

*EEG spectral modulations  
during emotional imagery*

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# Outline

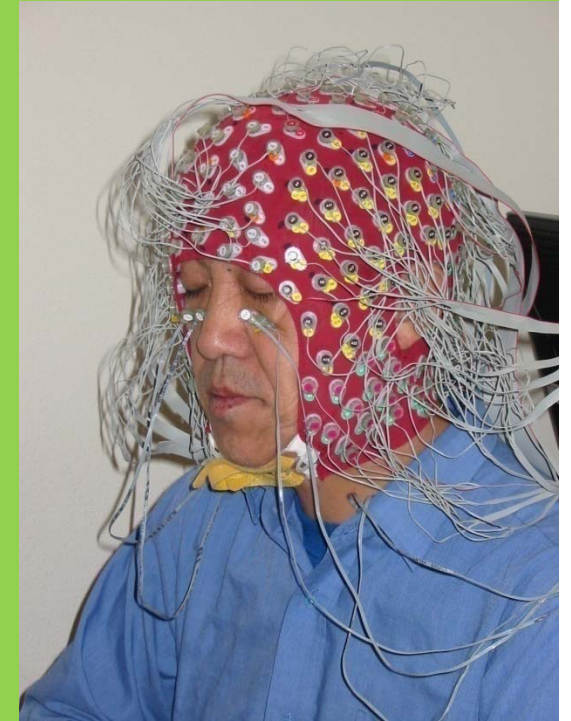
- Emotional imagery experiment
- Unmixing power modulations with ICA
- Broadband high frequency modulations
- Power modulations during emotional imagery
- Emotion classification using power modulations

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# Experimental procedure

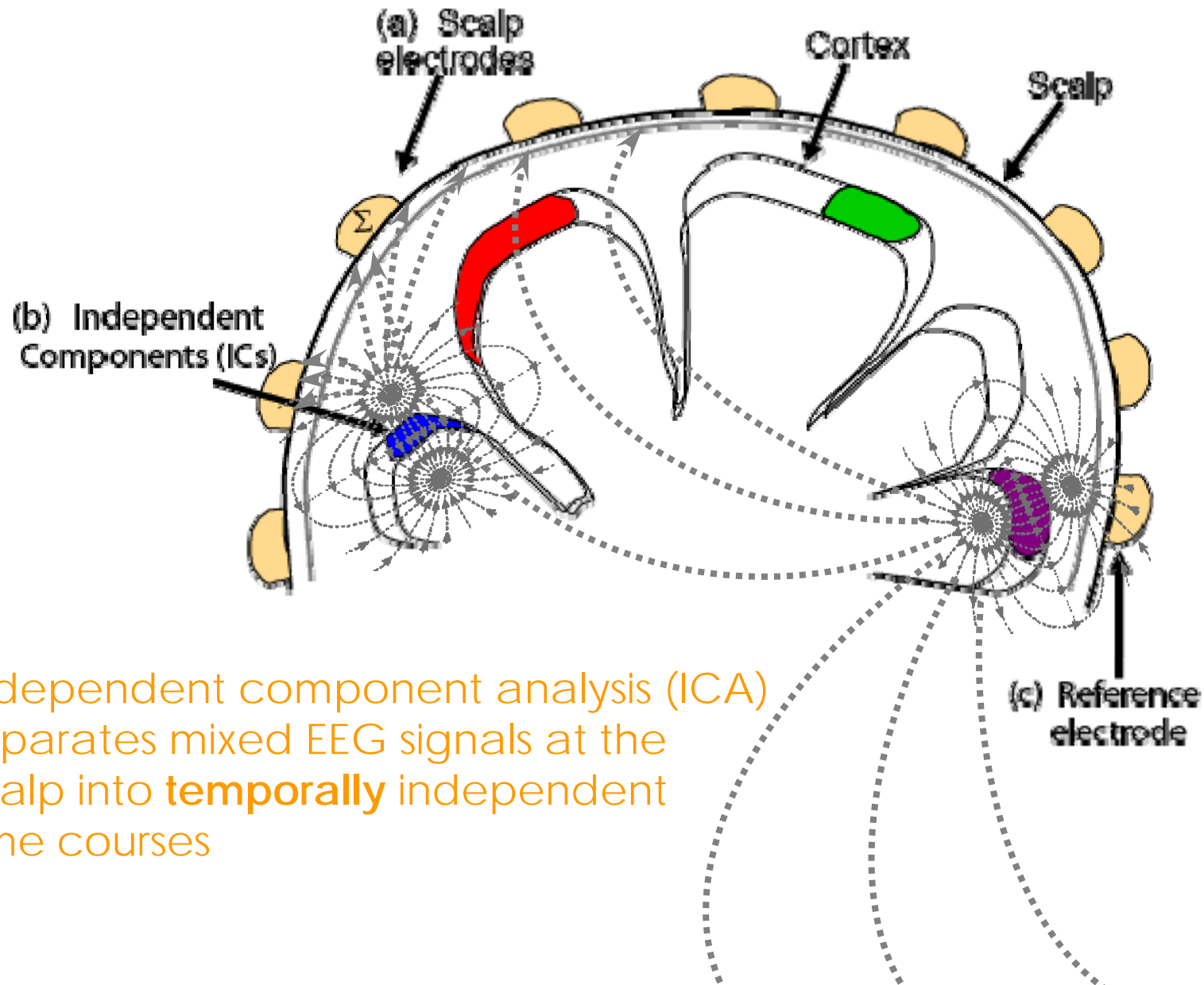
- Pre-session eyes closed baseline
- Guided relaxation (~5 min)
- 15 emotions
  - balanced positive and negative valence
  - introduced verbally via headphones
  - self-paced emotional experience
- Subject pressed a button when feeling became intense
- Instructed to image for ~4 min
- Post-session eyes closed baseline



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# Separate mixed source activities



Independent component analysis (ICA) separates mixed EEG signals at the scalp into **temporally** independent time courses

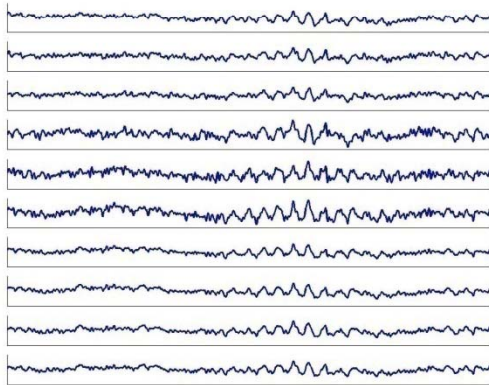
# Independent component analysis (ICA)

$x$  = scalp EEG

$W$  = unmixing matrix

$u$  = sources

Channels

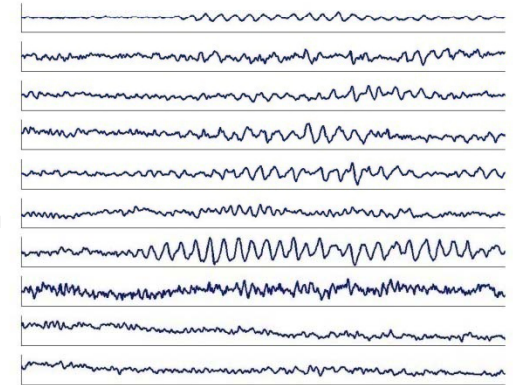


Time

$$W^*x = u$$

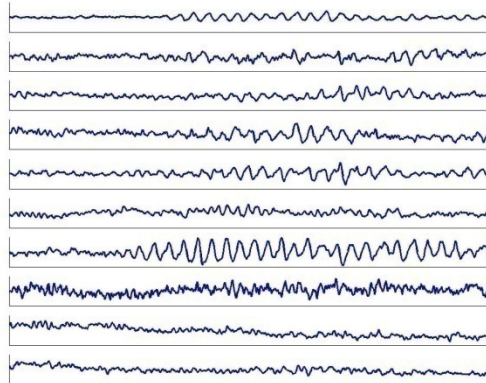
ICA

Components



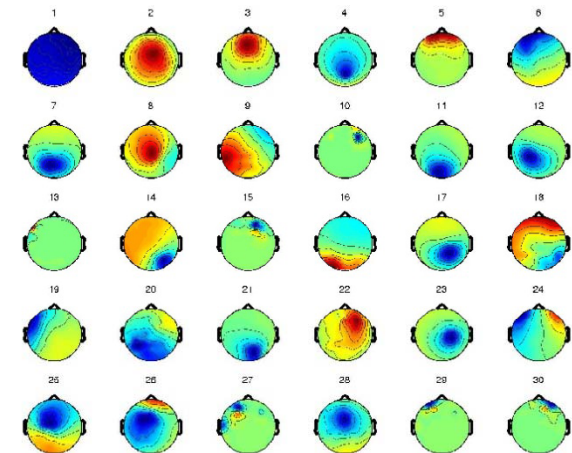
Time

$u$  = sources

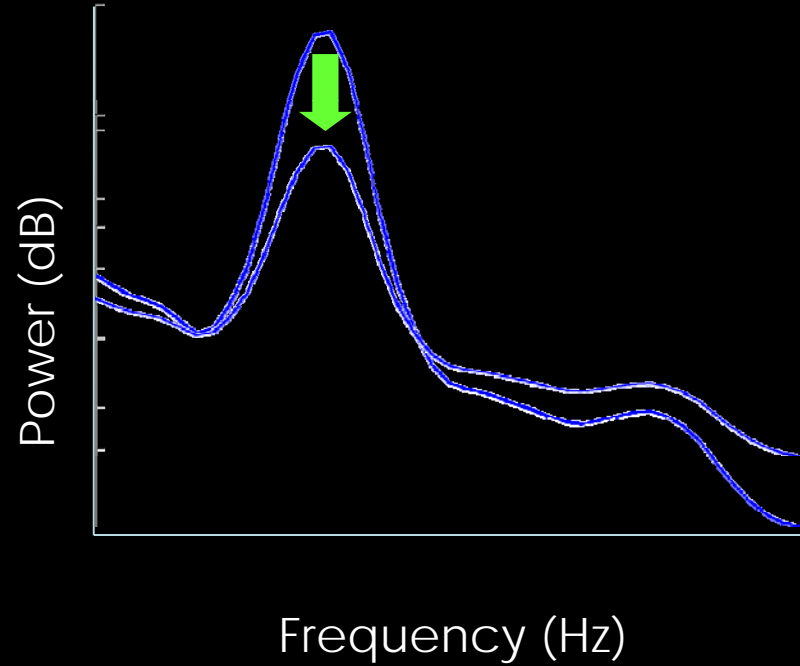
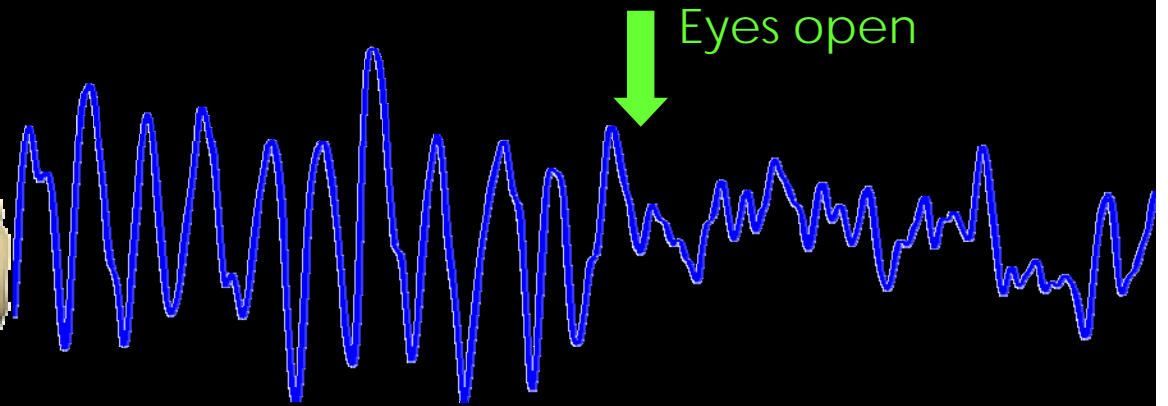
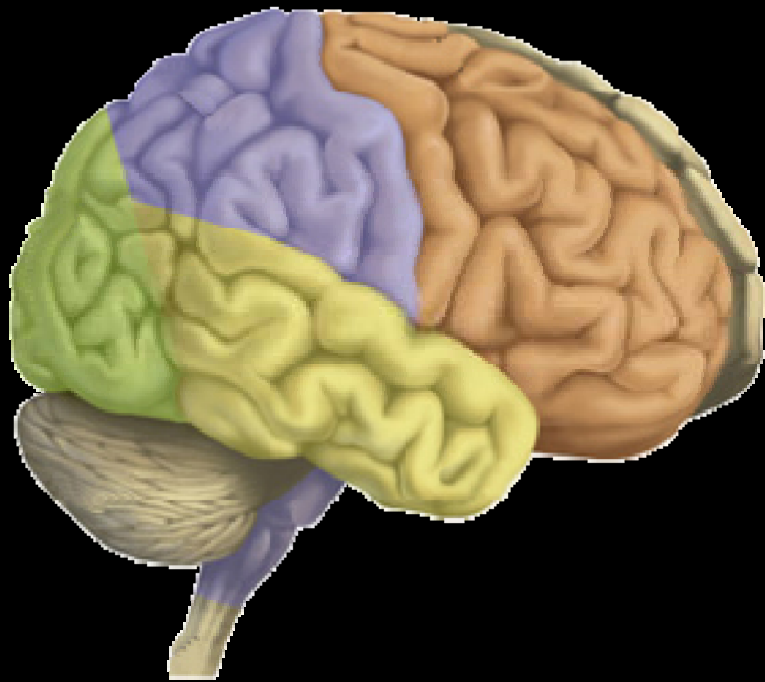


$$x = W^{-1} * u$$

$W^{-1}$  (scalp projections)



