

Mining Cognitive Brain Dynamics I



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12th EEGLAB Workshop @ UCSD

November, 2010

EEGLAB History

- 1993 – ERSP (Makeig)
- 1995 – Infomax ICA for EEG (Makeig, Bell, Jung, Sejnowski)
- 1997 - EEG/ICA Toolbox (cnl.salk.edu), ITC & ERC
- 1999 - ERP-image plots (Jung & Makeig)
- 2000 - Toolbox GUI design (Delorme)
- 2002 - EEGLAB (sccn.ucsd.edu)
- 2004 - NIH support, and (Delorme & Makeig) reference paper
- 2004 - 1st EEGLAB workshop (UCSD, La Jolla, California)
- 2004 - 1st EEGLAB plug-ins
- 2005 – Workshops in Porto (Portugal) and Libon (SPR)
- 2006 – Workshop in Singapore
- 2006 - 1st STUDY structure and component clustering tools
- 2007 - Workshops in Aspet (France), La Jolla (California), Santiago (Chile)
- 2008 - NIH support renewed...
- 2009 – NFT – Neuroelectromagnetic Forward Head Modeling Toolbox
- 2009 - Workshops in Bloomington Indiana, Aspet France, La Jolla California, Sydney Australia
- 2009 – ERICA DataRiver/Producer – Experimental Real-time Interactive Control & Analysis
- 2010 – Workshops in Jyvaskyla Finland, NCTU, Taiwan, Portland Oregon, and UCSD
- 2010 - HeadIT database tied to EEGLAB
- 2011 – EEGLAB Chat introduced

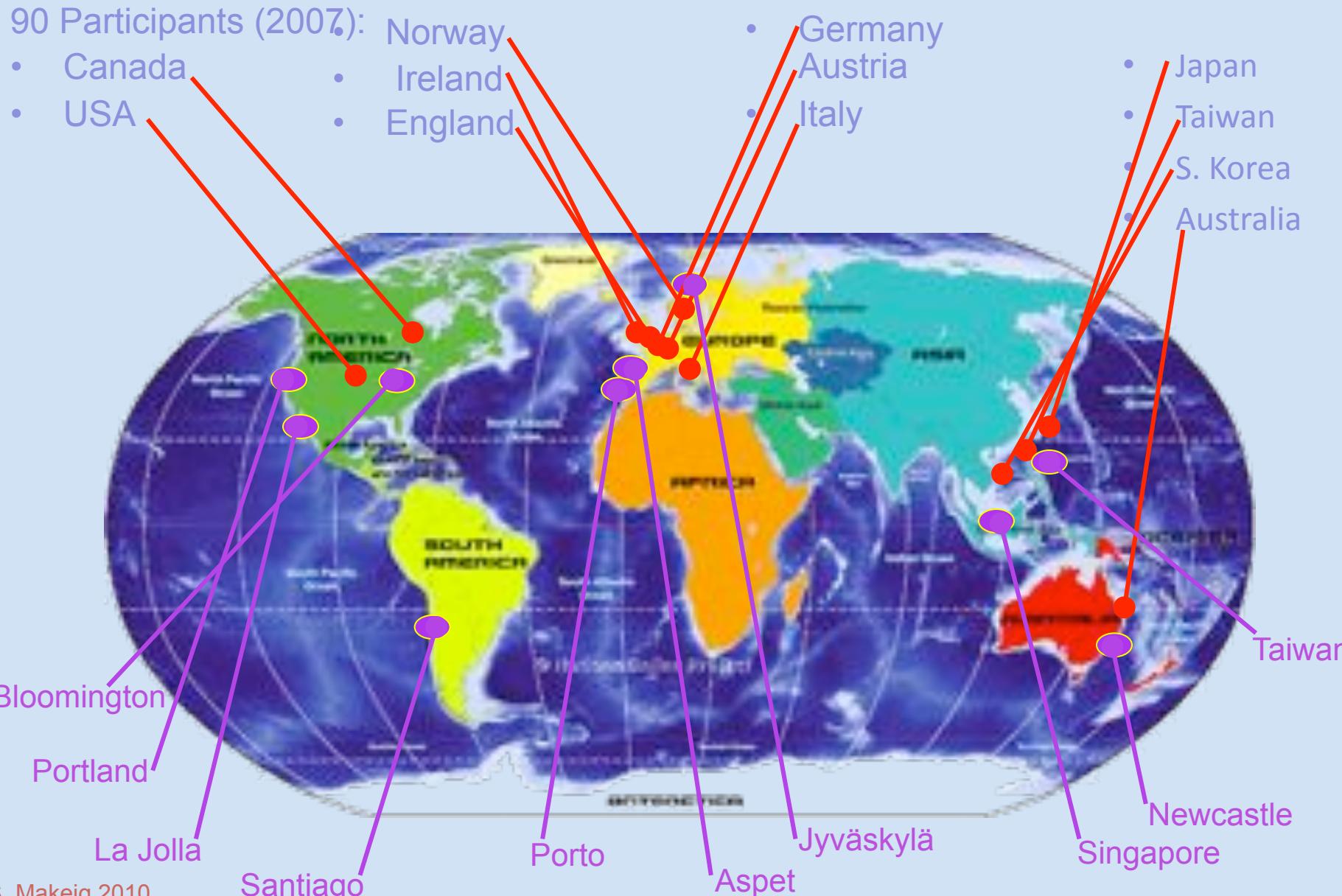
EEGLAB downloads for 20/06/2007

Total count is 34

Username	Email	Comments
Russia	@mail.ru	eeg, erp, bci
Company	@nexstim.com	EEG developer
Indonesia	@tf.itb.ac.id	Brain Computer Interface
Finland	@psyka.jyu.fi	
Australia	@newcastle.edu.au	Auditory Psychophysics Psychopathology
La Jolla	@gmail.com	Cogneuro EEGlab is great!
China?	@163.com @yahoo.com	hi! LFP in DBS patients
US Gov	@pnl.gov	
US EDU	@bethel.edu	EEG and ERP responses to music stimuli
US EDU	@wjh.harvard.edu	Neuroscience
US EDU	@yale.edu	olfaction-ERP
Switzerland	@student.ethz.ch	
Sweden	@neuro.gu.se	EEG
Germany	@med.uni-muenchen.de	
China?	@163.com	Signal Processing
China	@sina.com	ica
Finland	@helsinki.fi	cognitive brain research
Spain	@ugr.es	
Netherlands	@sdf.nl	dfg
Company?	@tom.com	BCI
?	painfulresult@.com	
France	@hotmail.fr	Biomedical engineering movement-related cortical potentials brain-computer interfaces

- ~200 EEGLAB downloads a week
- ... all together to at least 90 country domains
- > 3,500 on the 'eeglablist' discussion list
- 20++ EEGLAB plug-ins available

EEGLAB Workshops



I gaped ...
I tossed ...
I jolted ...
I ducked
I swerved ...

Who

I reached
I threw
I ran ...
pointed ...
I shot ...
I screamed ...
I am I?

am I?

I realized that ...

It struck me that ...

I wondered ...

All of a sudden ...

I looked to see if ... The feeling hit me like ...

I noticed that ...

I looked down at

I decided that ...

It occurred to me that ...

I imagined ...

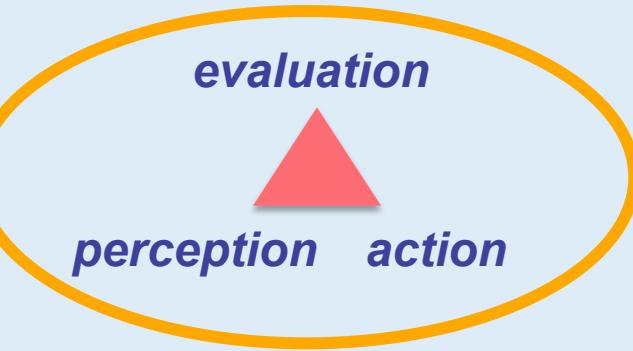
I searched the scene for ...

“When I went to the back of the house for a second time, I looked around more carefully. Some light came from the neighbors’ on the other side of the grape-stake fence. I noticed that the back door of Stanley Broadhurst’s house was slightly ajar. I opened it all the way and turned on the kitchen lights. There were marks around the lock which showed that it had been jimmied. It occurred to me that the guy who did the job might still be inside. ... I turned off the kitchen light and waited. The house was silent. From outside I could hear the pulsing hum of the arterial boulevard I had just left.”

- Ross MacDonald
The Underground Man

Embodied Cognition & Agency

Brain processes
have evolved and function
*to optimize the outcome
of the behavior*
the brain organizes
in response to
*perceived challenges
and opportunities.*



**Brains meet the challenge of
the moment!**

Functional Brain Imaging

Some human brain imaging milestones

1926 ~1st human EEG recording

EEG era

1938 1st EEG spectral analysis

1962 ~1st computer ERP averaging (CAT)

ERP era

1979 1st event-related desynchronization

1993 1st fMRI BOLD recordings

fMRI era

1993 1st broadband ERSP

1995 1st multisource EEG filtering by ICA

2009 ~1st commercial dry electrode EEG toys

fEEG & BMI era ...

FIGURE 1-2.—Sample of the first EEG tracing taken at the Bradley Hospital, E. Providence, Rhode Island, by H. Jasper and L. Carmichael. Subject: Carl Pfaffmann. Date: July 9, 1934. Record, which shows prominent alpha rhythm of about 11.5 per second, was made with a Westinghouse, galvanometer-type, mirror oscillograph. Time line above: 25 Hz.

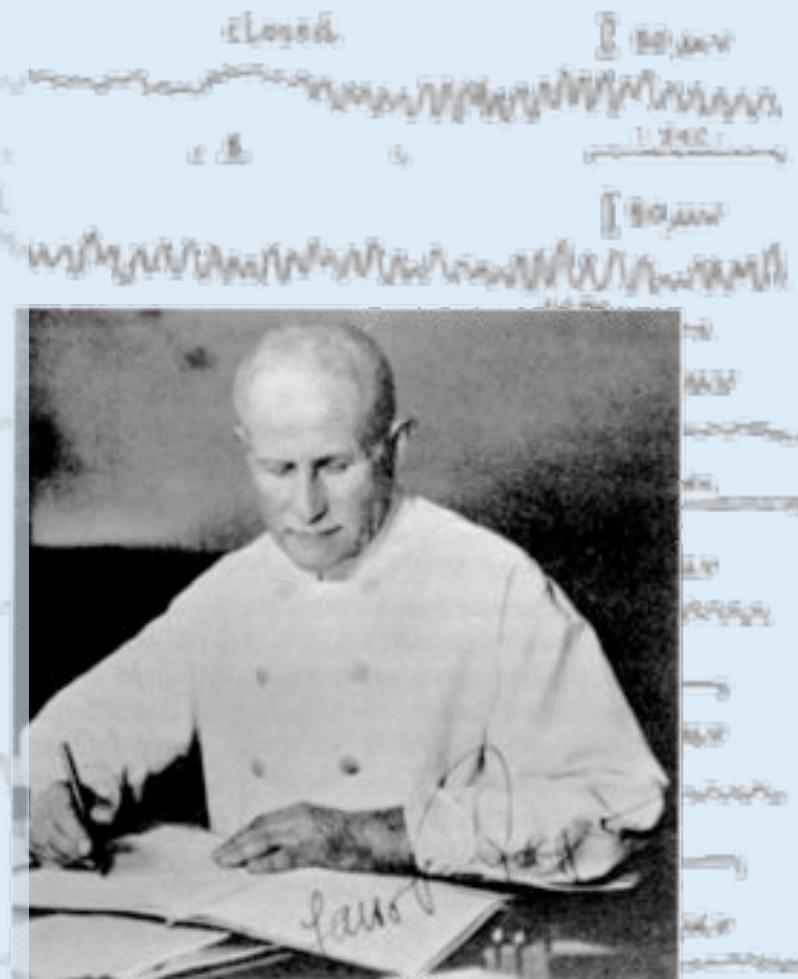


FIGURE 1-1.—Professor Hans Berger (1873–1941), neuro-psychiatrist, University of Jena, Jena, Germany, first to discover and describe in 1929 a unique kind of electrical activity recorded from the brain of man, which he named the electroencephalogram (Elektrenkephalogramm).

What is EEG?

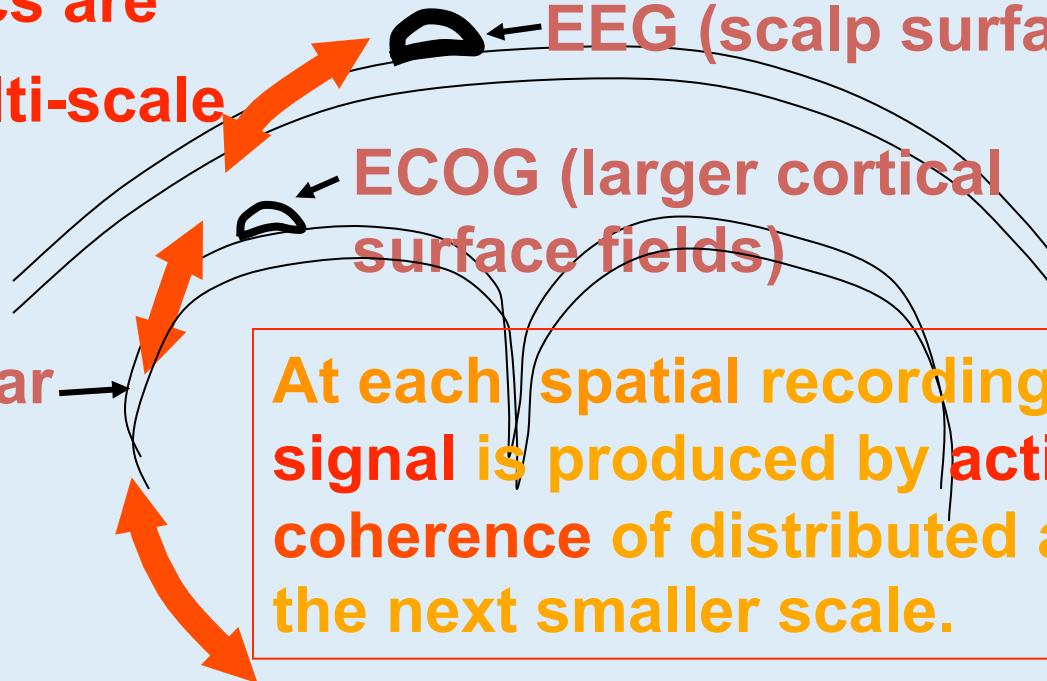
Brain dynamics are inherently multi-scale

Local
Extracellular
Fields

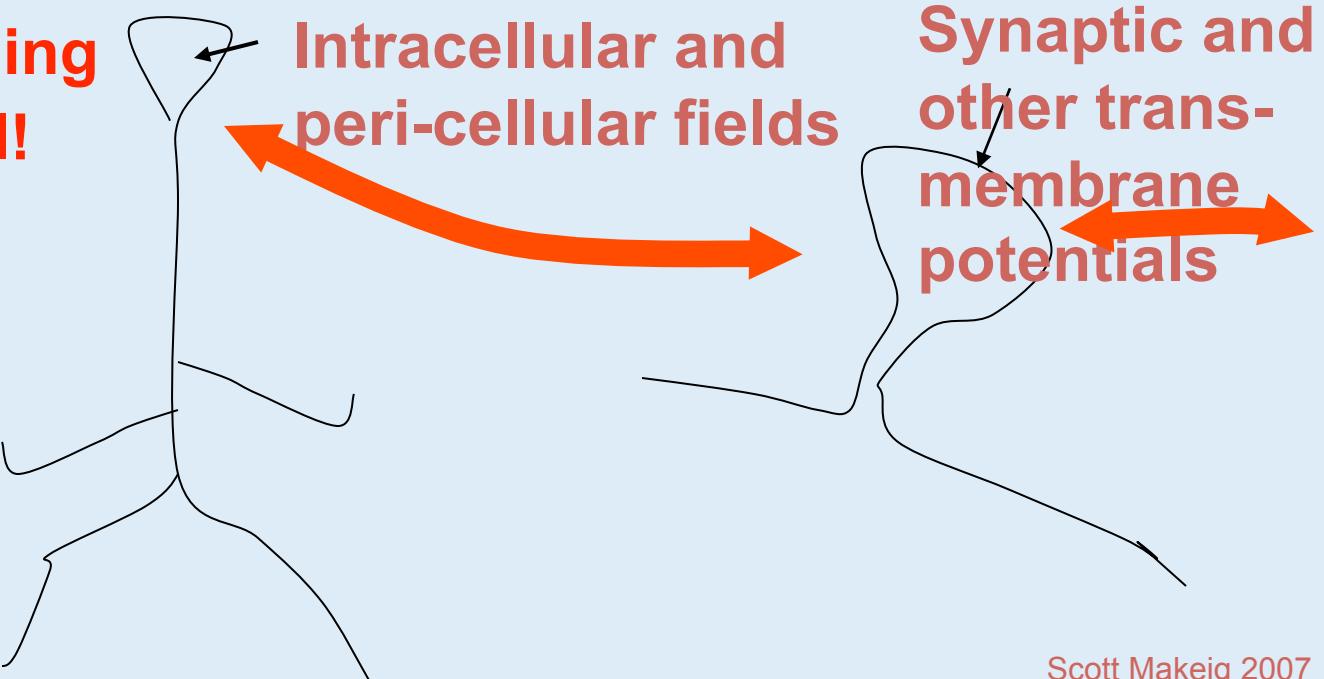
Cross-scale coupling is bi-directional!

Larger

Smaller



At each spatial recording scale, the signal is produced by active partial coherence of distributed activities at the next smaller scale.



Brain dynamics are inherently multi-scale

Local
Extracellular
Fields

Cross-scale coupling
is bi-directional!

Larger



Smaller

EEG (scalp surface fields)

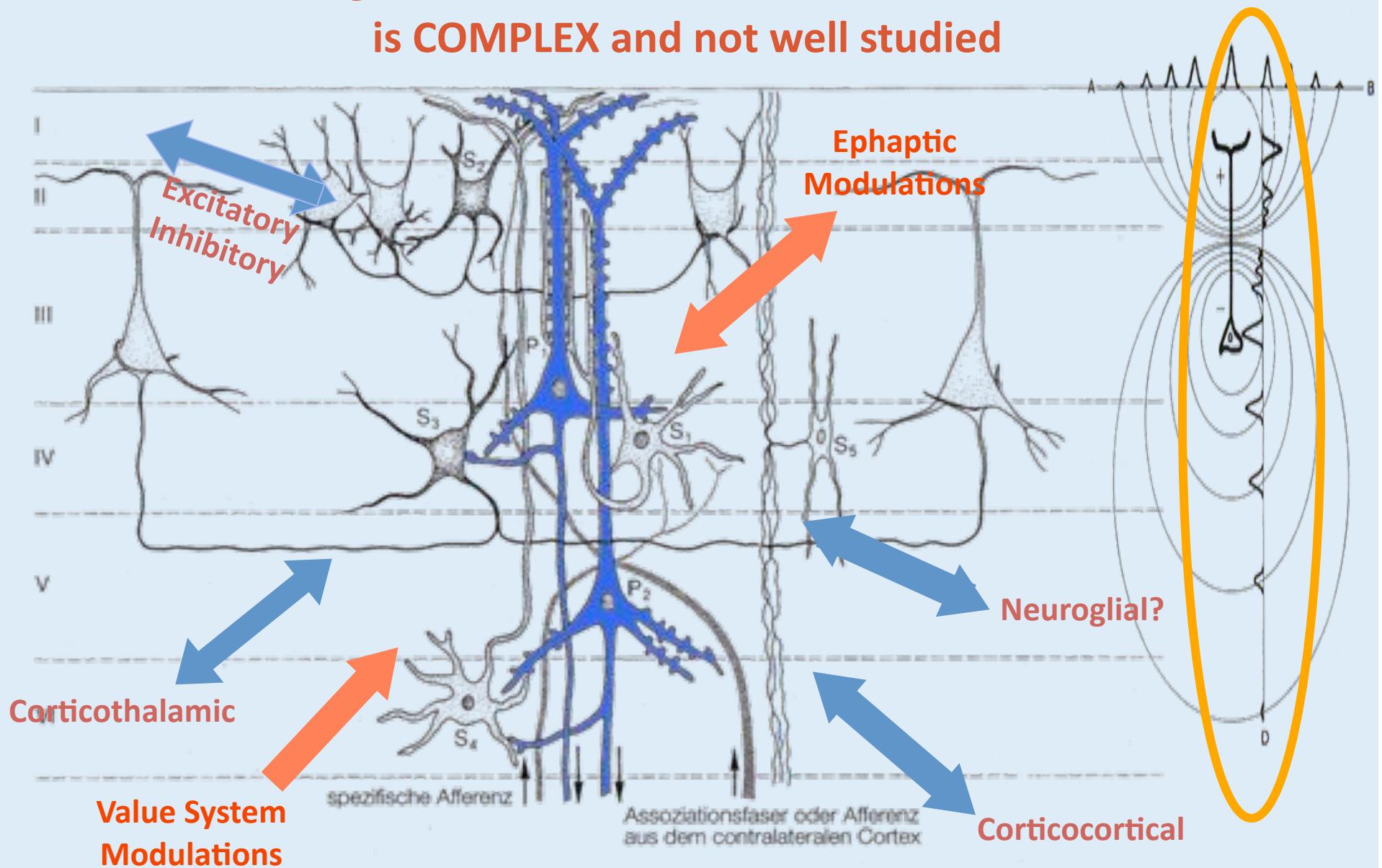
ECOG (larger cortical surface fields)

SCALE

A each spatial recording scale, the signals produced by active partial coherence of distributed activities at the next smaller scale.

Spastic and
ultra-cellular and
peri-cellular fields
other trans-
membrane
potentials

The generation and modulation of EEG / LFP is COMPLEX and not well studied



Functional Brain Imaging

Hemodynamic imaging

= imaging brain

Energy

Direct 3-D inverse model,
but quite slow & indirect

Electromagnetic imaging

= imaging local cortical

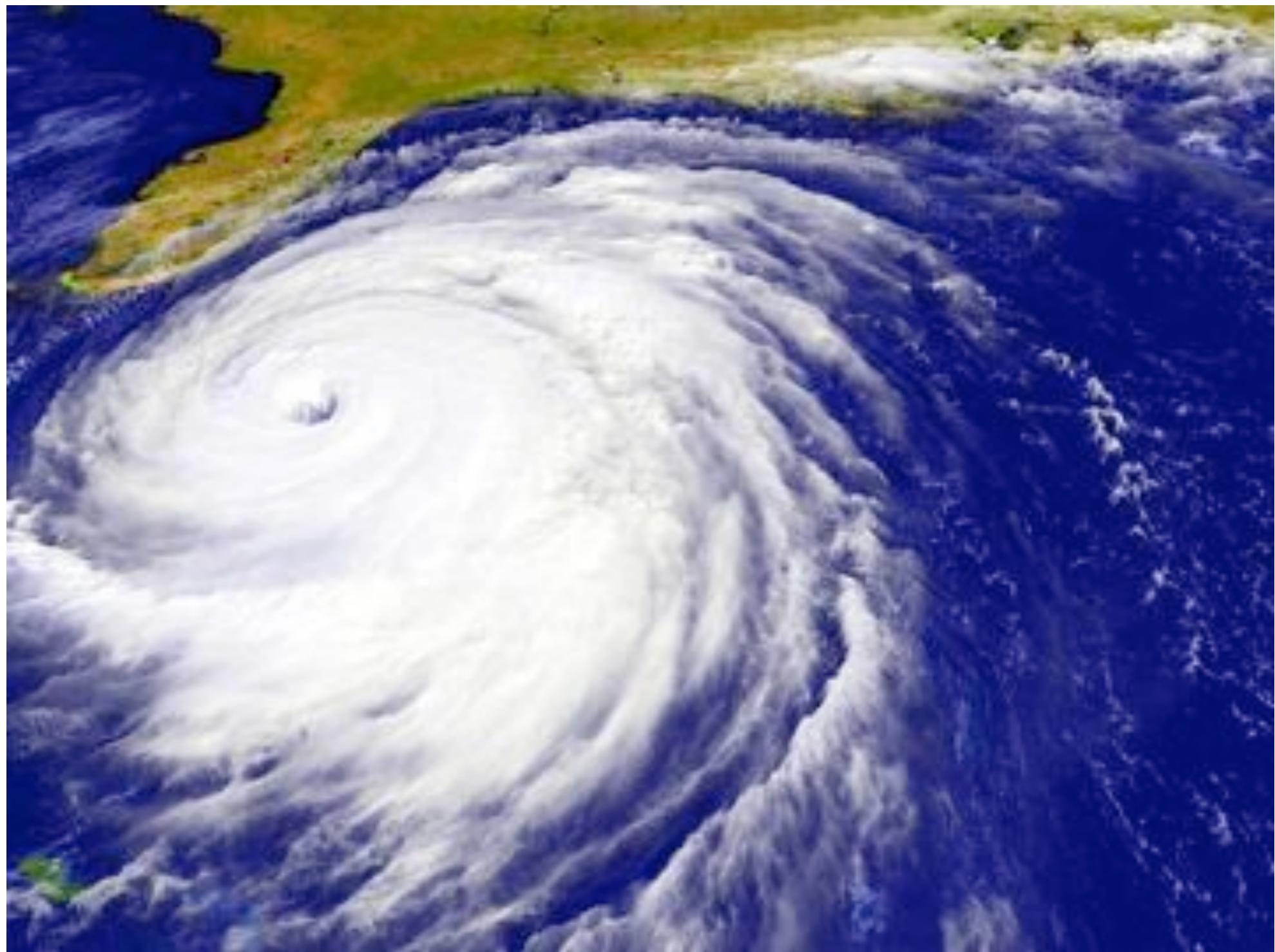
Synchrony

3-D imaging requires model,
but quite fast & direct measure
of one aspect of neural activity.

