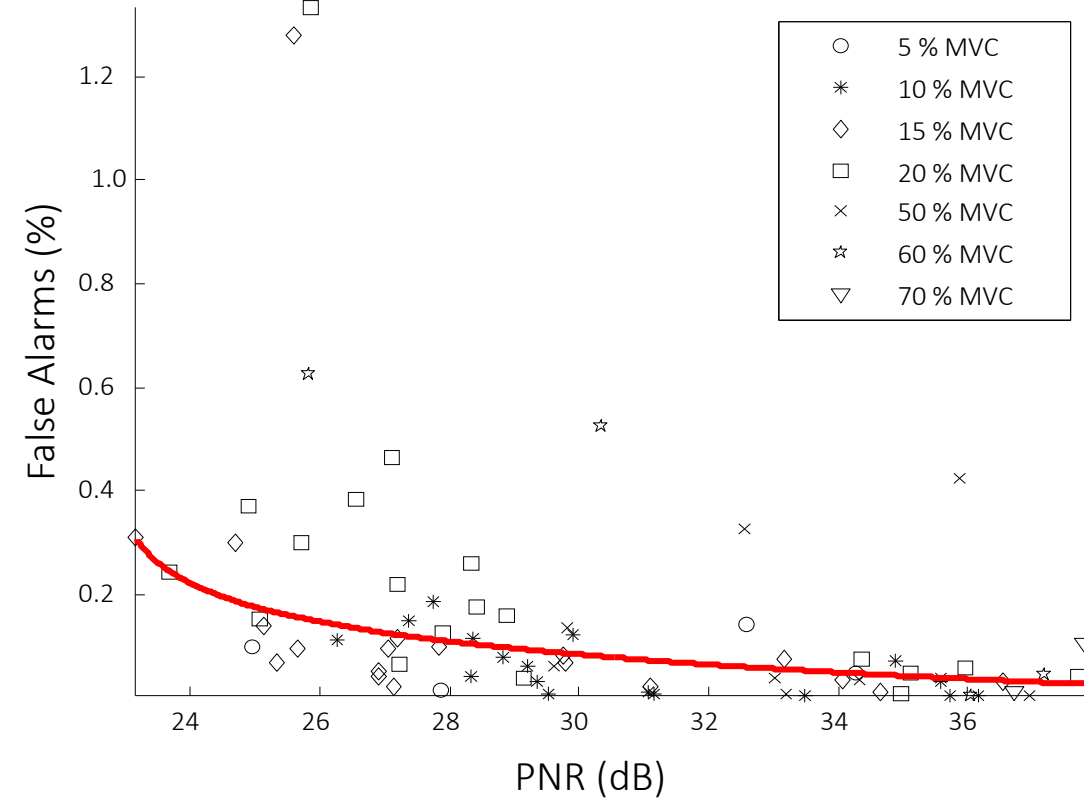
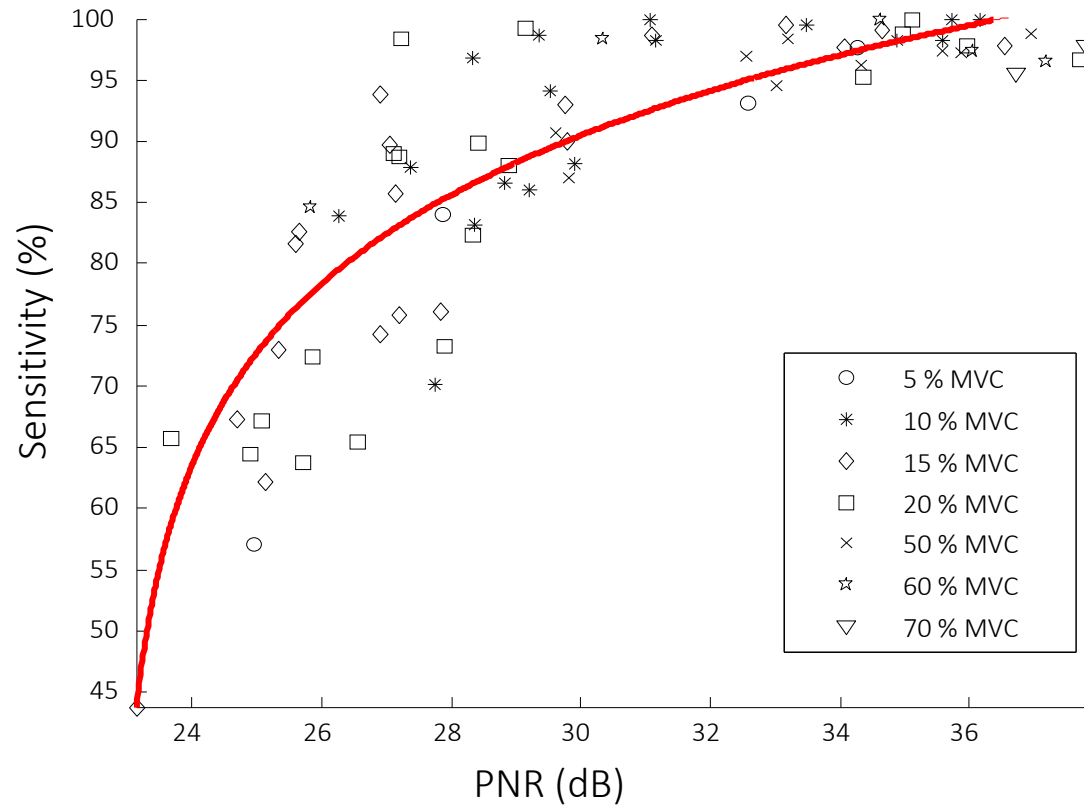
- applied to EVERY identified motor unit
- no additional experimental costs
- reliable indicator of accuracy of motor unit identification