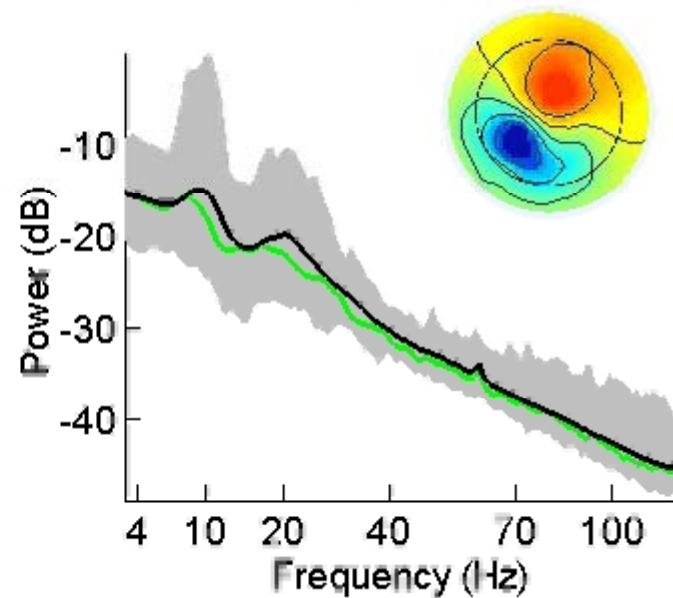
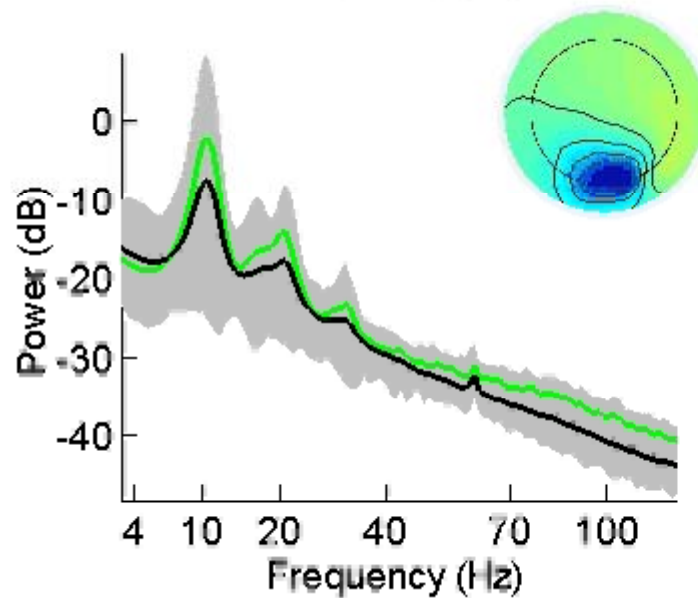
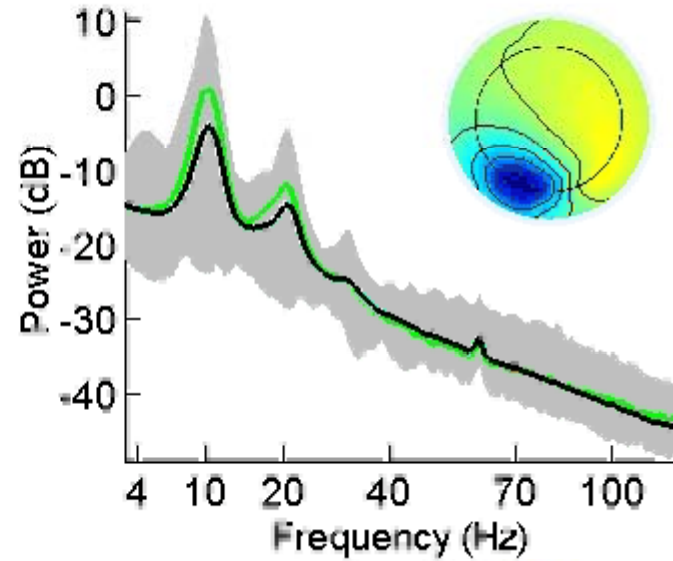
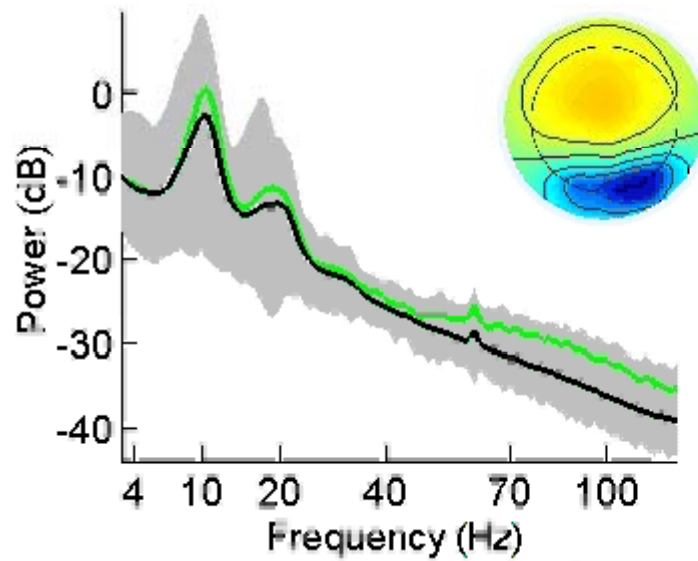
ICA Components



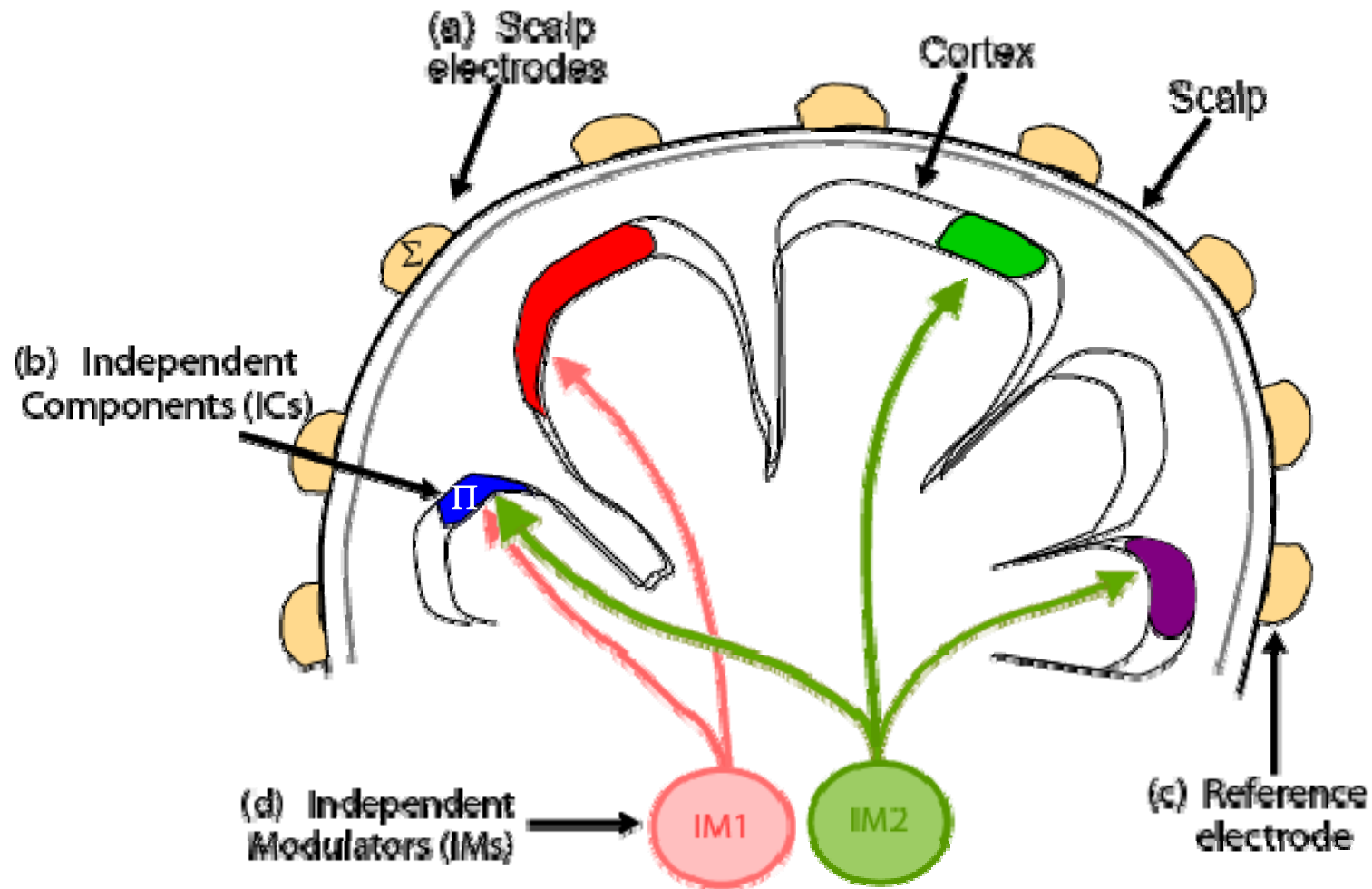
**Dynamic changes  
in frequency  
power over time**



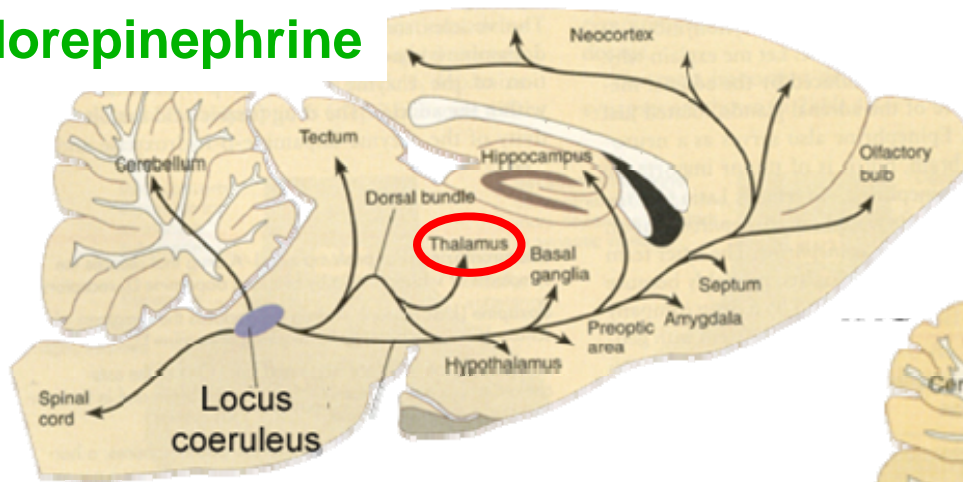
# Complexity of on-going EEG spectral power