Phase cones (Freeman)

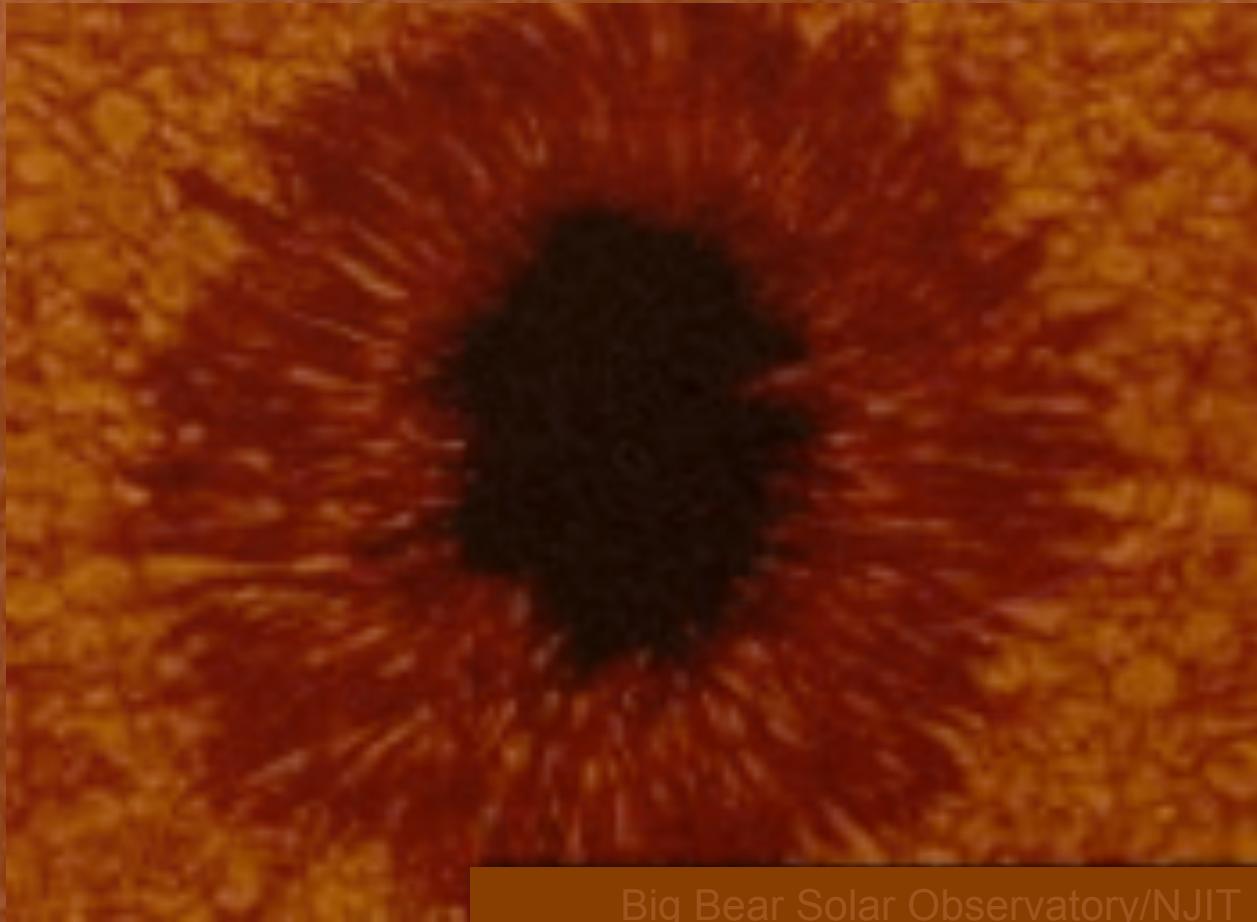
Avalanches (Plenz)







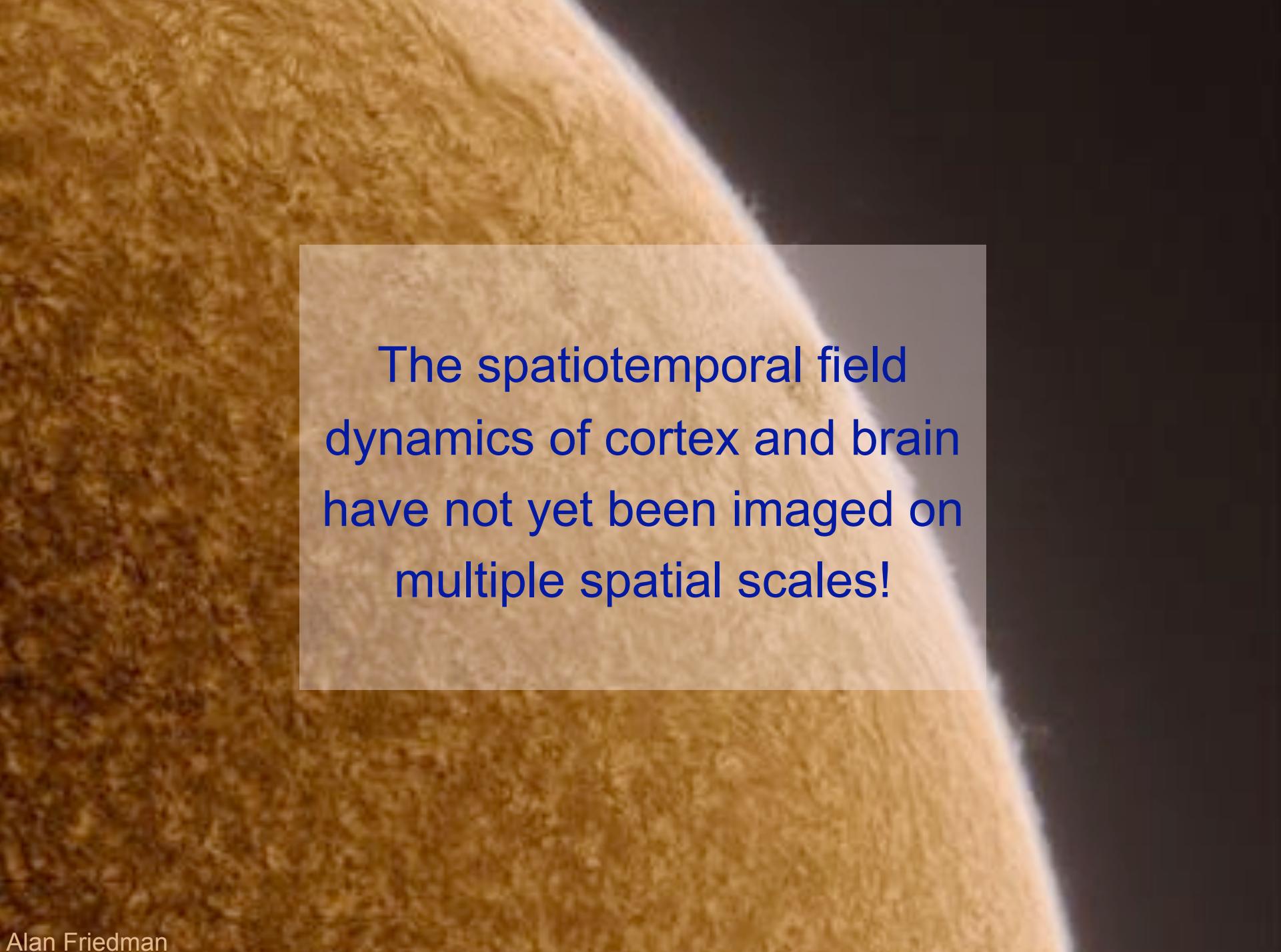
Macro field dynamics are spontaneous emergent dynamic patterns – in both outer space and cortex.



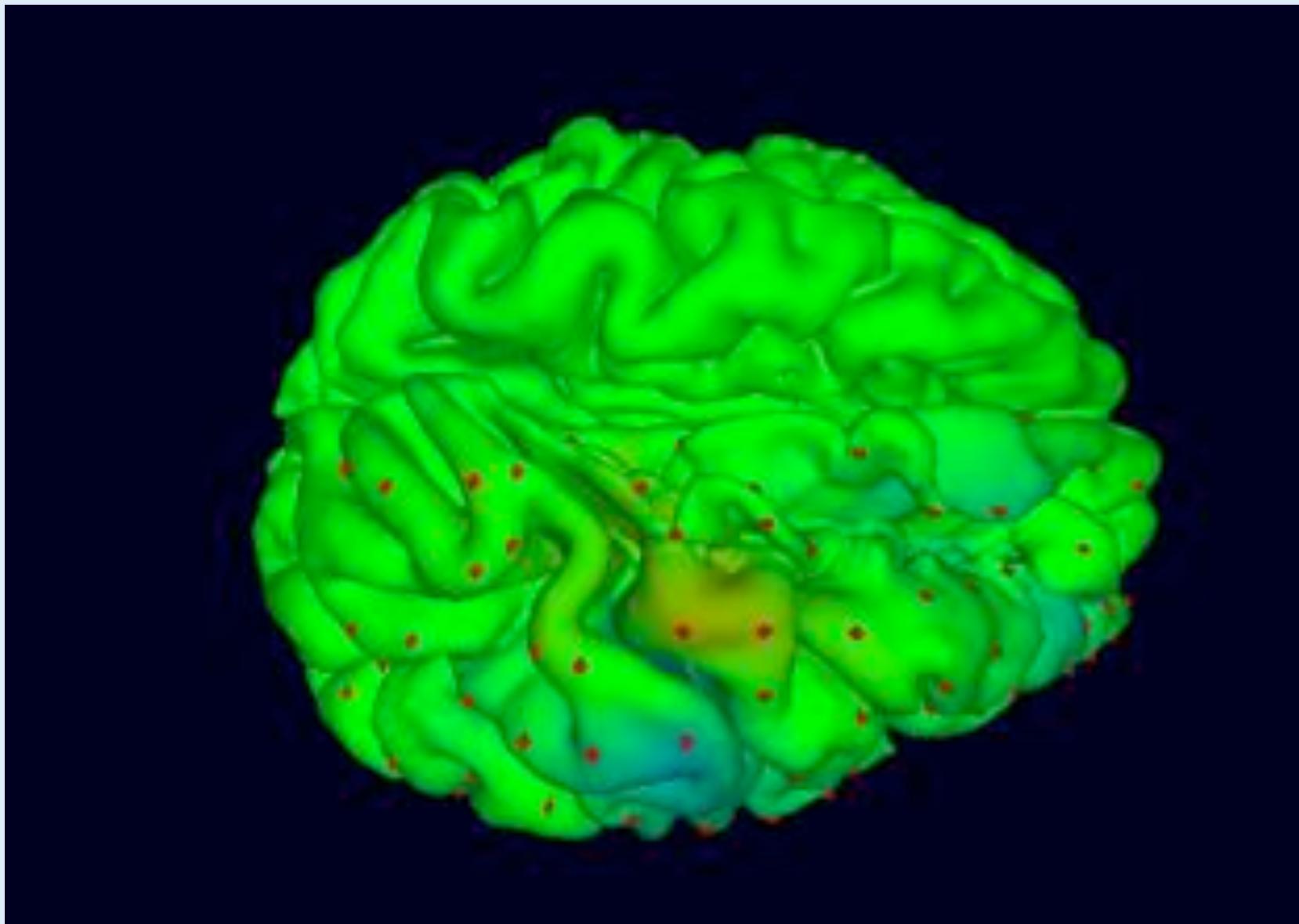
Big Bear Solar Observatory/NJIT

Alan Friedman

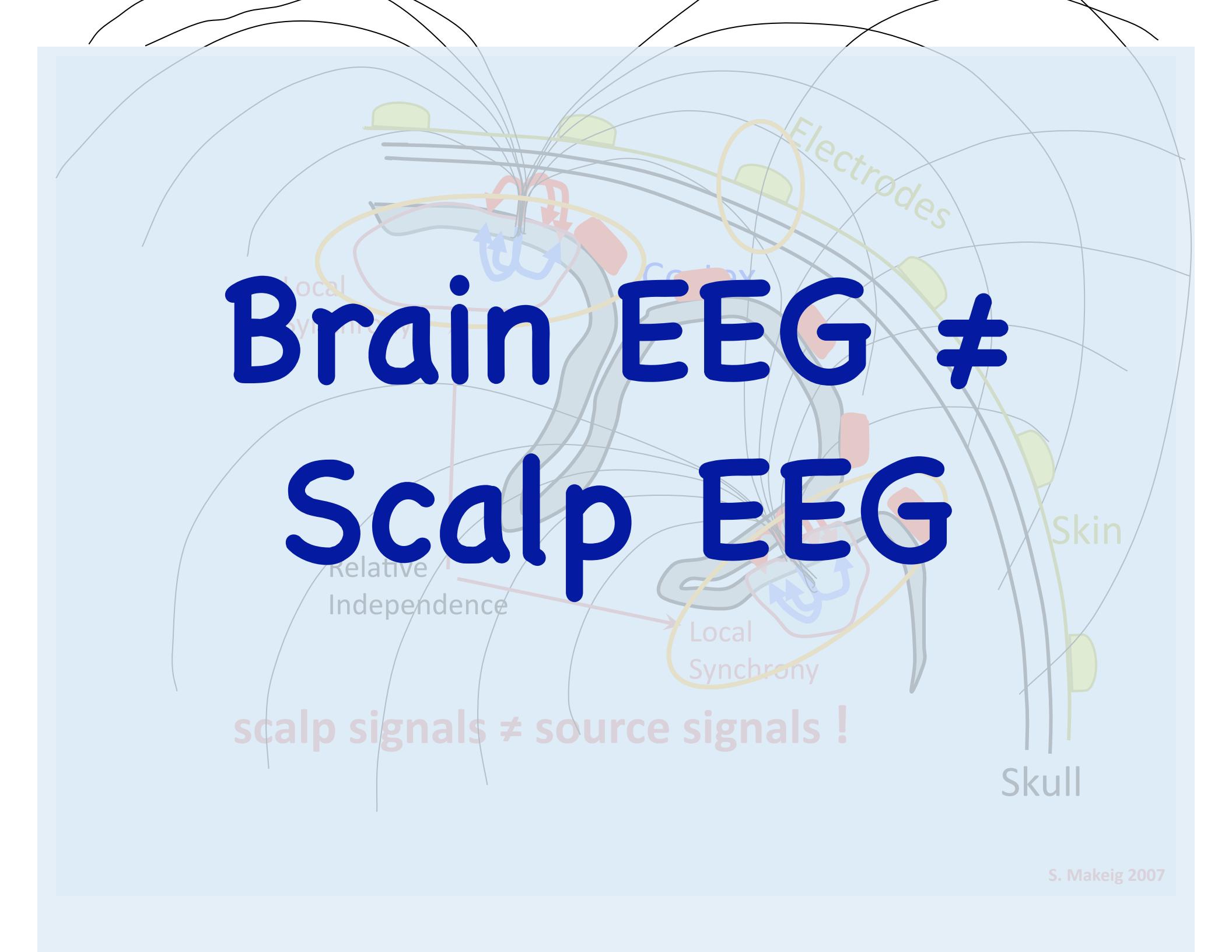




The spatiotemporal field
dynamics of cortex and brain
have not yet been imaged on
multiple spatial scales!



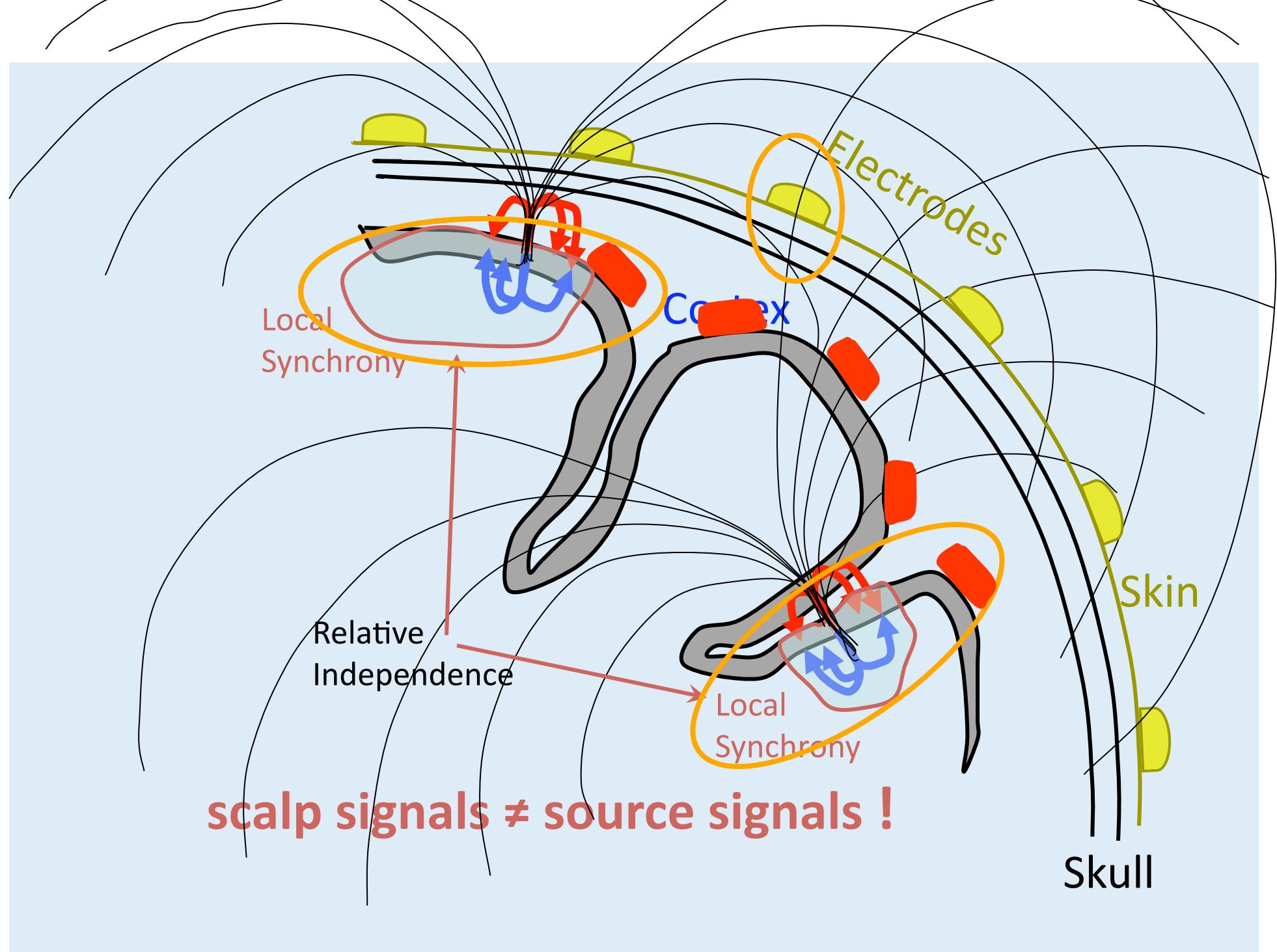
Z. Akalin Acar, J. Palmer, G. Worrell, & Makeig 2010



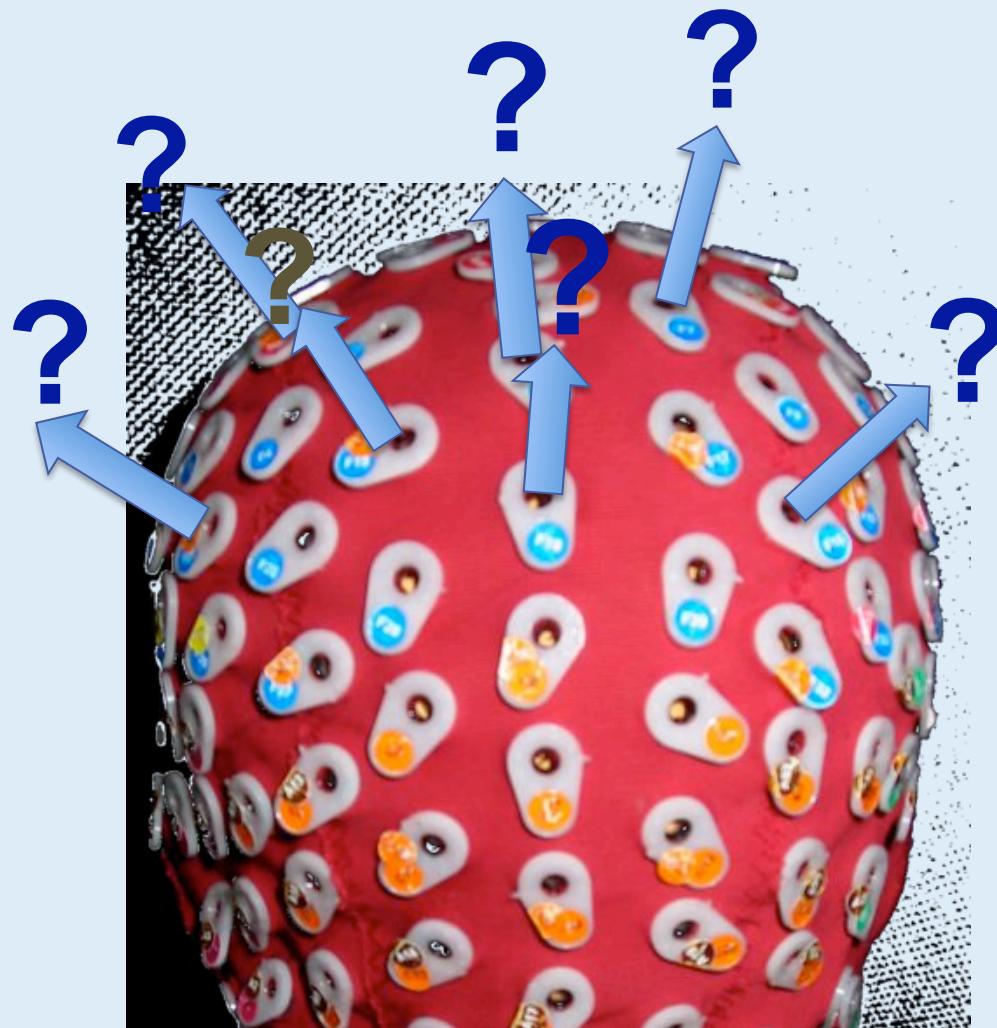
The diagram illustrates the complex process of EEG signal generation and measurement. It shows a cross-section of a head with various layers: skin, skull, and brain. Multiple colored arrows (red, blue, green) represent different neural signals (currents and magnetic fields) originating from various regions of the brain. These signals pass through the skull and skin to reach the scalp surface. Electrodes, represented by yellow circles, are placed on the scalp to detect these surface signals. Labels include "Electrodes" at the top right, "Skin" on the right side, "Skull" at the bottom right, "Relative Independence" on the left, and "Local Synchrony" near the bottom center. A large blue text overlay reads "Brain EEG ≠ Scalp EEG".

**Brain EEG ≠
Scalp EEG**

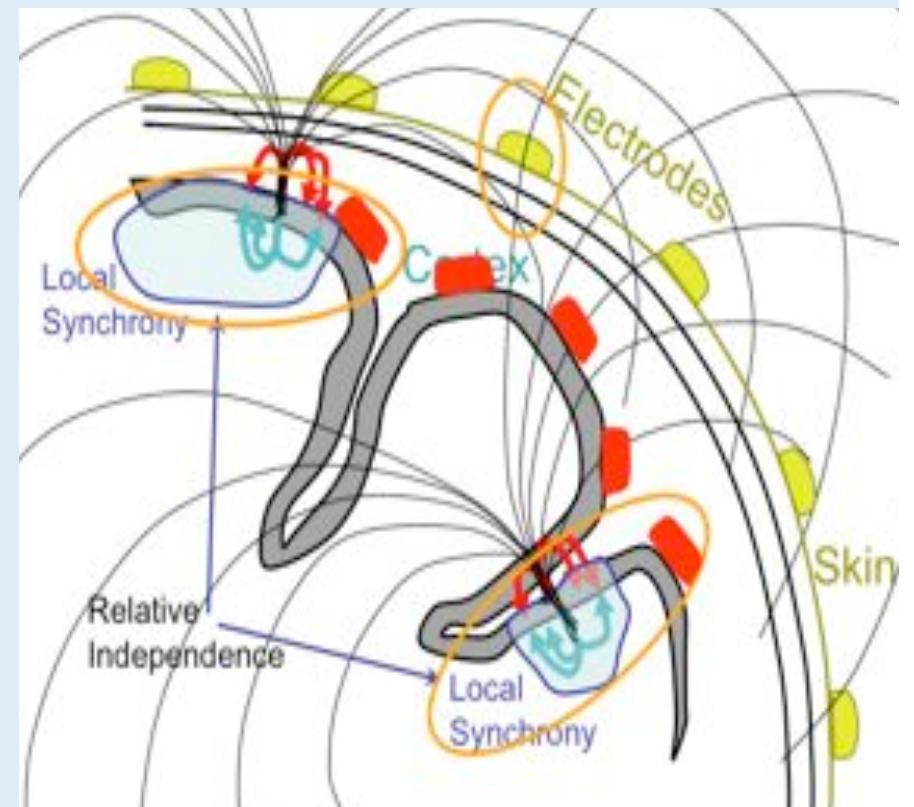
scalp signals ≠ source signals !



Naïve 2-D interpretation of EEG signals?



Cortical EEG signal projection patterns as point processes

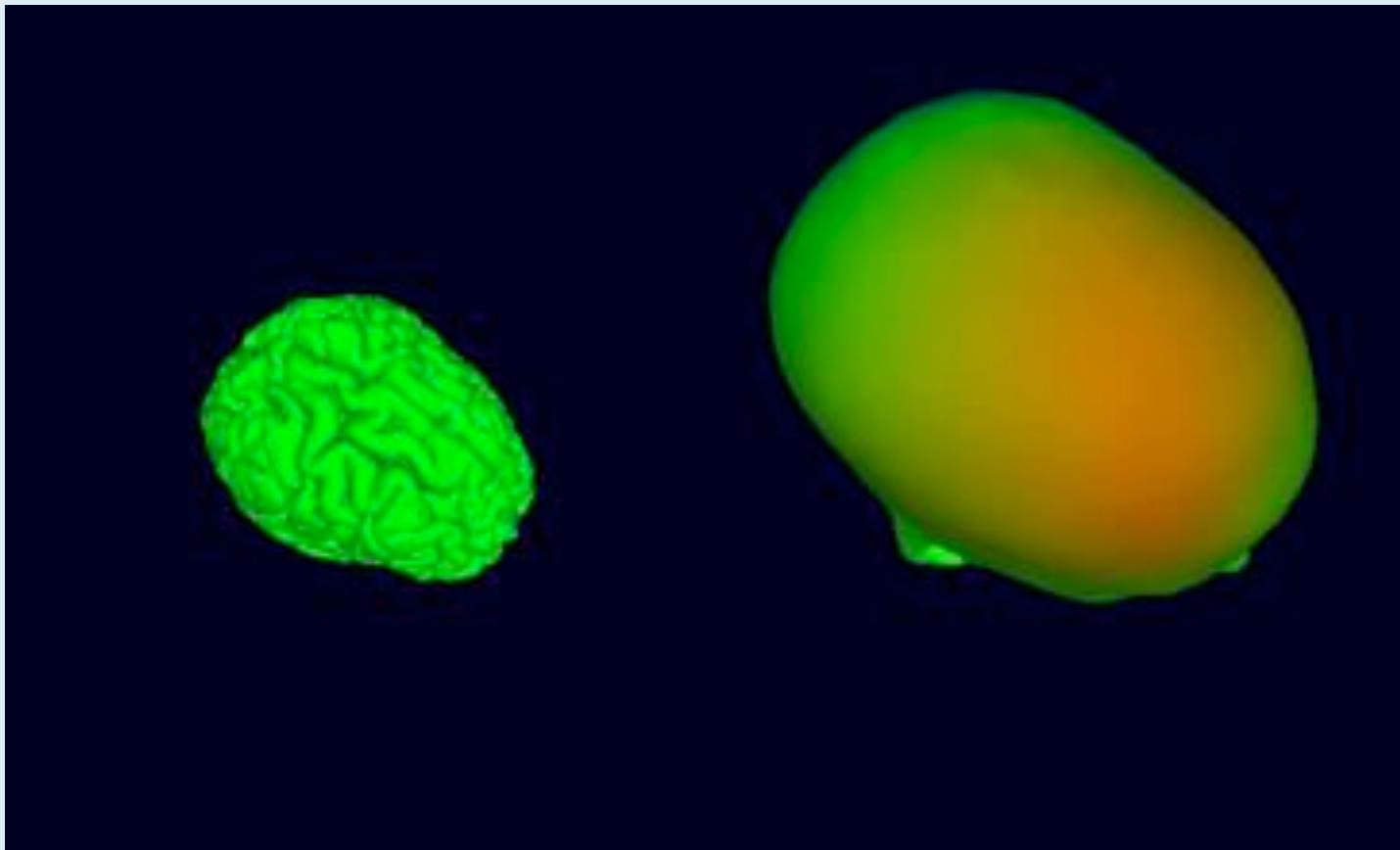


Actual cortical source volume conduction patterns (cartoon)

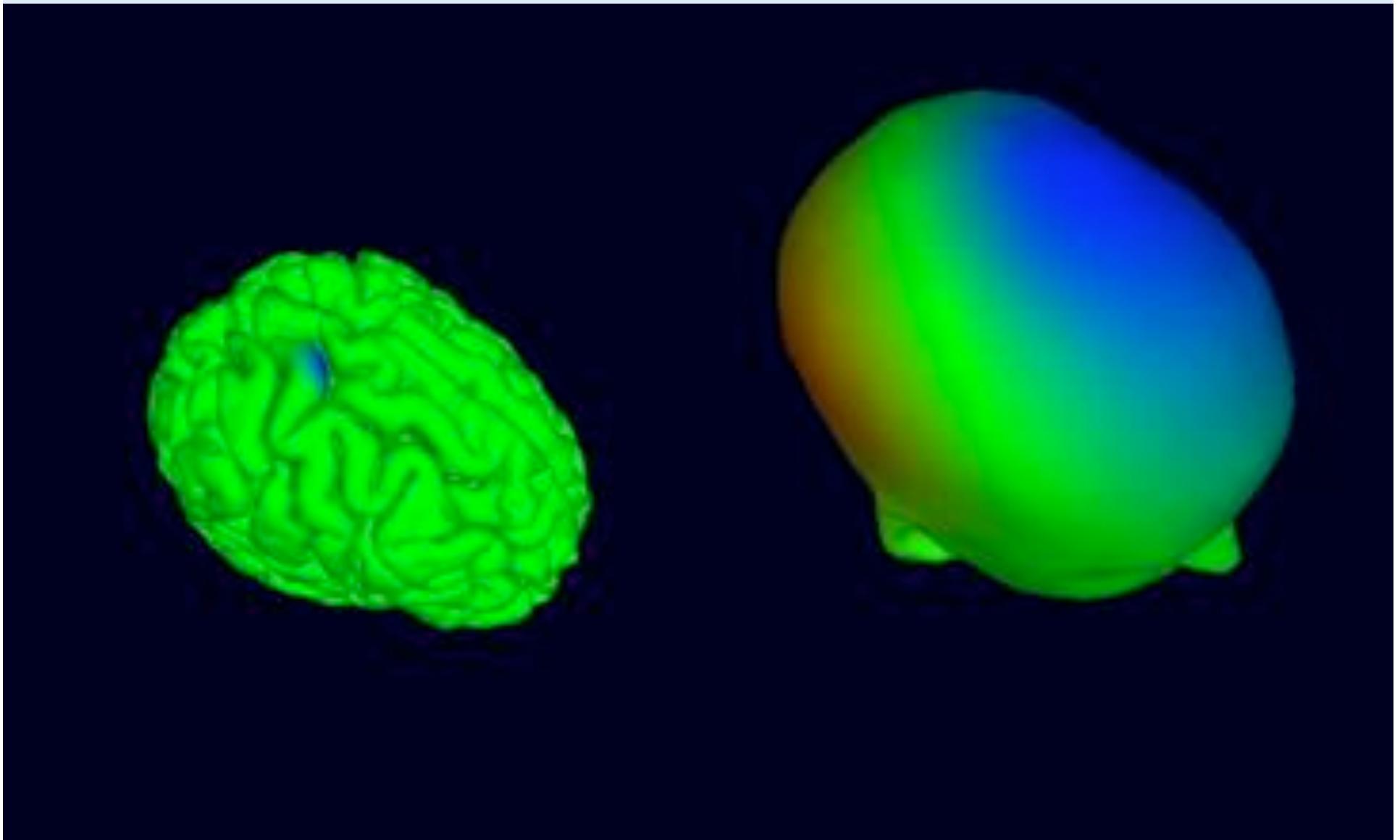


"Surely, Dr. Lowe, if there were gravity waves, we would have detected them by now."