Synthetic surface EMG

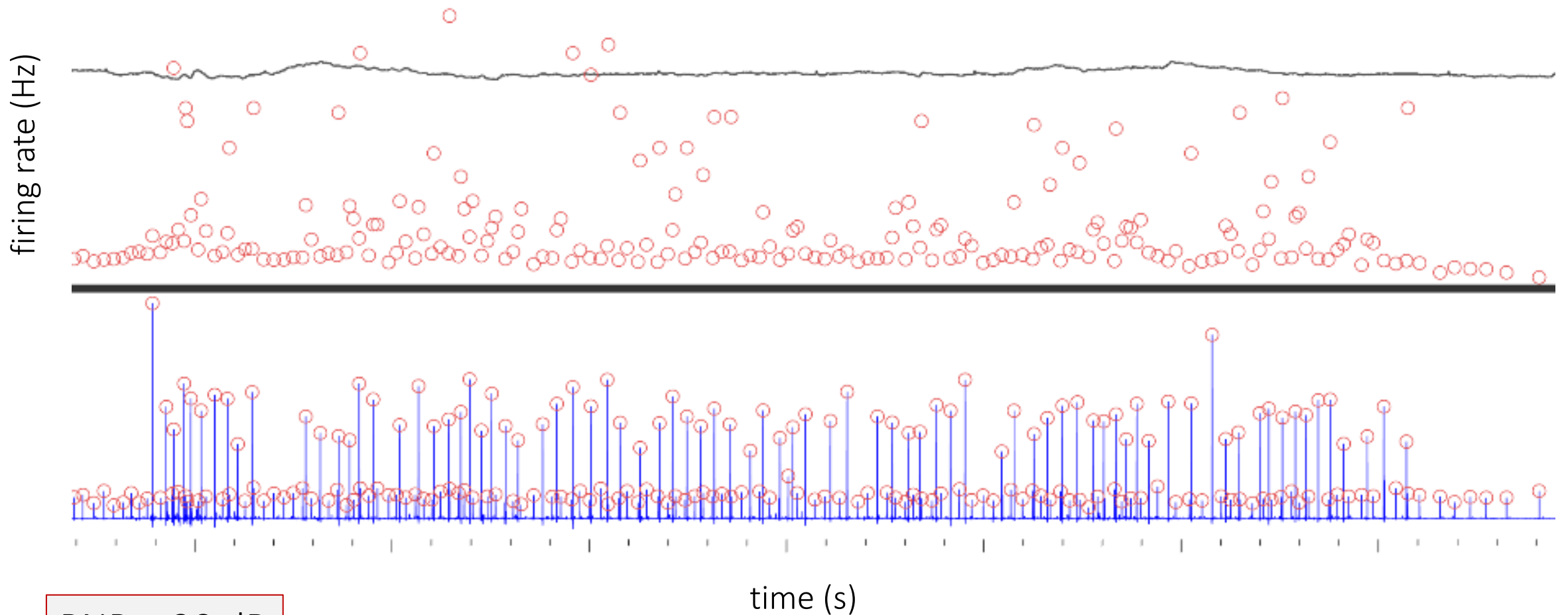
SNR = 15 dB



Experimental surface & intramuscular EMG



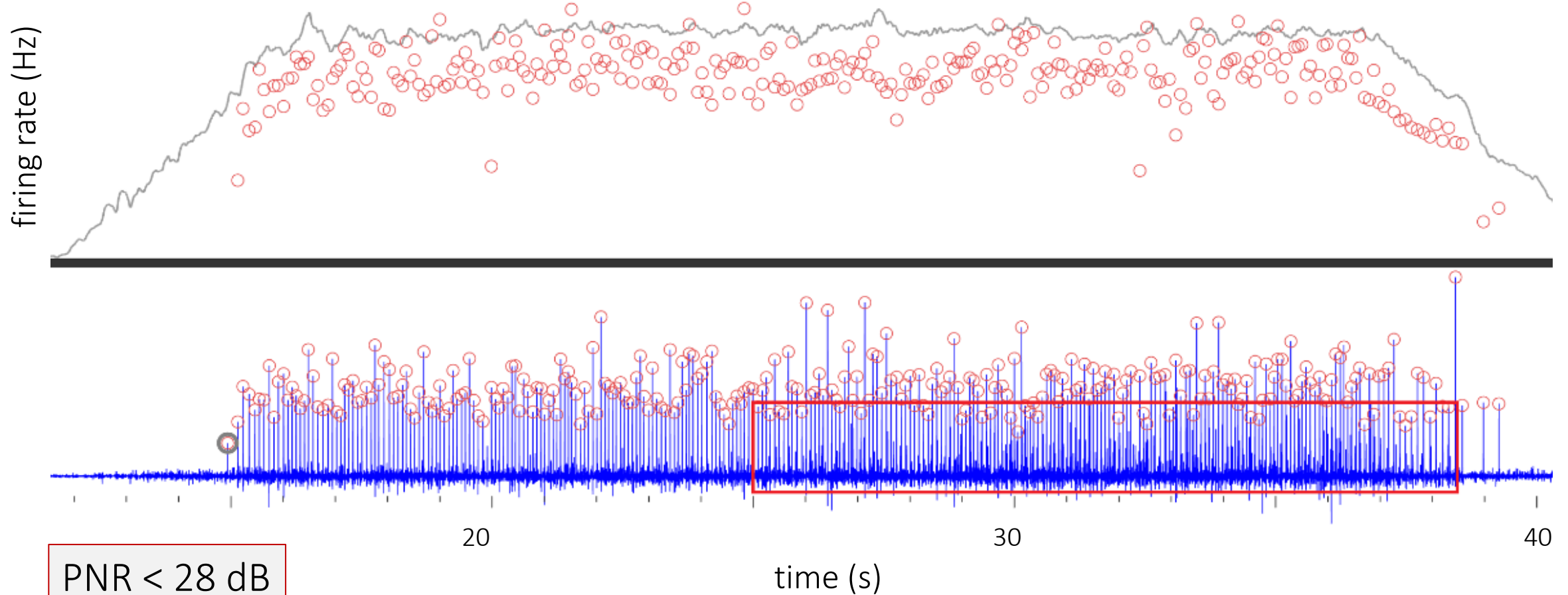
MU merging: high PNR is not enough



PNR > 30 dB

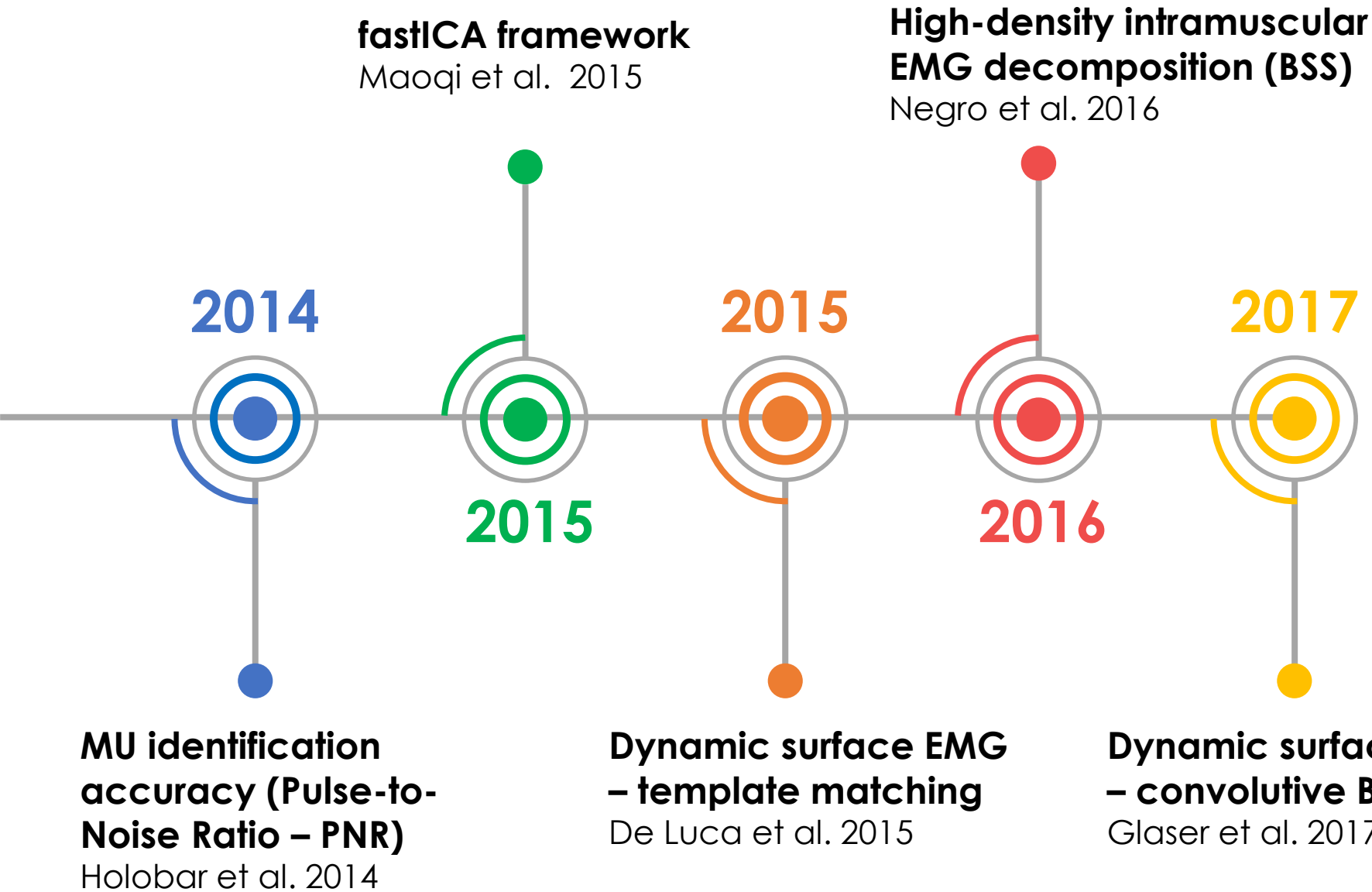
CoV_{ISI} > 0.5

MU merging: low CoV_{ISI} is not enough



PNR < 28 dB
 $\text{CoV}_{\text{ISI}} < 0.3$

Surface EMG decomposition timeline & evolution of MU filters



Shortening of Biceps Brachii

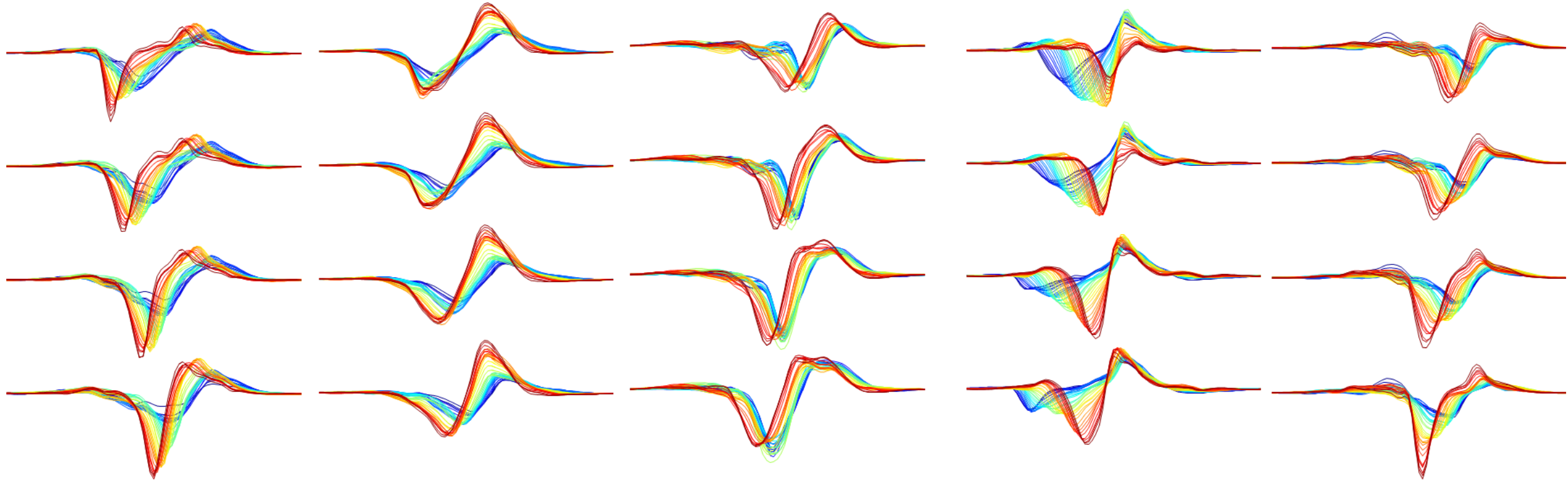
MU 246

MU 233

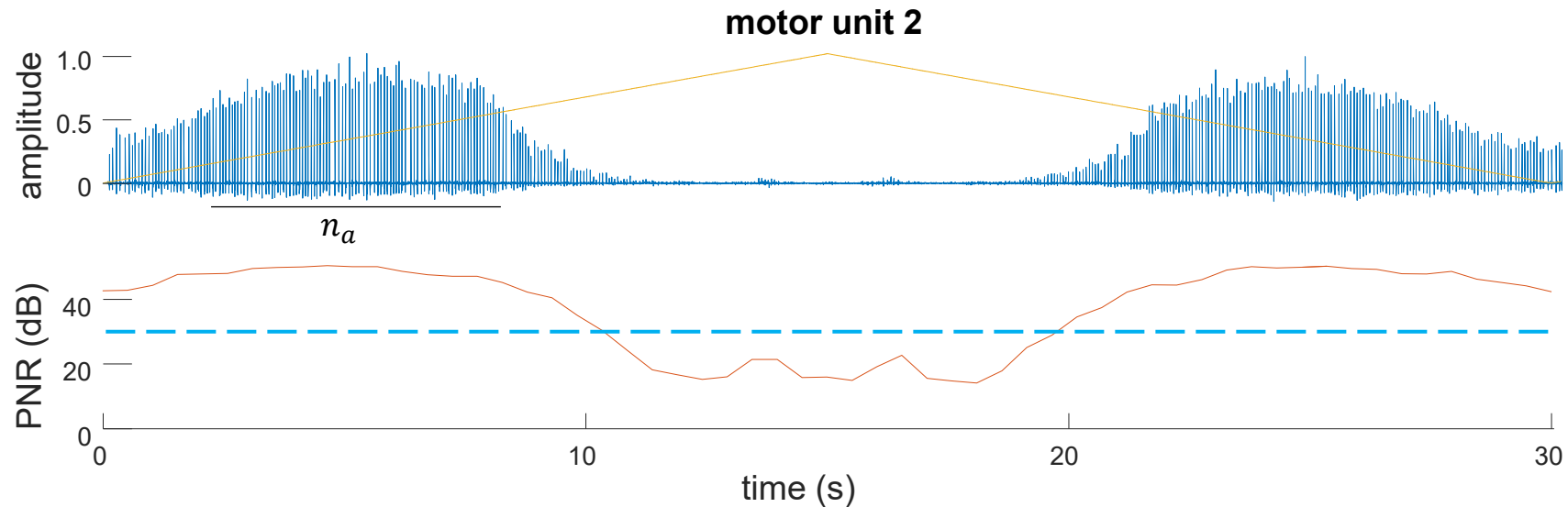
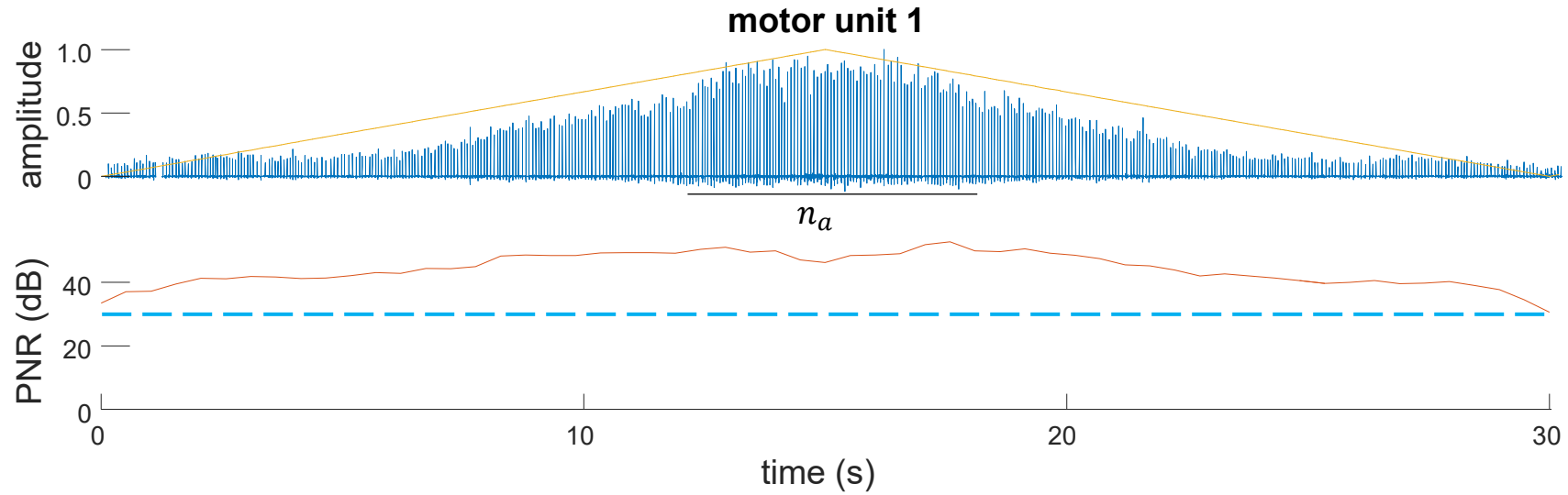
MU 226