# Independent (Co-)Modulators of EEG Source Activities

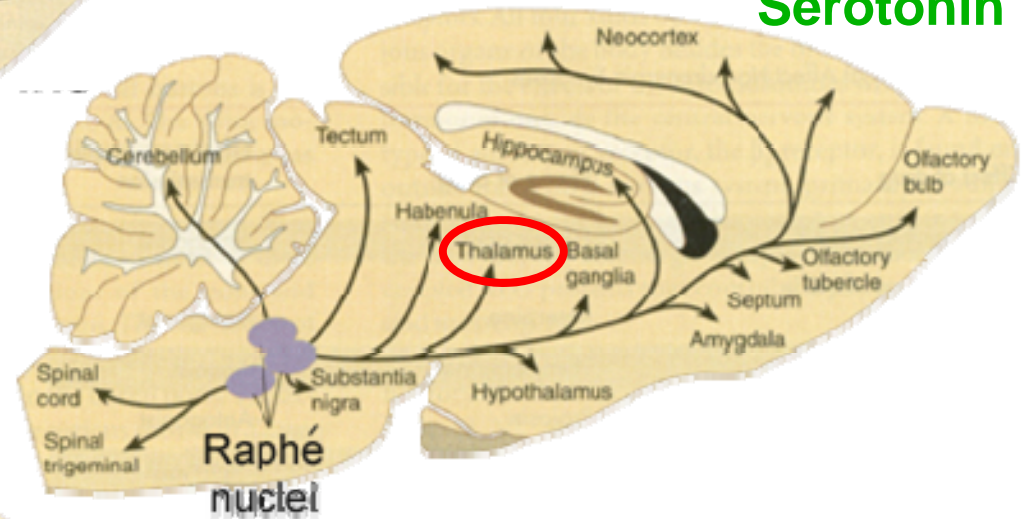


# Norepinephrine

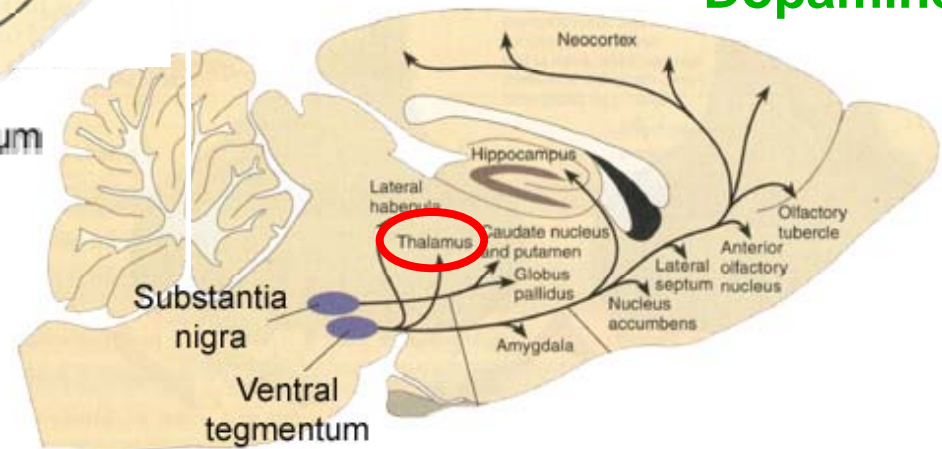


# What causes dynamic spectral changes?

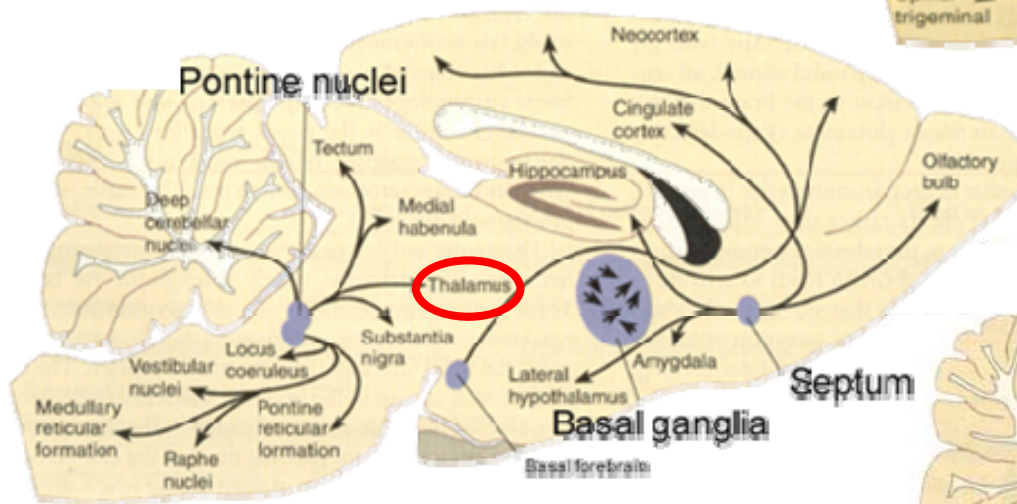
# Serotonin



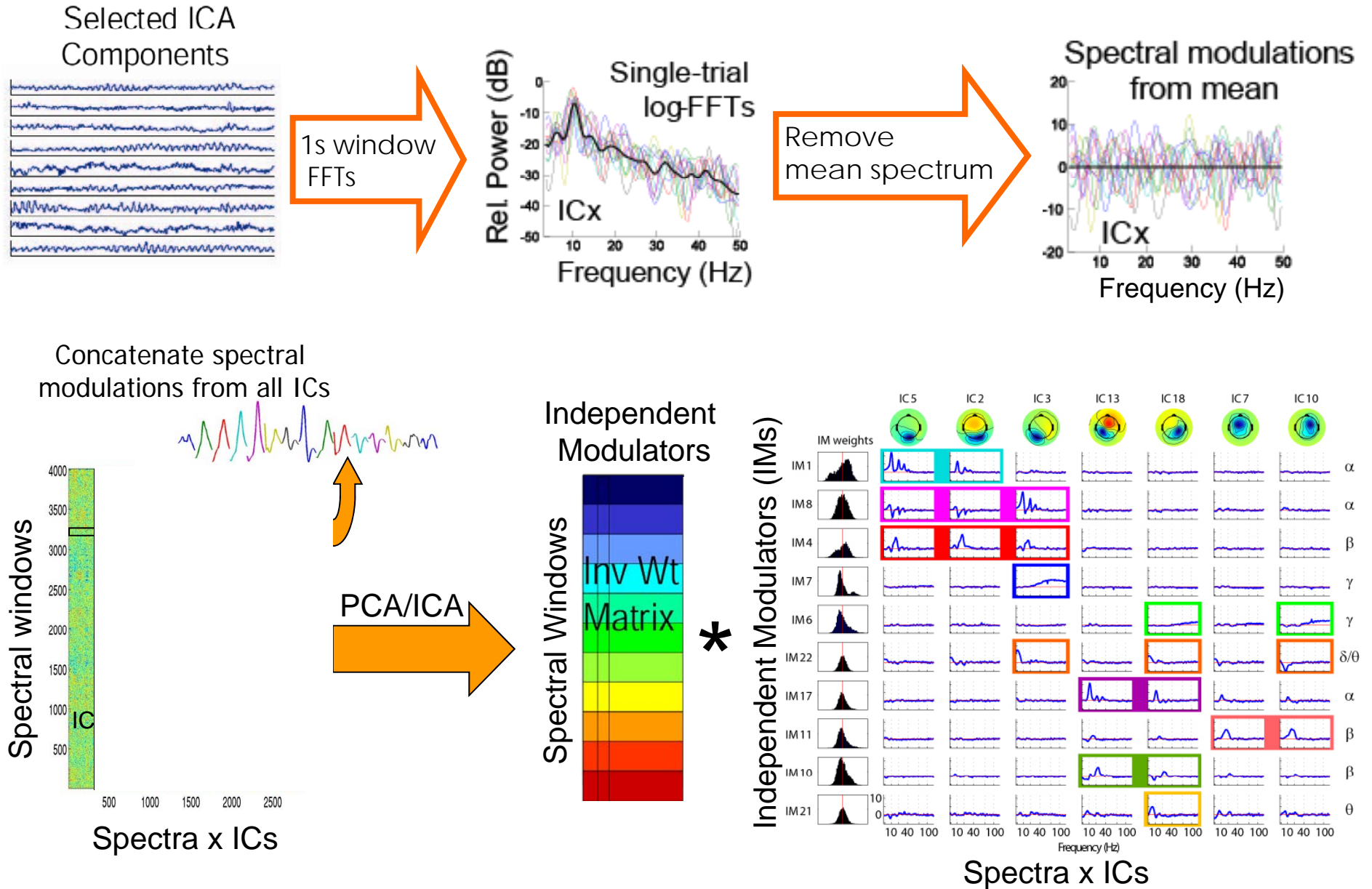
# Dopamine

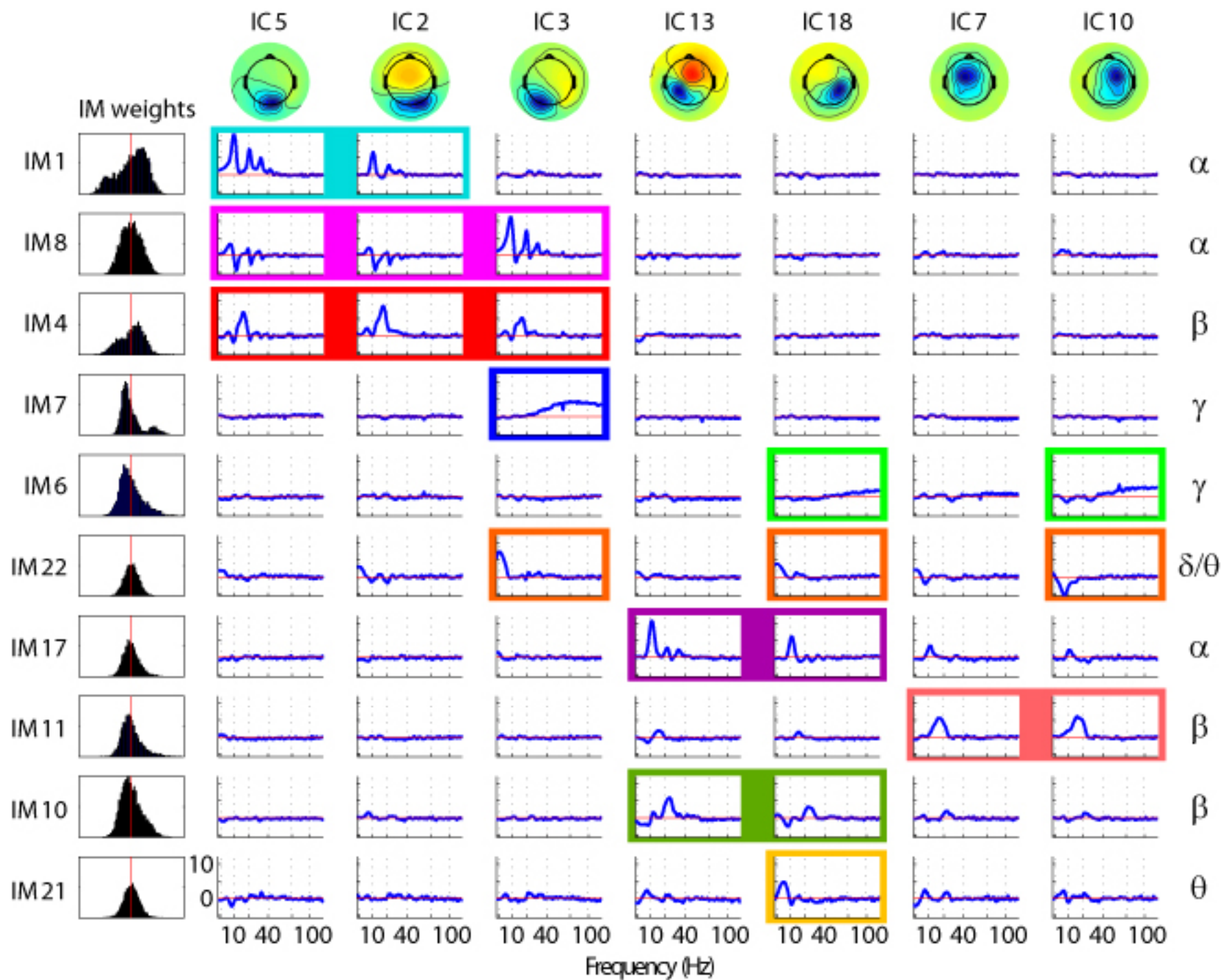