The very broad EEG point-spread function



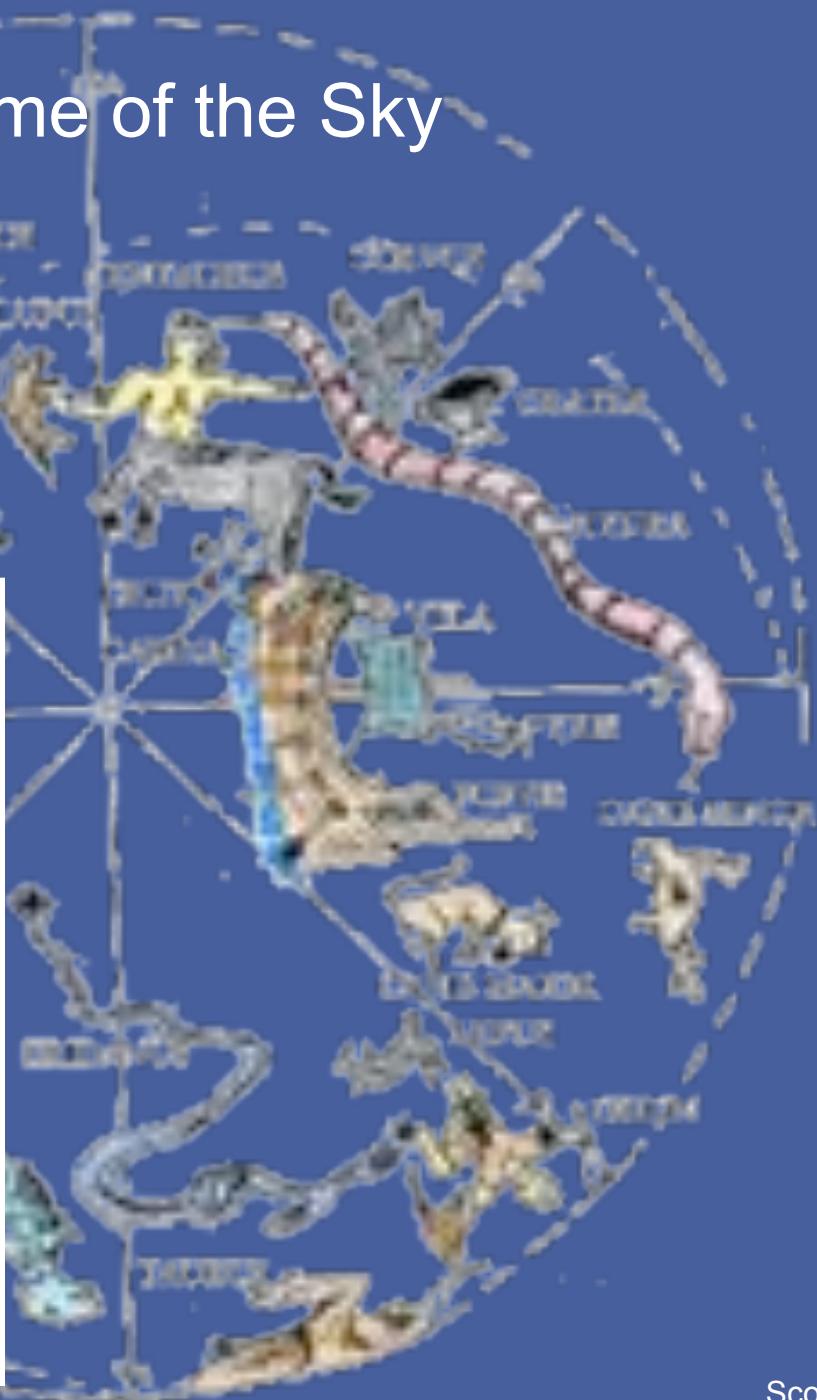
The very broad EEG point-spread function



Single spatially labile source

Z. Akalin Acar & S. Makeig 2010

The Dome of the Sky

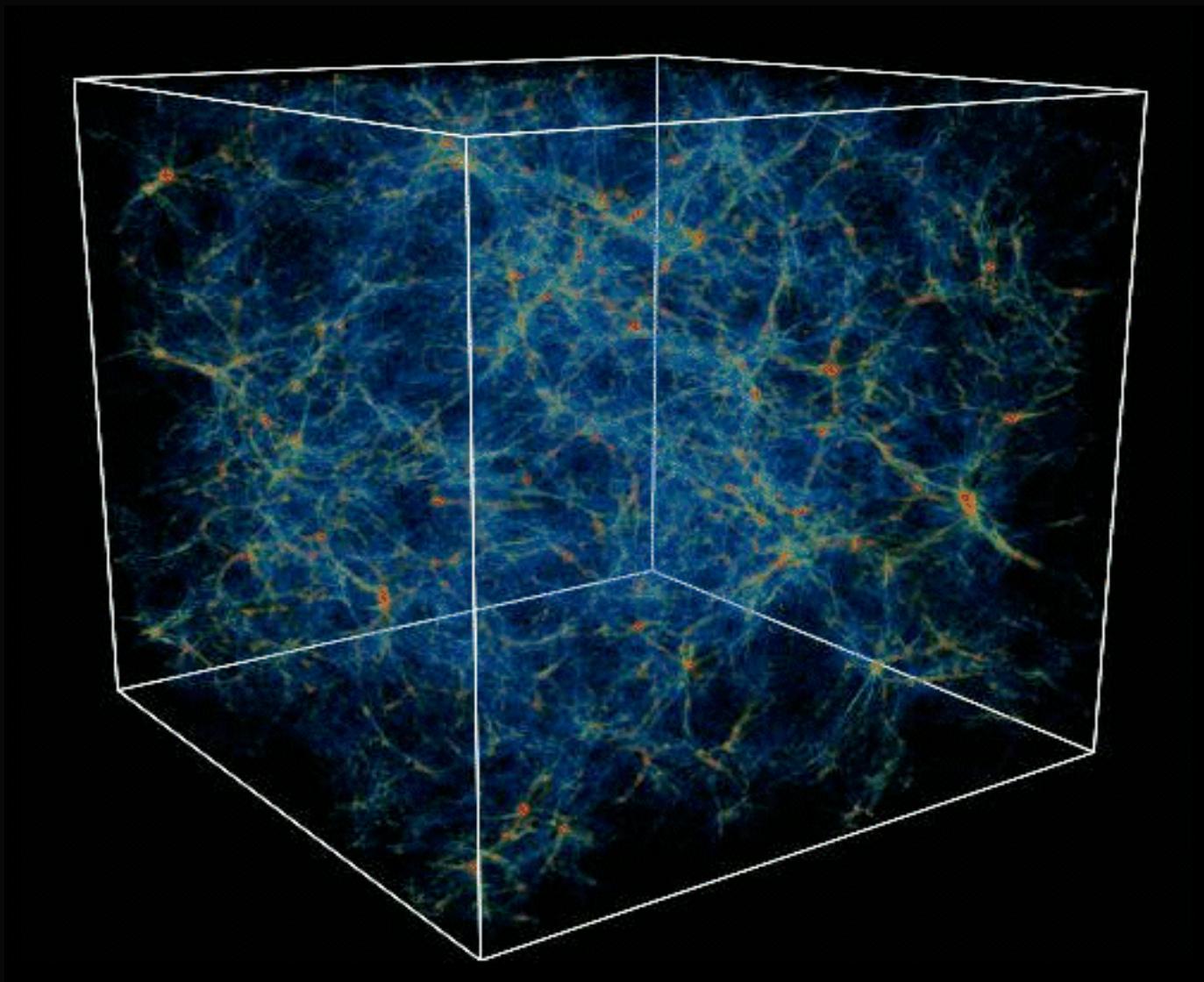


Scott Makeig 2008

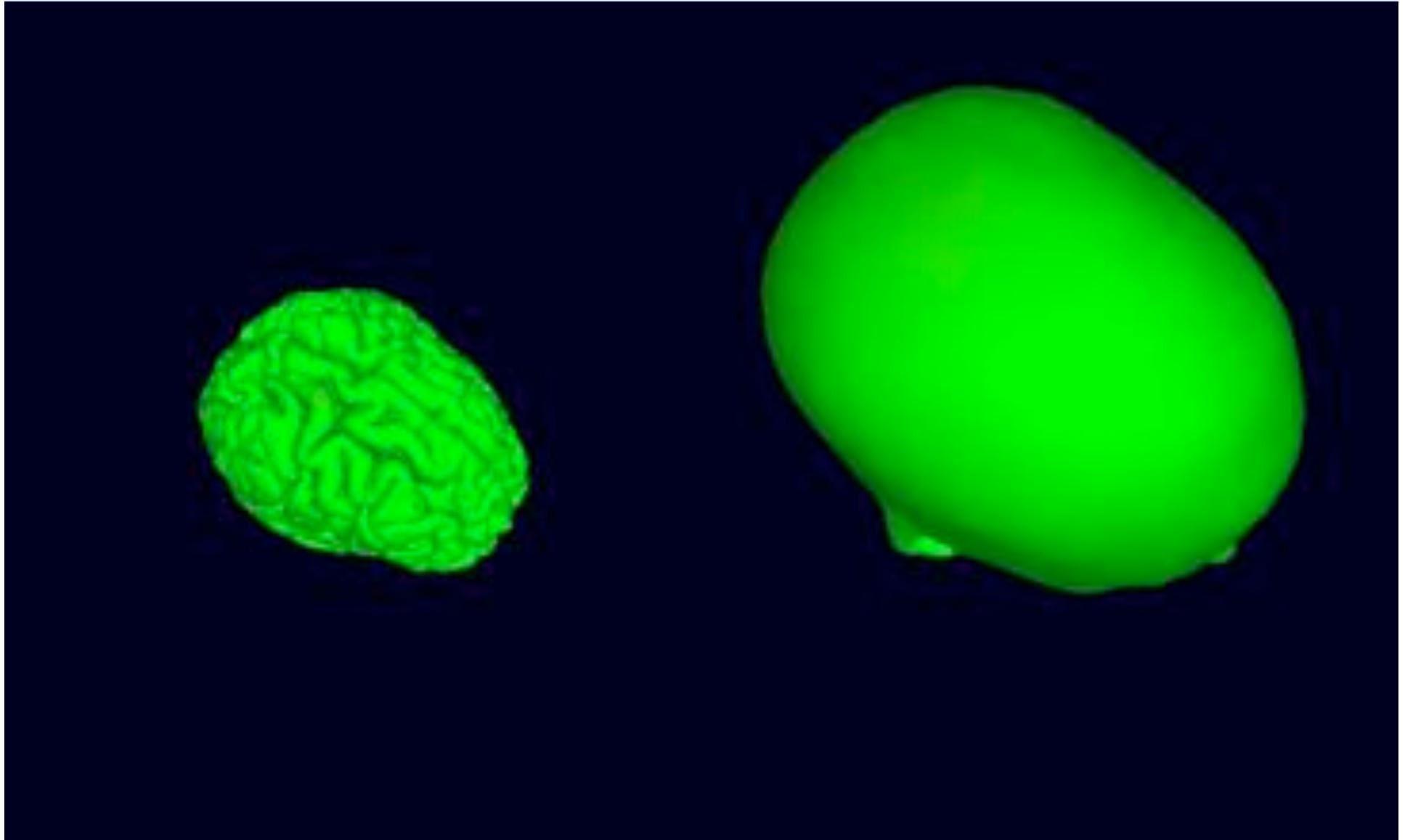


Stephen L. Alvarez

3-D structure of the Universe



The very broad EEG point-spread function



Spatially static cortical patch source

Z. Akalin Acar & S. Makeig 2010

Phase cones (Freeman)

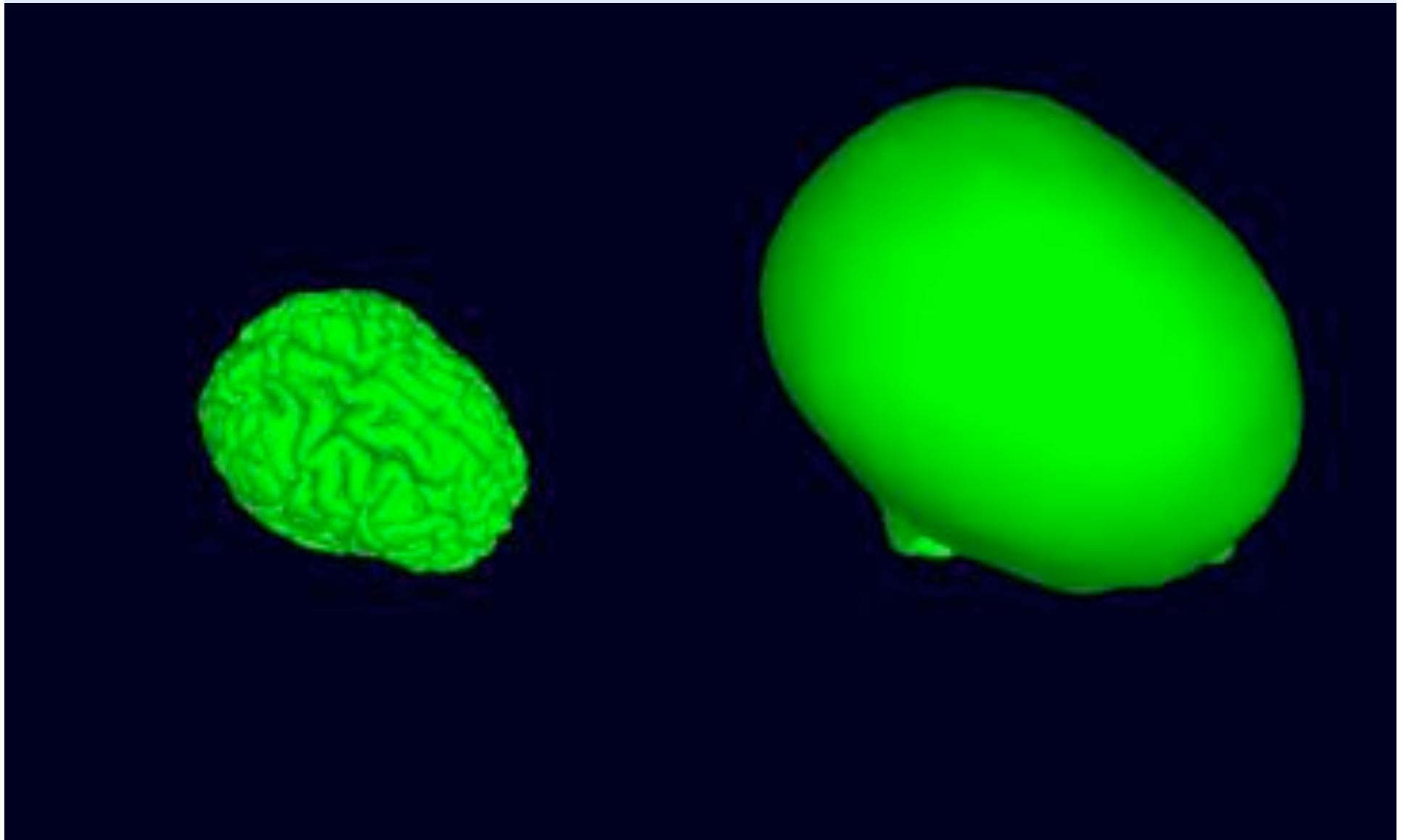
Avalanches (Plenz)



@10 Hz, 20 cm



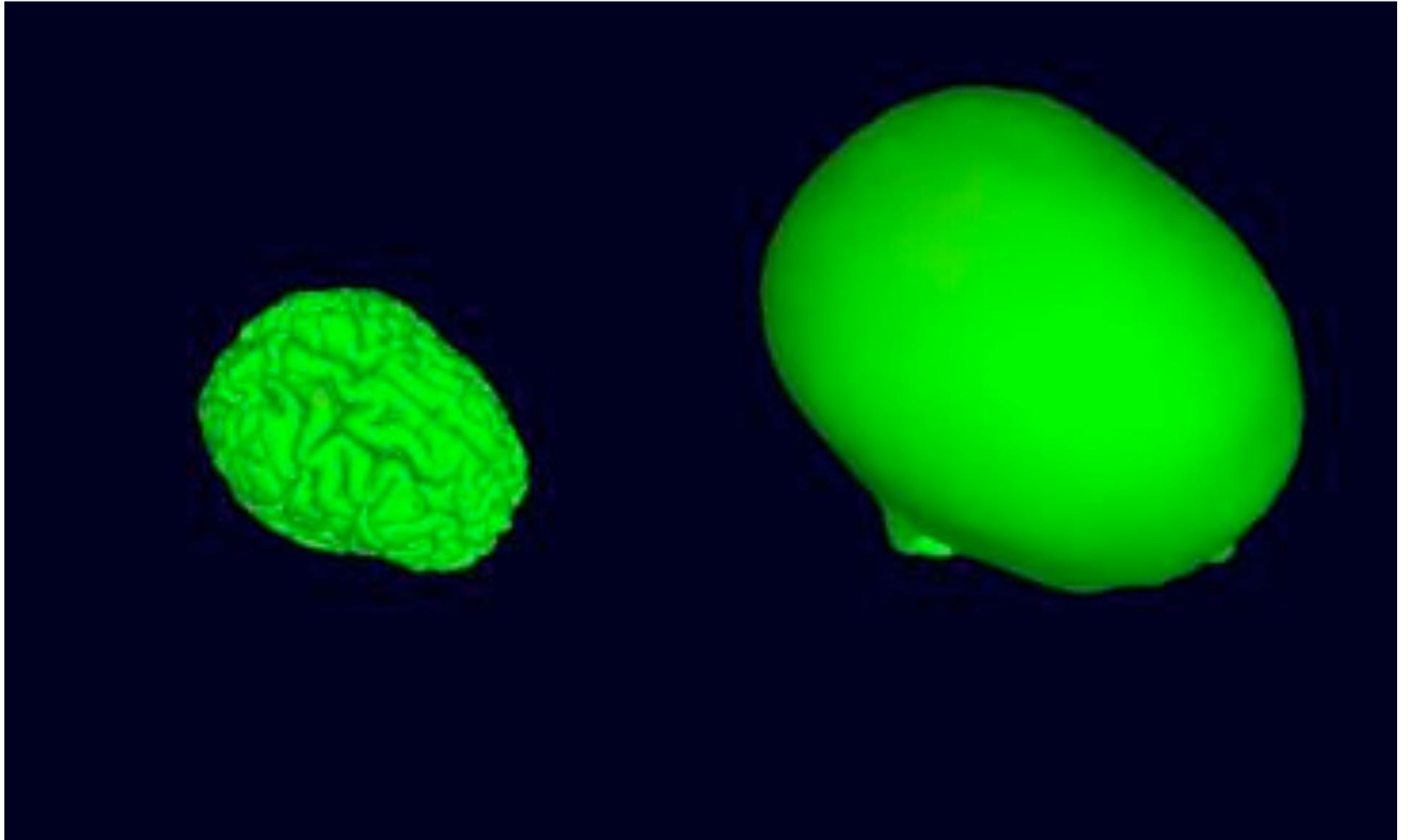
The very broad EEG point-spread function



Phase lag, center to edge: 18°

Z. Akalin Acar & S. Makeig 2010

The very broad EEG point-spread function

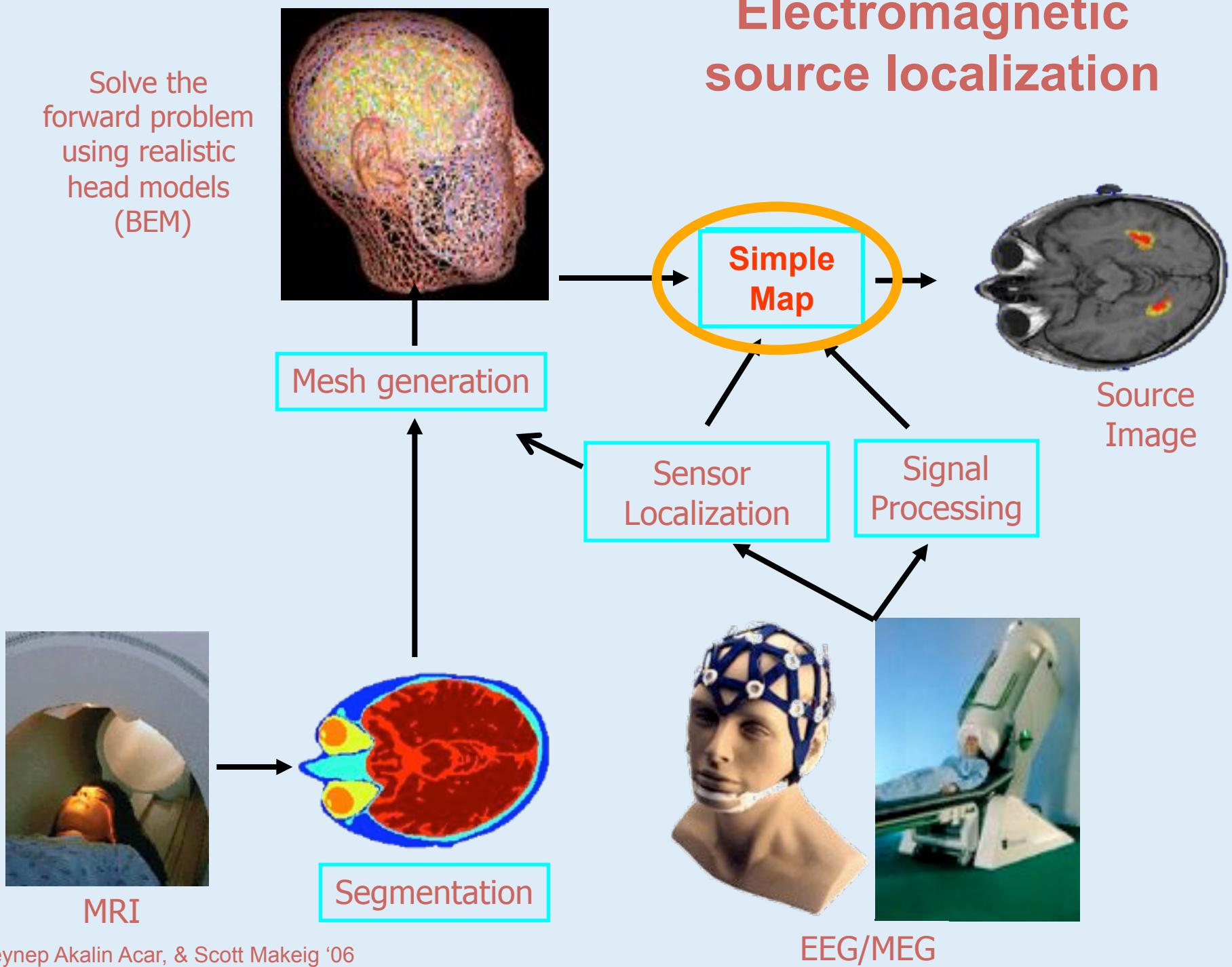


Phase lag, center to edge: 0°

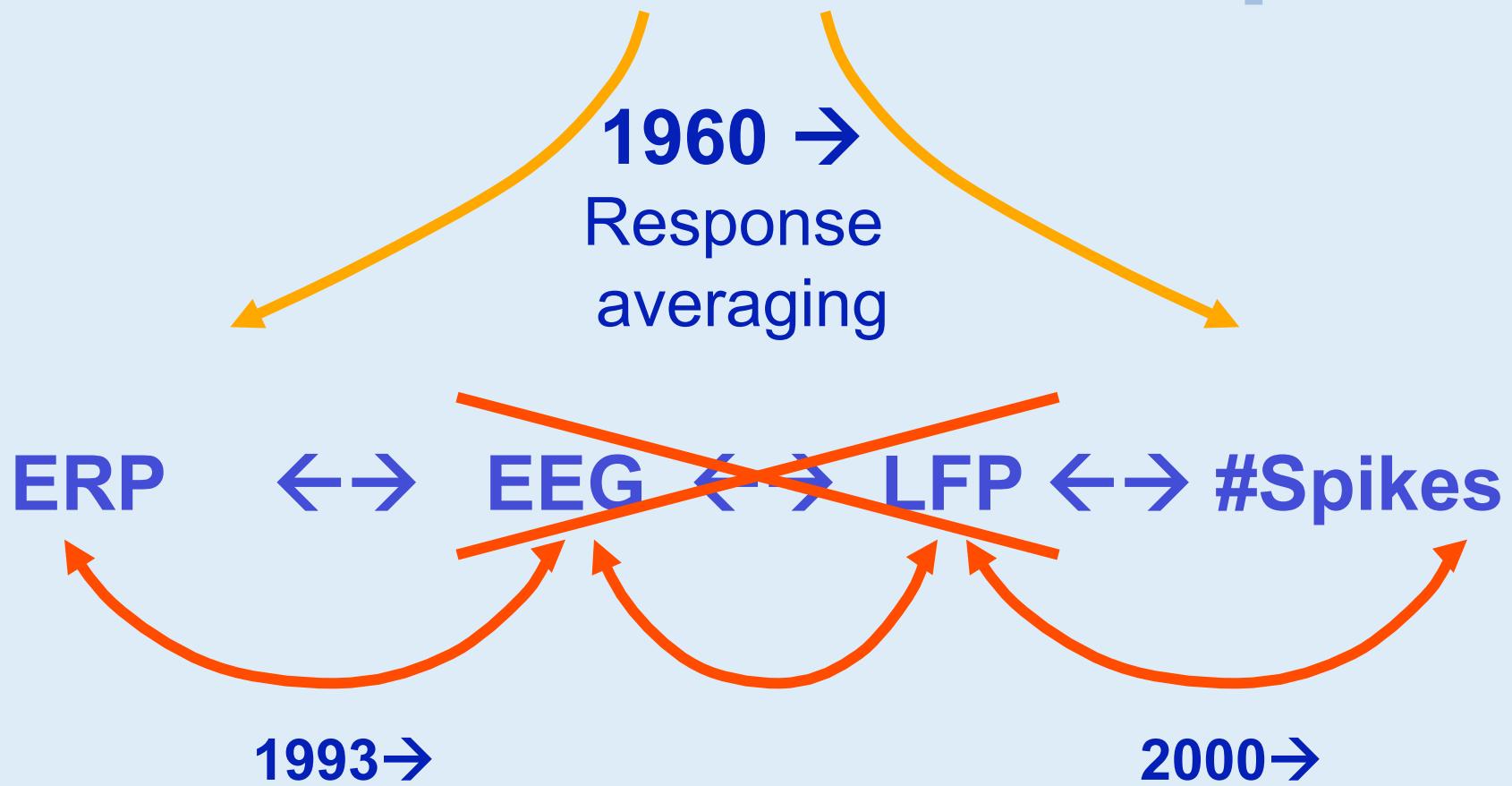
Z. Akalin Acar & S. Makeig 2010

Electromagnetic source localization

Solve the forward problem using realistic head models (BEM)



Brain Electrophysiology ?



MICRO

~1,000,000 GHz



SPIKES

LFP

ECOG

EEG

MACRO

~1 MHz

?