MU 210

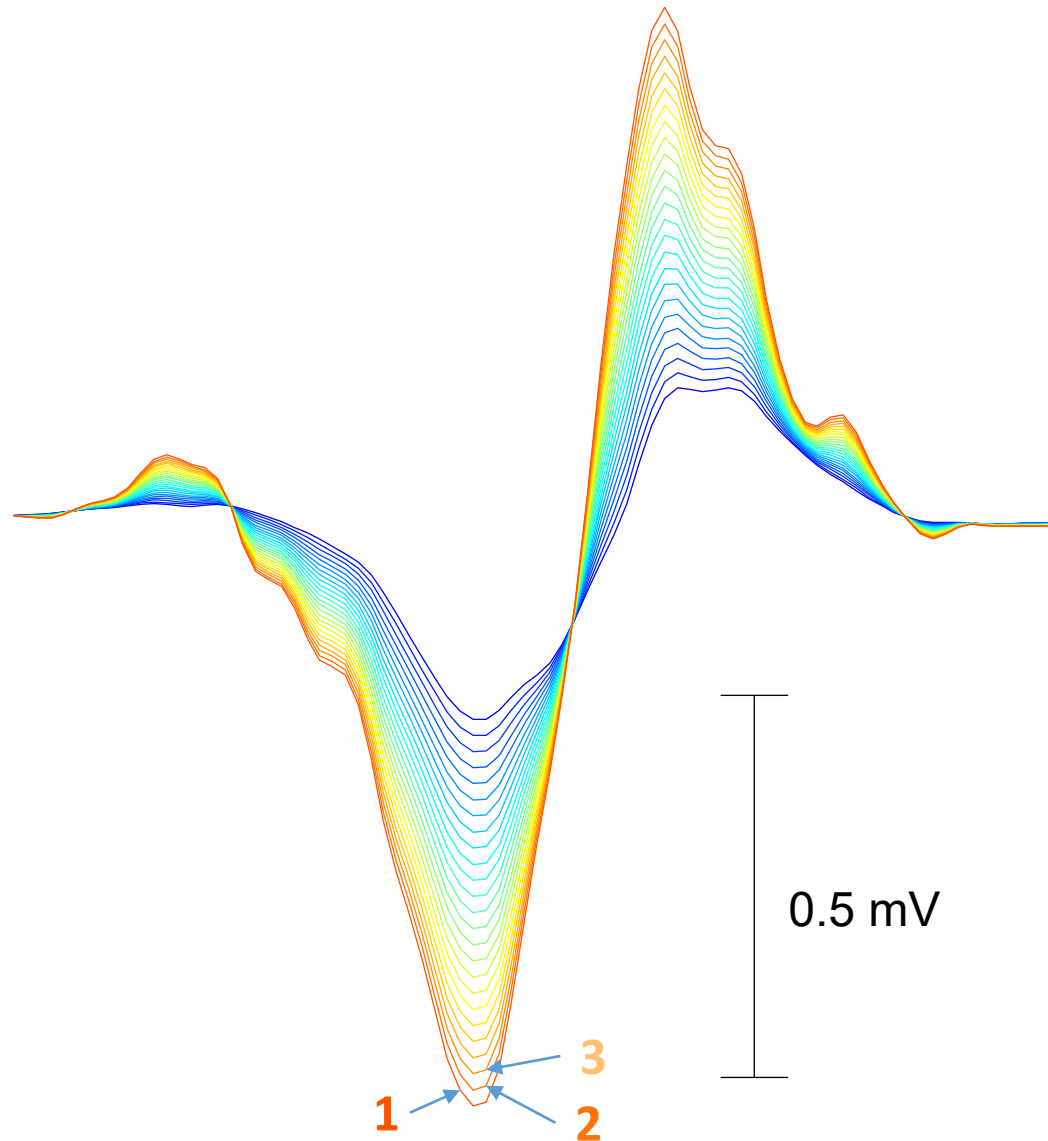
MU 202



Impact of shortening on MU spike identification



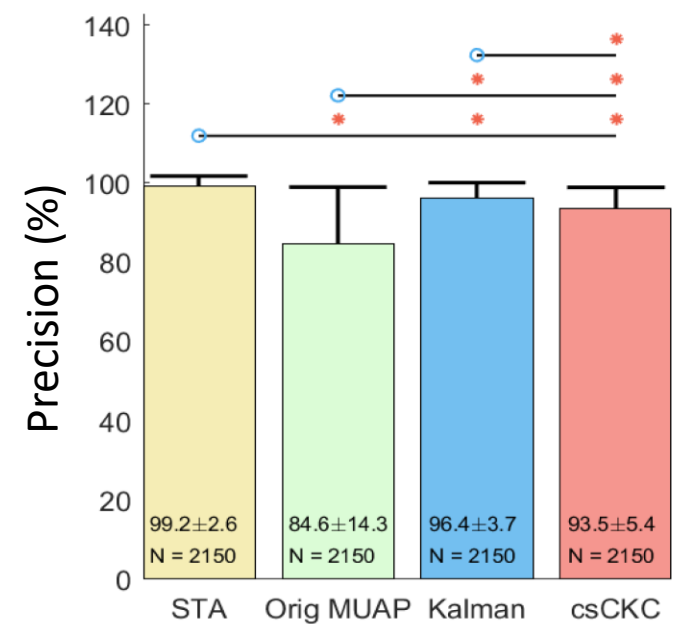
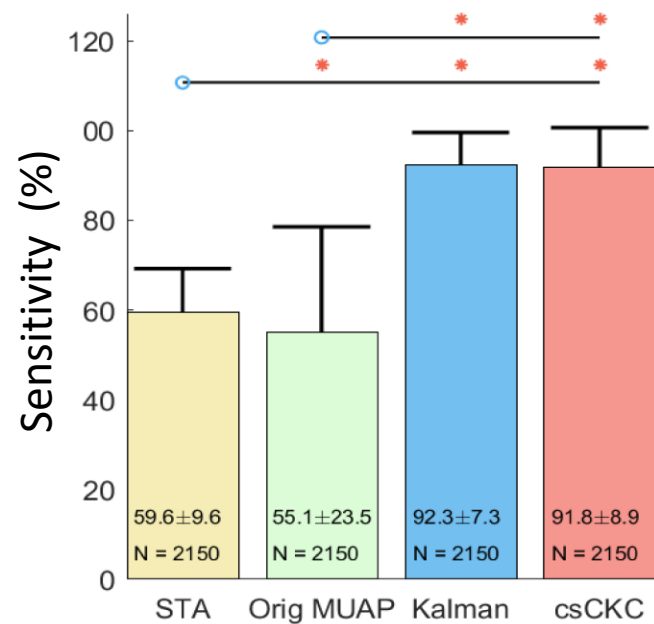
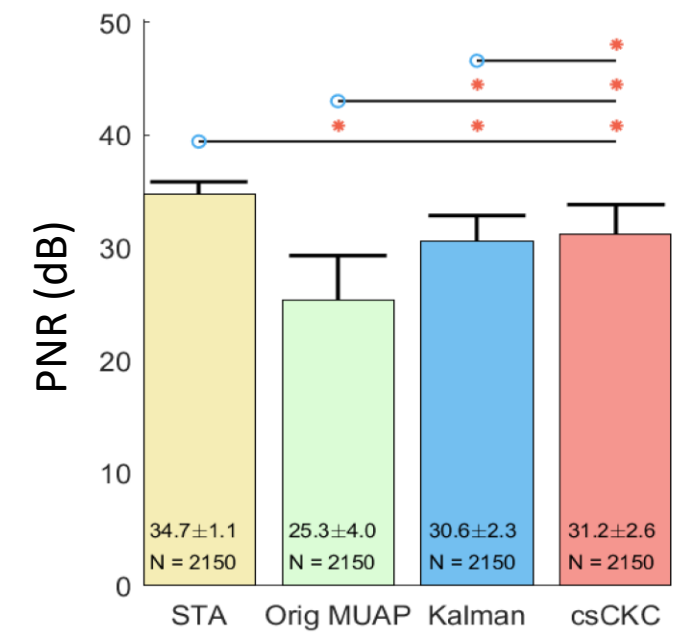
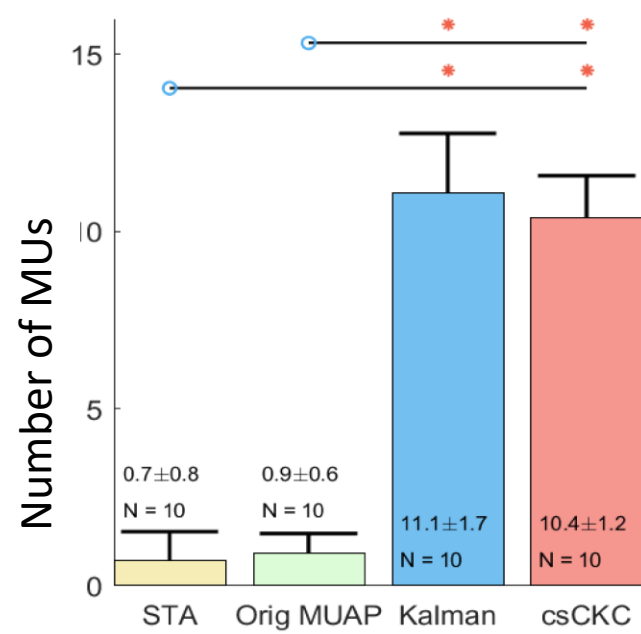
MUAP shape prediction on each HDEMG channel



We can predict the change of MUAP based on already identified changes.

We can integrate this prediction into MU filter estimation (Kalman filter based prediction of MU filters).

MU tracking (in dynamic and/or fatiguing contractions)



Kalman - Kramberger & Holobar, IEEE Access 2021
 csCKC - Glaser & Holobar, IEEE TNSRE 2019

Surface EMG decomposition timeline & evolution of MU filters

fastICA framework

Maoqi et al. 2015

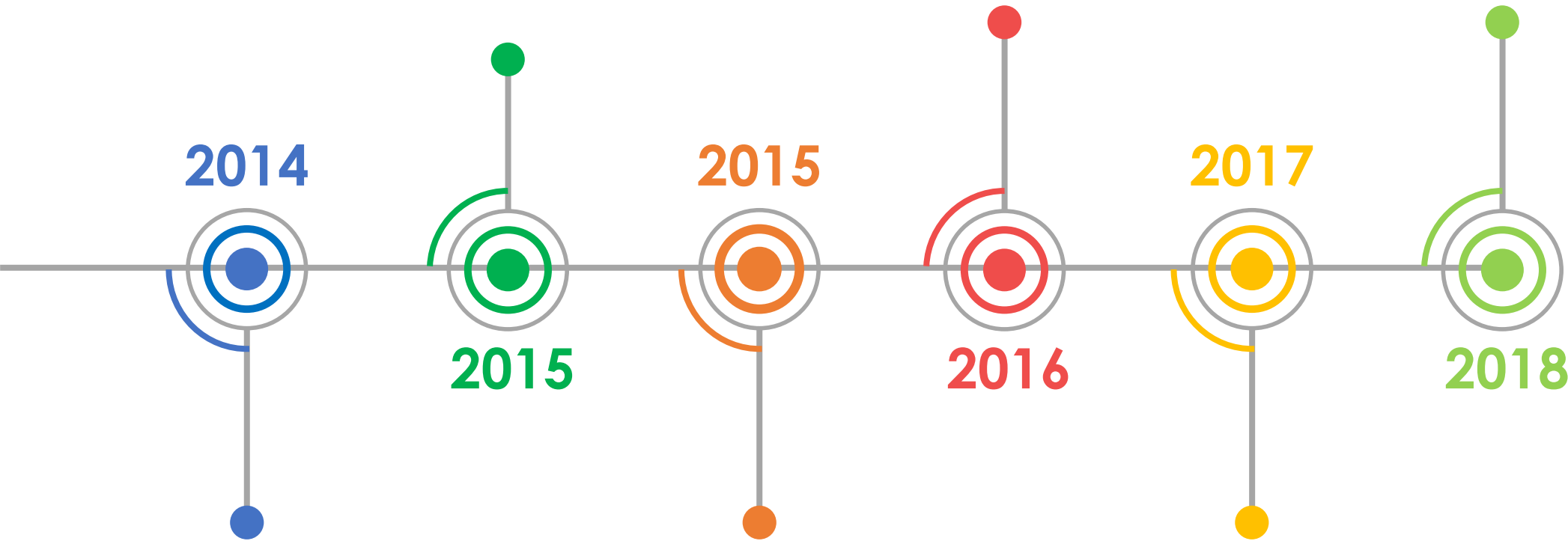
Negro et al. 2016

High-density intramuscular EMG decomposition (BSS)