# Acetylcholine

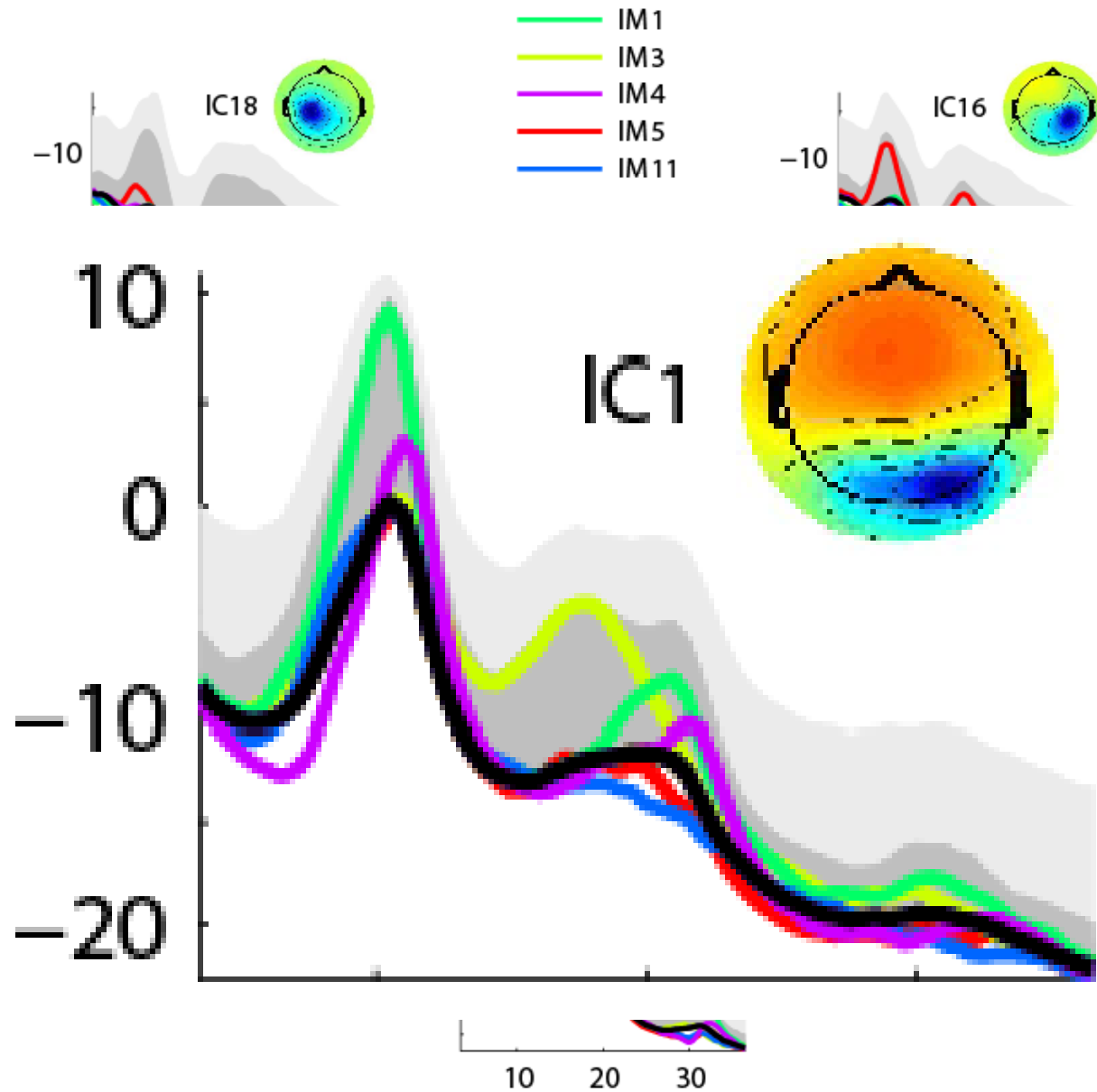


# Log-spectral decomposition

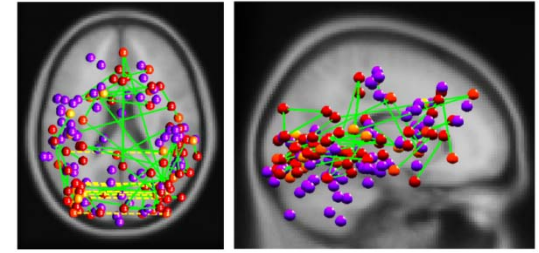
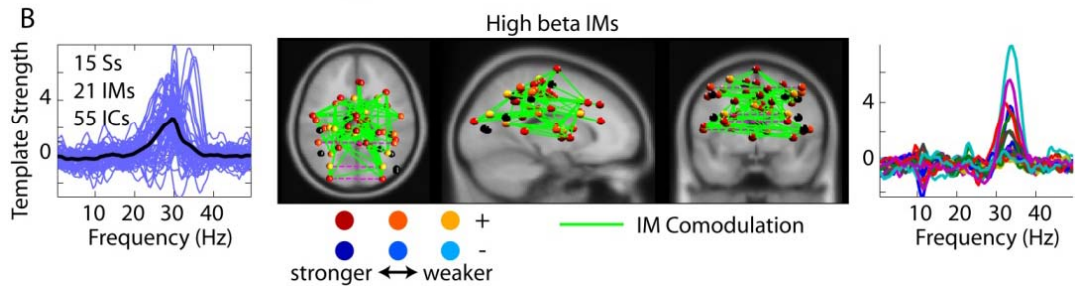
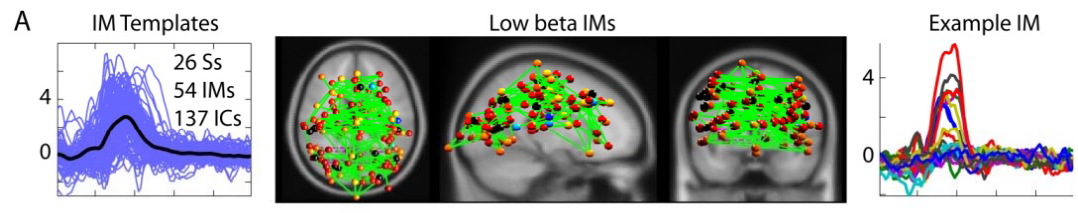
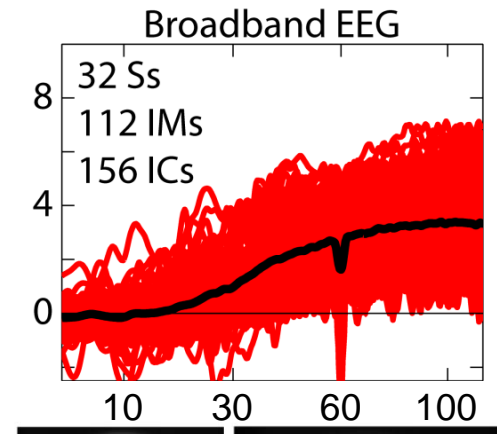
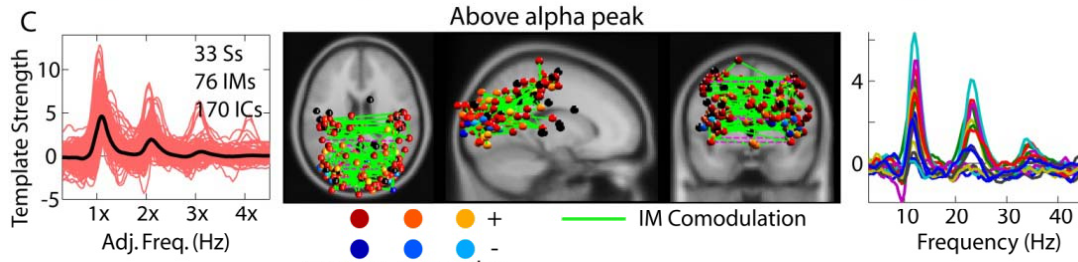
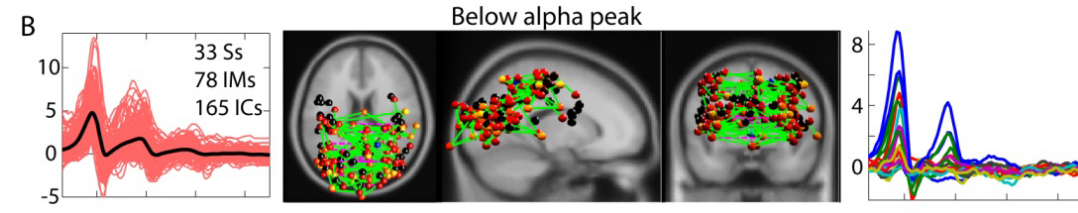
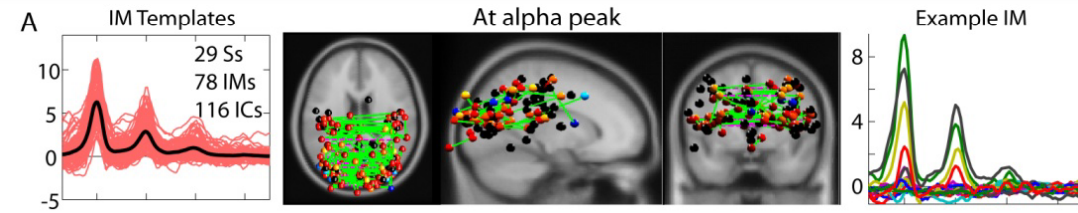