BRAIN

BEHAVIOR

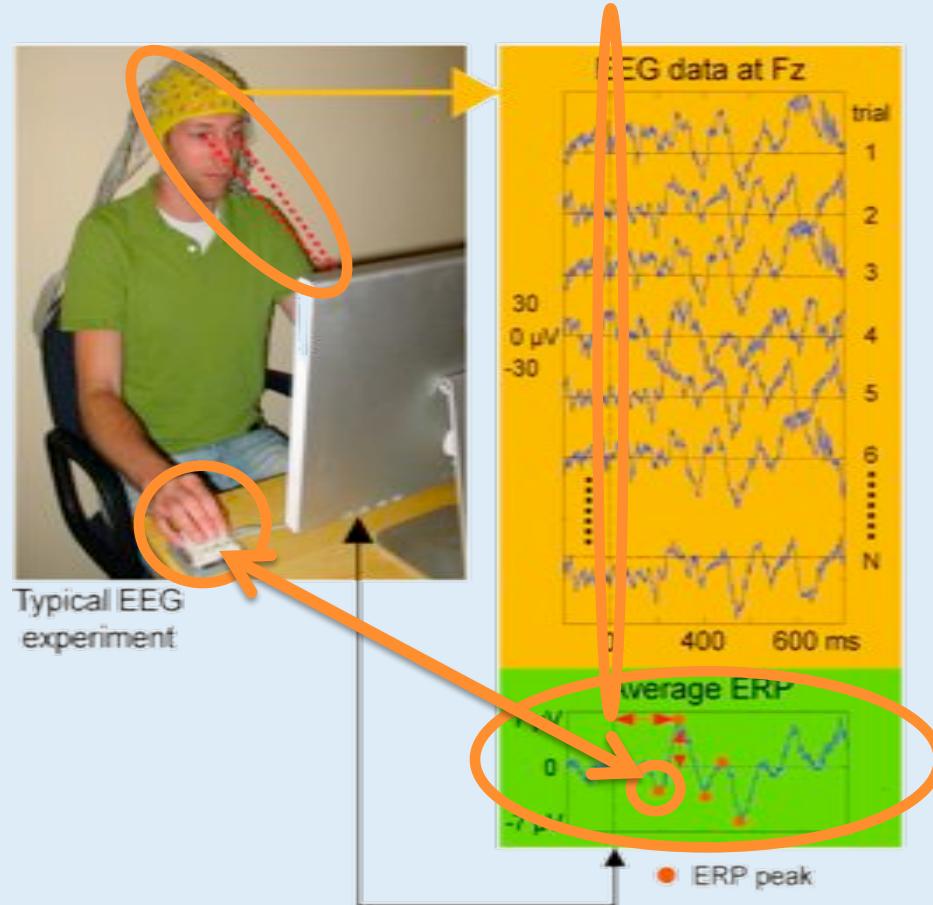
Recorded !?

ERP

RT

~1 Hz

Studying 'cognitive perception' using ERPs



The response averaging model:

EEG	ERP	EEG “noise”
Data \equiv Average + “Background”		
BOLD	ERB	BOLD “noise”

But, this linear decomposition is veridical
if & only if:

Not True / Not Defined

1. The Average appears in each trial.

2. The “Background” is not perturbed
in other ways by the time locking events.

Not True

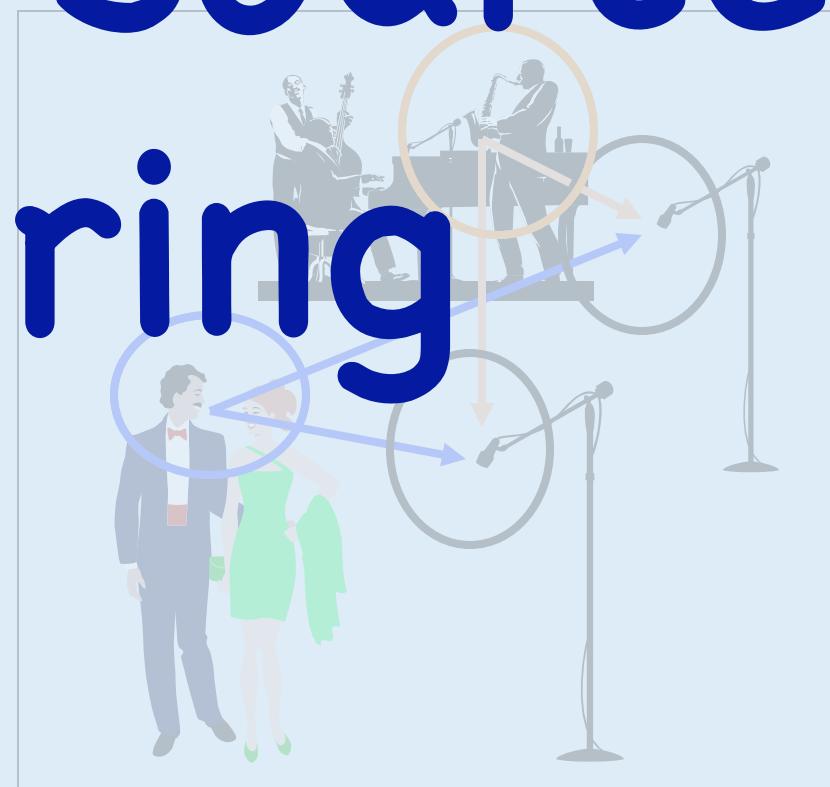
Conceptual legacies of single sensor response/rate averaging

- Reduction of the time series data at each channel to a **single average response time series**.
- Reduction of the data collected at each channel to an **isolated spatial point process**.

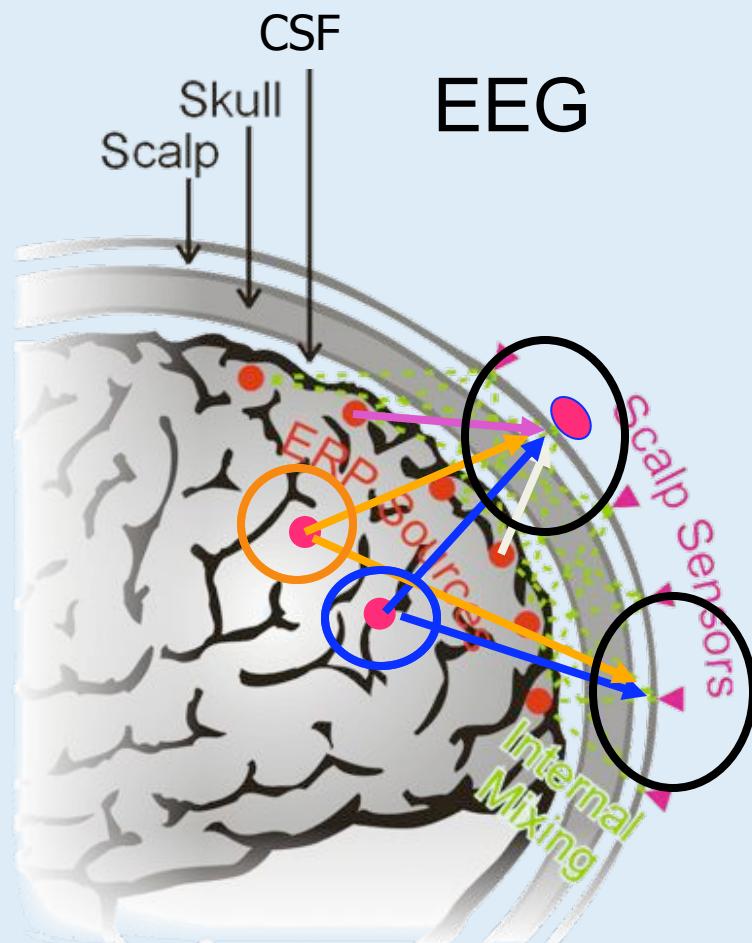
How to capture more of the event-related brain dynamics contained in high-density EEG data?

Blind EEG Source Separation by
Independent Component Analysis

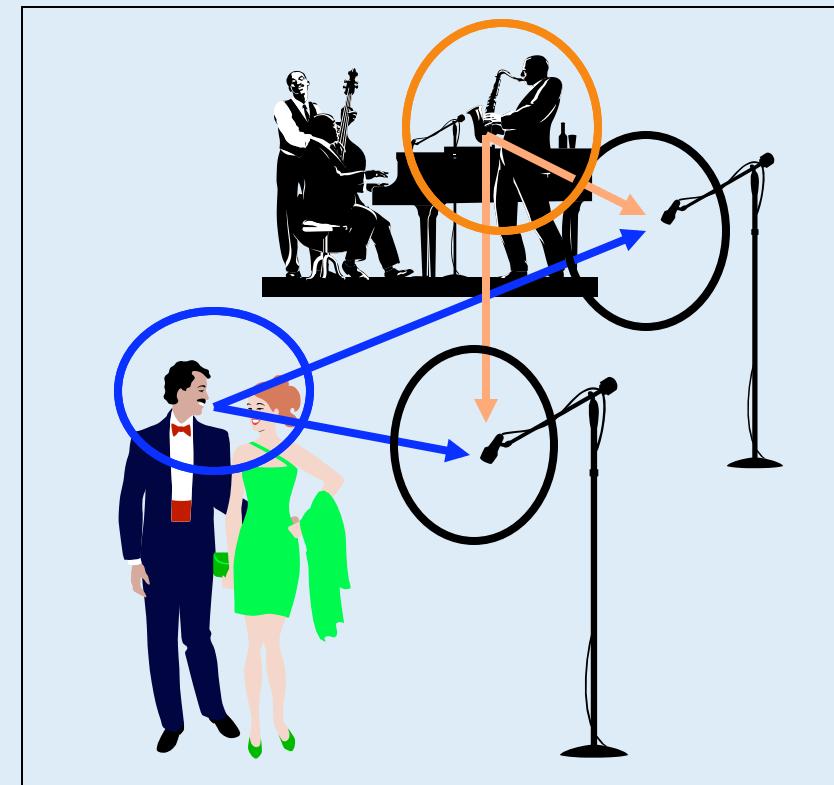
Spatial Source Filtering



Blind EEG Source Separation by Independent Component Analysis



Cocktail Party



S. Makeig (2000)

Independent Component Analysis of Electroencephalographic Data



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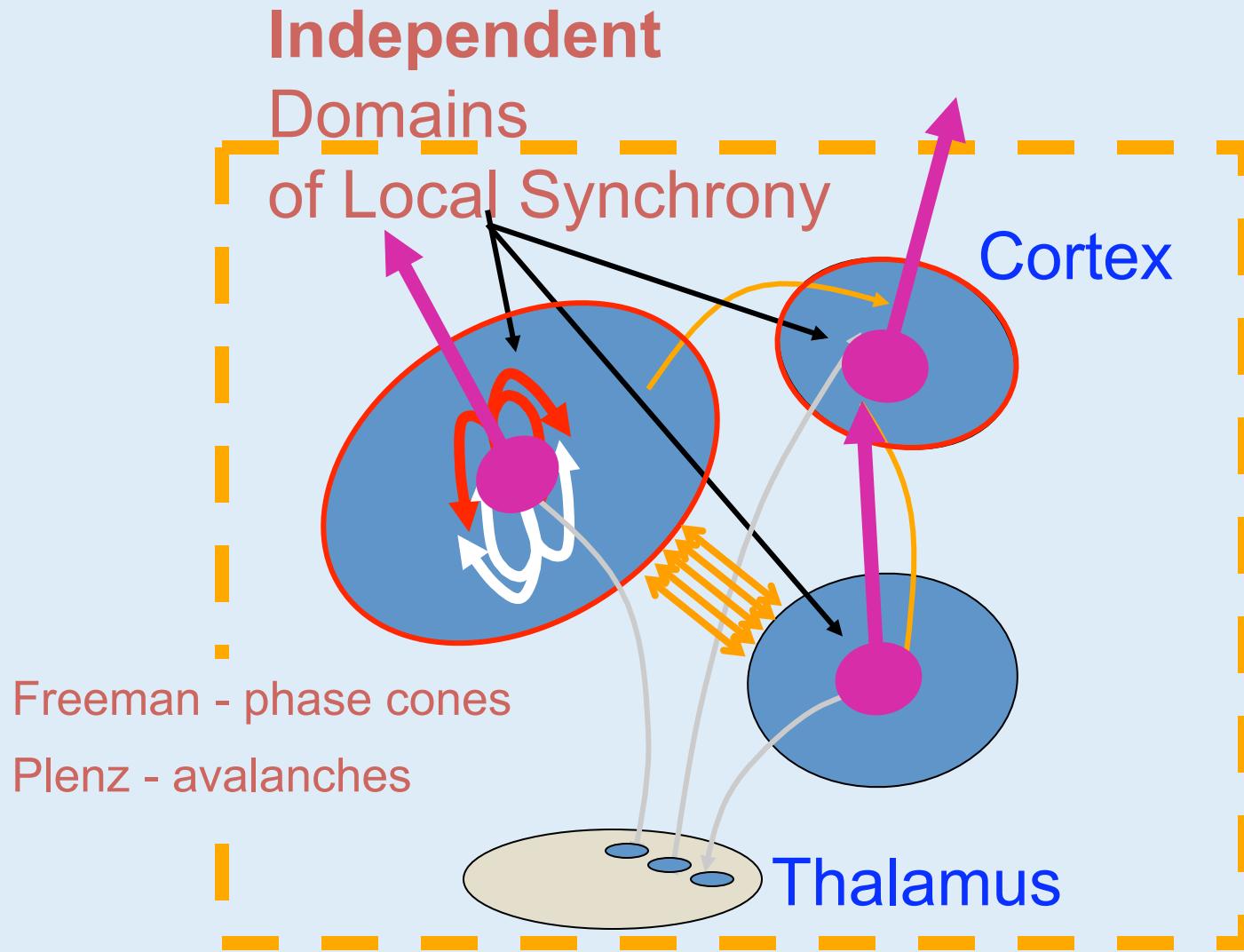
Abstract

Summary of the following paper: Independent component analysis (ICA) has been applied to EEG data collected from 10 subjects. ICA has isolated 10 components from each subject's data. These components have been grouped into pairs on the basis of their similarity measured within a large brain area. This spatial grouping of ICA data by volume correlation does not require significant prior knowledge.

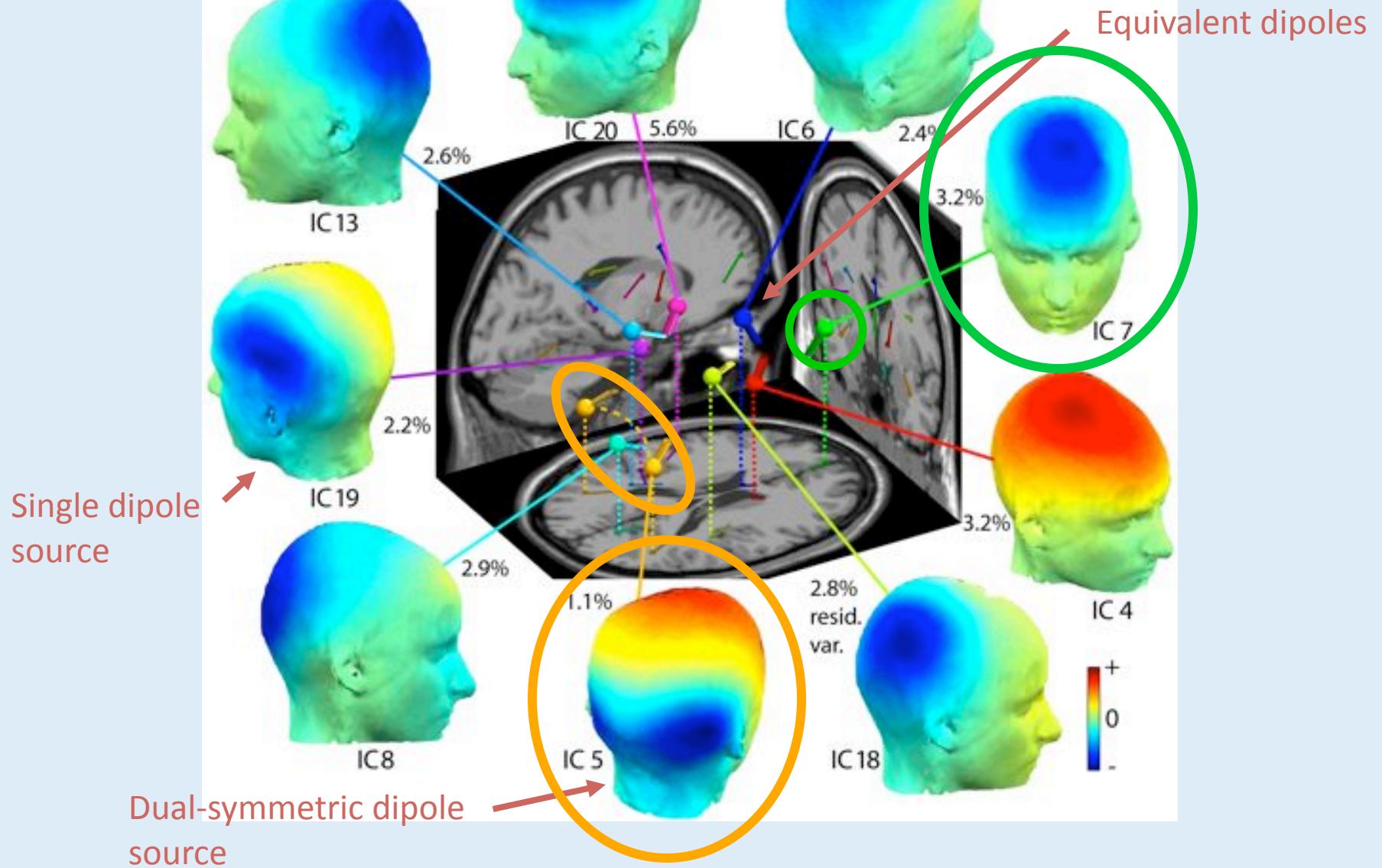
Infomax ICA

Introducing the Infomax algorithm. We extend and operationalize previous ICA algorithms by defining a measure of mutual information based on entropy. This measure is insensitive to differences between scales. ICA may be used to segregate different underlying ICA components that are not easily distinguished from each other. ICA is capable of isolating overlapping ICA phenomena, including all those and those more or less fully separated ICA components. No separate ICA algorithm is needed to identify ICA components. No all makes use the standard setting ICA via changes in the amount of statistical separation between ICA-based component channels.

Are EEG source outputs (nearly) independent?

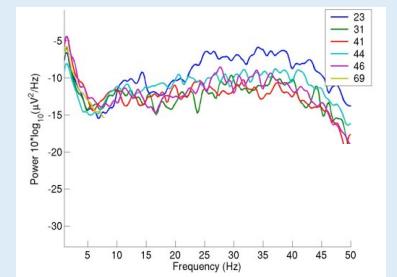
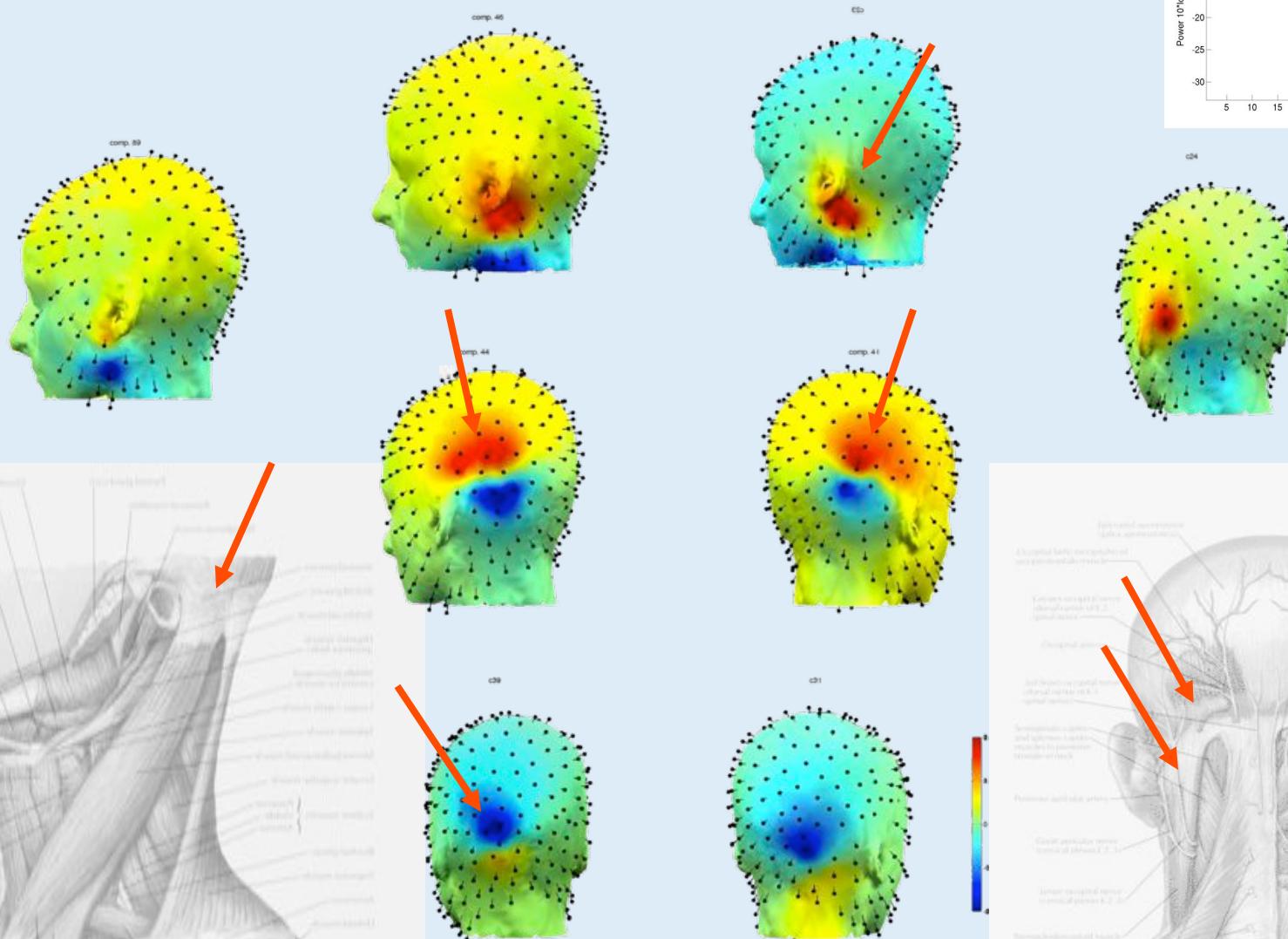


Independent brain EEG sources



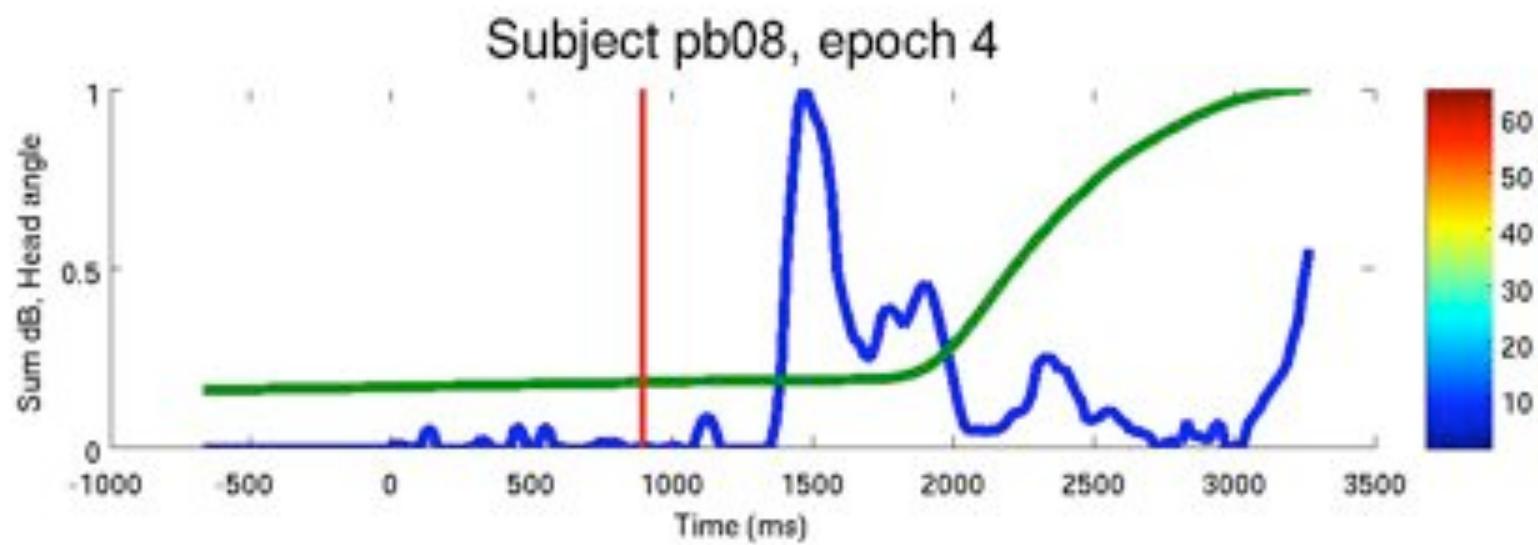
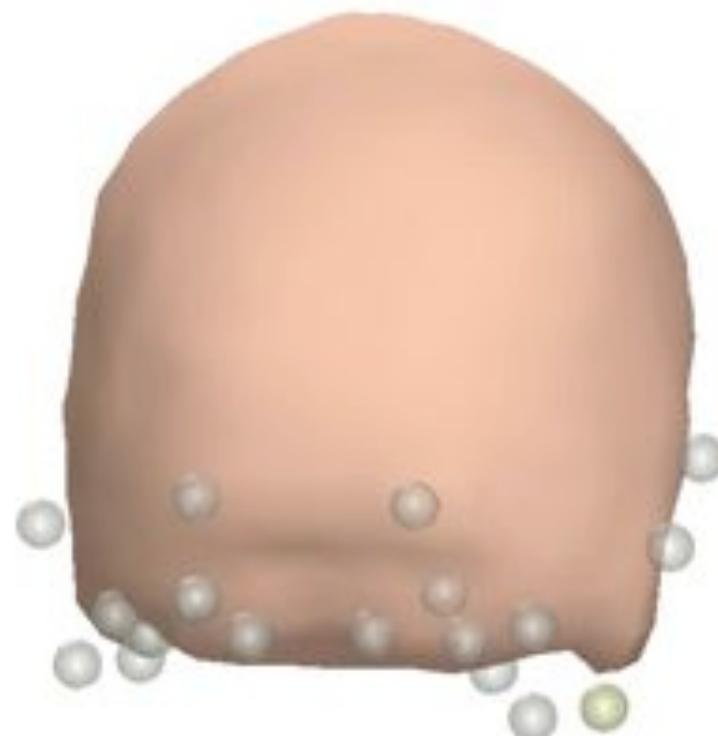
Julie Onton & S. Makeig (2006)