Negro et al. 2016

Extension to Convolutional model of EEG

Holobar et al. 2018



**MU identification
accuracy (Pulse-to-
Noise Ratio – PNR)**

Holobar et al. 2014

**Dynamic surface EMG
– template matching**

De Luca et al. 2015

**Dynamic surface EMG
– convolutional BSS**

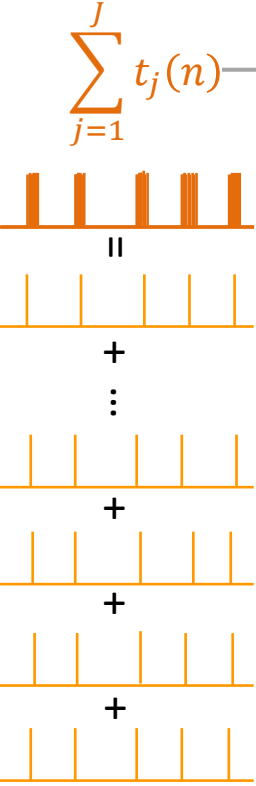
Glaser et al. 2017



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EMG to EEG filter transfer

cumulative motor unit spike train



$f(n)$

cortical tremor component



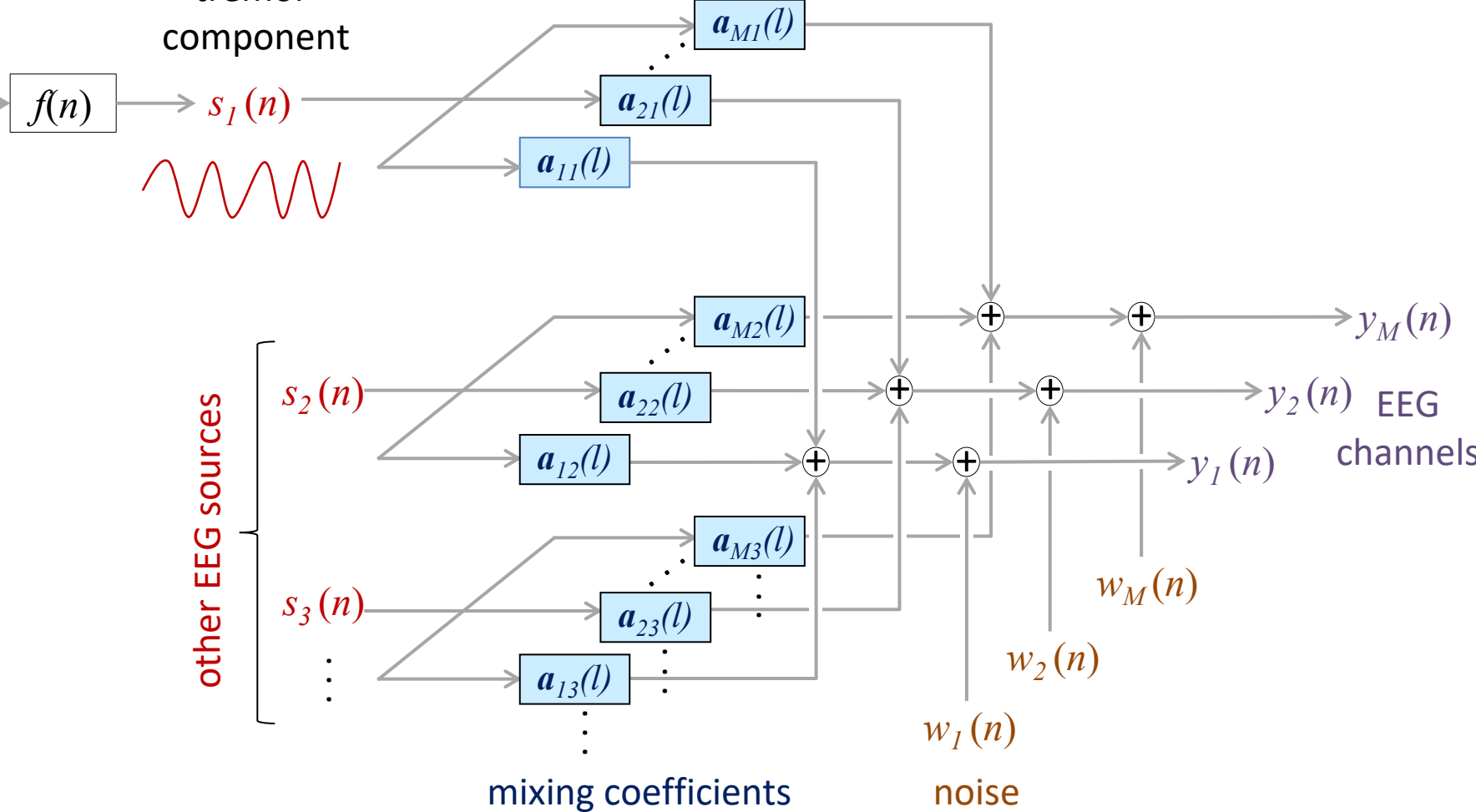
other EEG sources

$s_2(n)$
 $s_3(n)$
 \vdots

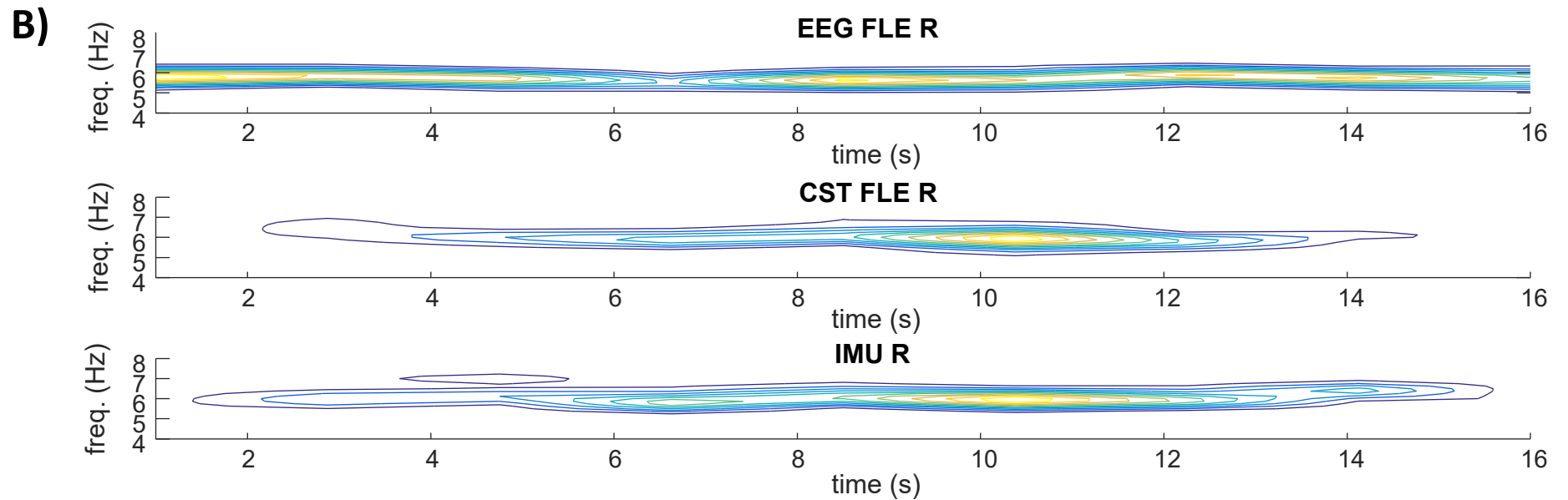
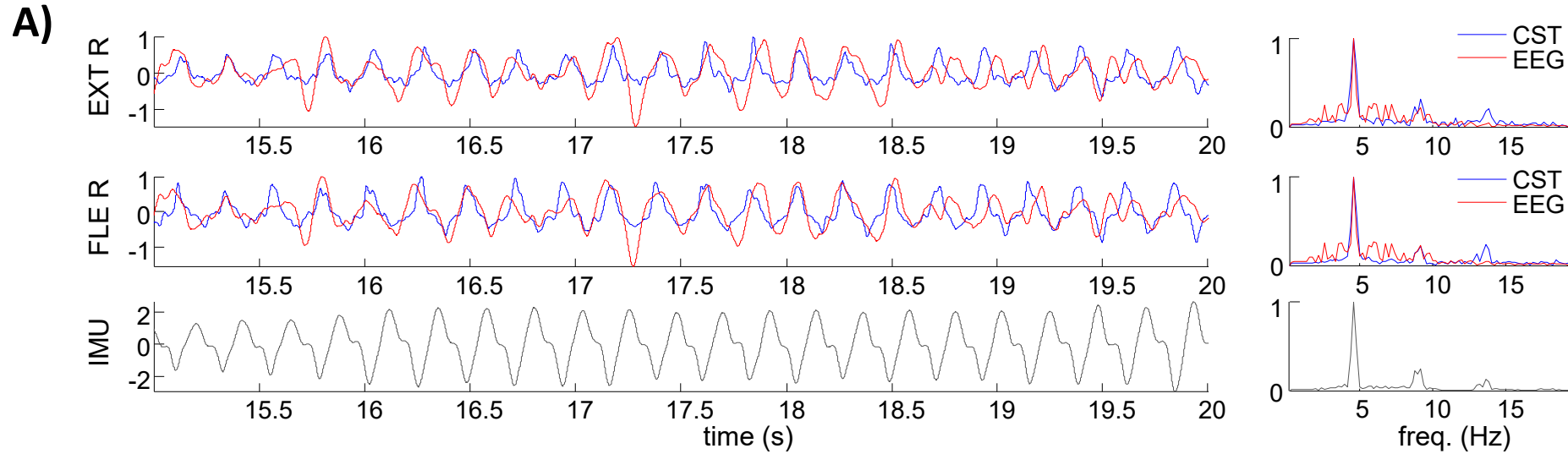
mixing coefficients

noise

EEG channels



EMG to EEG filter transfer: pathological tremor



Surface EMG decomposition timeline & evolution of MU filters

fastICA framework

Maoqi et al. 2015

Negro et al. 2016

High-density intramuscular EMG decomposition (BSS)

Negro et al. 2016

Extension to Convolutional model of EEG

Holobar et al. 2018

2014



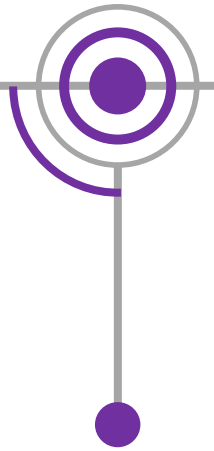
2015



2017



2019



**MU identification
accuracy (Pulse-to-
Noise Ratio – PNR)**

Holobar et al. 2014

**Dynamic surface EMG
– template matching**

De Luca et al. 2015

**Dynamic surface EMG
– convolutional BSS**

Glaser et al. 2017

Rapid contractions

Del Vecchio et al.
2019



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Surface EMG decomposition timeline & evolution of MU filters

Deep learning & surface EMG decomposition
Clarke et al. 2020
Urh et al. 2020

2020



MU identification in newborns

Del Vecchio et al. 2020



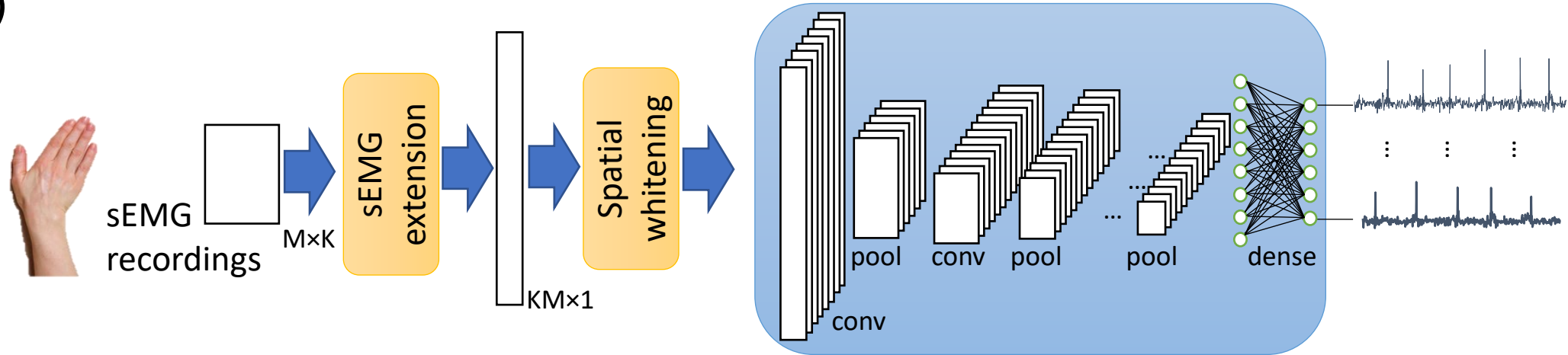
2020



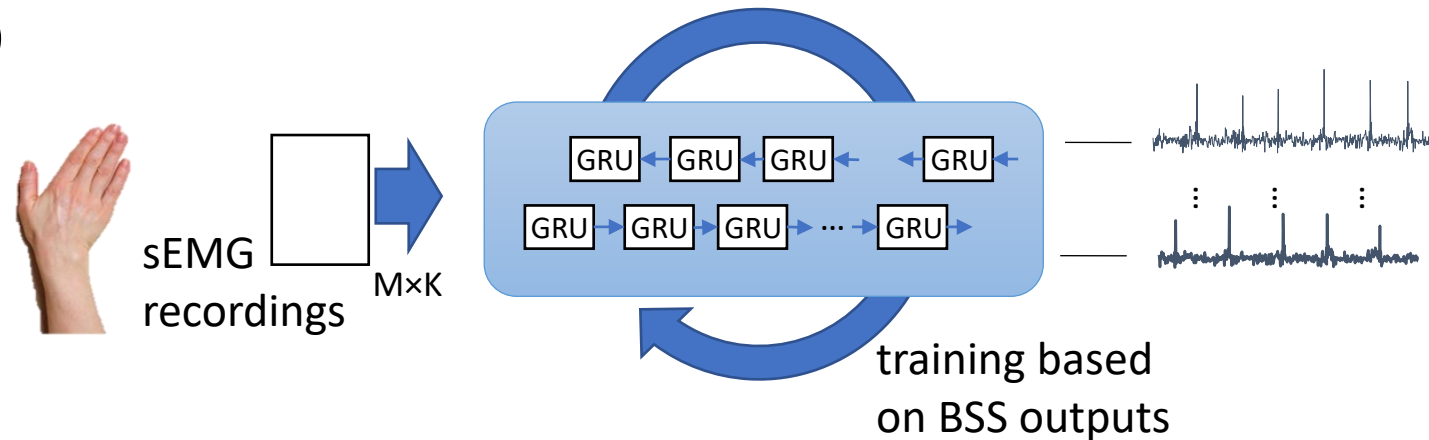
#ISEKtutorials

MU identification from HDEMG by deep NNs

A)



B)



Surface EMG decomposition timeline & evolution of MU filters

Deep learning & surface EMG decomposition
Clarke et al. 2020
Urh et al. 2020

2020



MU identification in newborns

Del Vecchio et al. 2020



2020

Motor neuron synergies

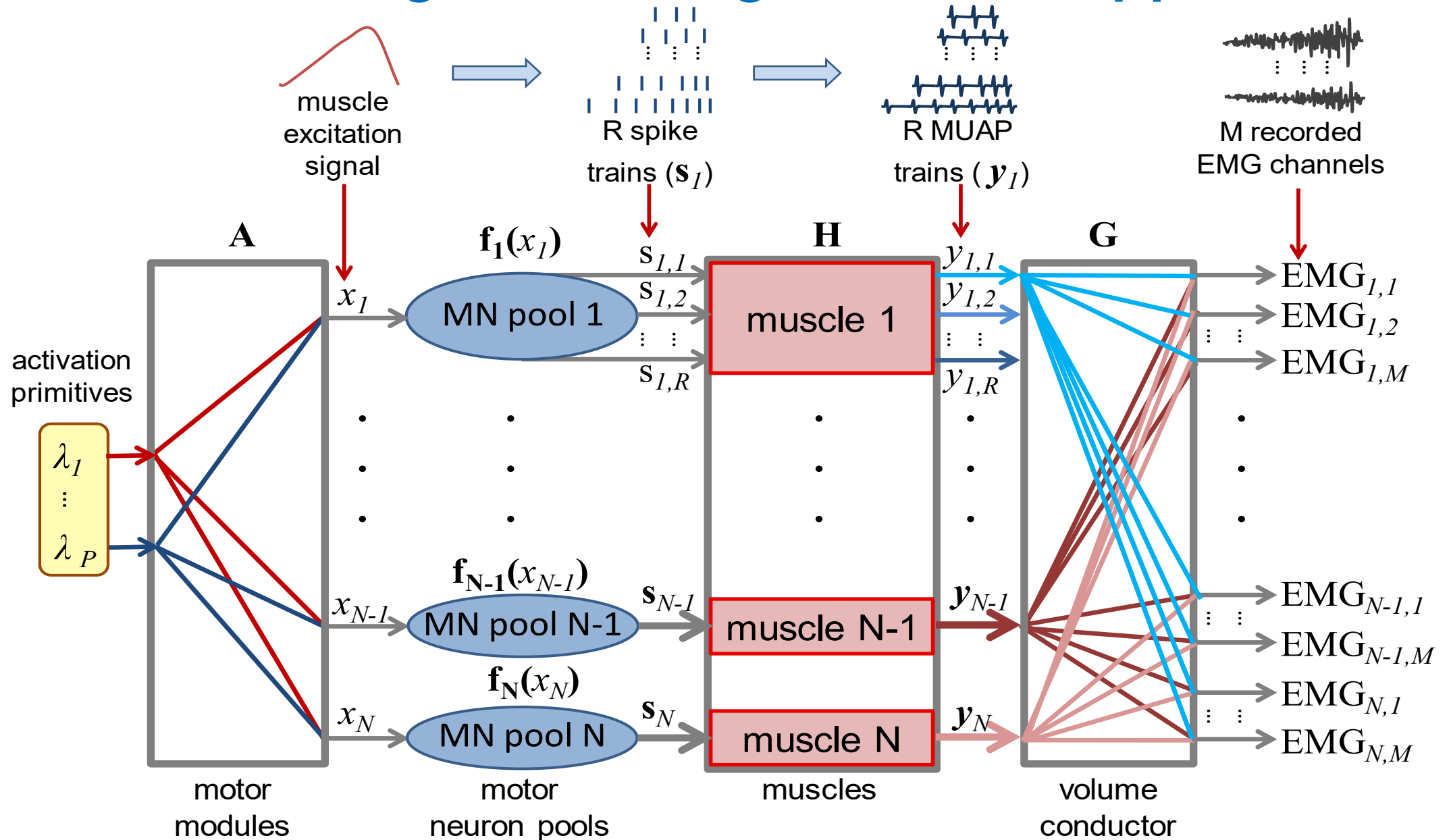
Tanzarella et al. 2021
Hug et al. 2021
Avrillon et al. 2023