# Example IM templates + mean power spectrum



# Clusters of spectral modulators (33 Ss)

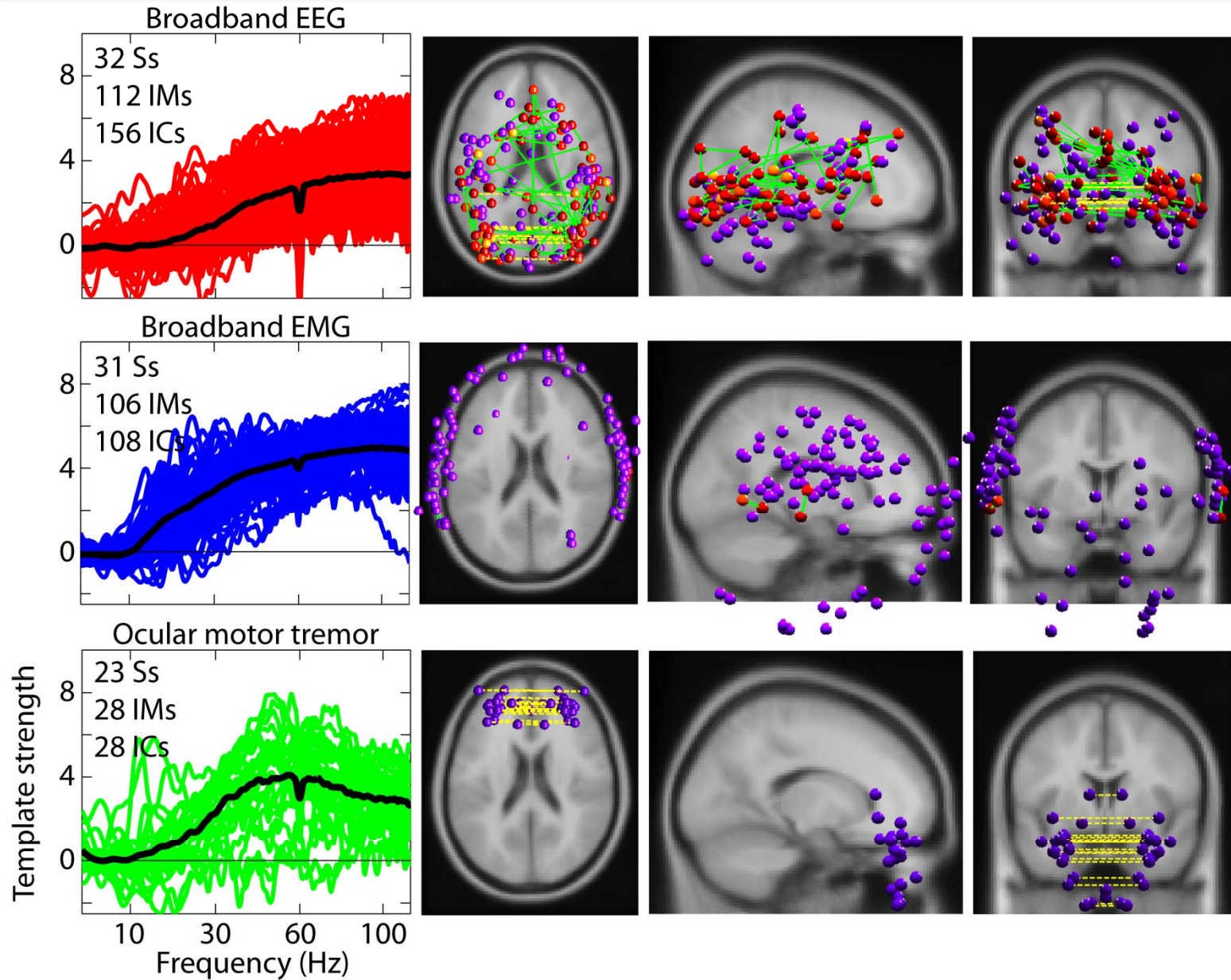


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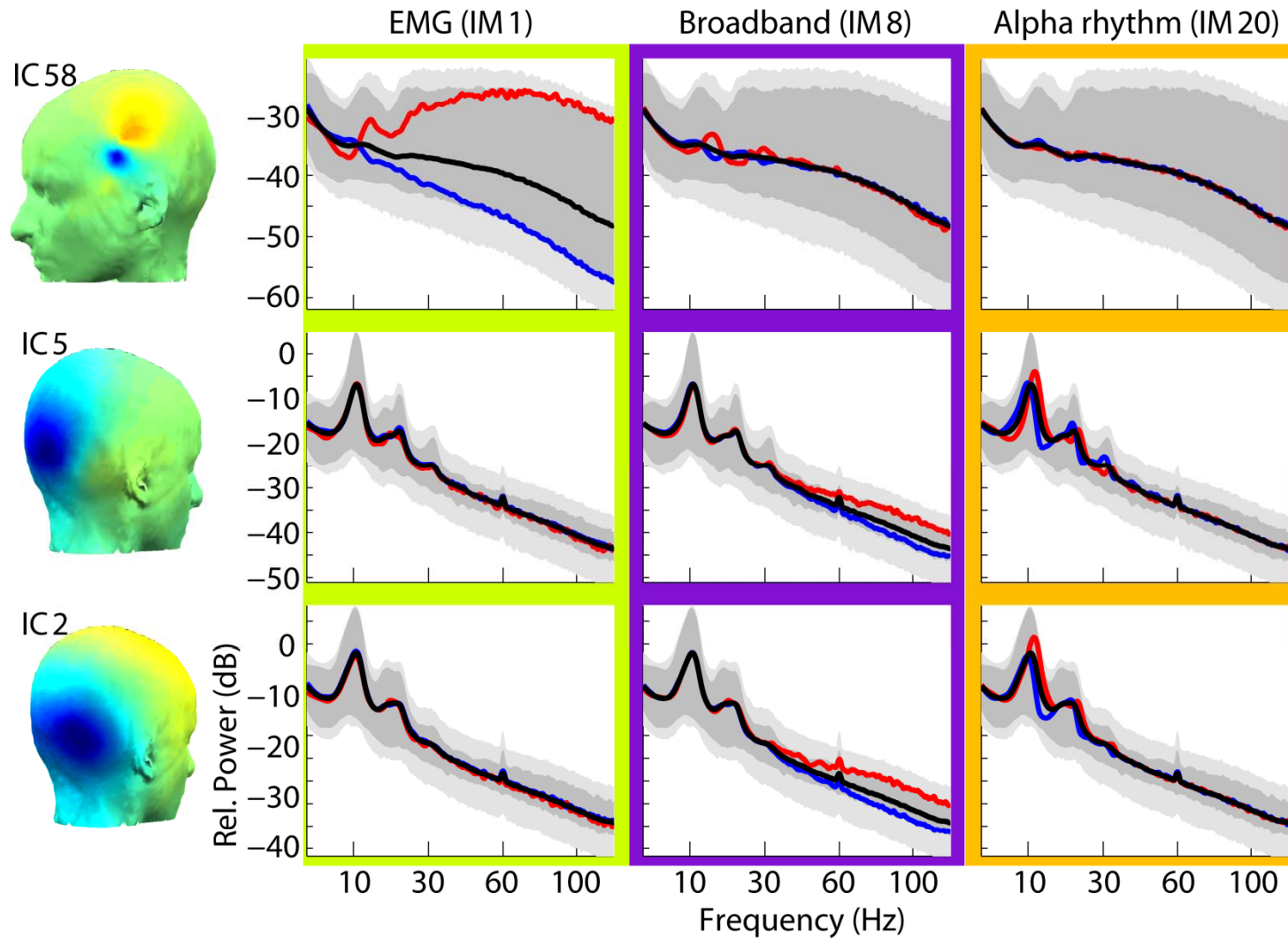