Independent muscle signals



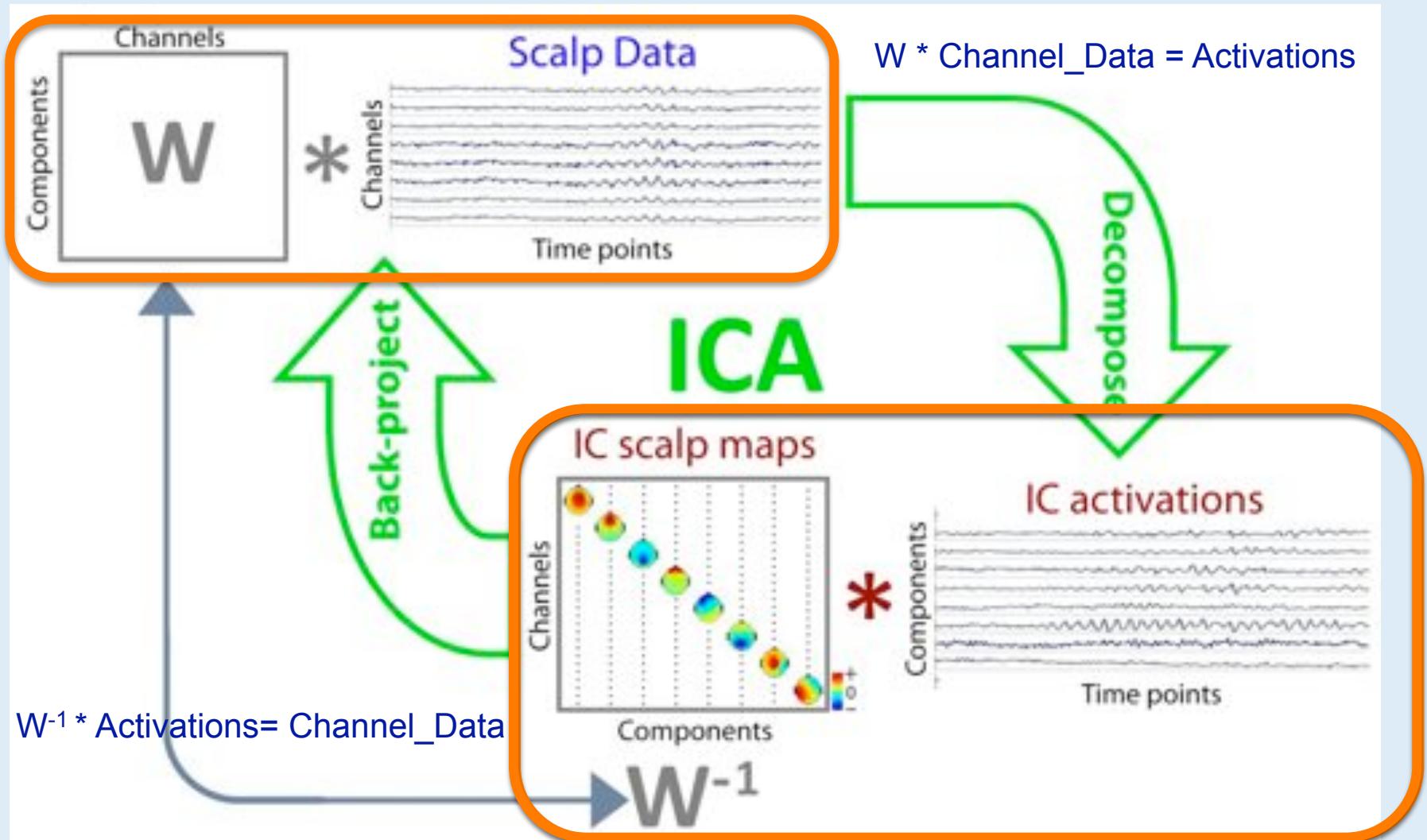
S. Makeig, J. Onton 2005

Distributed muscle / movement events

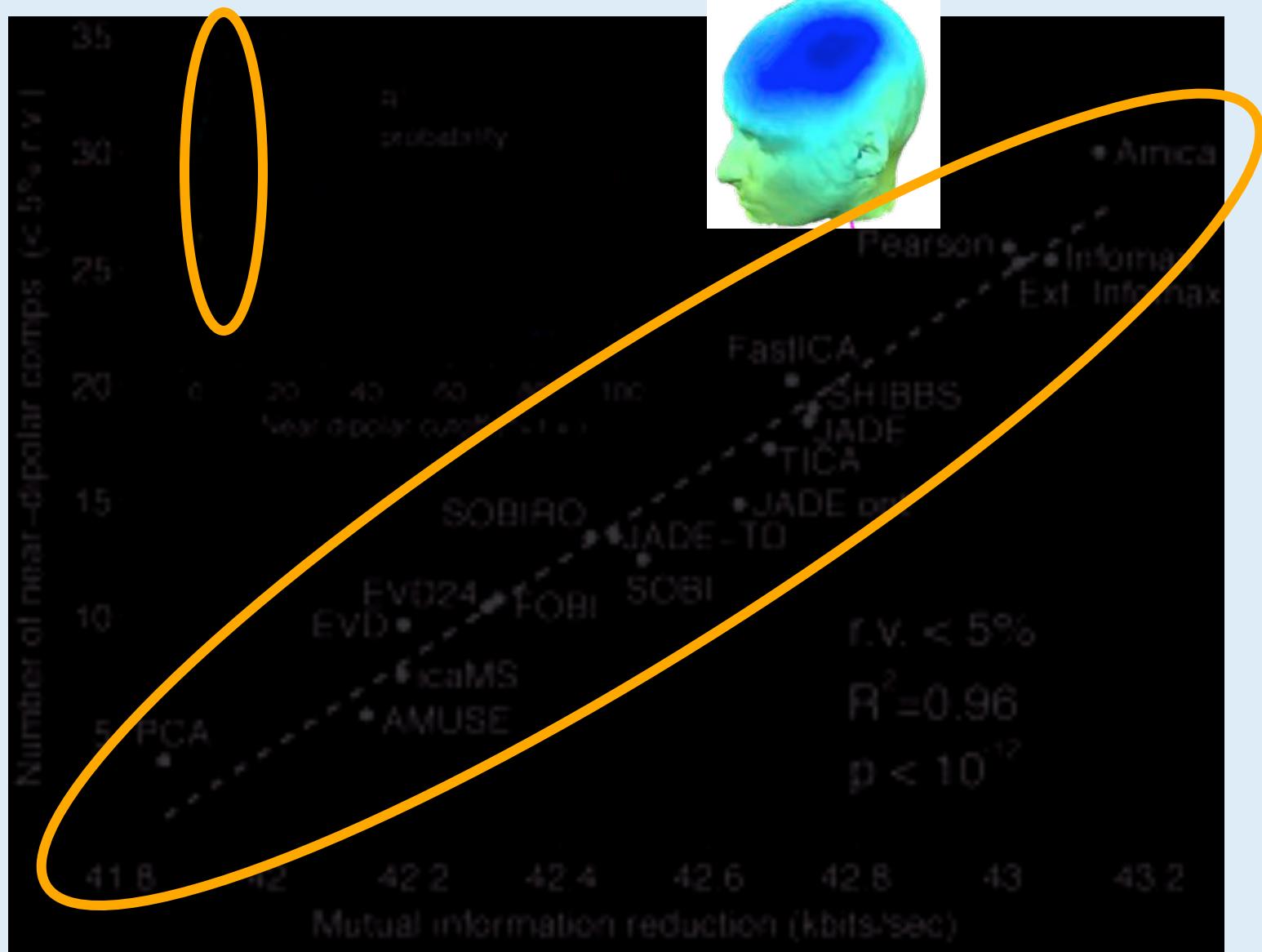


N. BigdelyS. Makeig, 2009

ICA is a linear data decomposition method

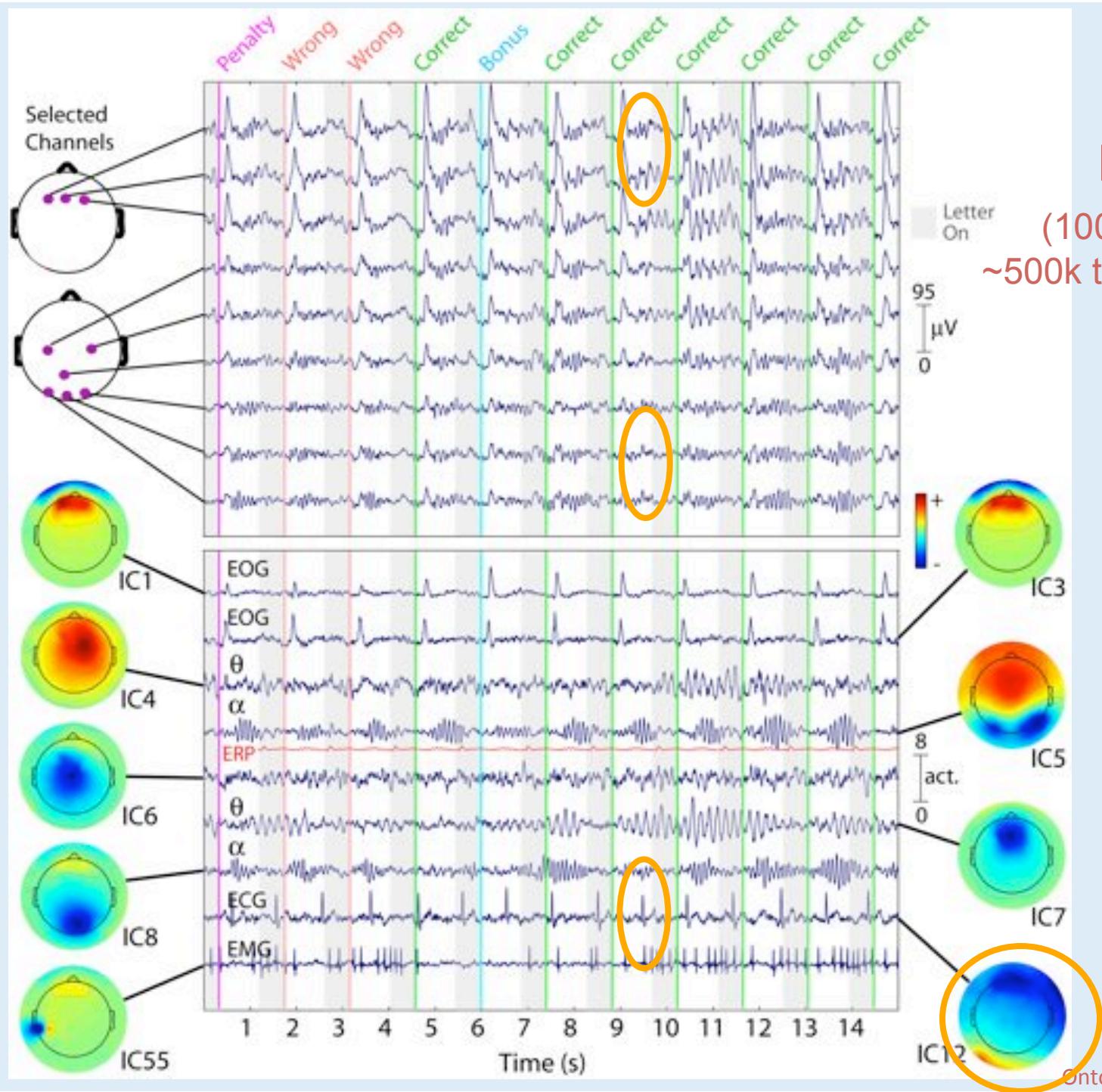


Independent Components of Human EEG are Dipolar



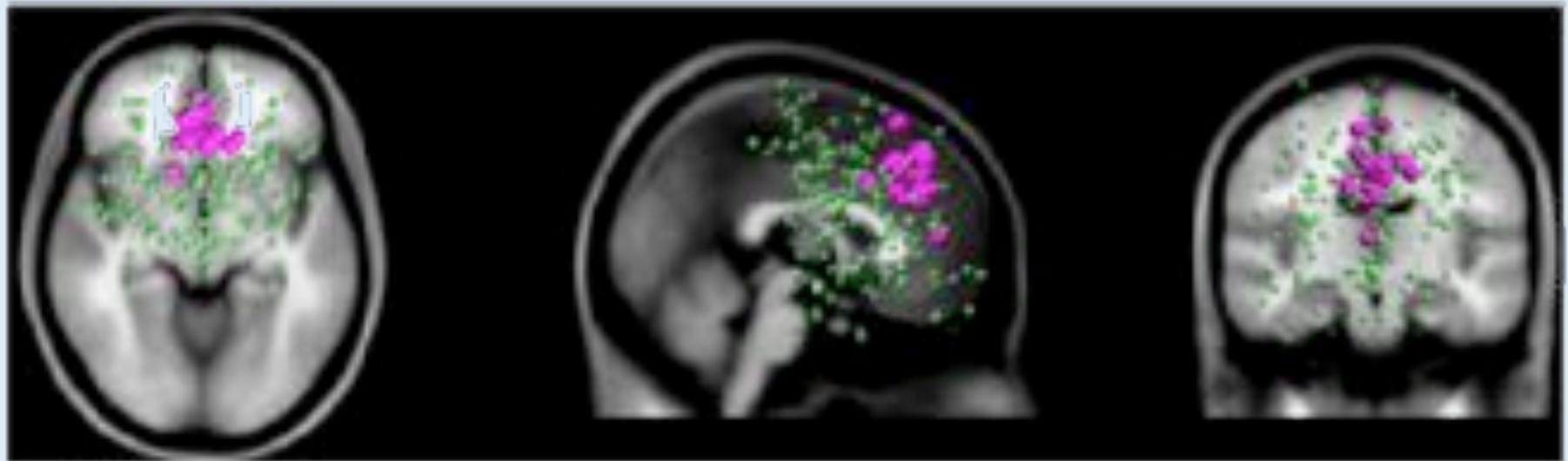
ICA in practice

(100 channels,
~500k time points)



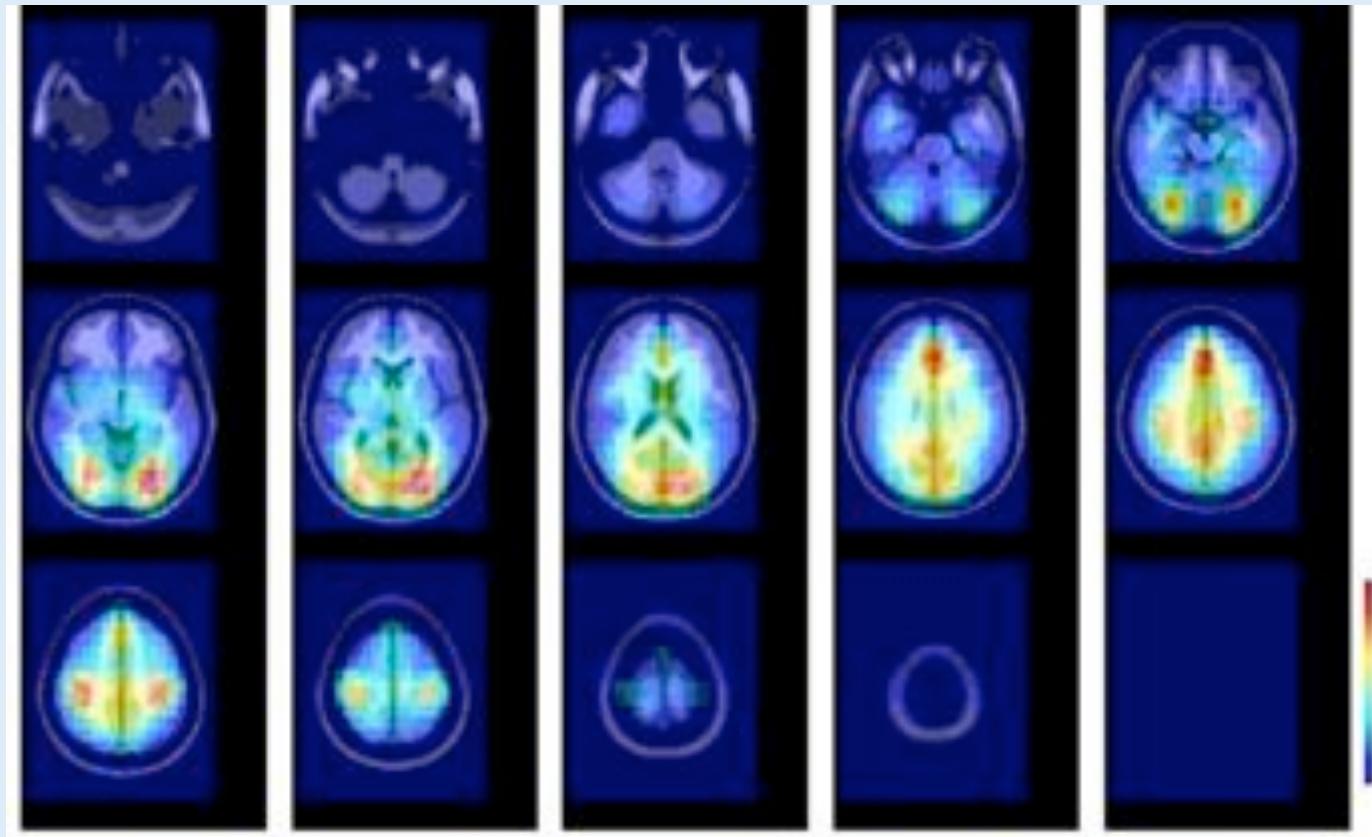
Onton & Makeig, 2006

24 Subjects –Frontal Midline Theta Sources



Equivalent dipole density

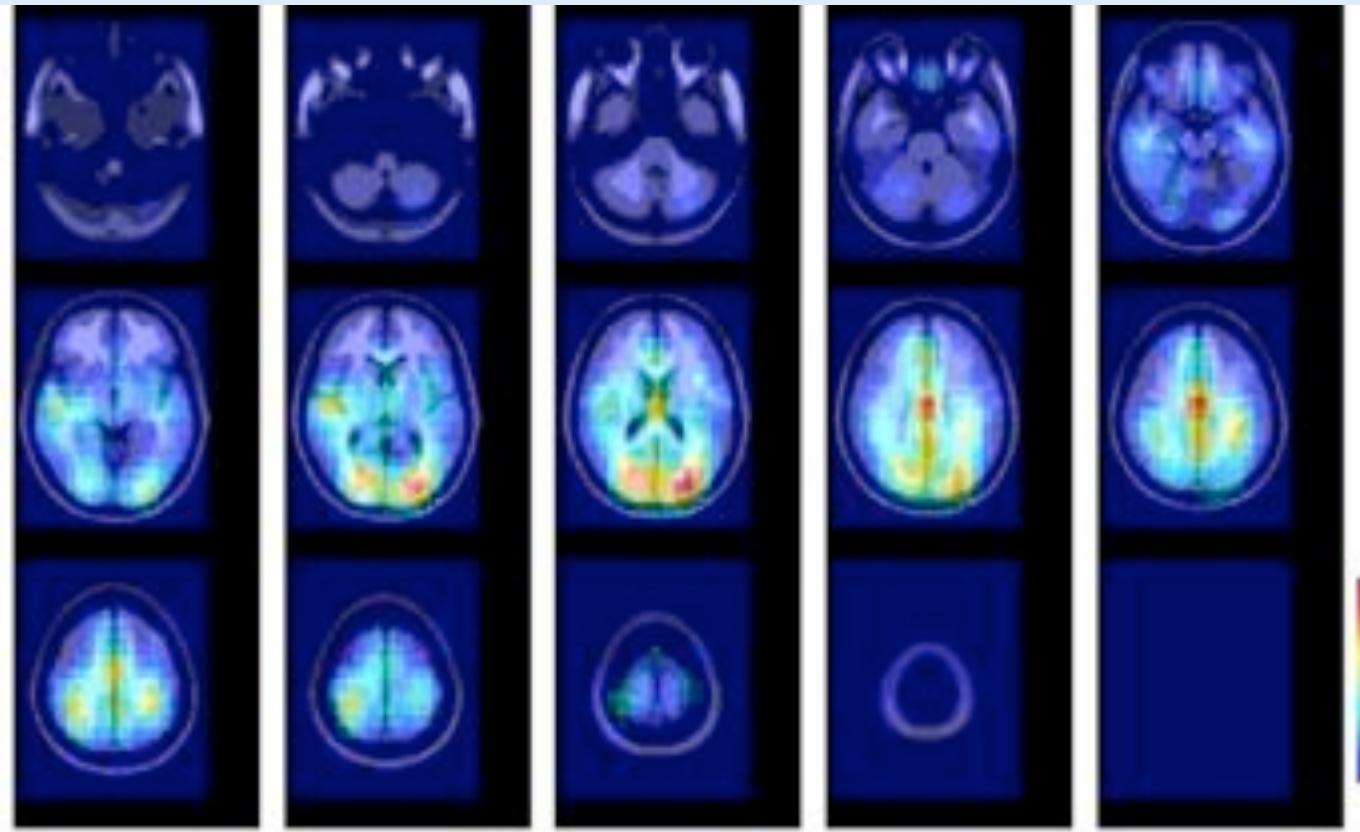
Visual Working Memory



Sternberg
letter
memory
task

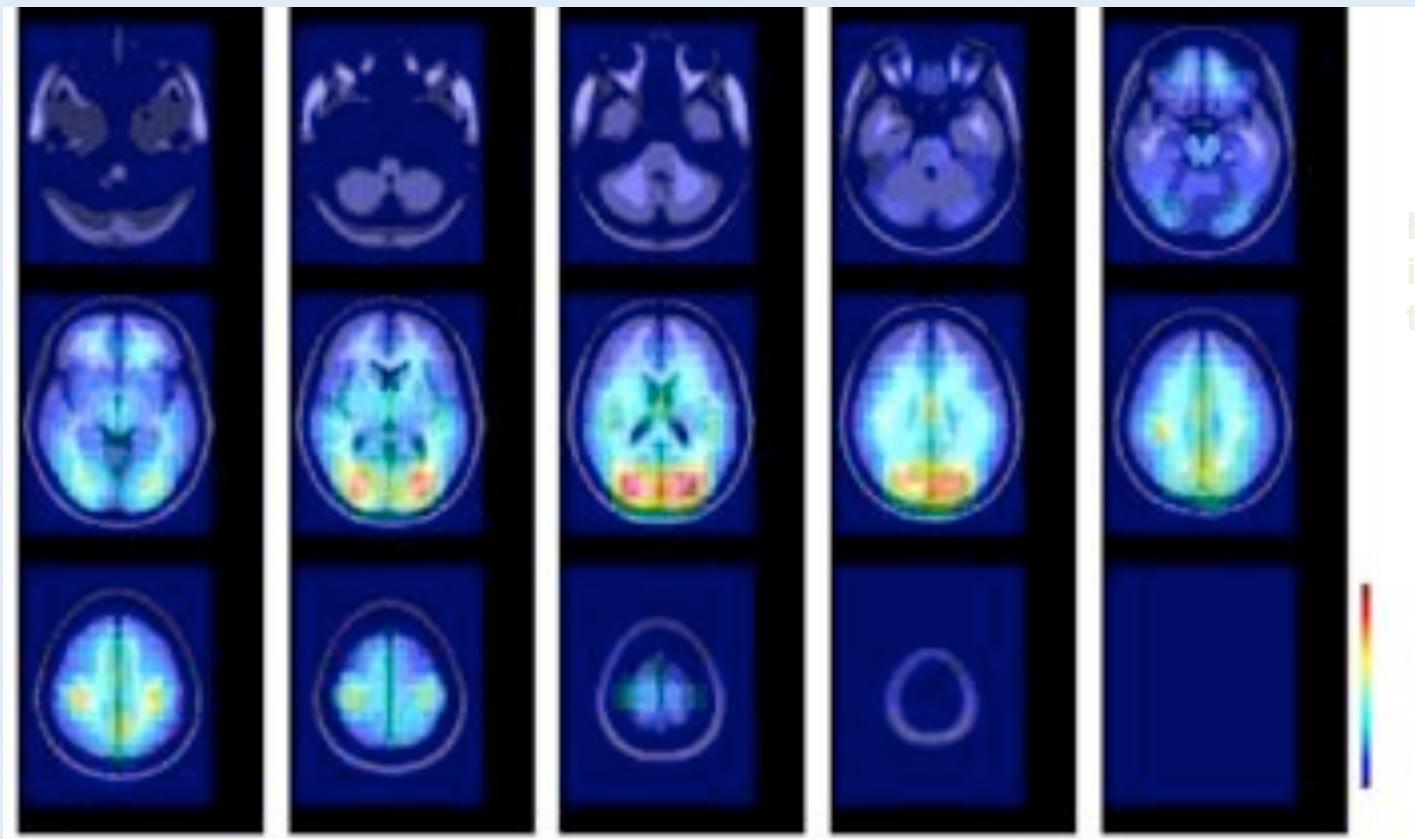
Equivalent dipole density

Auditory Novelty



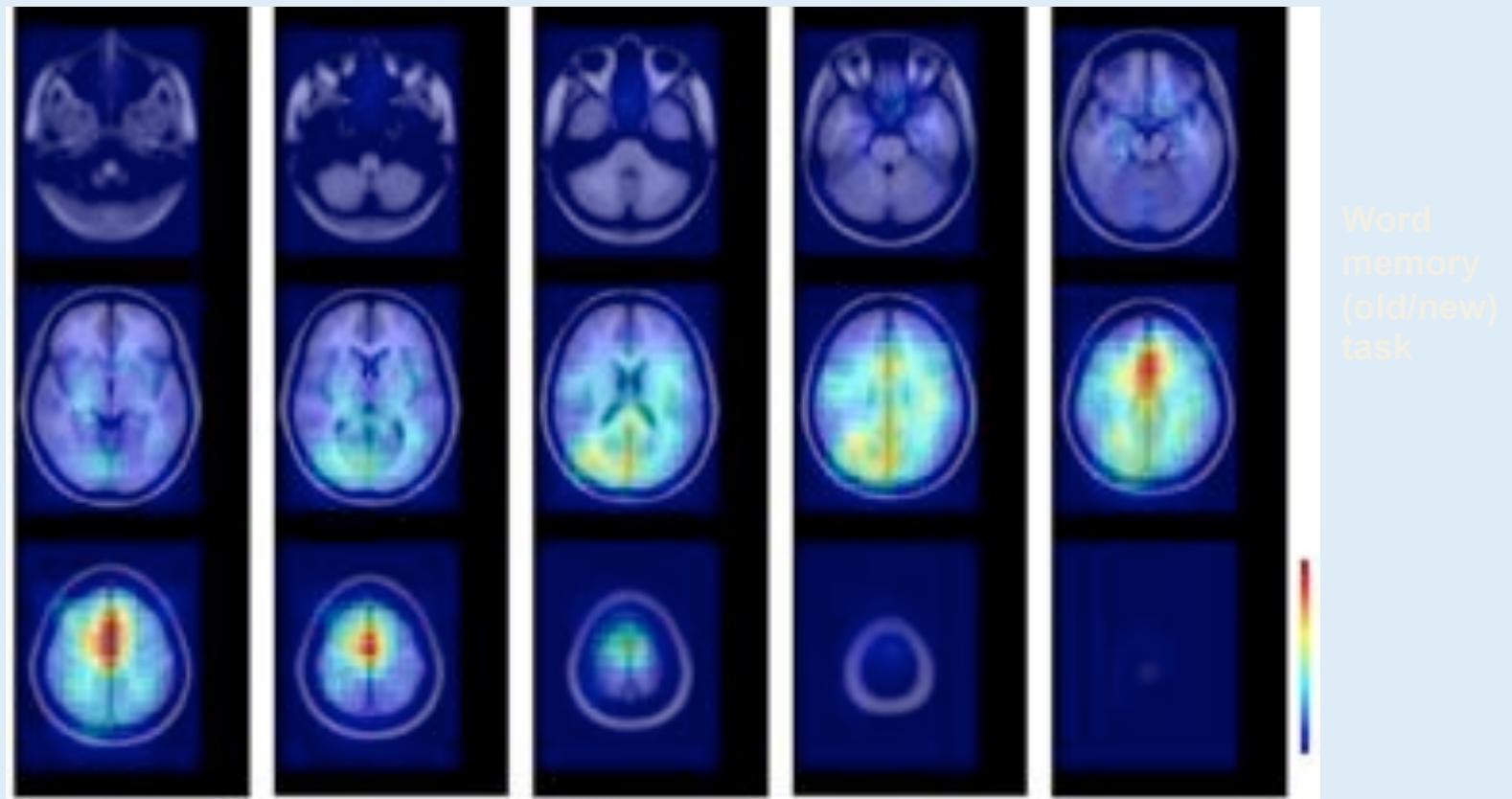
Equivalent dipole density

Emotion Imagination



Equivalent dipole density

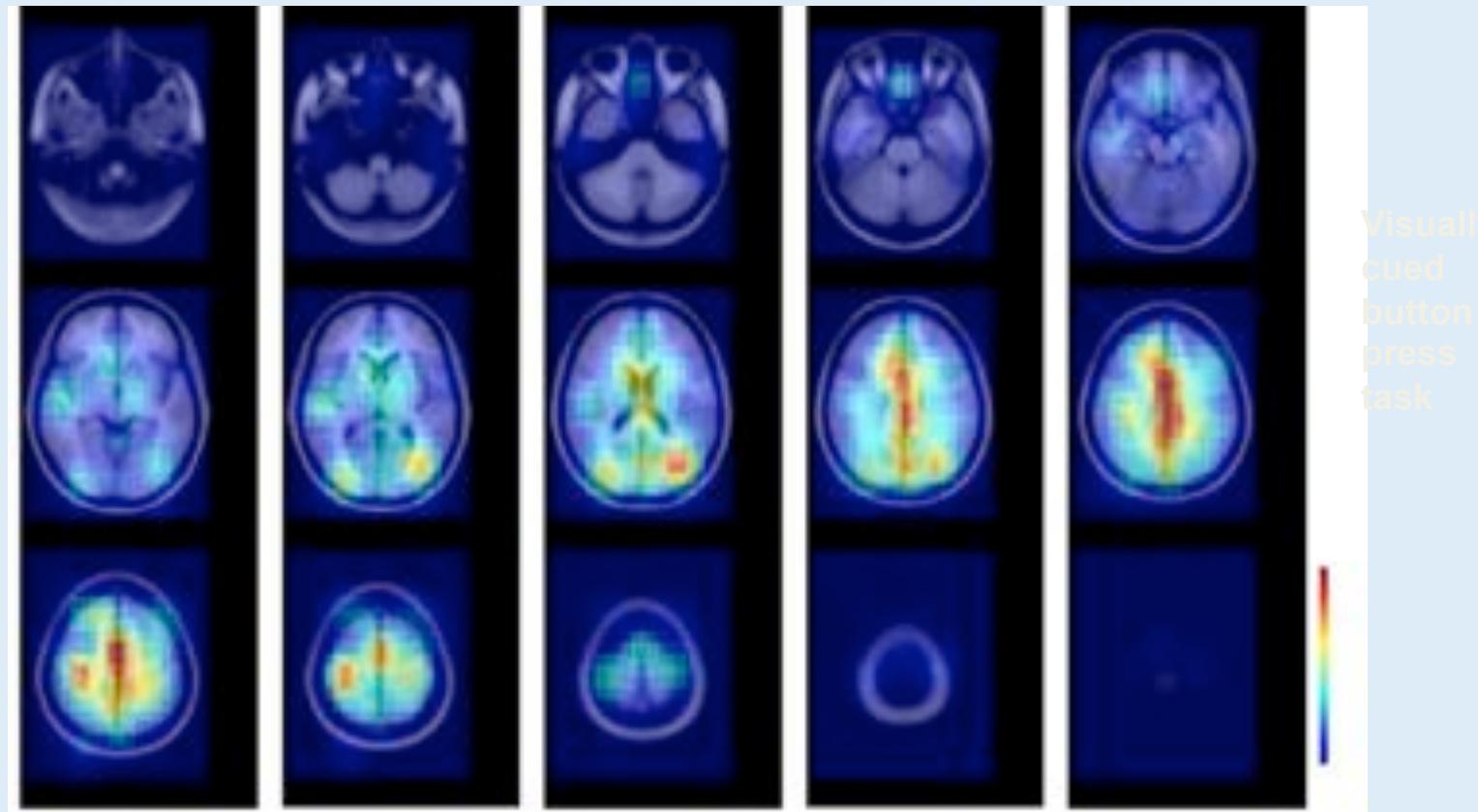
Task A – Old/New Word Memory



dipoledensity()