2021

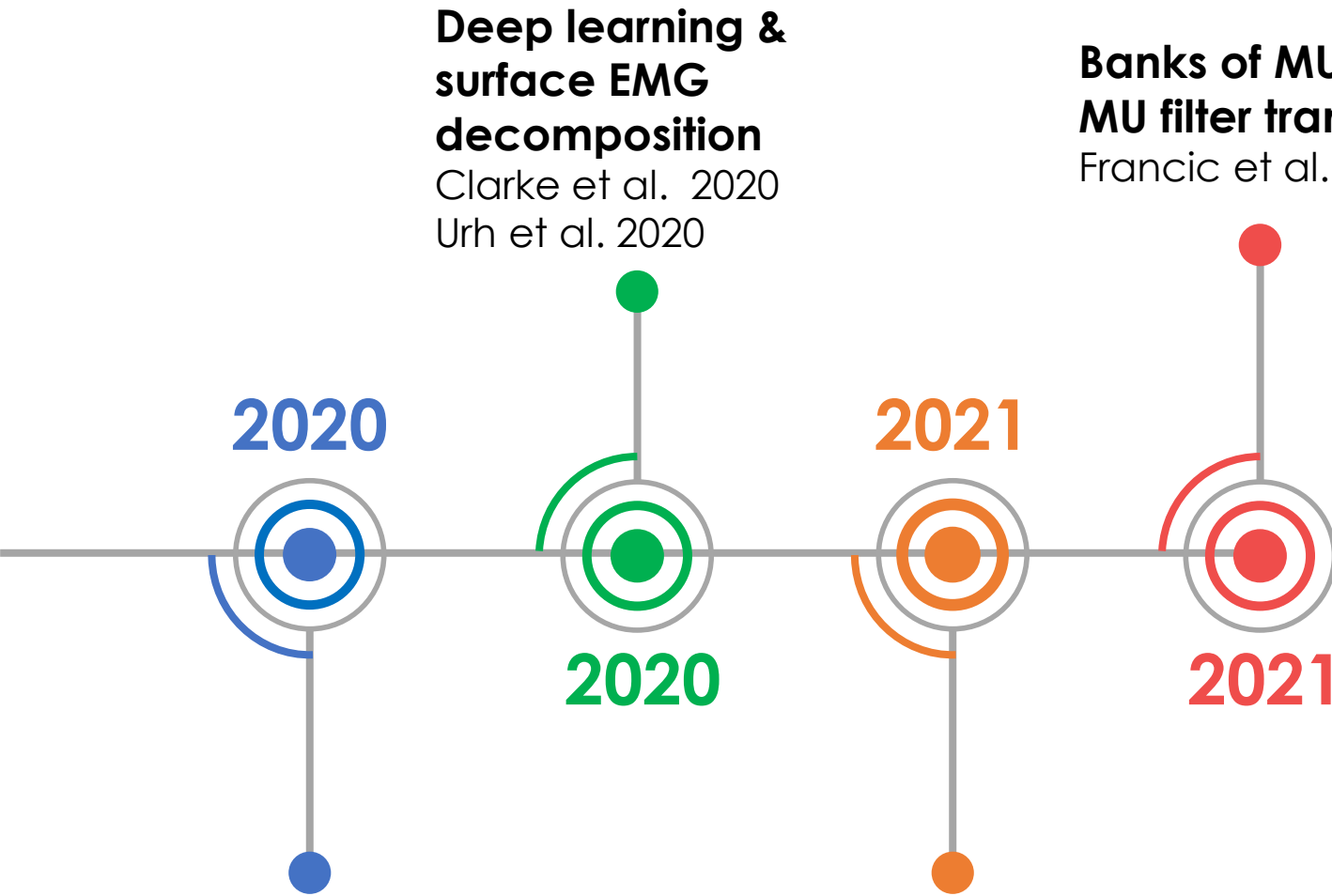


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Surface EMG mixing models: signal-based approach



Surface EMG decomposition timeline & evolution of MU filters



Deep learning & surface EMG decomposition
Clarke et al. 2020
Urh et al. 2020

Banks of MU filters & MU filter transfer
Francic et al. 2021

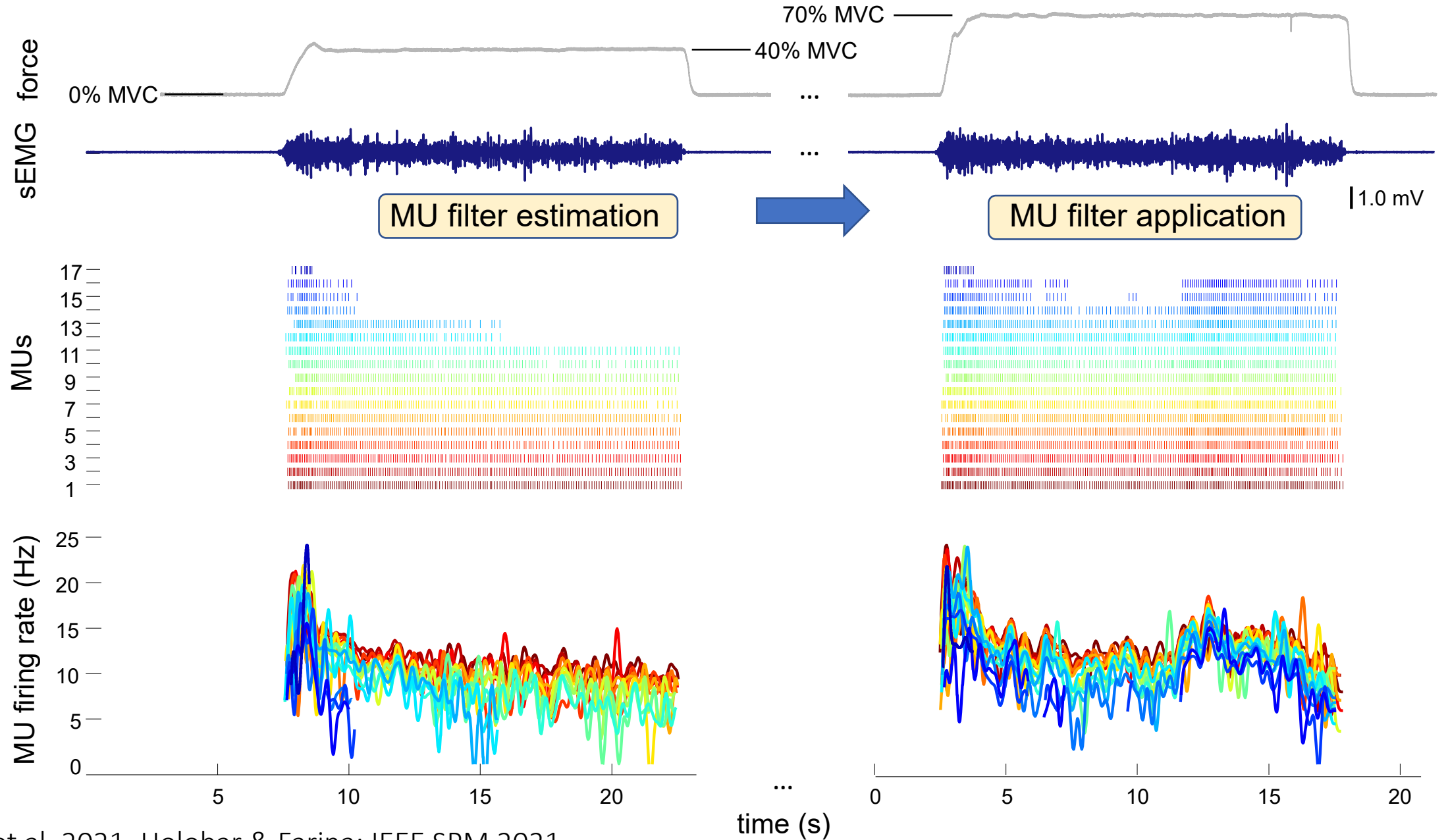
MU identification in newborns
Del Vecchio et al. 2020

Motor neuron synergies
Tanzarella et al. 2021
Hug et al. 2021
Avrillon et al. 2023



#ISEKtutorials

MU filter reused – pairwise comparisons



EXAMPLE 1:

MU tracking across different contraction levels

No. of tracked MUs
 Synthetic HDsEMG, SNR = 20 dB

		application MVC %					
		10	20	30	50	60	70
estimation MVC %	10	14.9 ± 3 <i>(20, 50, 60, 70)</i>	14.9 ± 3 <i>(50, 60, 70)</i>	14.6 ± 3 <i>(50, 60, 70)</i>	13.2 ± 3.1 <i>(60, 70)</i>	12.7 ± 2.9 <i>(70)</i>	11.8 ± 2.9
	20	4.9 ± 3.4 <i>(20, 30, 50, 60, 70)</i>	10.4 ± 2.9 <i>(30, 60, 70)</i>	10.4 ± 2.9 <i>(60, 70)</i>	10 ± 2.5 <i>(70)</i>	9.6 ± 2.3	9.5 ± 2.4
	30	1.8 ± 1.3 <i>(20, 30, 50, 60, 70)</i>	4.5 ± 3 <i>(30, 50, 60, 70)</i>	9.2 ± 2.6 <i>(60, 70)</i>	9.1 ± 2.6 <i>(70)</i>	8.7 ± 2.2	8.6 ± 2.3
	50	0.8 ± 0.8 <i>(30, 50, 60, 70)</i>	1.3 ± 1.3 <i>(30, 50, 60, 70)</i>	3.2 ± 2.1 <i>(50, 60, 70)</i>	8.7 ± 1.6 <i>(60, 70)</i>	8.7 ± 1.6 <i>(70)</i>	8.7 ± 1.6
	60	1 ± 0.9 <i>(50, 60, 70)</i>	1 ± 1.1 <i>(30, 50, 60, 70)</i>	2.3 ± 2.5 <i>(50, 60, 70)</i>	5.4 ± 3.4 <i>(60, 70)</i>	8 ± 2.9 <i>(70)</i>	8 ± 2.9
	70	0.6 ± 1 <i>(30, 50, 60, 70)</i>	0.8 ± 1.5 <i>(30, 50, 60, 70)</i>	2.2 ± 1.8 <i>(50, 60, 70)</i>	4.3 ± 2.3 <i>(60, 70)</i>	5.8 ± 2.3 <i>(70)</i>	8.4 ± 2

EXAMPLE 2:

MU tracking across different contraction levels

No. of tracked MUs
First Dorsal Interosseus (FDI)

application MVC %

	10	20	30	40	50	70
10	10.4 ± 3 <i>(20, 30, 40, 50, 70)</i>	8.7 ± 2.7 <i>(30, 40, 50, 70)</i>	7.4 ± 2.7 <i>(40, 50, 70)</i>	3.9 ± 4	3.3 ± 3.6	1.7 ± 2.1
20	9.7 ± 2.8 <i>(20, 50, 70)</i>	13.6 ± 2.1 <i>(40, 50, 70)</i>	12 ± 2.1 <i>(40, 50, 70)</i>	9.4 ± 2.8 <i>(50, 70)</i>	5.9 ± 3.6 <i>(70)</i>	2 ± 2.8
30	7.9 ± 3.7 <i>(20, 30, 40)</i>	12.9 ± 3.3 <i>(30)</i>	16.7 ± 2.9 <i>(40, 50, 70)</i>	14.7 ± 3.5 <i>(50, 70)</i>	10.4 ± 4.9 <i>(70)</i>	5.1 ± 4.8
40	4.7 ± 3.9 <i>(20, 30, 40, 50)</i>	9.3 ± 3.5 <i>(40, 50)</i>	13.1 ± 4.5 <i>(40)</i>	15.9 ± 4.5 <i>(70)</i>	14.6 ± 4.2 <i>(70)</i>	8.6 ± 5.4
50	3.6 ± 4.3 <i>(20, 30, 40, 50, 70)</i>	7.1 ± 4.9 <i>(40, 50, 70)</i>	10 ± 4.4 <i>(50, 70)</i>	12 ± 4.5 <i>(50)</i>	15.9 ± 3.1 <i>(70)</i>	12.3 ± 3.7
70	1.9 ± 3.6 <i>(30, 40, 50, 70)</i>	2.7 ± 4.4 <i>(30, 40, 50, 70)</i>	4.3 ± 4.3 <i>(50, 70)</i>	6.1 ± 5.8 <i>(50, 70)</i>	9.7 ± 5.6 <i>(70)</i>	15.6 ± 5.6