# Broadband gamma modulator clusters

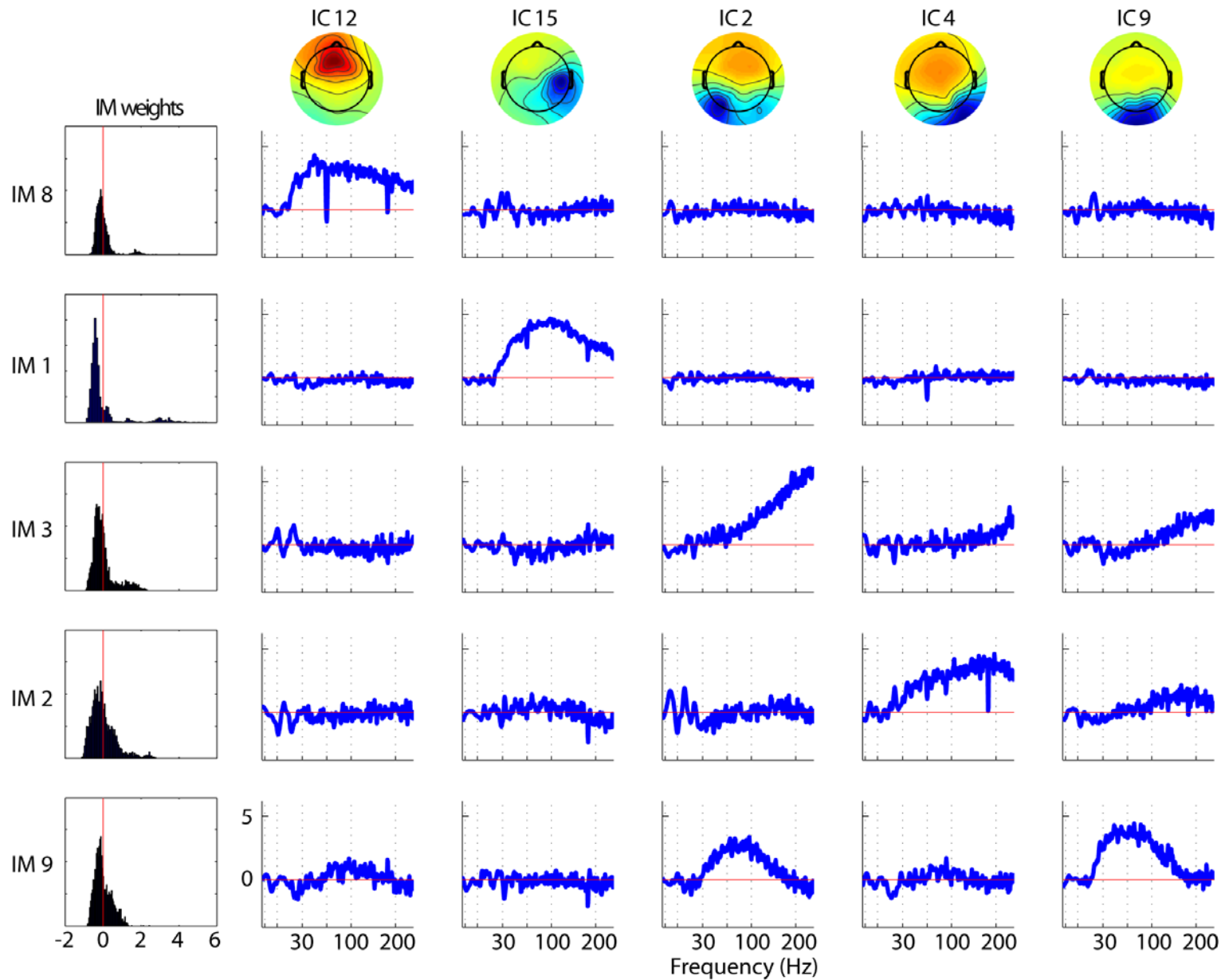




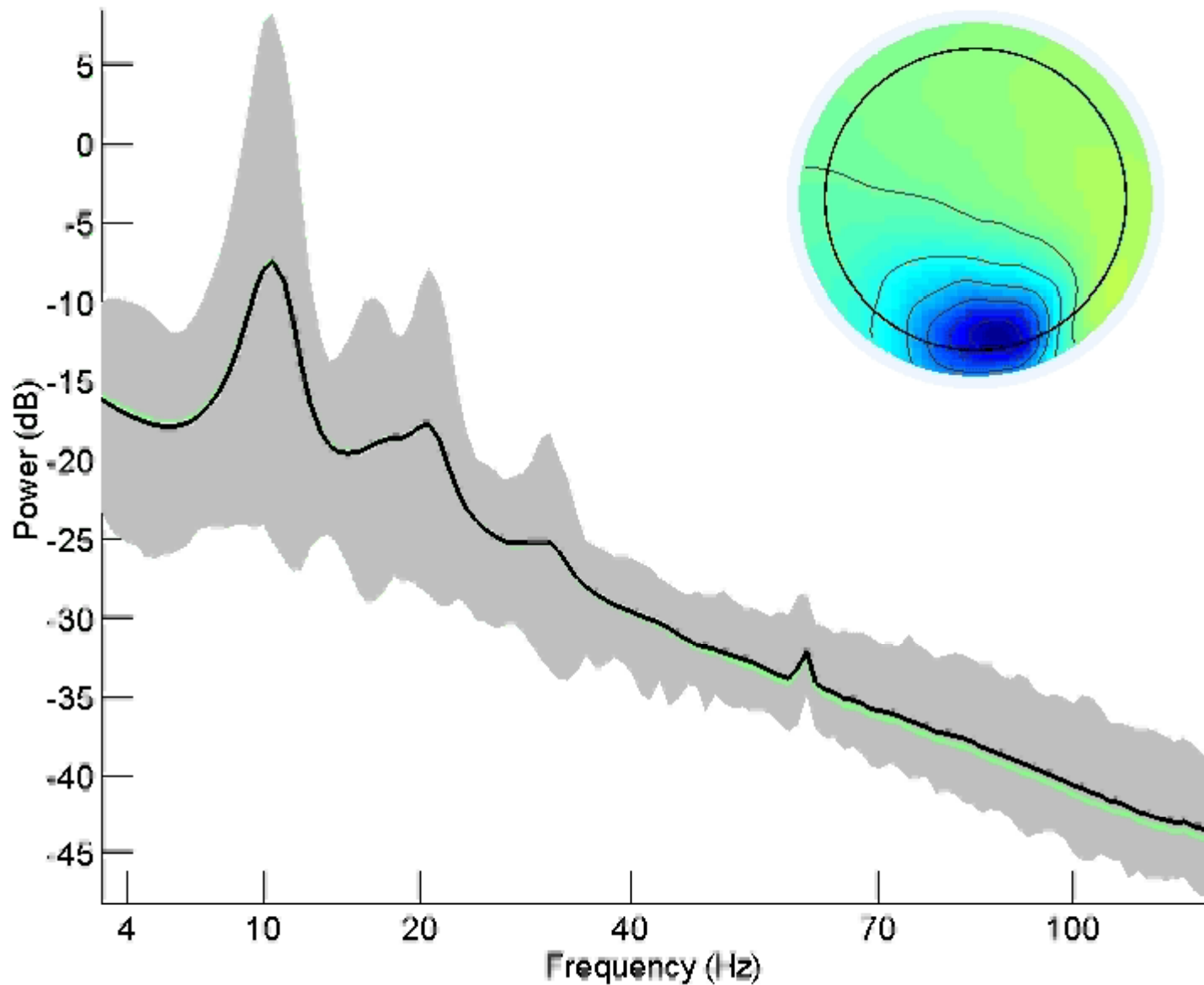
# Muscle is not co-modulated with brain



# Gamma power up to 250 Hz



# Sorted broadband IM weights

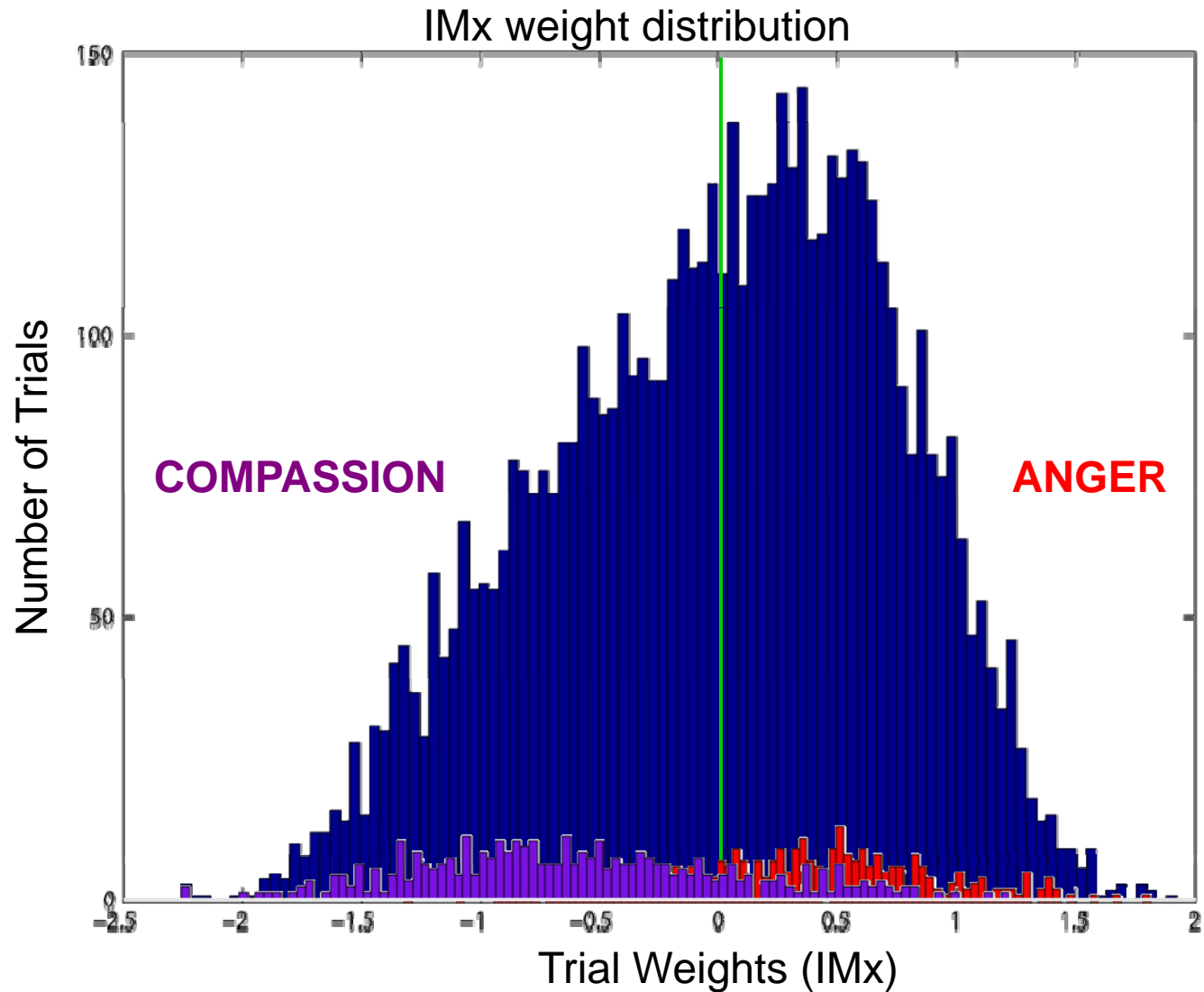
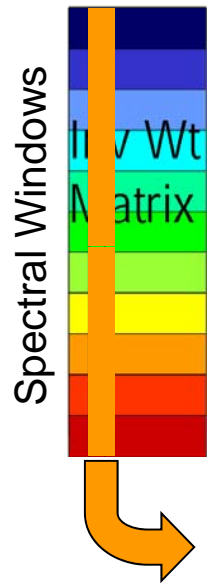


# Outline

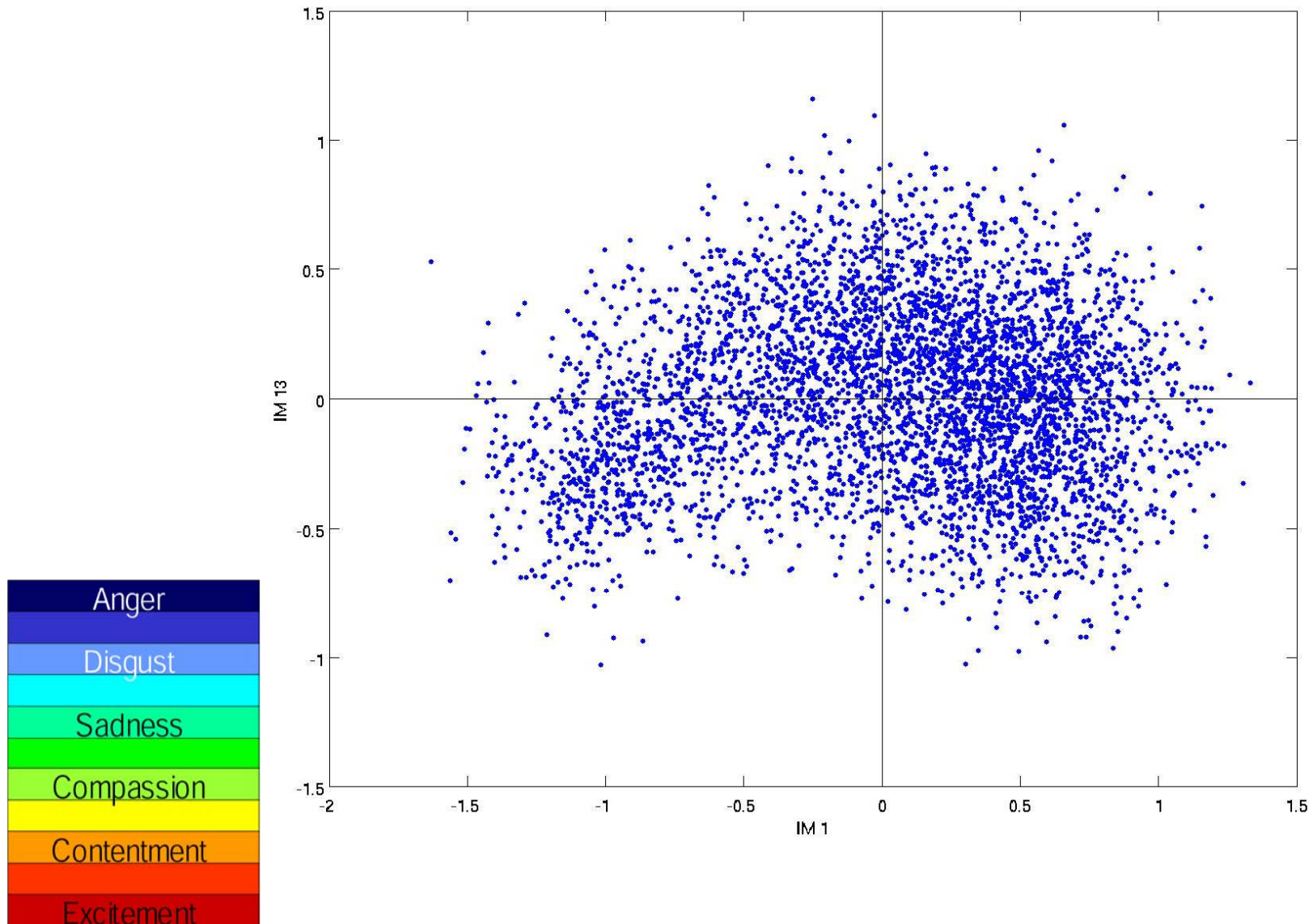
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# IM distribution shifts with emotional state changes