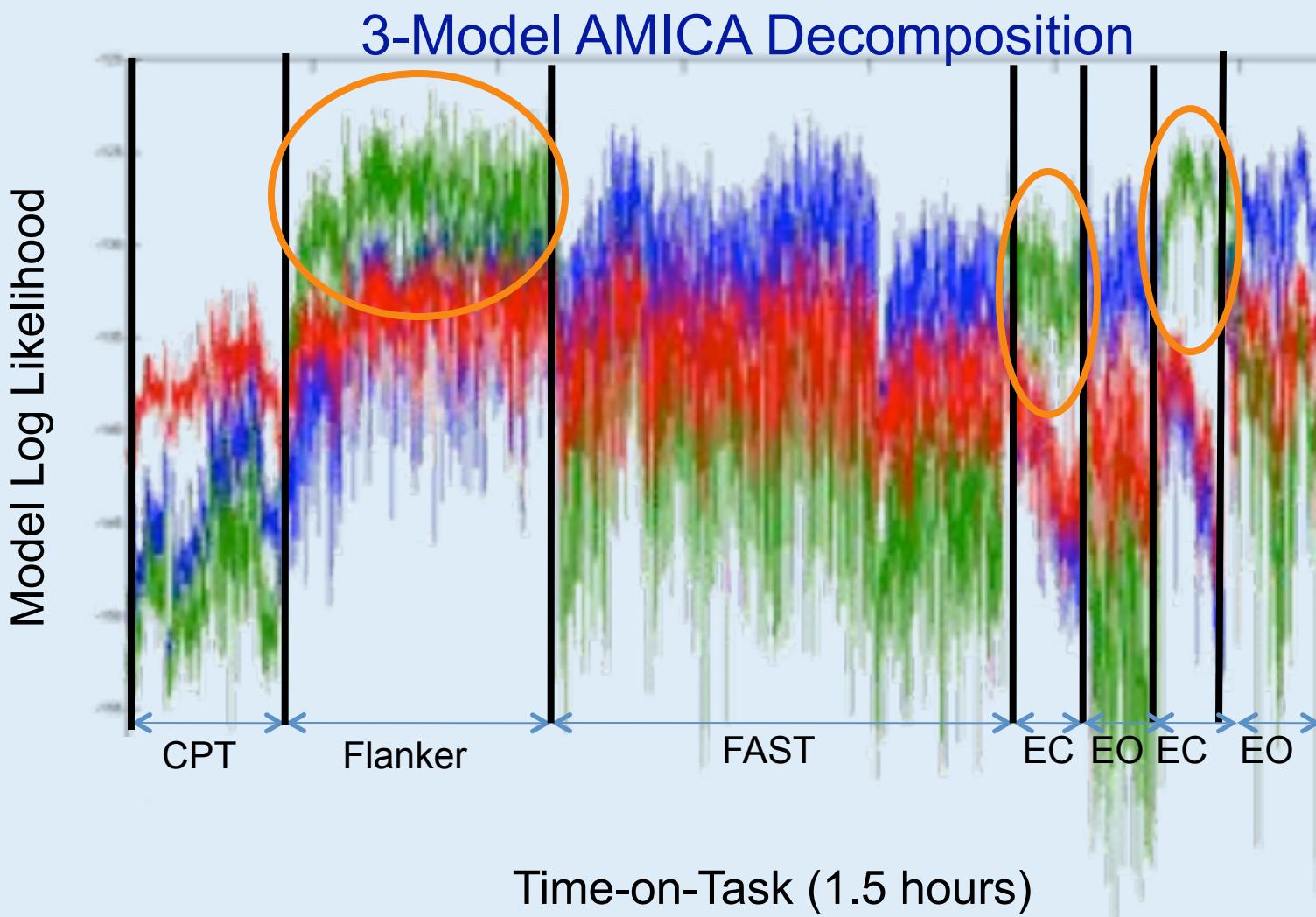
Equivalent dipole density

Task B – Cued finger movements



dipoledensity()

Modeling Spatiotemporal Variability



Mining Event-Related Brain Dynamics

1. Consider, in so far as possible, the multi-dimensional dynamics of the brain as expressed in the whole recorded signal.
 2. Un-mix source (and artifact) contributions of individual source areas using independent component analysis (ICA).
 3. Visualize trial-by-trial relationships of source component activities to experimental variables (using 2-D 'ERD' maps).
 4. Model the event-related dynamics of the source components (using time/frequency analysis).
 5. Localize the separated source areas using biophysical inverse modeling.
 6. Compare similarities in source dynamics and locations across subjects using cluster analysis.
 7. Model transient source network dynamics and the contexts in which they appear.
- # Mining Event- Related Brain Dynamics

Mining Event-Related Brain Dynamics

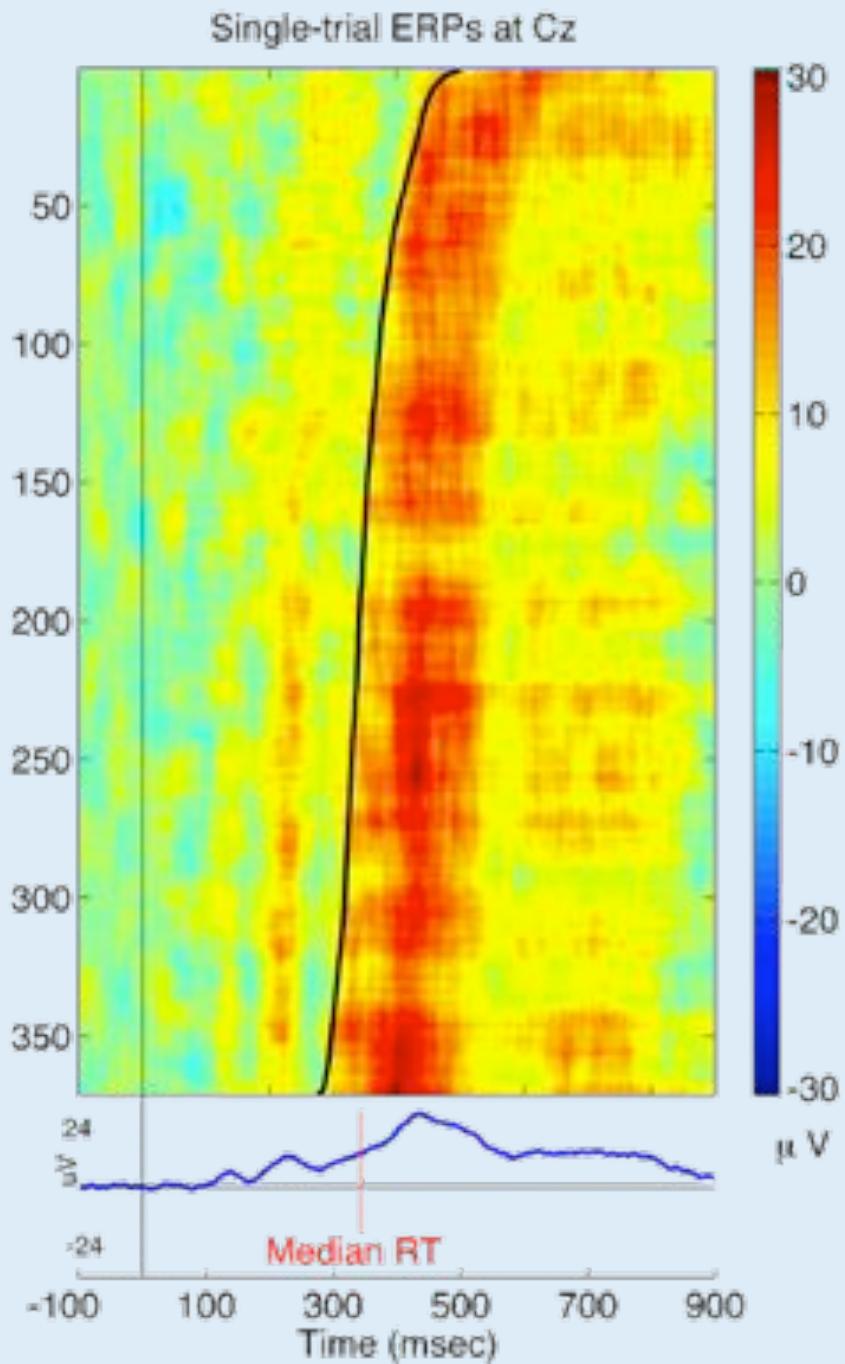
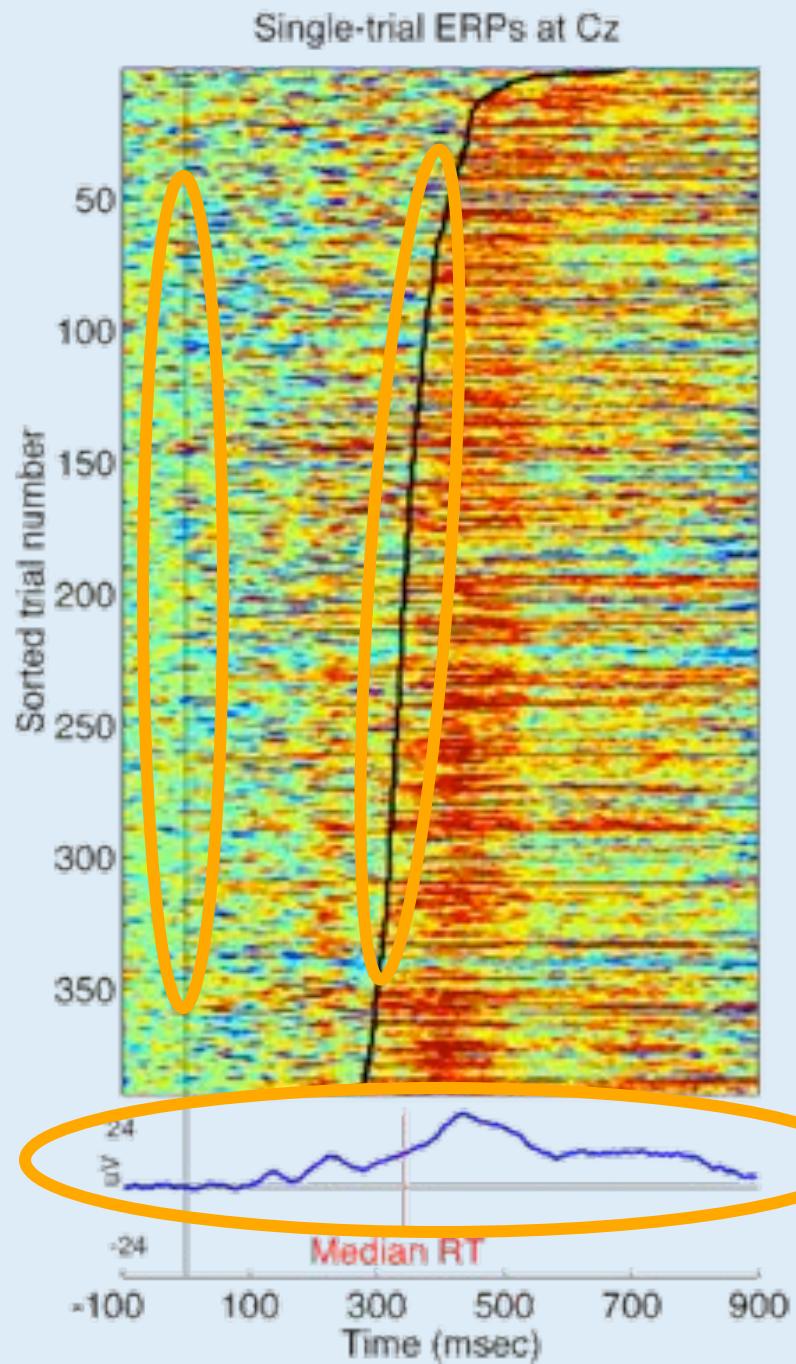
1. Consider, in so far as possible, the multi-dimensional dynamics of the brain as expressed in the **whole recorded signals**.
2. Un-mix source (and artifact) contributions of individual source areas using **independent component analysis (ICA)**.
3. Visualize trial-by-trial *relationships* of source component activities to experimental variables (using 2-D ‘**ERP-image**’ plots).
4. Model the event-related dynamics of the source components (using **time/frequency analysis**).
5. Localize the separated source areas using biophysical **inverse modeling**.
6. Compare similarities in source dynamics and locations across subjects using **cluster analysis**.
7. Model transient **source network dynamics** and the **contexts** in which they appear.

EEGLAB Concepts / Measures

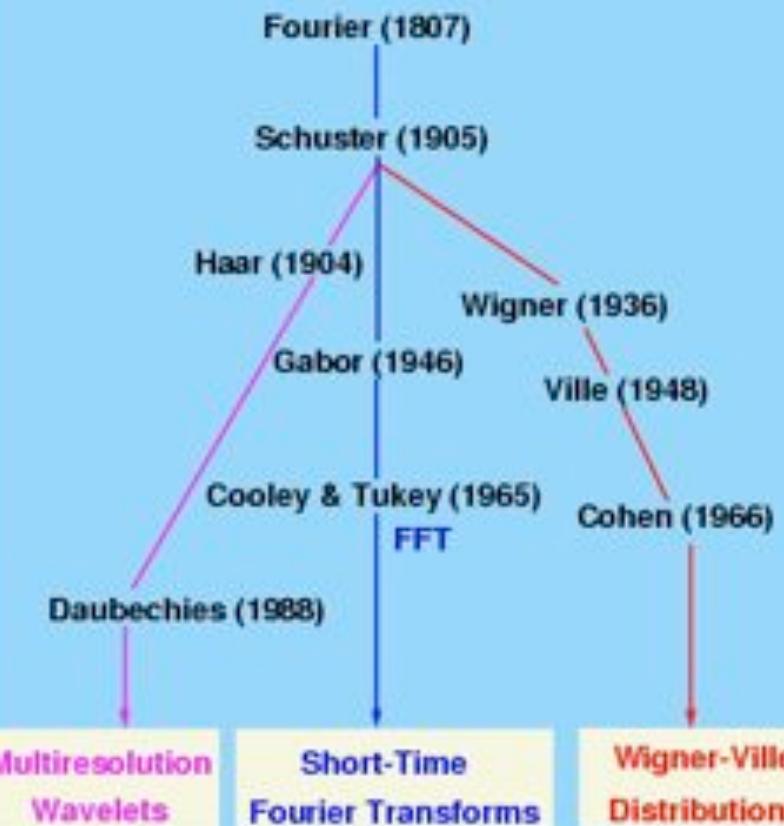
- ERSP – event-related spectral power
- ITC – inter-trial coherence (phase locking)
- ERC – event-related coherence

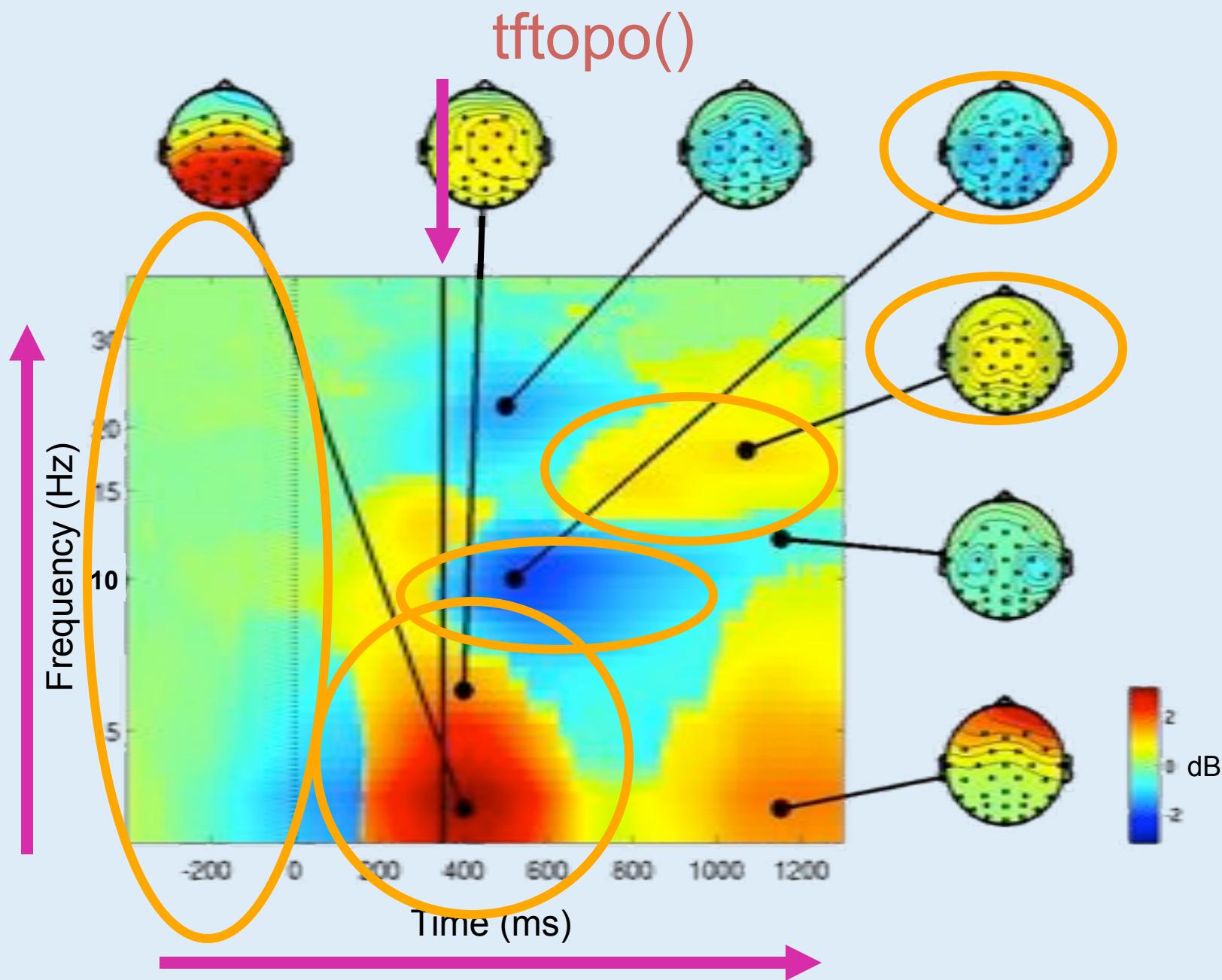
EEGLAB Measures / Visualizations

- `erpimage()` – sorted trial-by-trial dynamics
- `envtopo()` – ERPs and components
- `tftopo()` – event-related spectral power changes



Time-Frequency Analysis

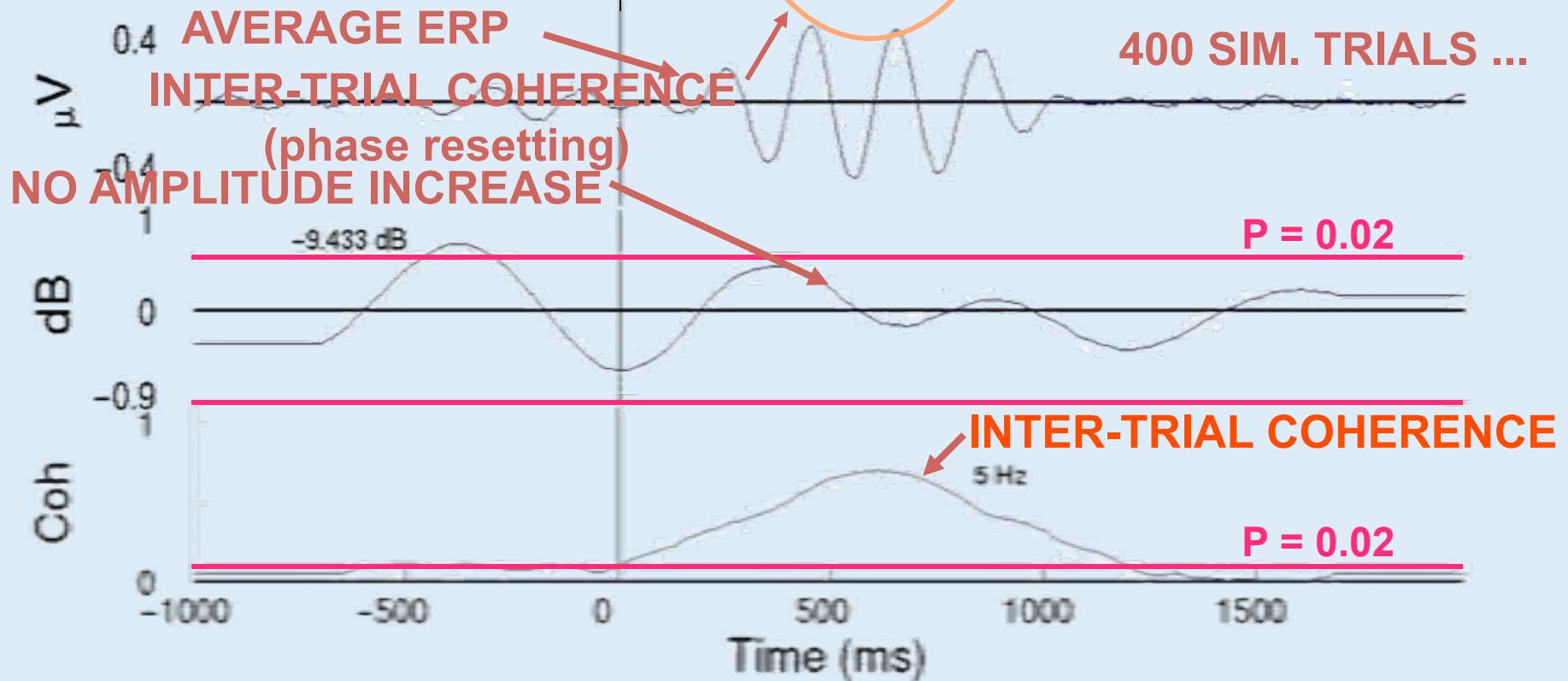
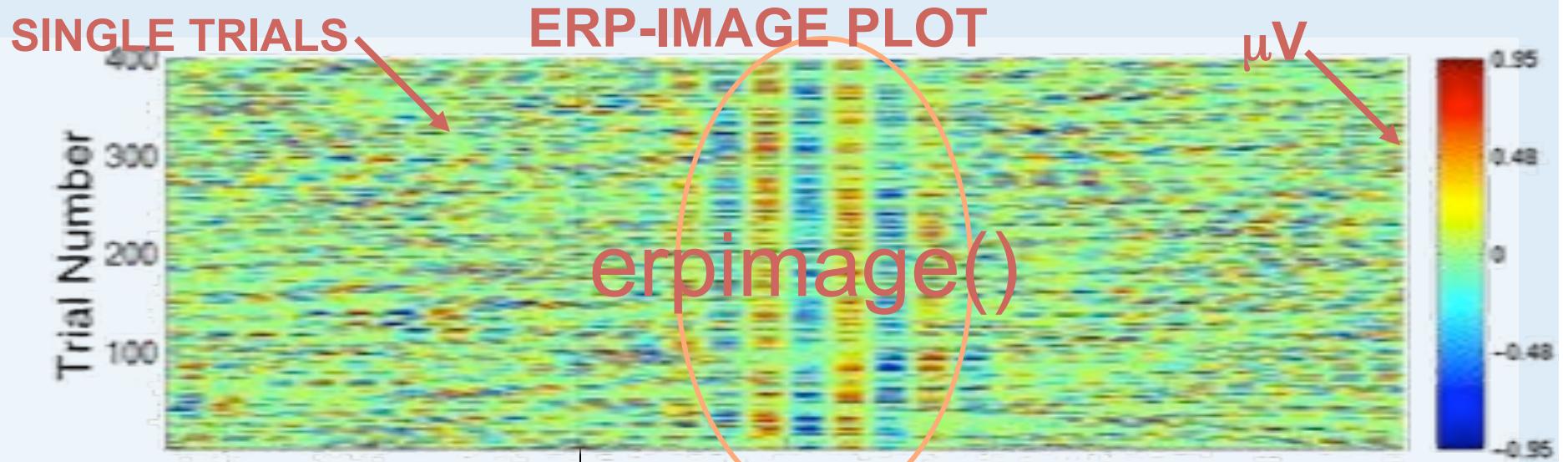




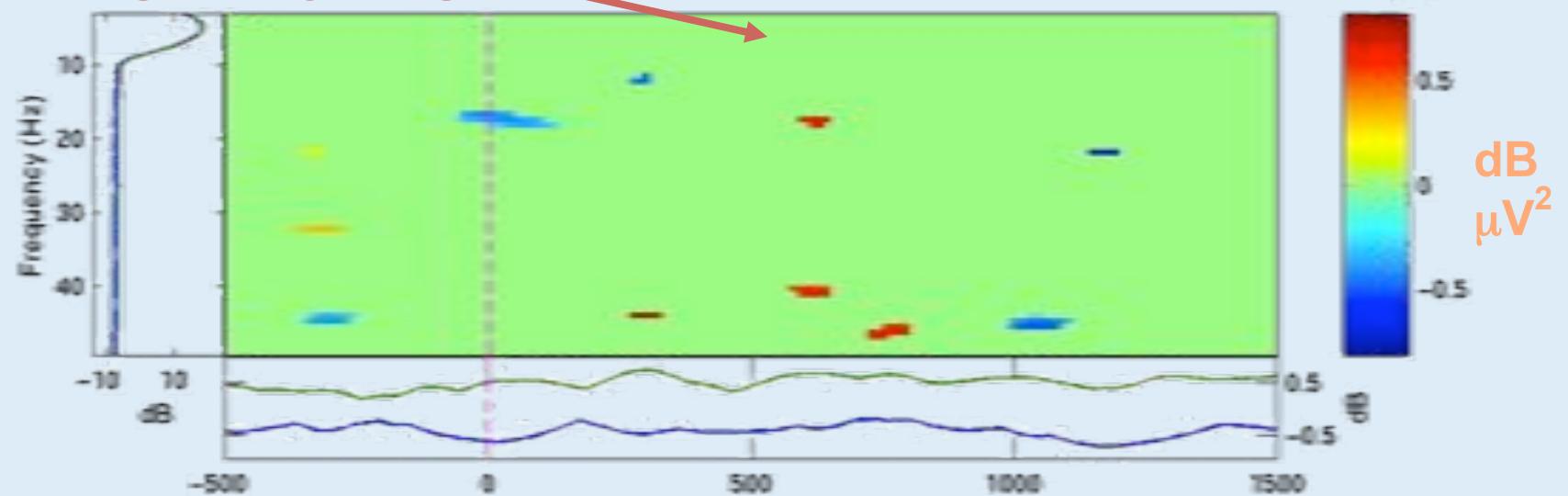
Inter-trial Coherence (ITC) ("phase-locking factor")

- Significant consistency of local phase of a physiological waveform across successive trials.