EXAMPLE 3:

MU tracking across different contraction levels

No. of tracked MUs
Tibialis Anterior (TA)

application MVC %

	10	20	30	50	60	70
10	11.7 ± 5.2 <i>(20, 30, 50, 60, 70)</i>	6 ± 4.8 <i>(30, 50, 60, 70)</i>	3.1 ± 4.5 <i>(70)</i>	0.3 ± 0.5	0.1 ± 0.3	0.2 ± 0.4
20	6.4 ± 4.5 <i>(20, 50, 60, 70)</i>	13.8 ± 5.4 <i>(30, 50, 60, 70)</i>	7.6 ± 6.3 <i>(50, 60, 70)</i>	1.8 ± 2.8 <i>(60, 70)</i>	0.2 ± 0.4	0.1 ± 0.3
30	4.8 ± 4.6 <i>(20, 30, 70)</i>	9.4 ± 5.4 <i>(30, 50, 60, 70)</i>	14.1 ± 6 <i>(50, 60, 70)</i>	3.7 ± 3.4 <i>(60, 70)</i>	1.1 ± 1.5	0.2 ± 0.7
50	2 ± 3 <i>(30, 50, 60)</i>	4.3 ± 5.7 <i>(30, 50, 60)</i>	8.8 ± 5.9 <i>(50, 70)</i>	17.2 ± 6.4 <i>(60, 70)</i>	8.9 ± 5.9 <i>(70)</i>	1.2 ± 1.3
60	1 ± 1.7 <i>(30, 50, 60, 70)</i>	2.1 ± 2.2 <i>(30, 50, 60)</i>	5.7 ± 3.1 <i>(50, 60)</i>	14 ± 5.3 <i>(60, 70)</i>	16.9 ± 6.7 <i>(70)</i>	5.3 ± 4.6
70	0.2 ± 0.7 <i>(20, 30, 50, 60, 70)</i>	0.2 ± 0.7 <i>(30, 50, 60, 70)</i>	1.6 ± 1.7 <i>(50, 60, 70)</i>	7.1 ± 4 <i>(60, 70)</i>	11 ± 5.3 <i>(70)</i>	13.8 ± 4.7

estimation MVC %

EXAMPLE 4:

MU tracking across different contraction levels

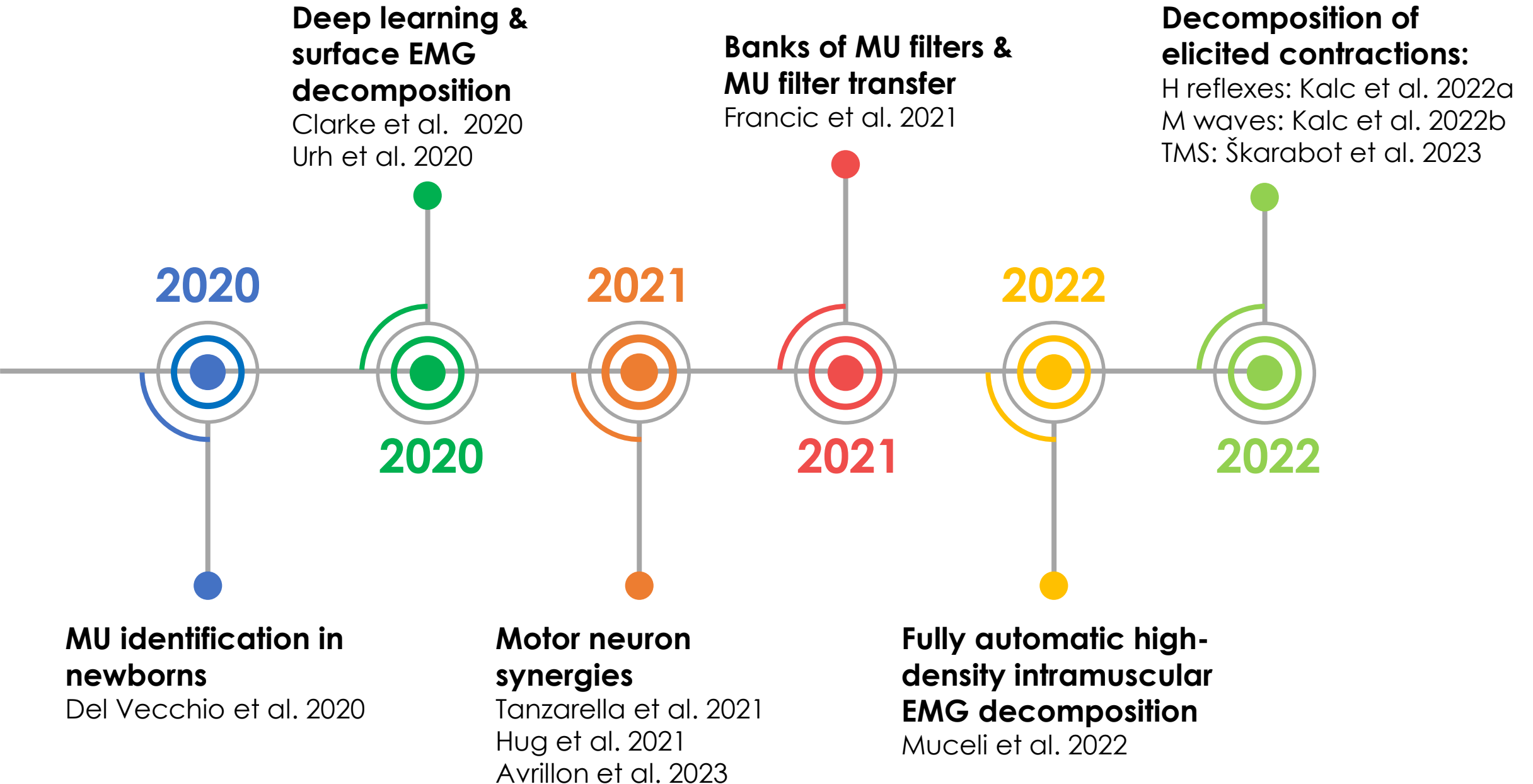
No. of tracked MUs
Biceps Brachi (BB)

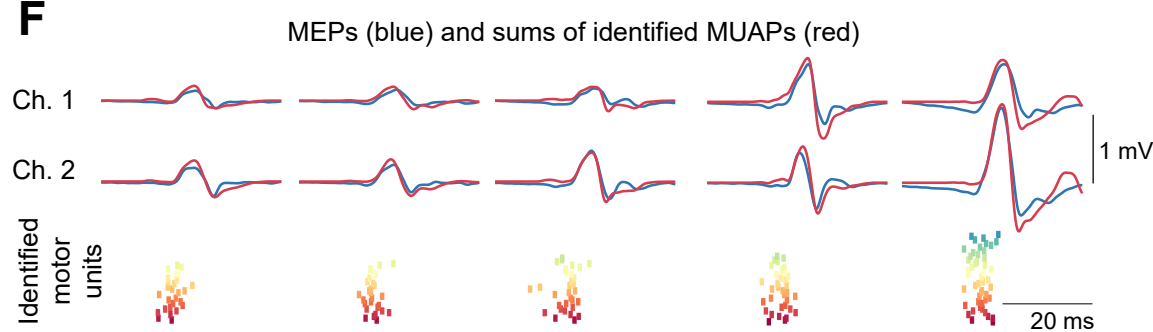
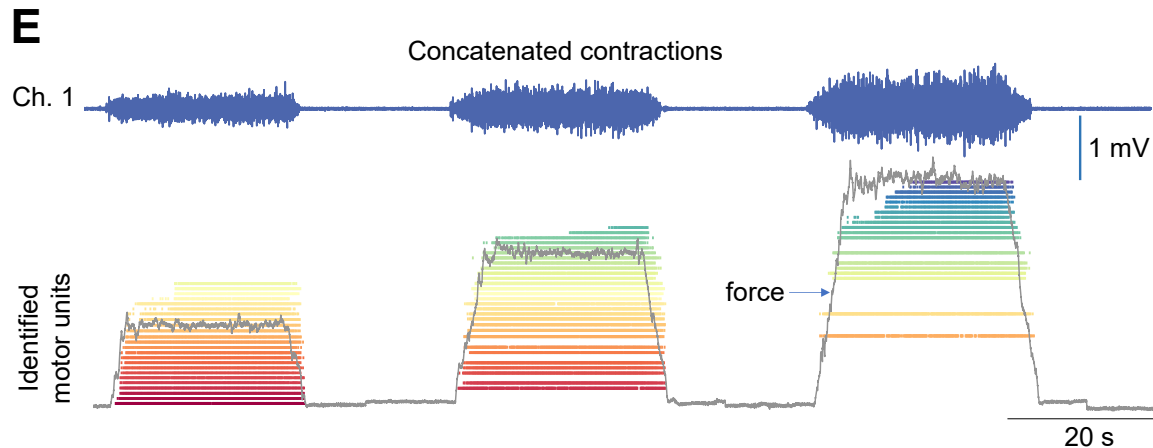
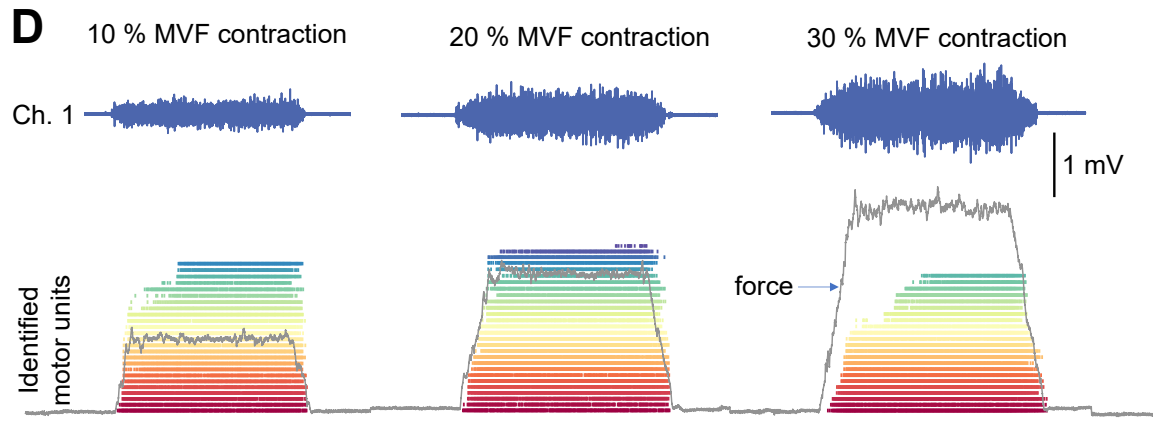
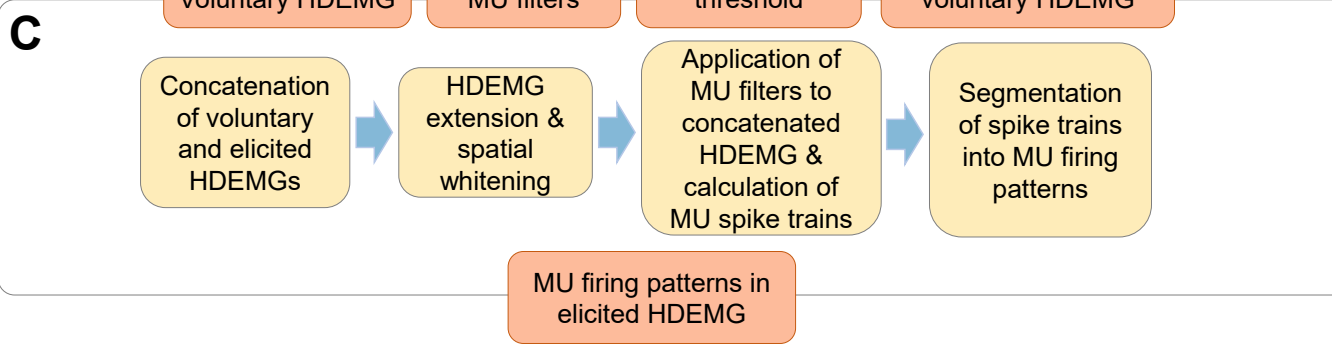
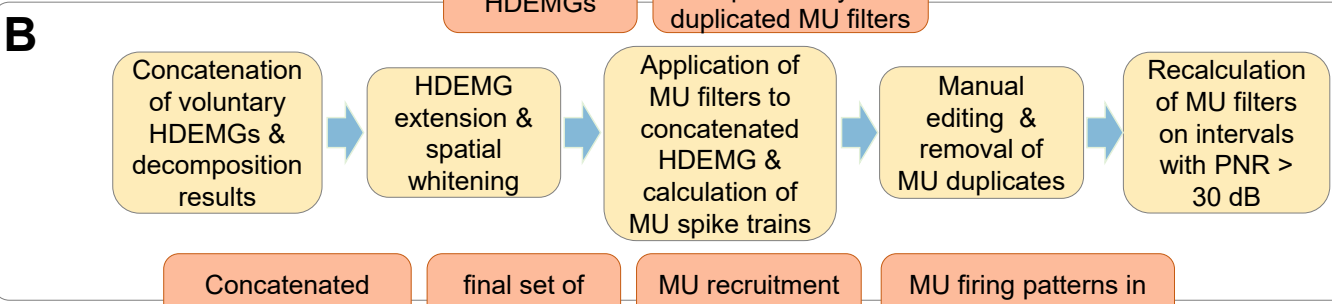
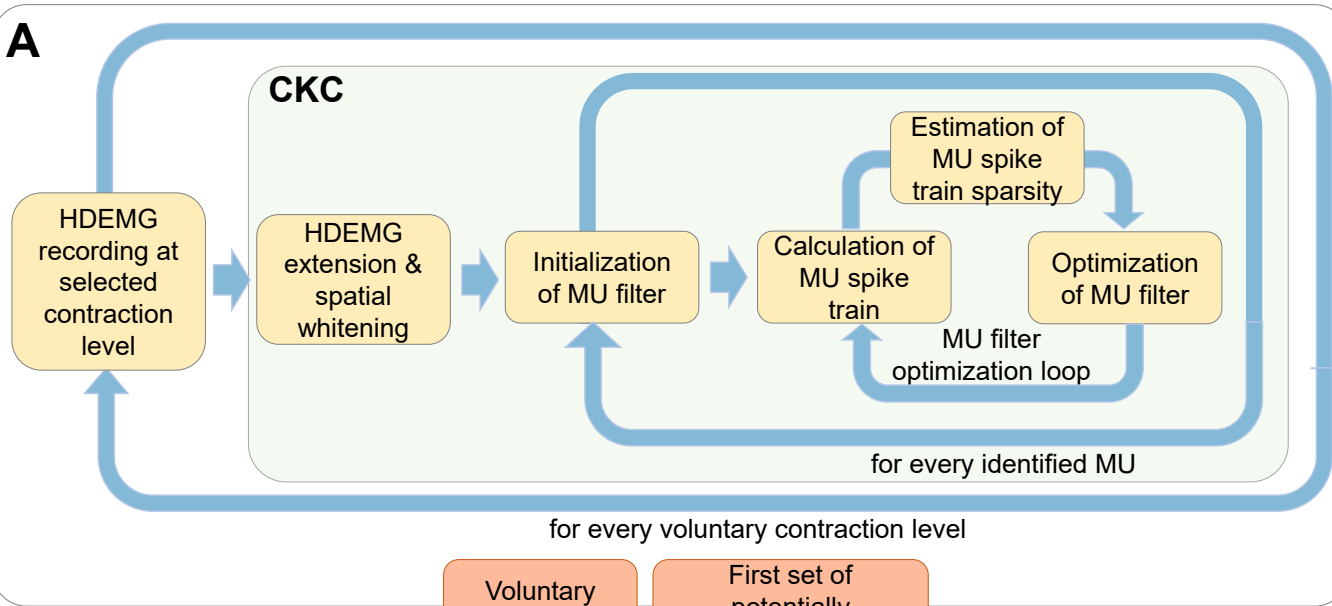
application MVC %

