



Figure 1 –Wristband and EEG monitor clocks show different drift rates over time. For seizure detection with seconds-accuracy, the timing error has to be measured and compensated in order to enable consistent data labelling and analysis consistent with video-EEG. The relative timing error distribution between wristband and EEG monitor is shown on top (a), the timing drift of the wristband mapped over 24 hours is plotted on the bottom (b). Machine learning framework(c) for computing seizure detection baseline performance. The full pipeline depicted column-wise from left to right consists of the following modules: (i) individual sensor modalities producing raw time series data, (ii) data sampling methods to compensate for data imbalance, (iii) standard machine learning techniques custom adapted to raw time series data, (iv) modality fusion techniques, and (v) data postprocessing methods.