NO AMPLITUDE INCREASE

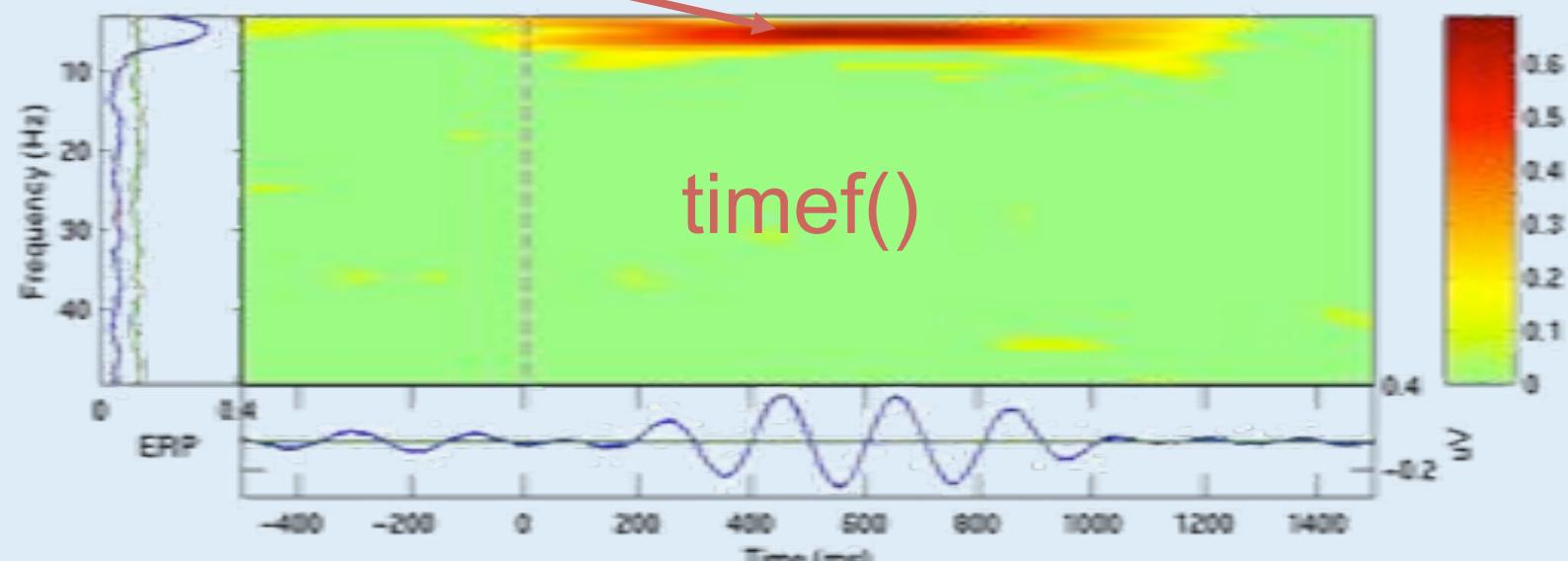


ITC / PHASE LOCKING

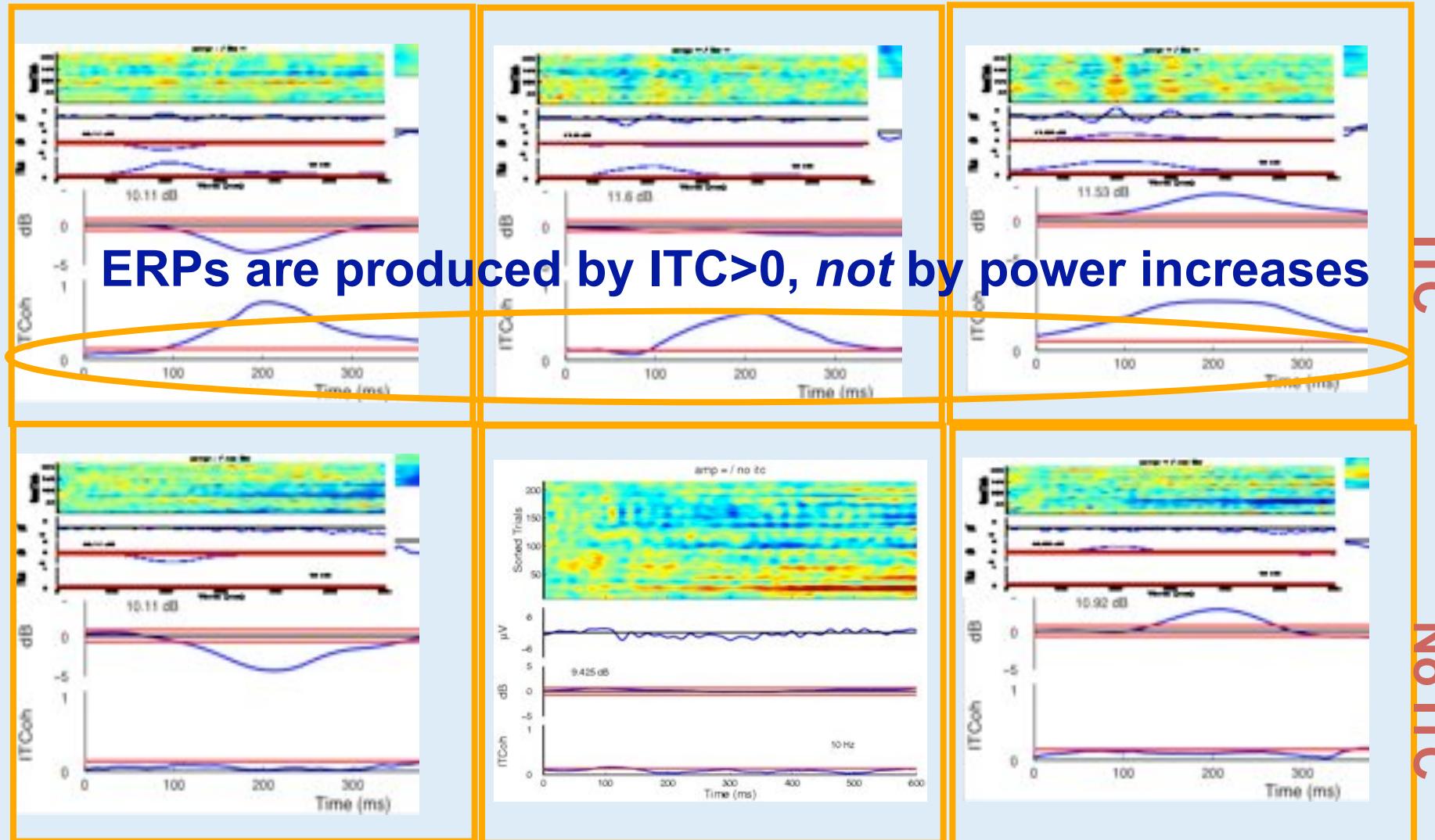
FREQUENCY ↓

TIME →

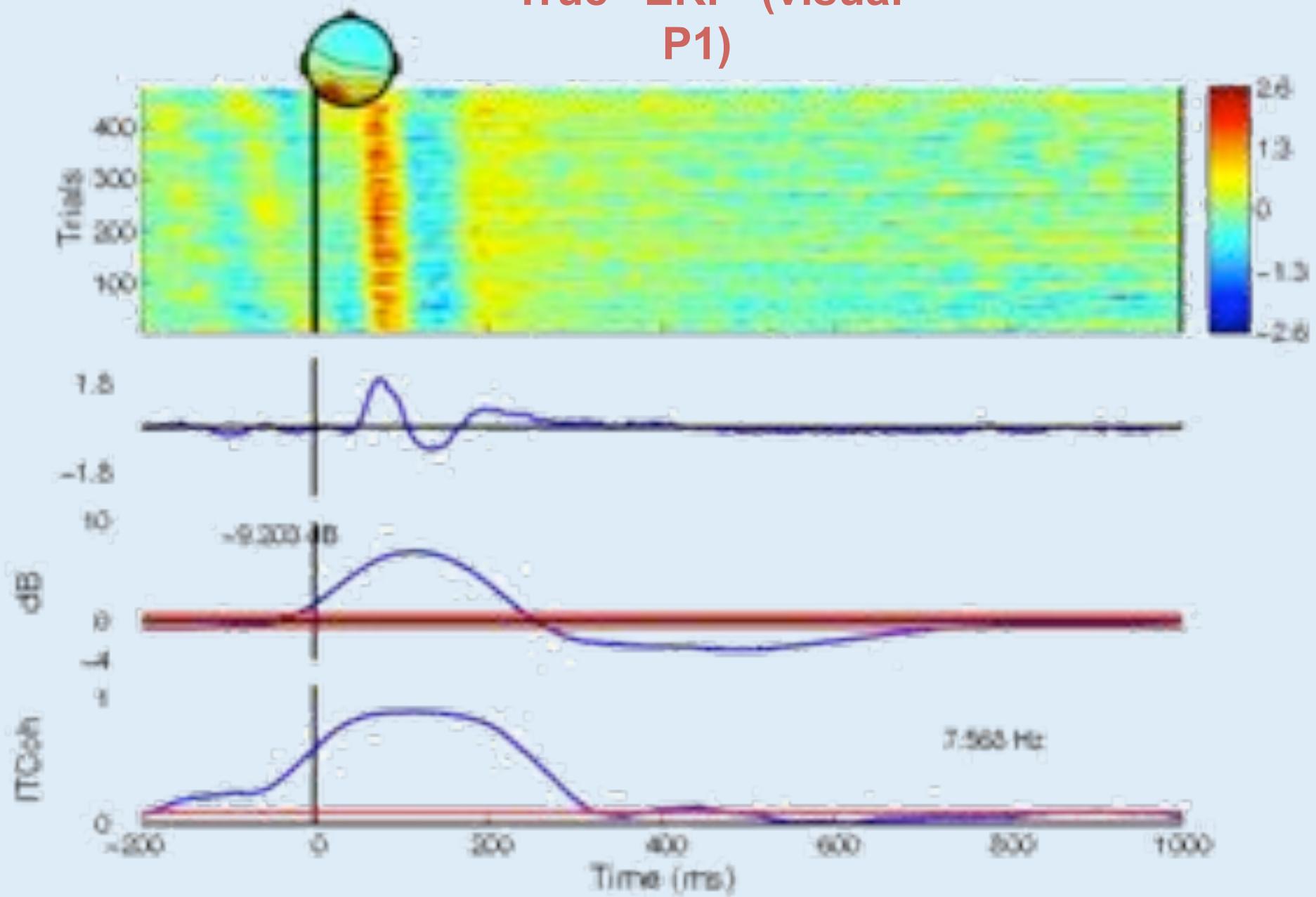
ITC



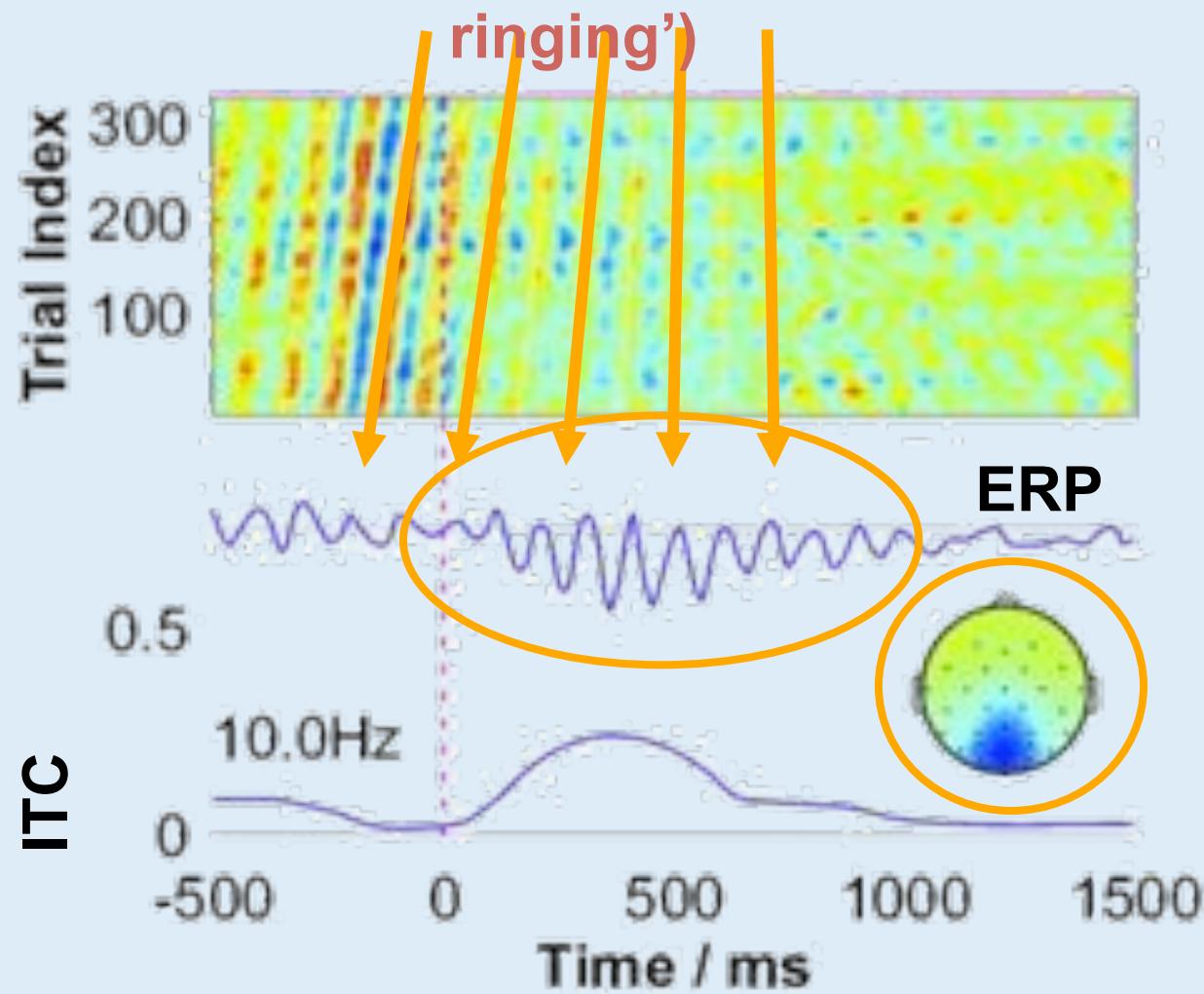
Space of time / frequency changes ...



“True” ERP (visual P1)

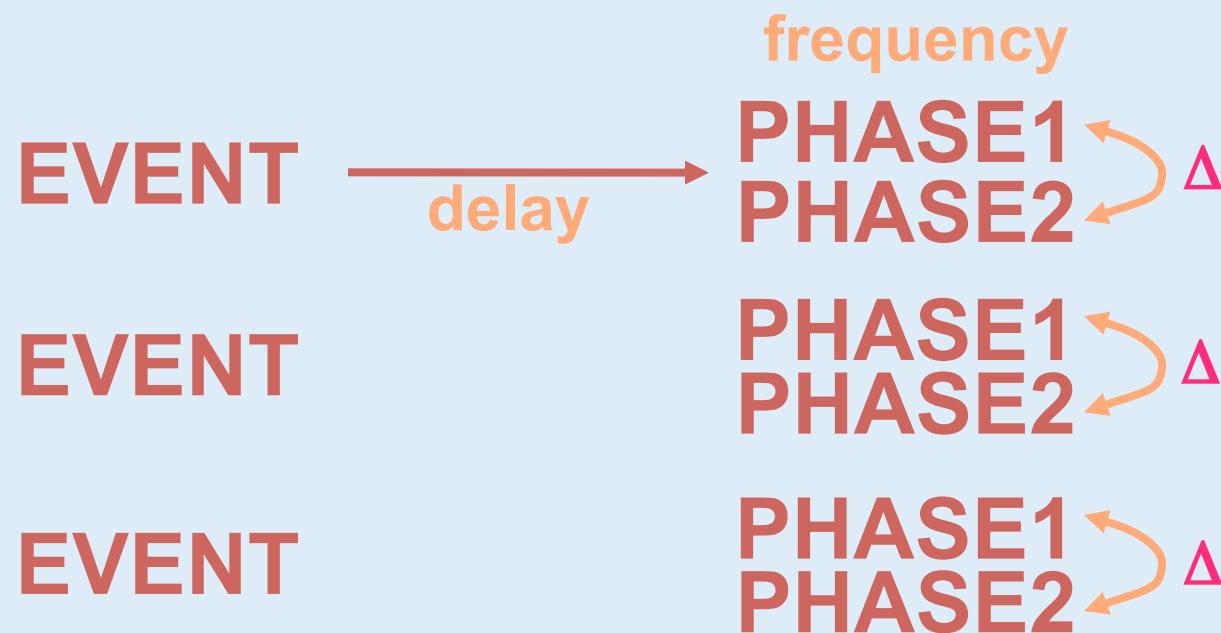


“True” PPR (visual ‘alpha’ ringing)

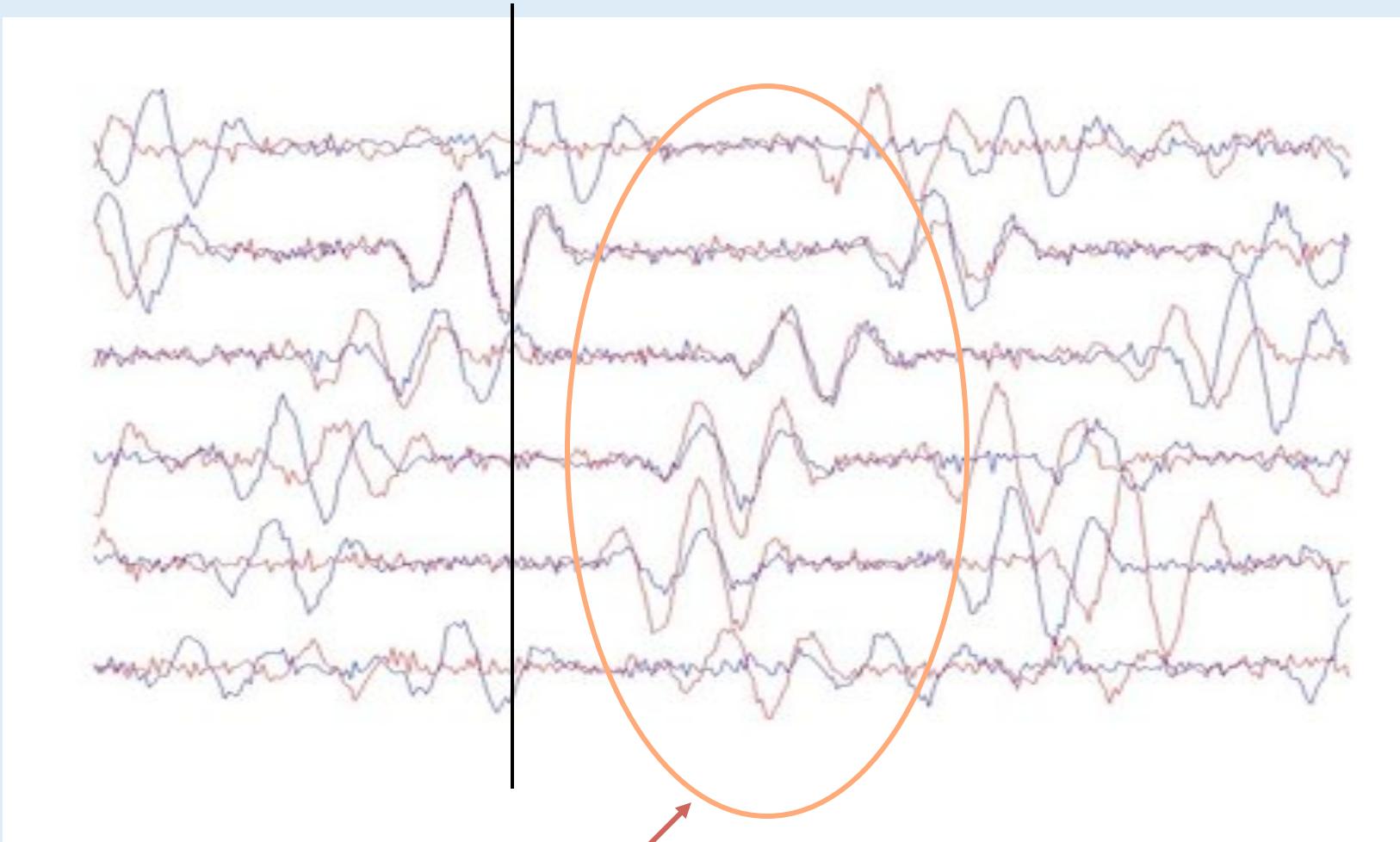


Event-Related Coherence (ERC)

- Significant consistency of local phase difference between two concurrent physiological waveforms.

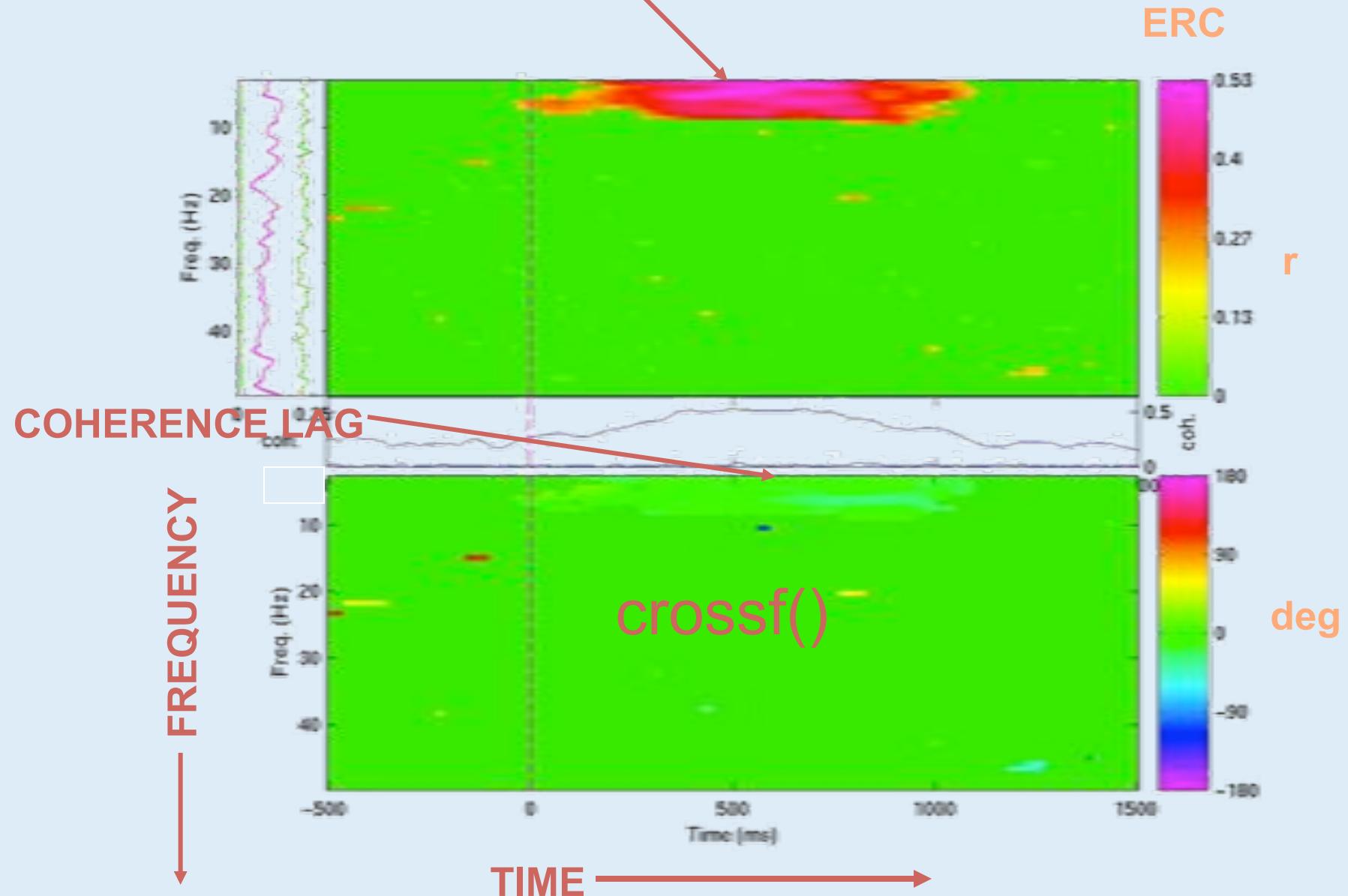


TWO SIMULATED THETA PROCESSES



Event-related Coherence

EVENT-RELATED COHERENCE





Fusiform

10-Hz Coh.

Alpha and Gamma Frequency Range

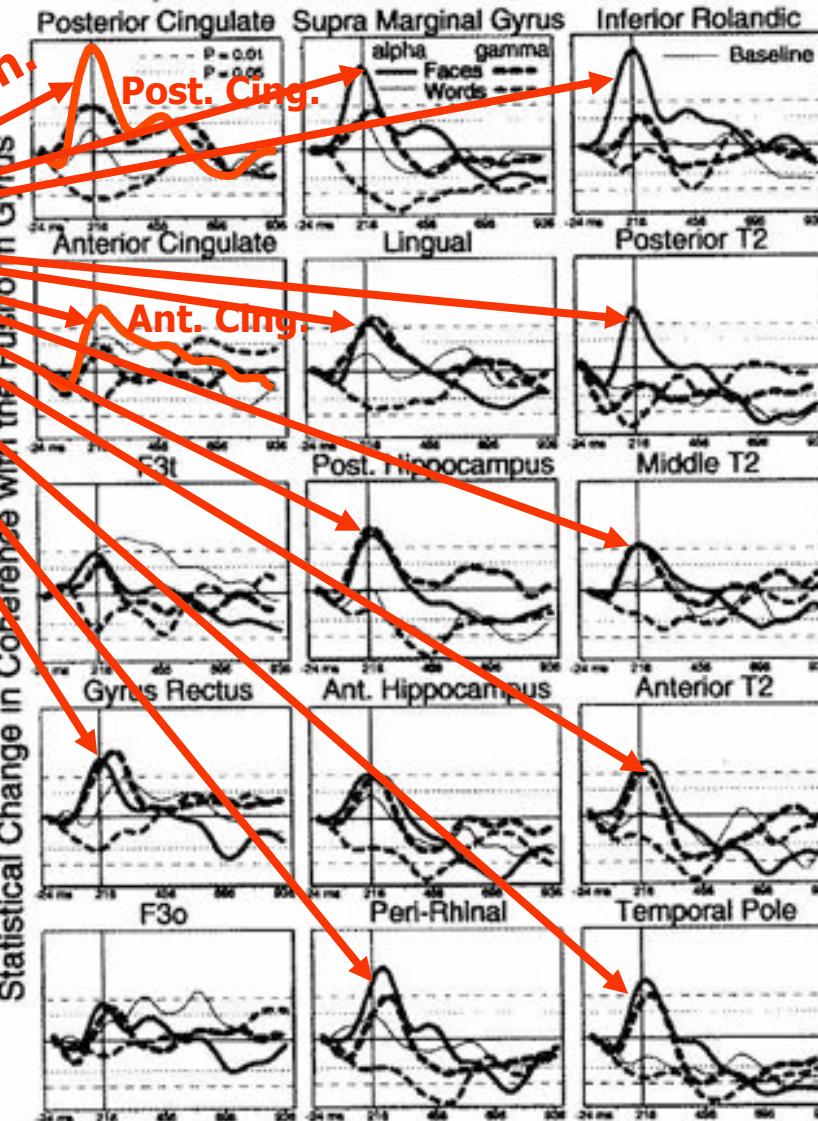
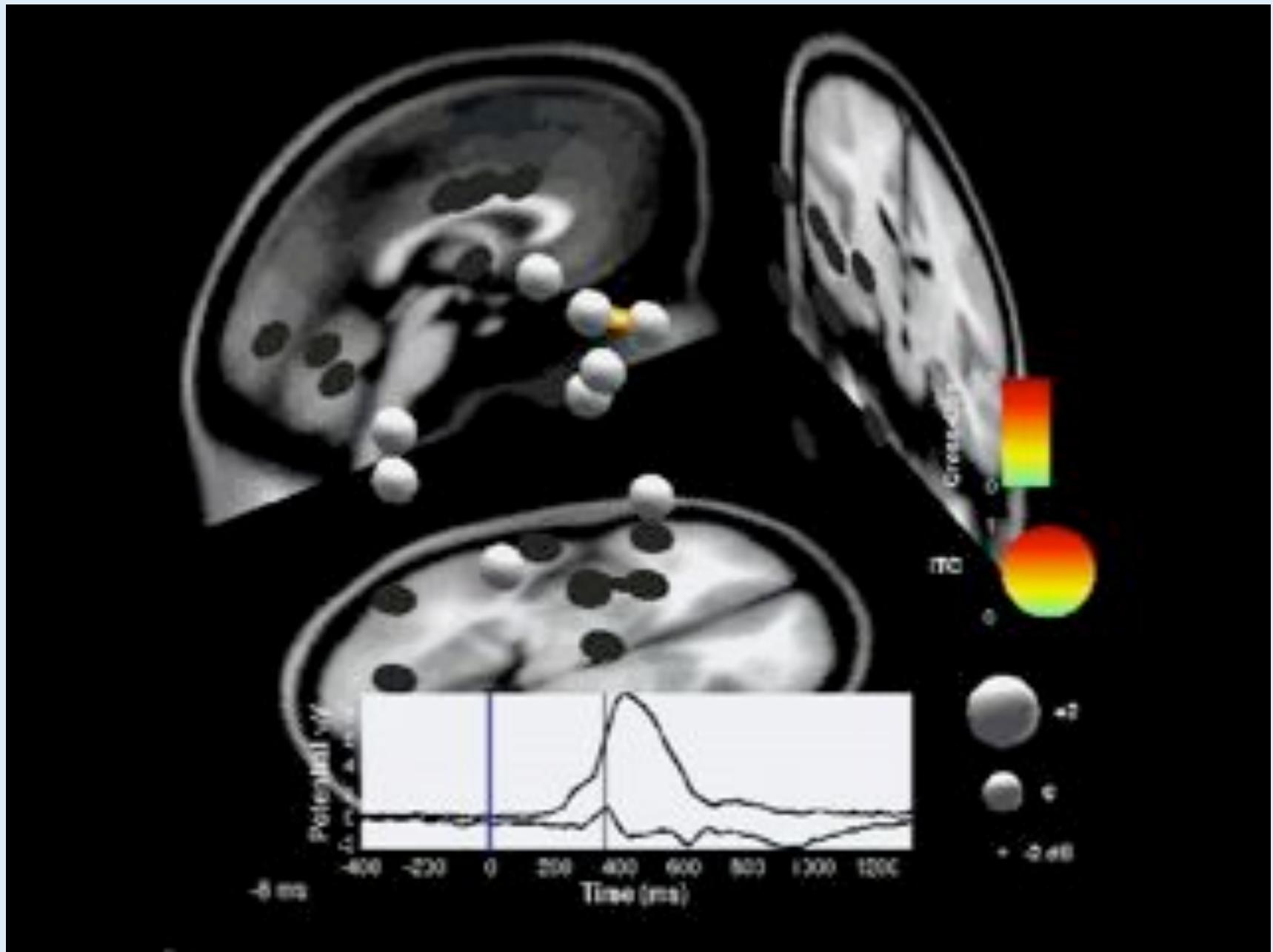
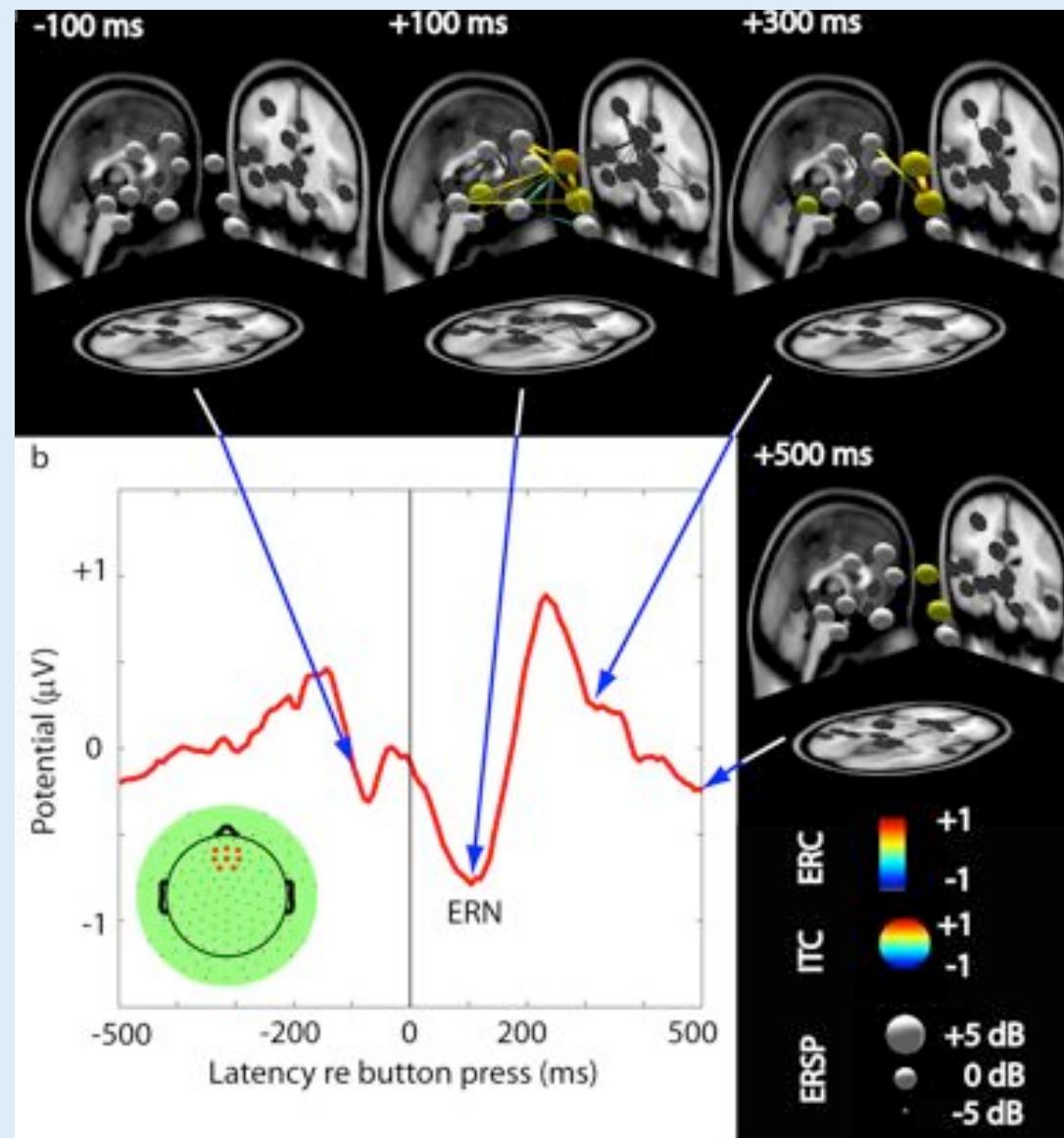