	10	20	30	50	60	70
10	5.8 ± 2.9 (20, 30, 50, 60)	0.5 ± 0.8 (50)	0.7 ± 1.2 (50)	0.5 ± 0.5	0.3 ± 0.5	0.7 ± 1.6
20	2 ± 2.4	4.7 ± 3 (30, 50, 60, 70)	2.2 ± 2.6	1.3 ± 2 (60)	1 ± 1.3	0.5 ± 0.8
30	0.8 ± 2 (30, 50, 70)	2.5 ± 4 (30, 60)	6 ± 3 (50, 60, 70)	2.3 ± 2.1	0.8 ± 0.8	0.5 ± 0.8
50	0.5 ± 1.2 (30, 50, 60, 70)	1 ± 2 (50, 70)	2.8 ± 3.2	6.8 ± 2.9 (60, 70)	1.7 ± 2	0.3 ± 0.8
60	0.5 ± 1.2 (50, 60, 70)	0.2 ± 0.4 (50, 60, 70)	1.7 ± 2.4	4.2 ± 4.3 (60, 70)	5.8 ± 4 (70)	0.2 ± 0.4
70	0 ± 0 (20, 50, 70)	0 ± 0 (50, 70)	0.8 ± 1.2	1.7 ± 1.2	0.7 ± 1.2 (70)	4.8 ± 4.1

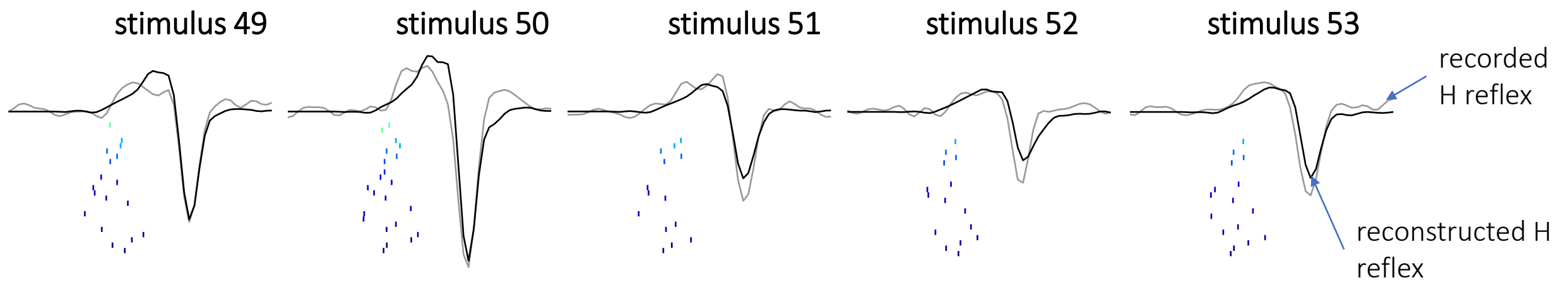
estimation MVC %

Surface EMG decomposition timeline & evolution of MU filters

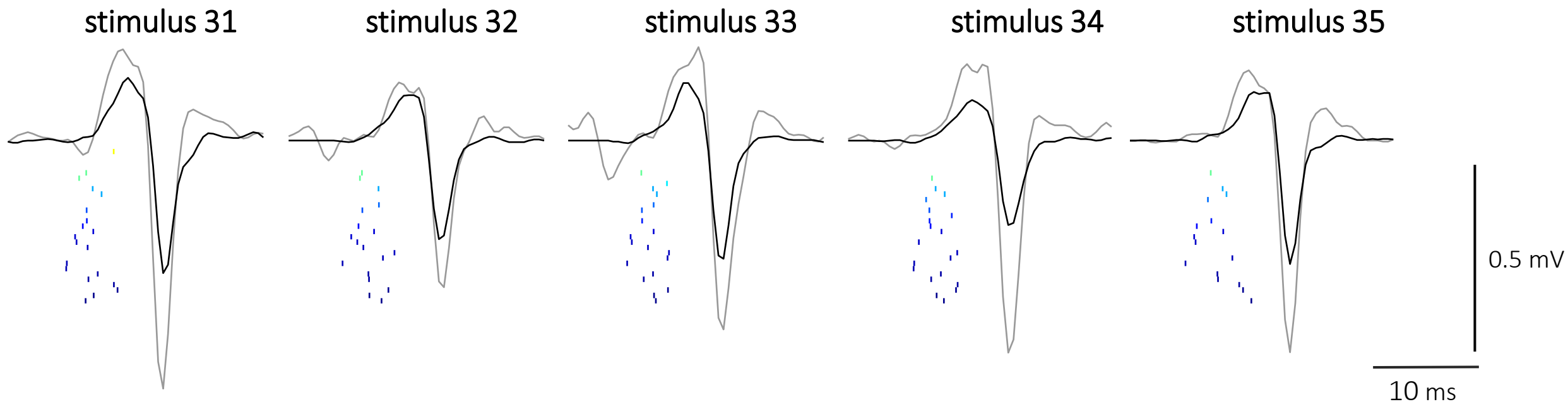




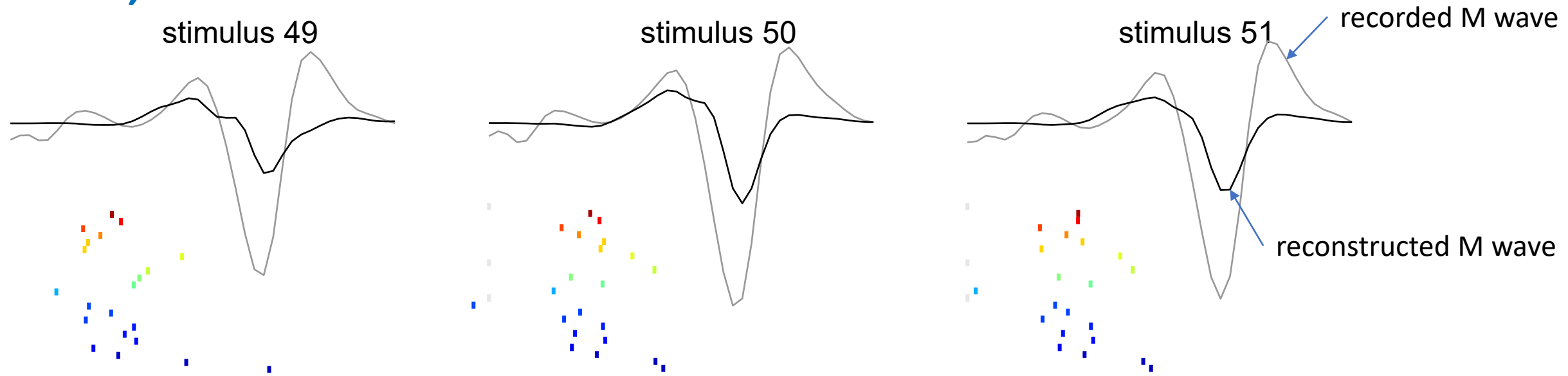
H – REST



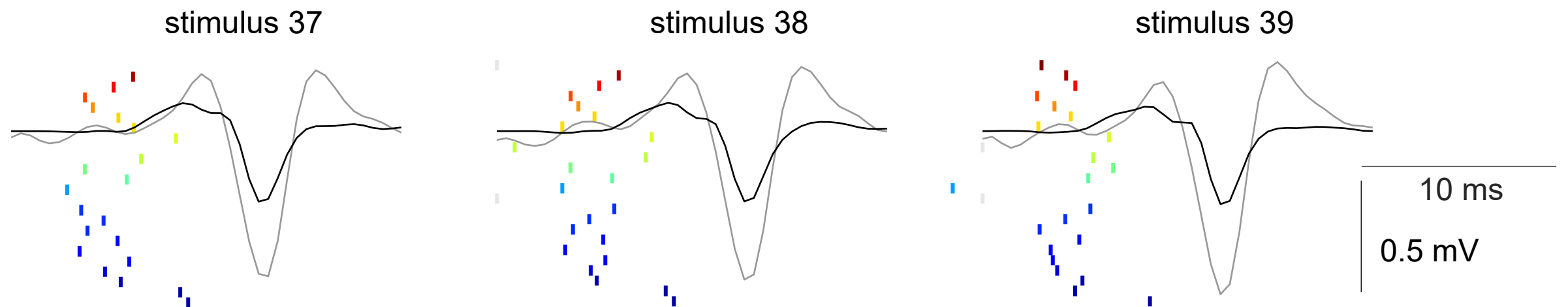
H – 10% MVC (C10)