Independent Modulators

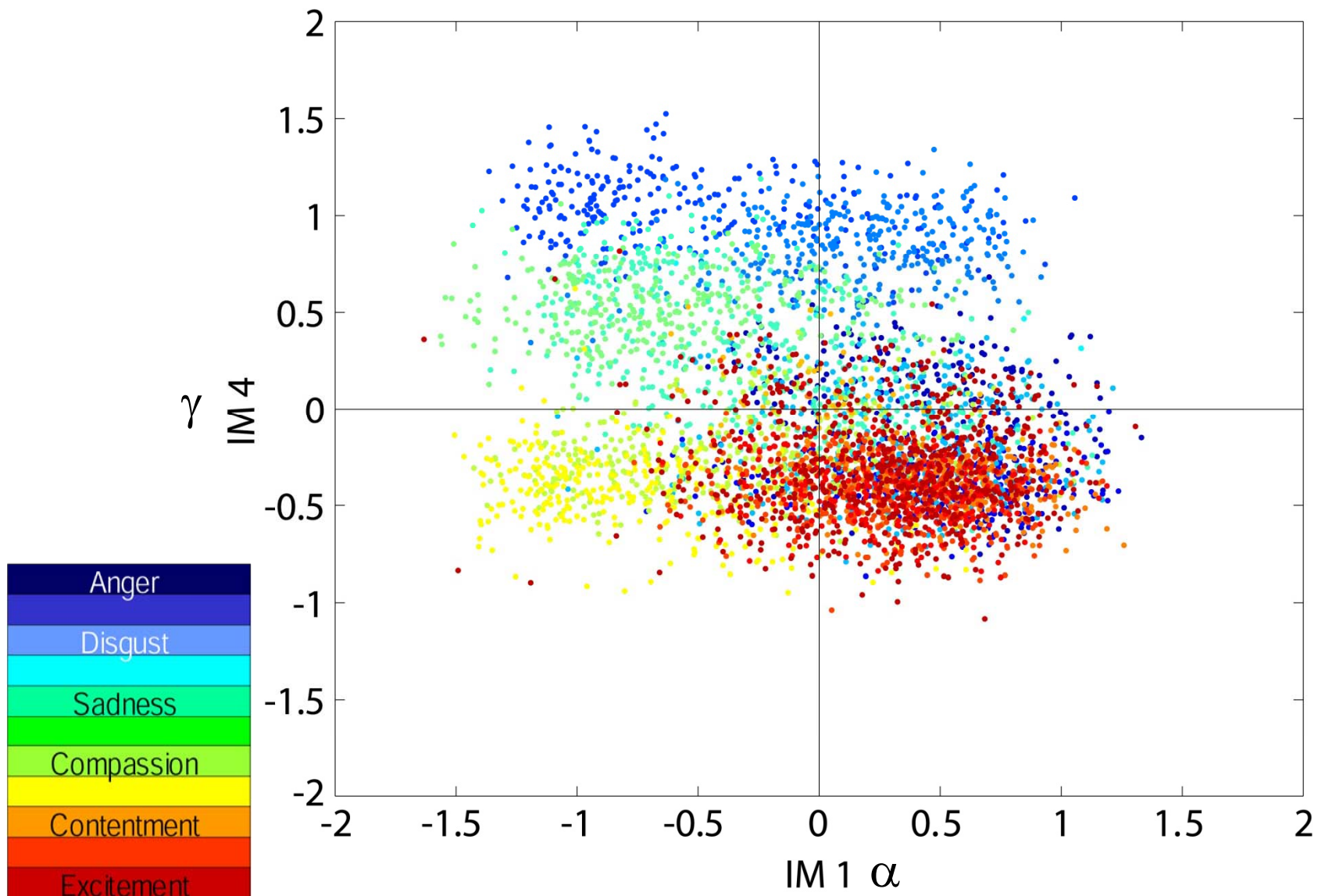


# IM weights for different emotions

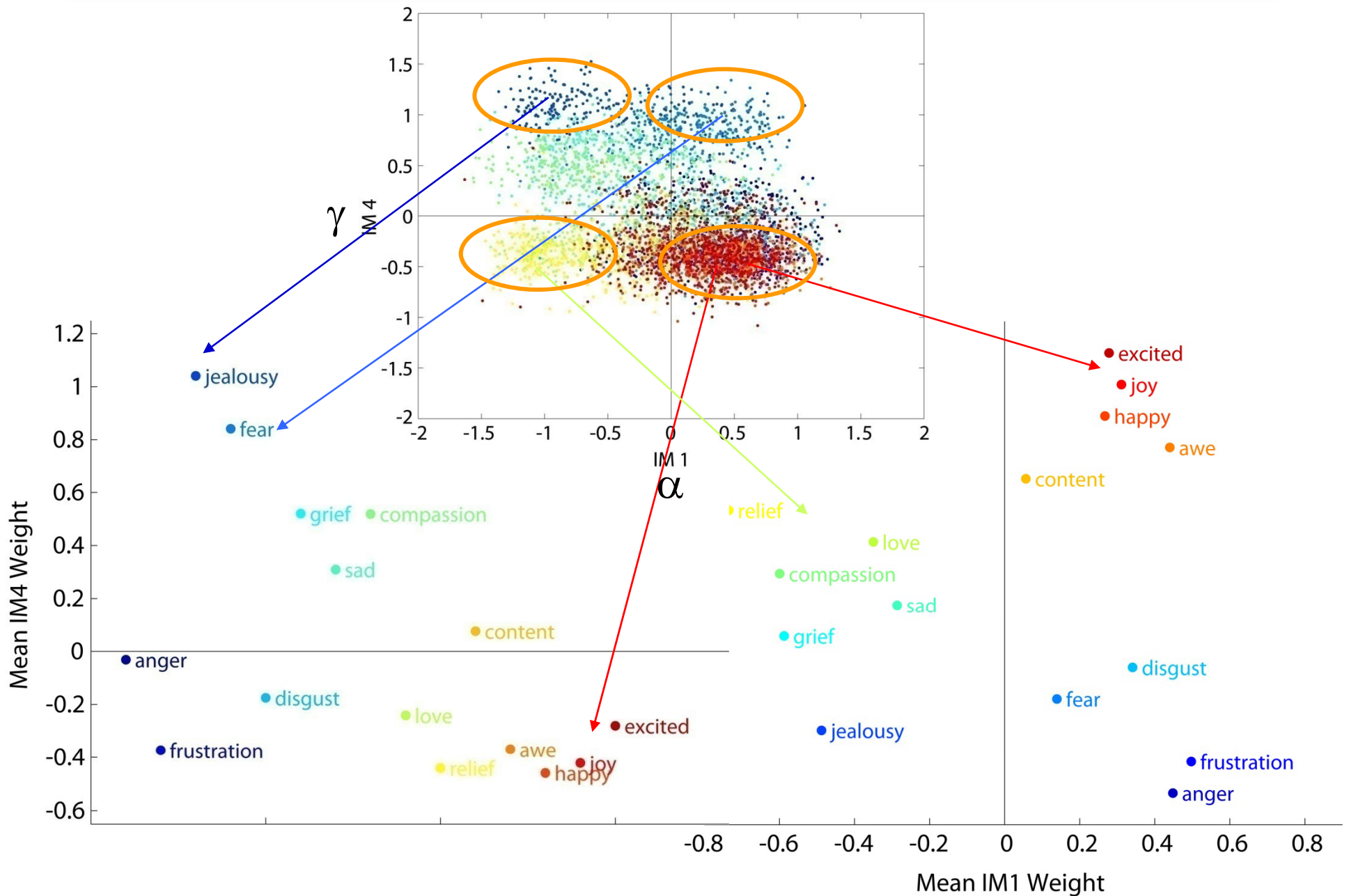




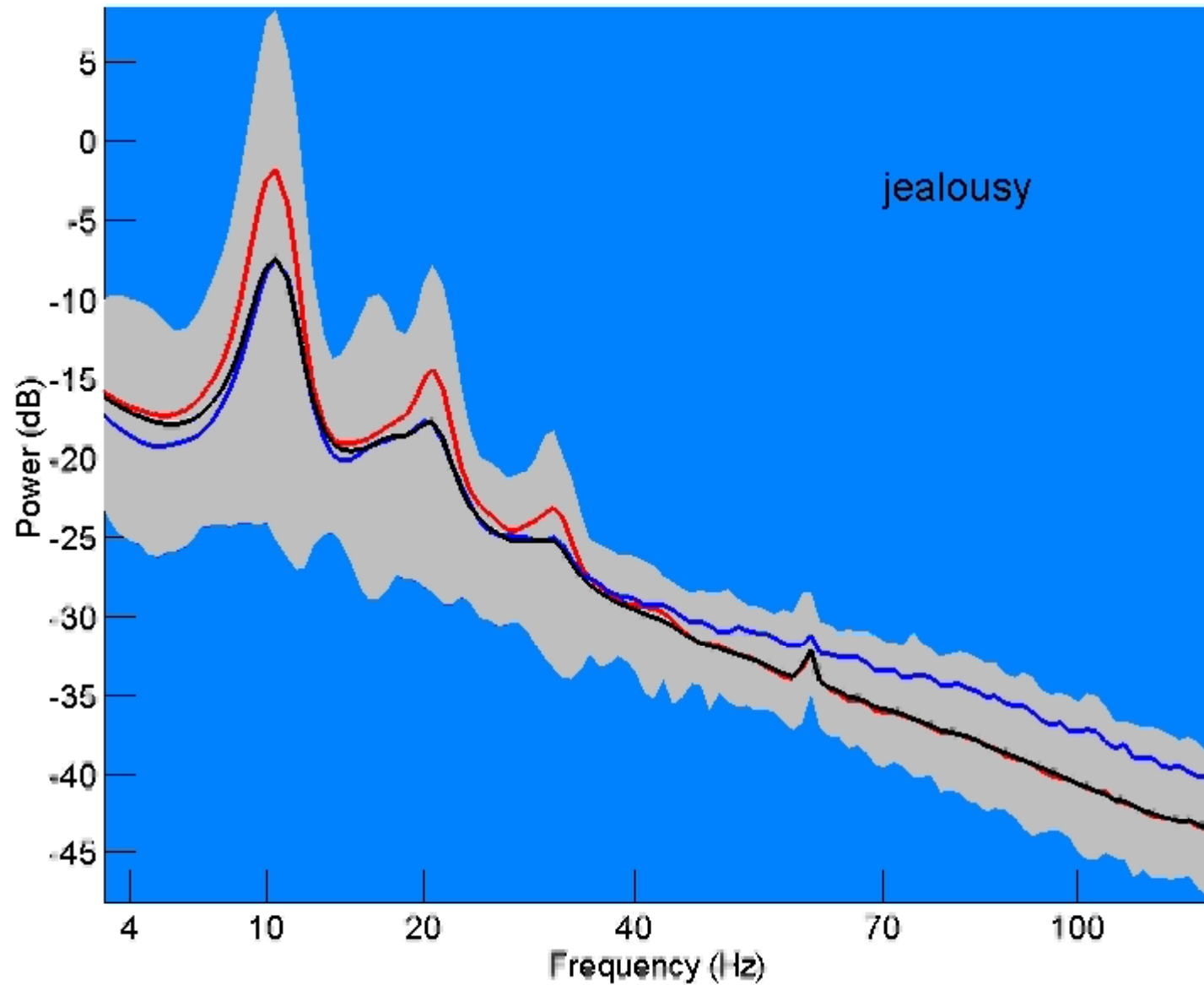
# IM weights for different emotions



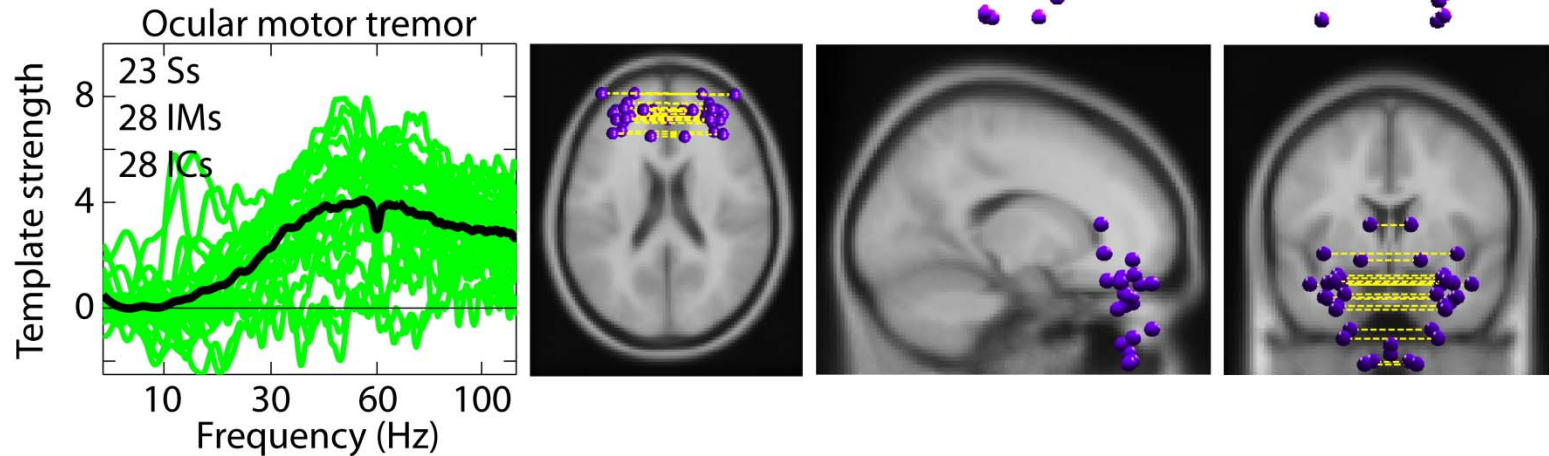
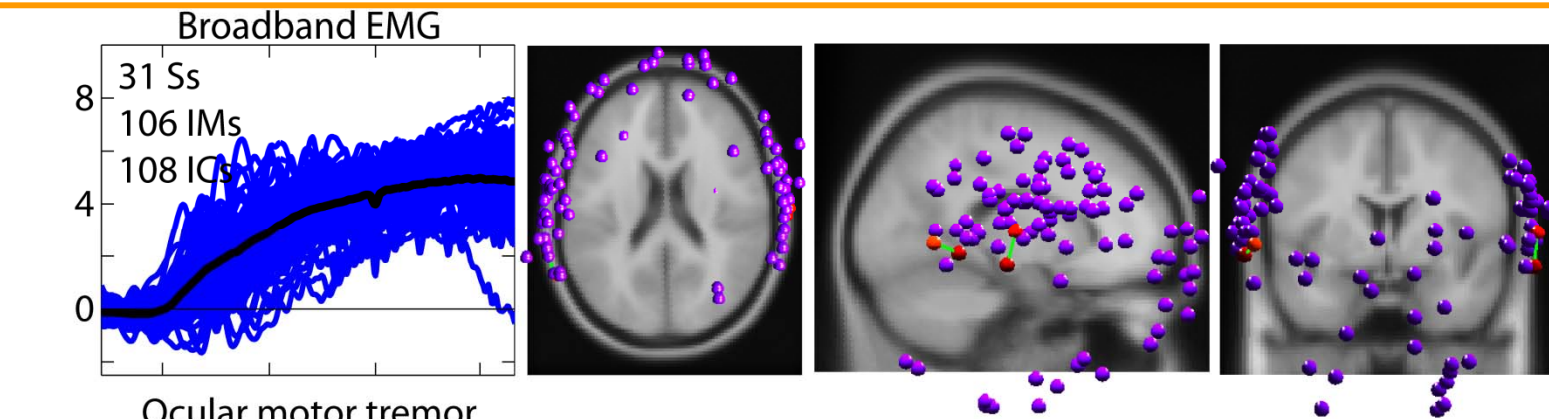
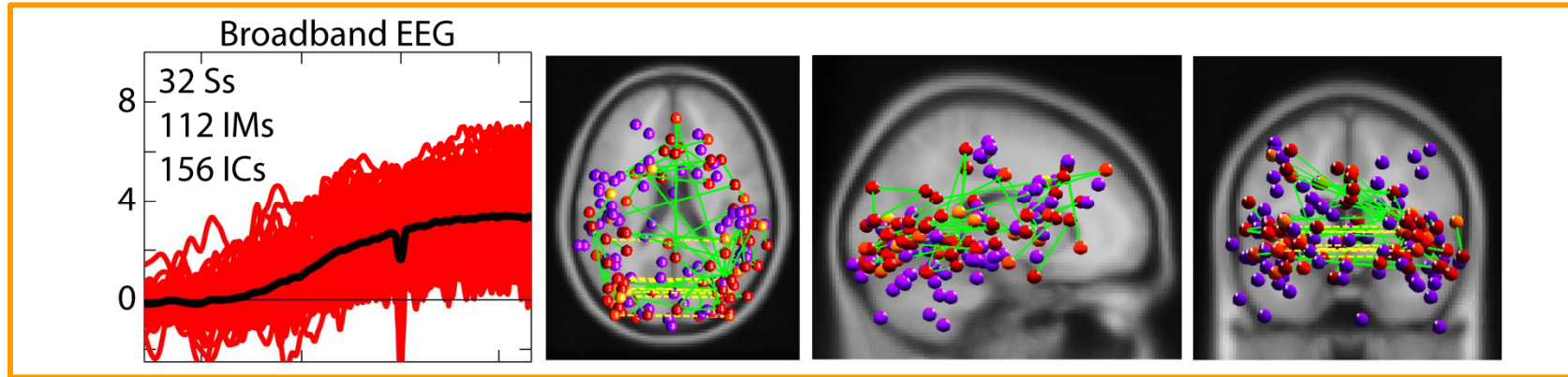
# Momentary and mean IM weights