Figure 3.
Across-subject averages of alpha and gamma-band coherence between the fusiform gyrus and 15 other areas. A sharp transient face-selective increase in coherence centered at 200 ms is seen in all sites for alpha activity and a majority of sites in the gamma band. Abbreviations as in Figure 1.



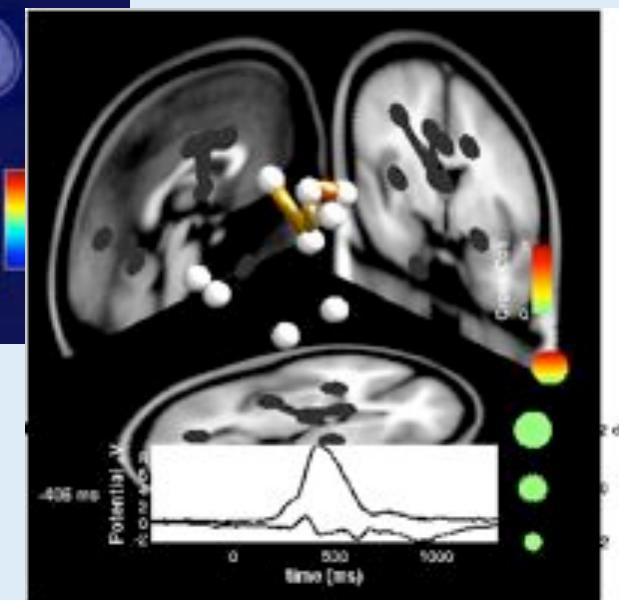
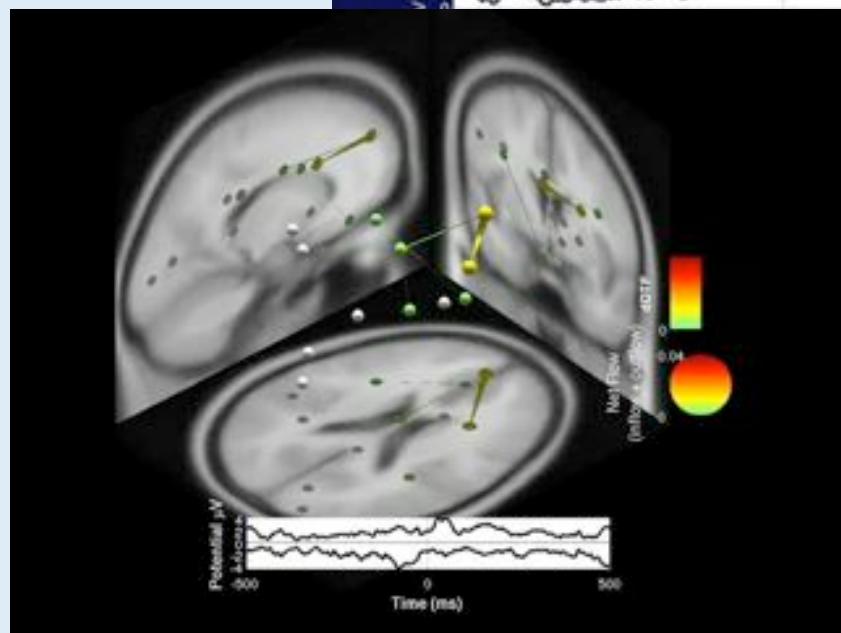
fEEG: Functional EEG Source Imaging





Transient EEG Network Connectivity

SIFT: A toolbox for modeling
EEG source information flow



Uses for EEG?

What can EEG measure?

1 Alertness

2 Attention

3 Arousal

4 Anticipation

5 Affect

6 Awareness

7 Agency

8 Aha!

What can EEG measure?

1 Alertness

2 Attention

3 Arousal

4 Anticipation

5 Affect

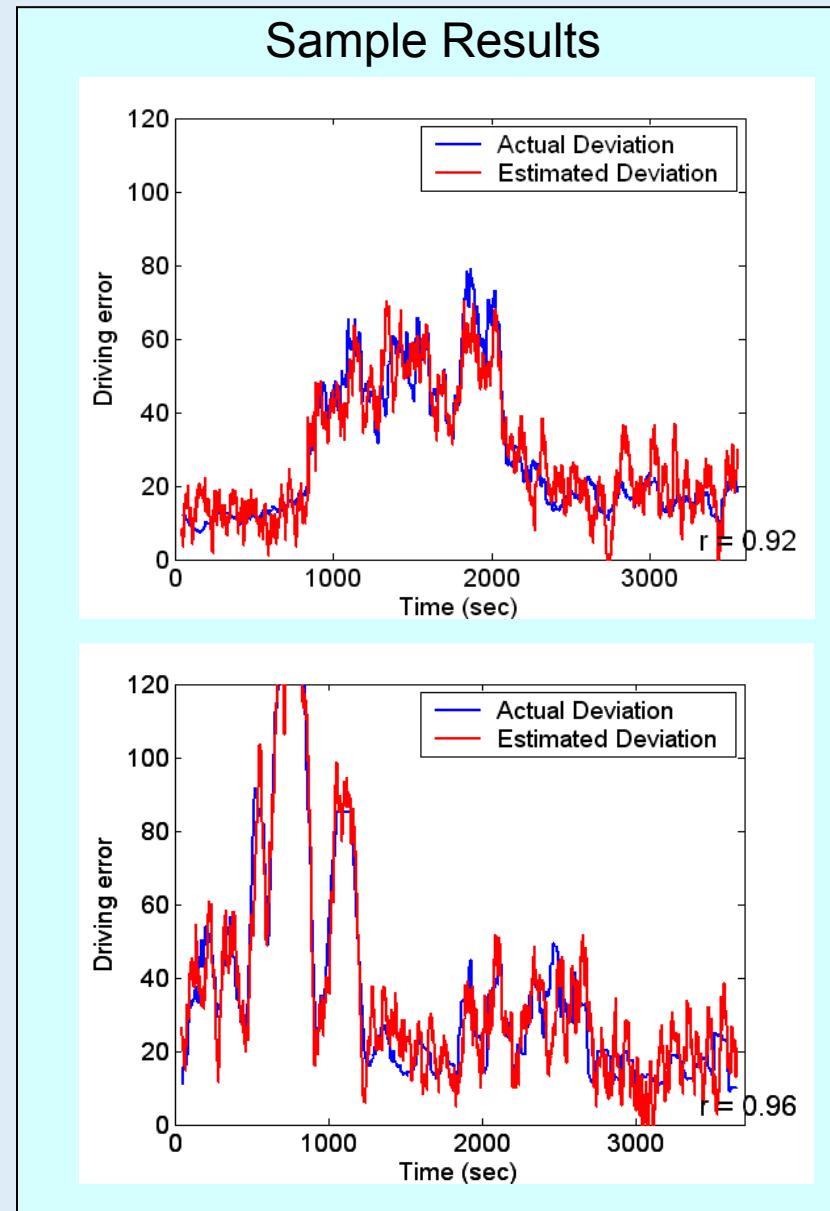
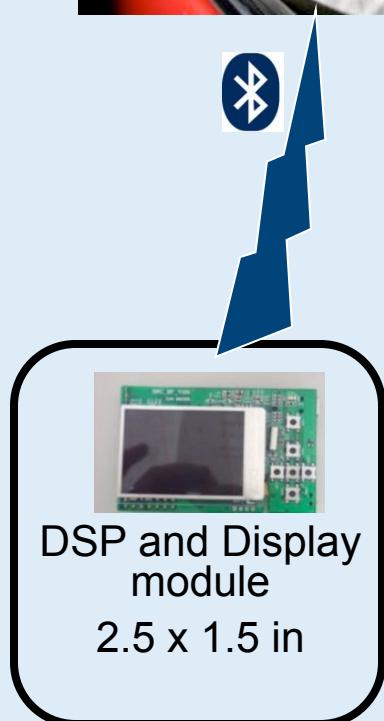
6 Awareness

7 Agency

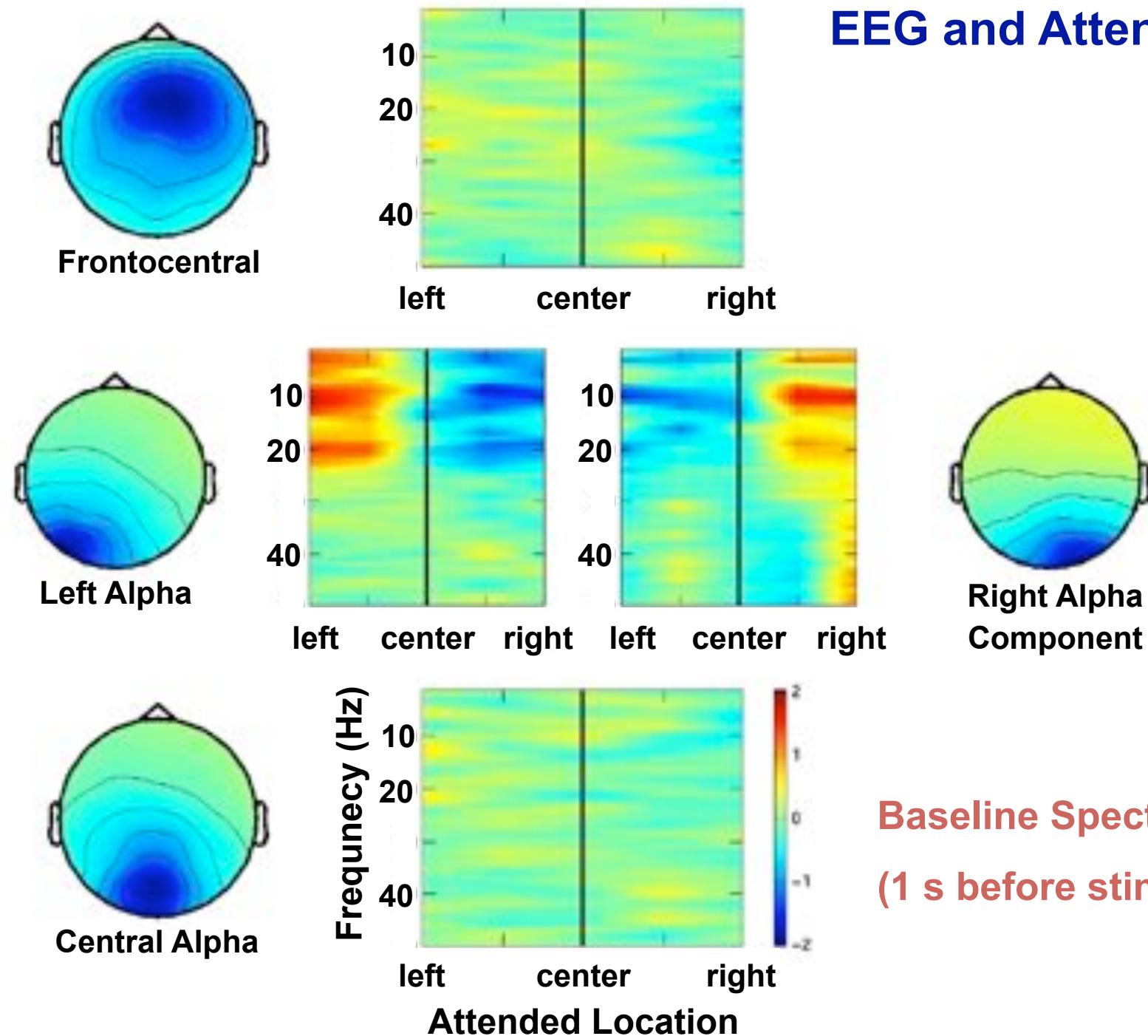
8 Aha!

EEG-based Cognitive-State Monitoring

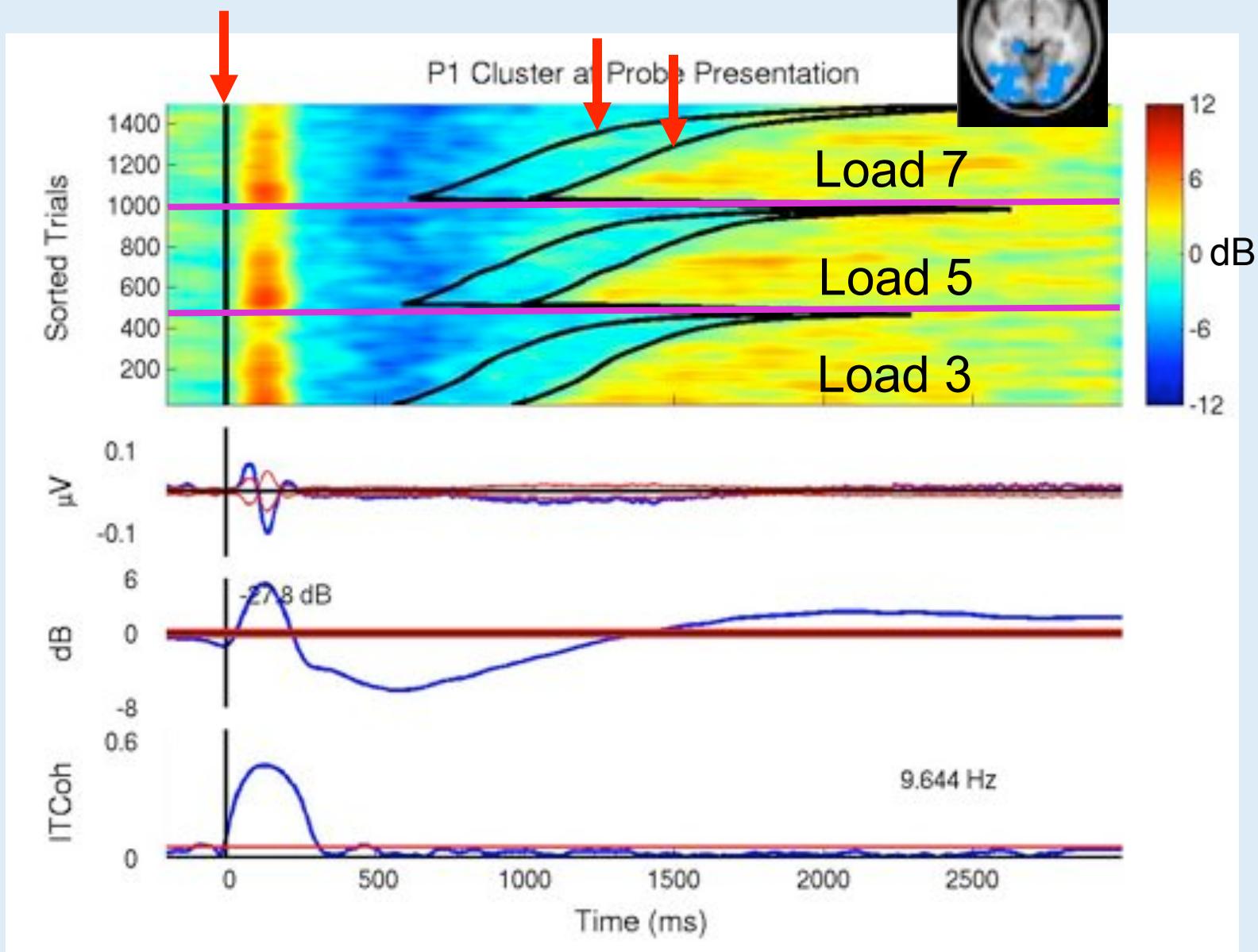
Estimating Cognitive states of the drivers



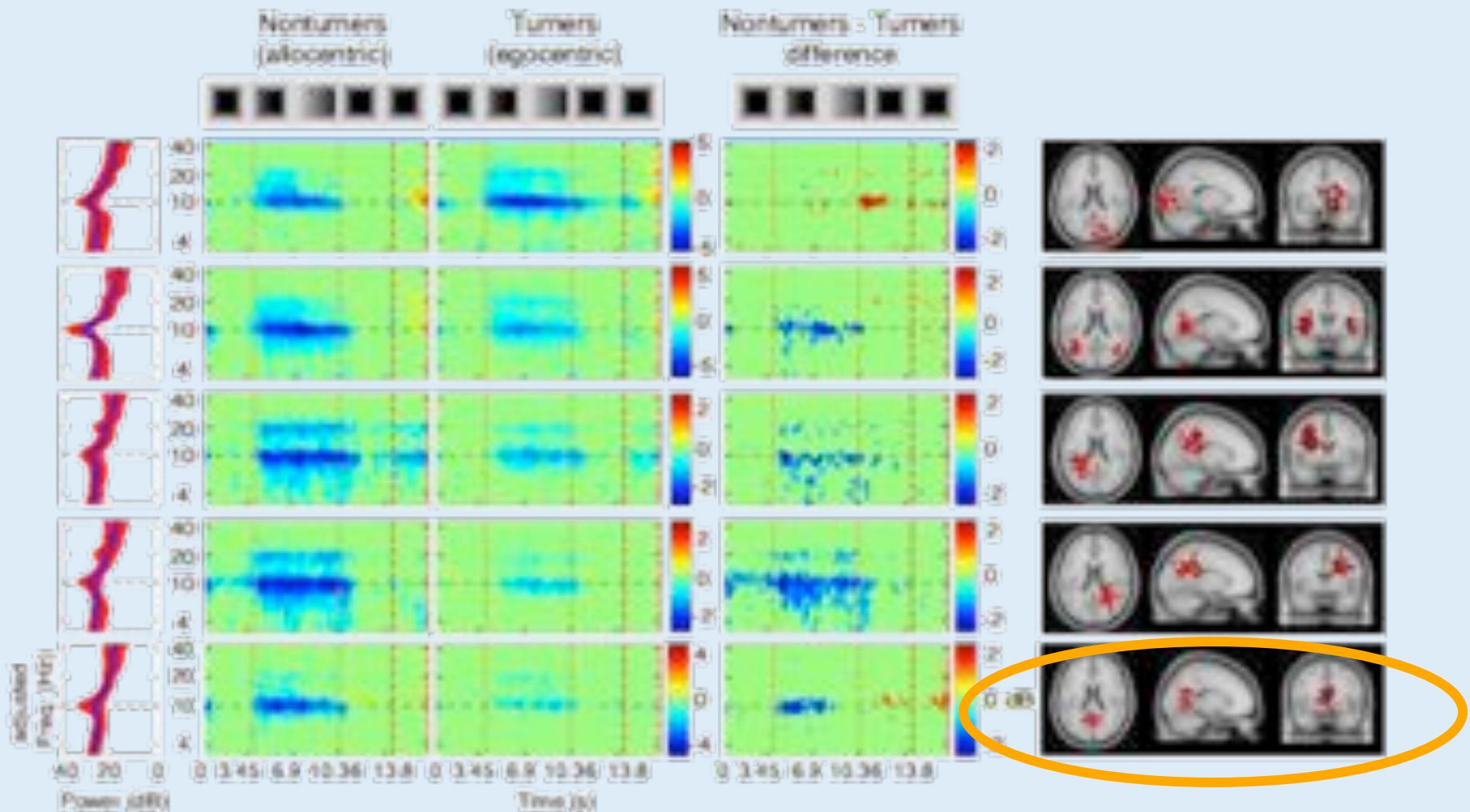
EEG and Attention



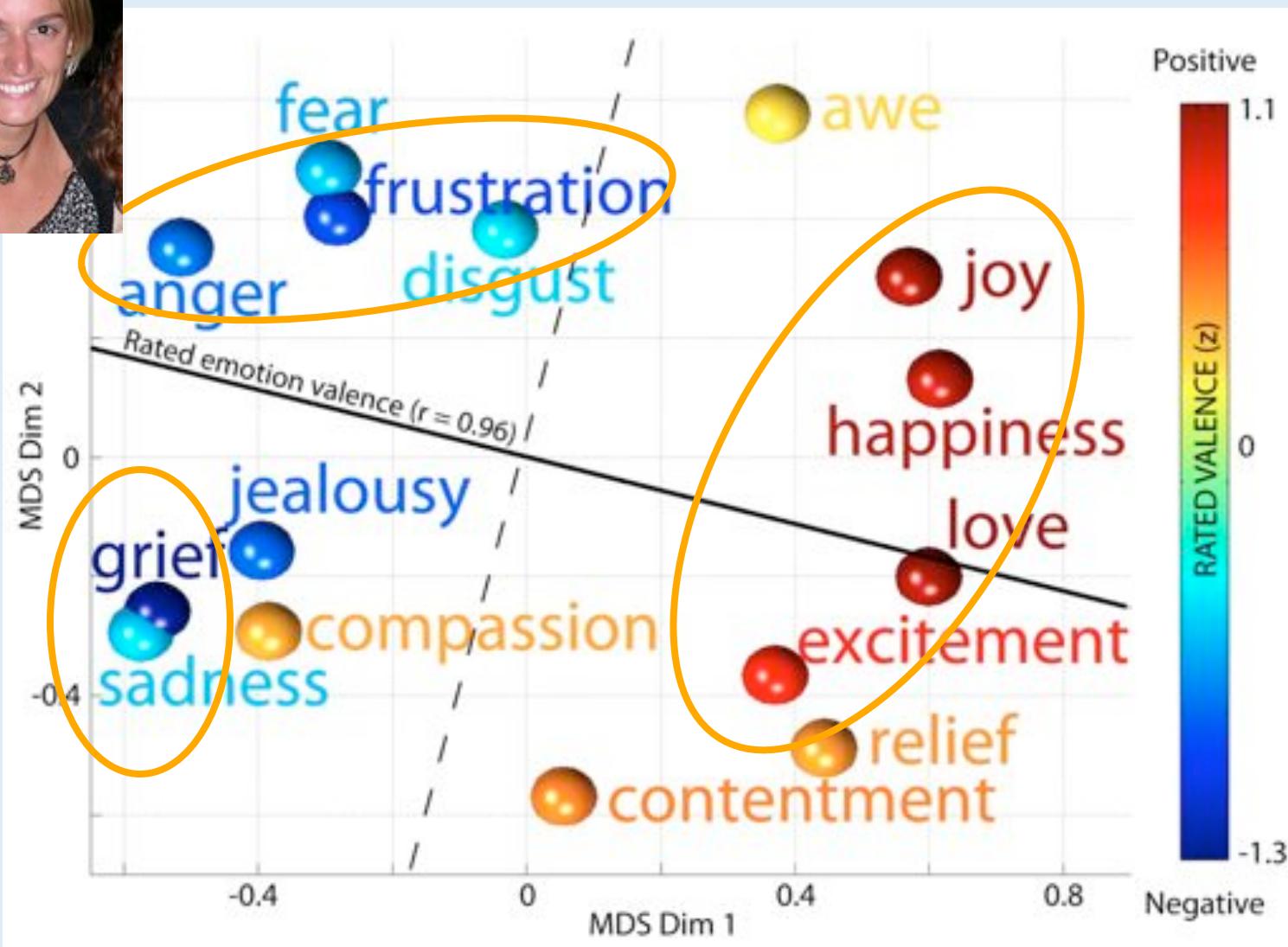
EEG and Attention



Clusters distinguishing Turners & Nonturners



Changes in distribution of broadband high-frequency EEG power with imagined emotion





BCILAB: A toolbox for building brain-computer interface models



Fourth International BCI Meeting
Asilomar Meeting Grounds, Pacific Grove, CA
June, 2010

Mobile Brain/Body Imaging Technology

- Current EEG, eye tracking, and motion capture systems **are portable.**
- In a few years, **wearable** microelectronic **MoBI** systems will be feasible.

**Paradigm shift
ALERT !!**

**“EEG is something to use,
not just something to study...”**



New dimensions of EEG research and application

Although traditional EEG analysis methods have used relatively little of the abundant information about distributed brain dynamics contained in EEG data ...

... new recording technology, and new analysis methods based in brain physiology allow mining much more of this information, and make possible the analysis of new experimental paradigms.

New feasible applications of EEG include:

- for EEG feedback for attention training
- for High-definition fEEG imaging for clinical research
- for X-high-definition electrocortical source imaging
- for Mobile brain/body imaging (MoBI)