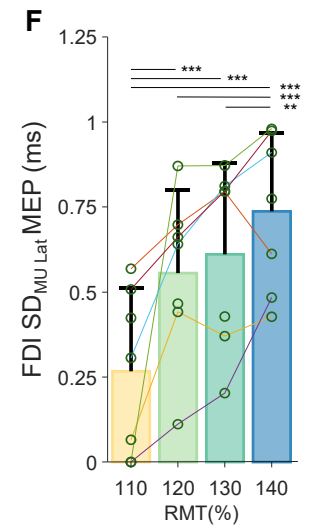
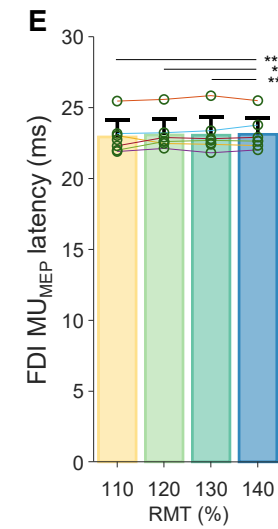
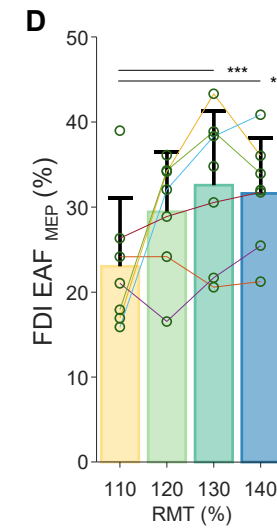
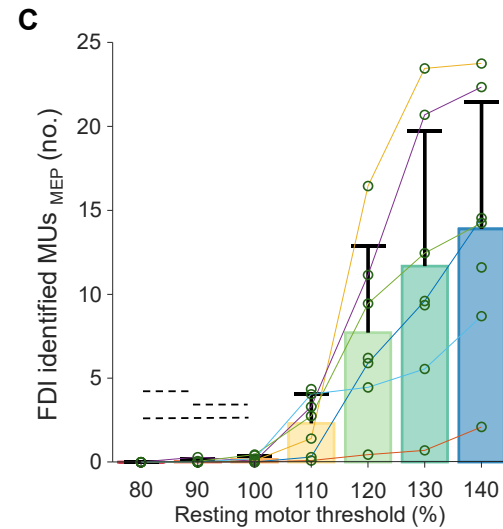
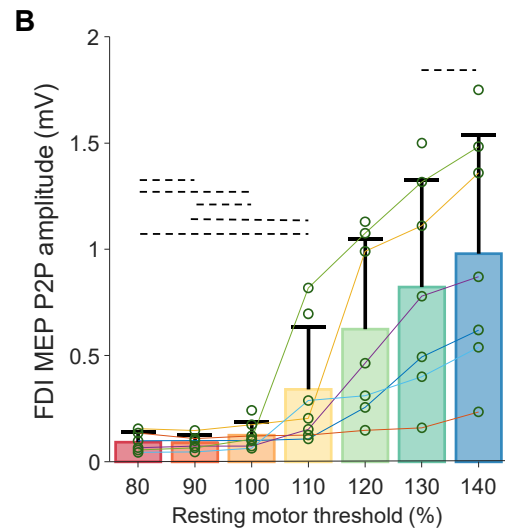
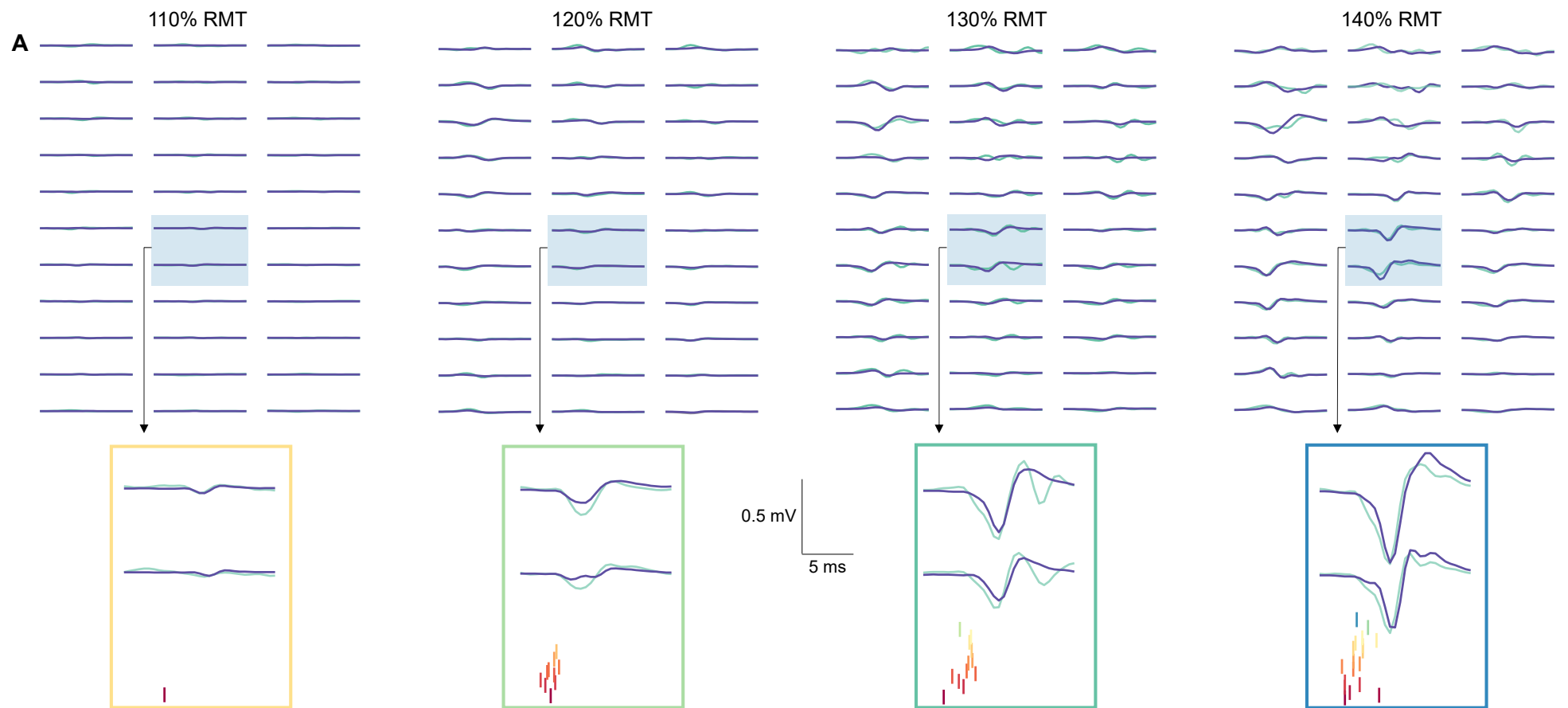
M wave, REST



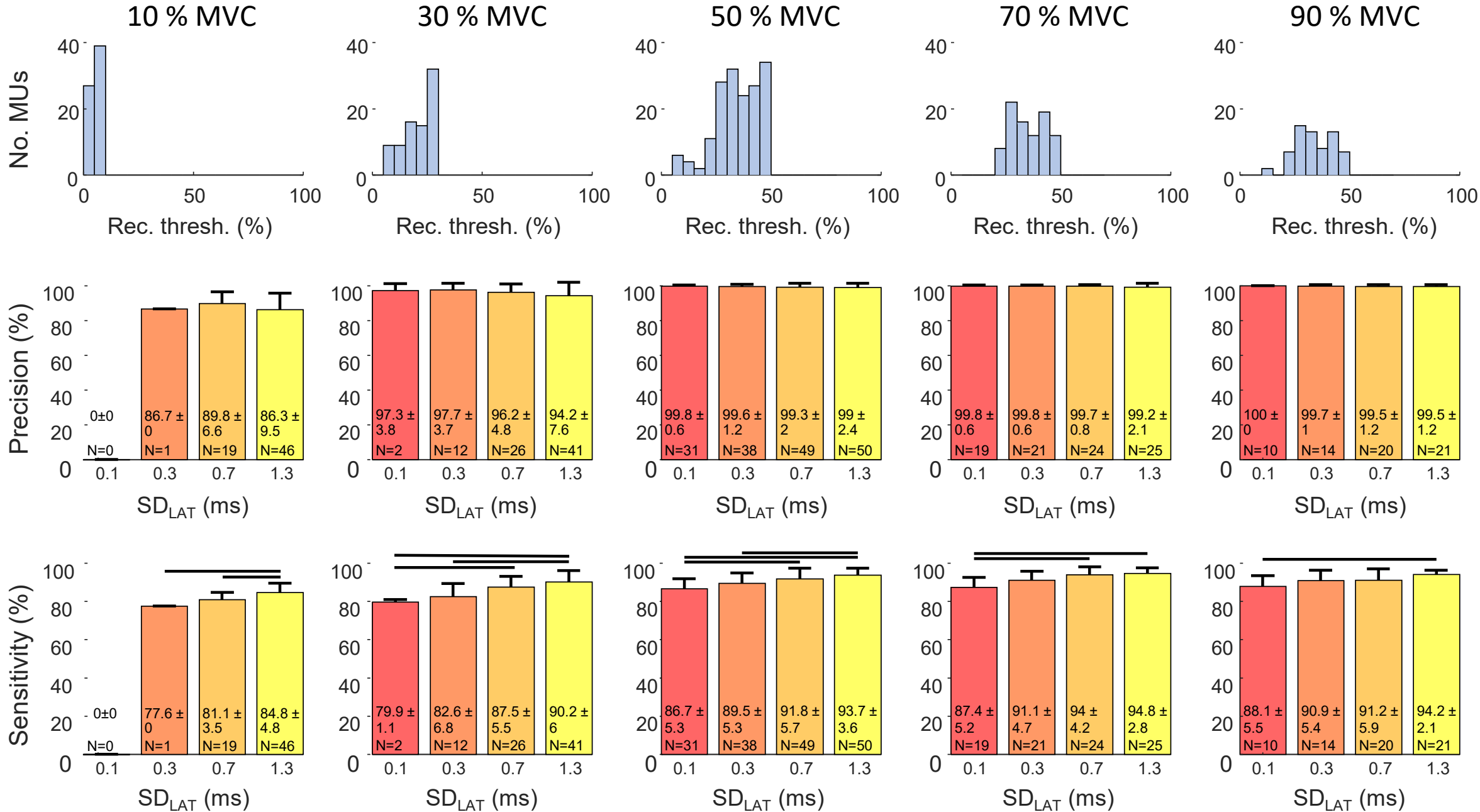
M wave, C10



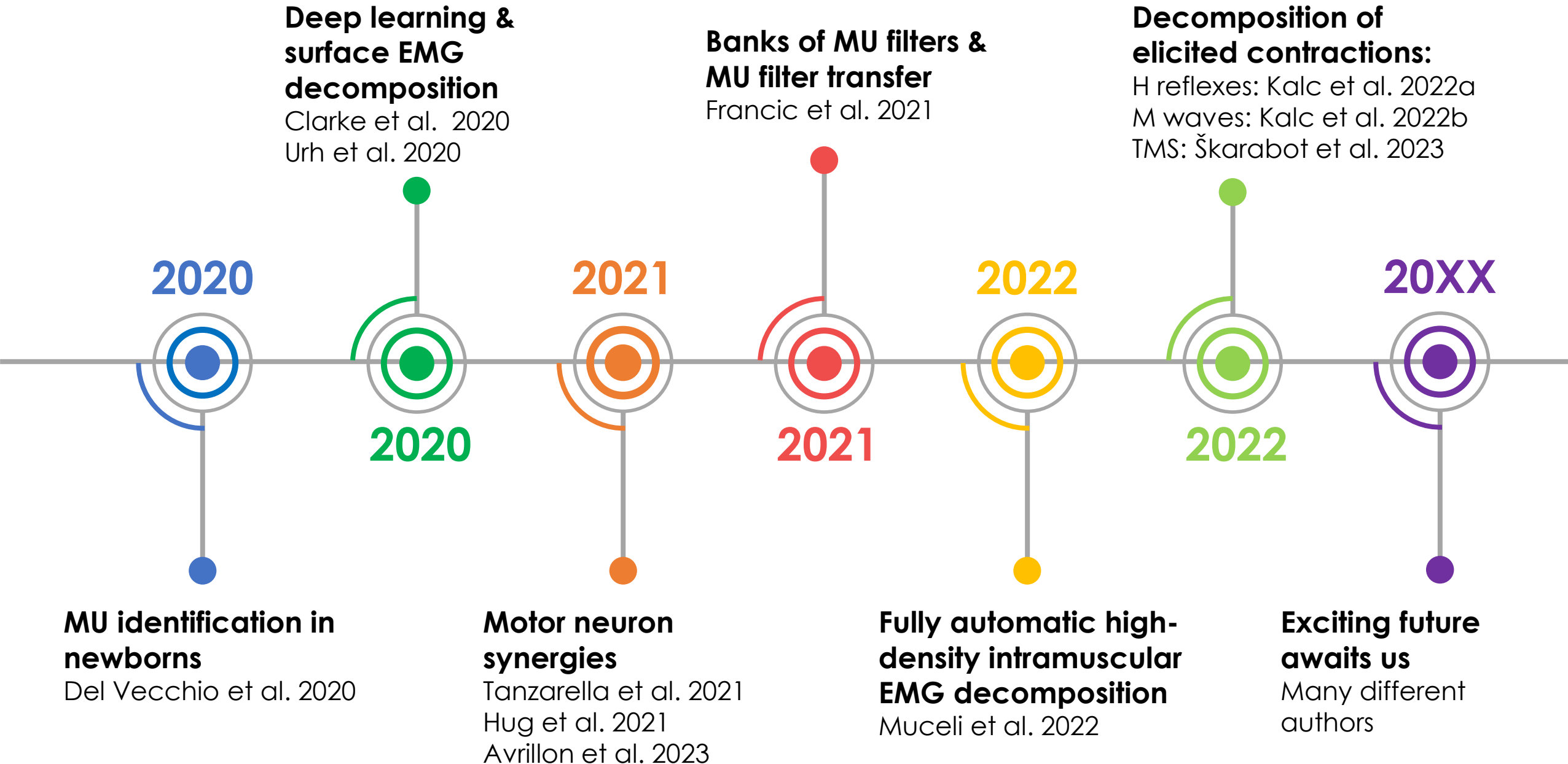
TMS & elicited CMAPs, FDI



Different voluntary contractions & elicited contraction at 50% MVC



Surface EMG decomposition timeline & evolution of MU filters



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Nahiduzzaman: Animated PowerPoint Timeline Slide Design Tutorial

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=InyqaOFRwKw&t=59s> (CC BY 3.0)

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