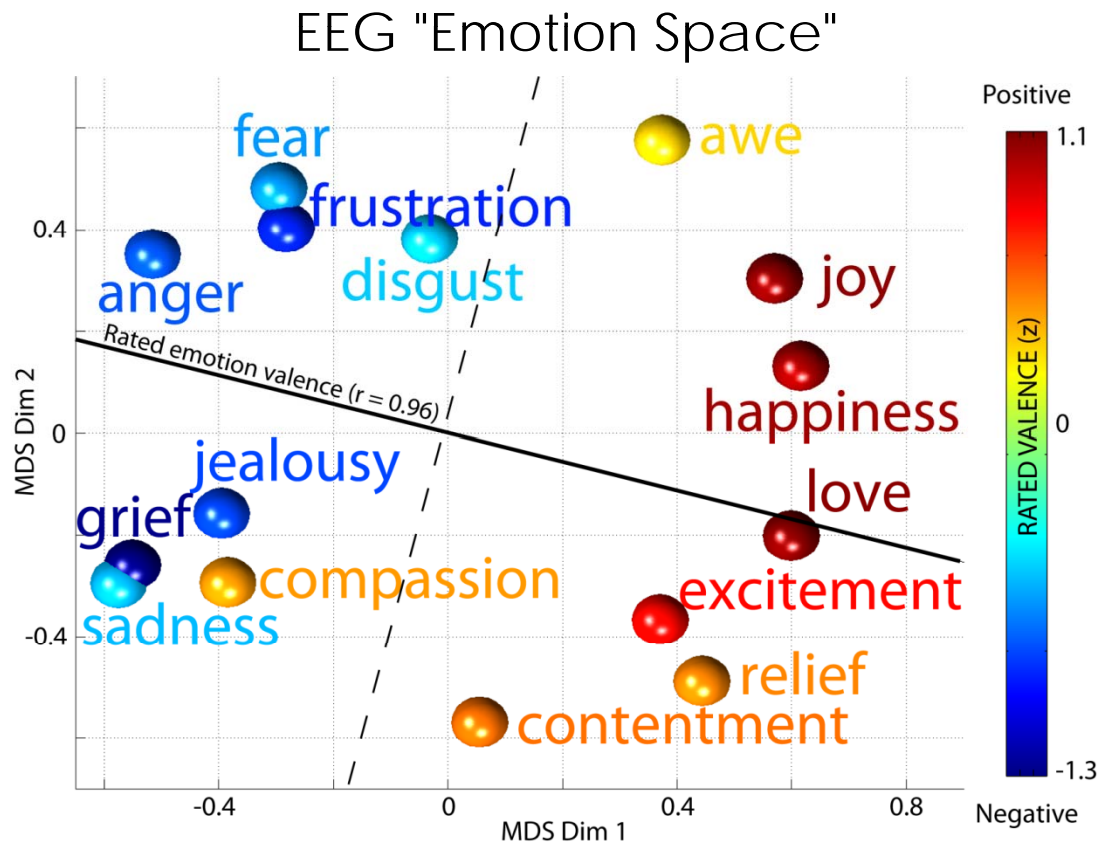
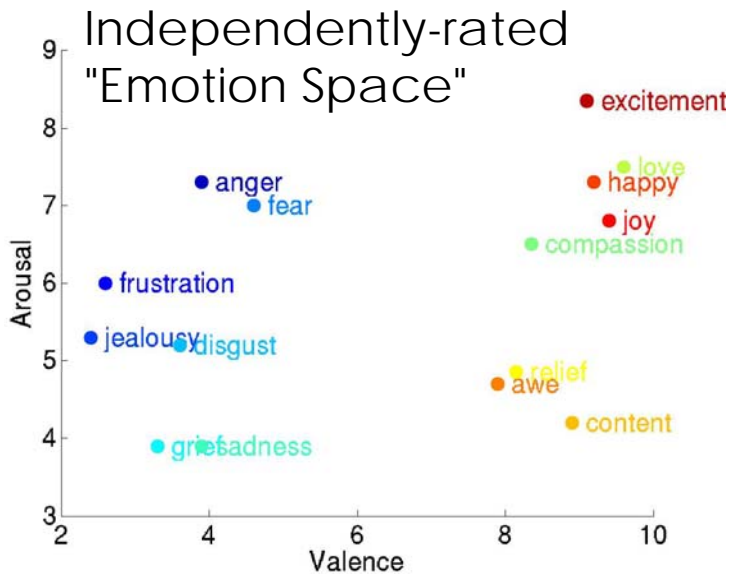
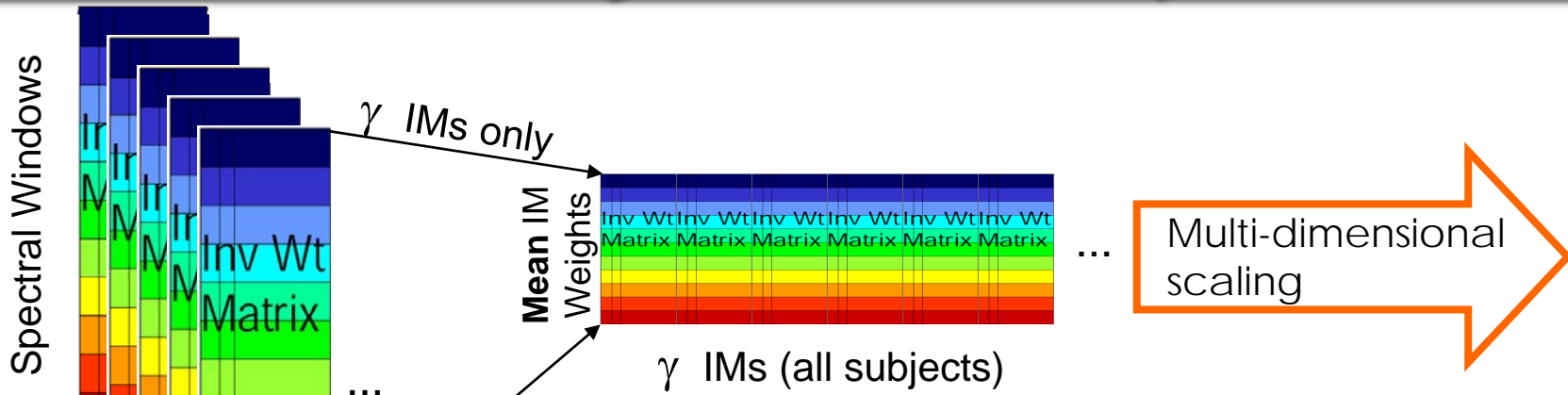
# IM weights during emotional imagery



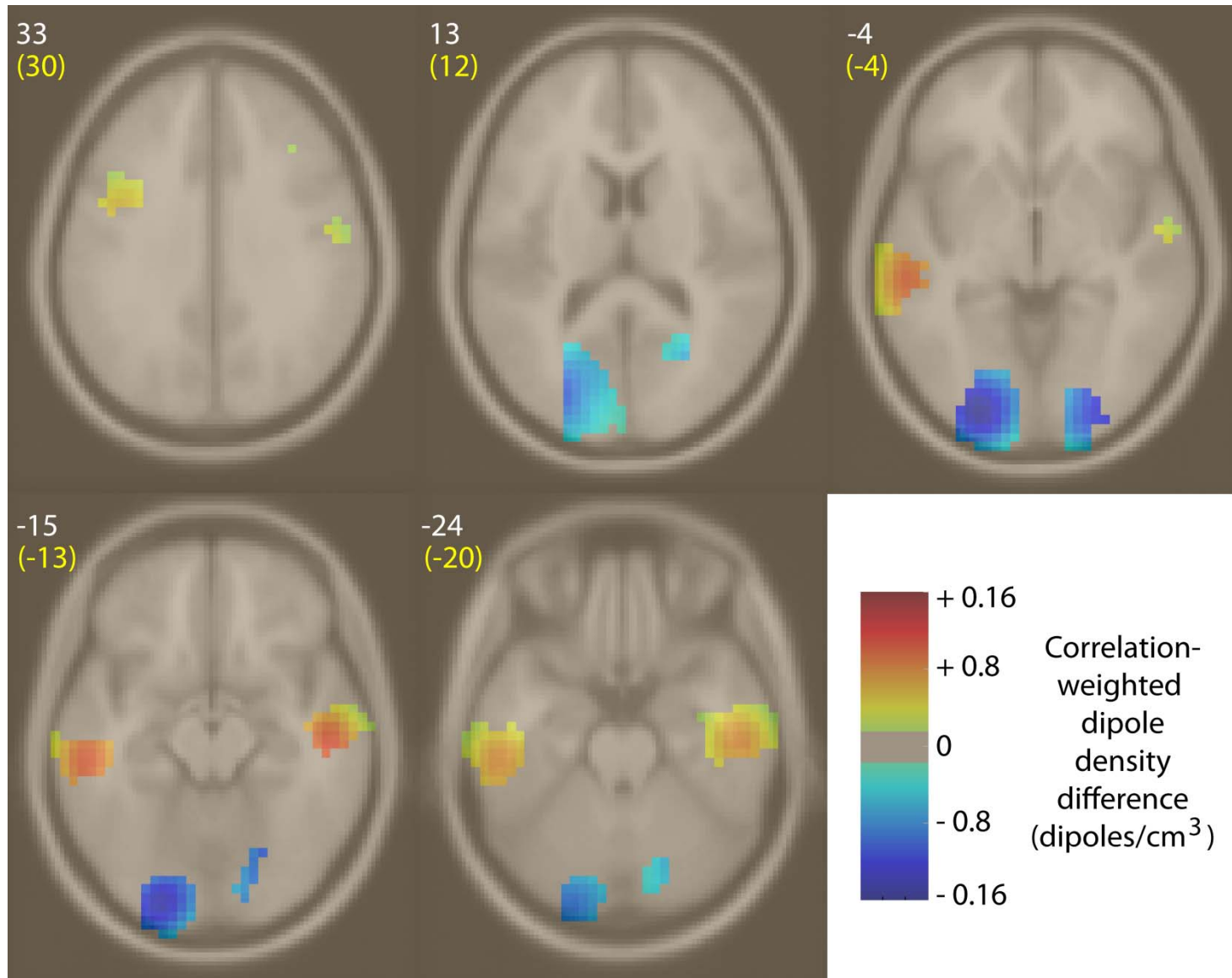
# Broadband gamma modulator clusters



# Inter-subject emotion space



# Valence-correlation-weighted dipole density of $\gamma$ IMs

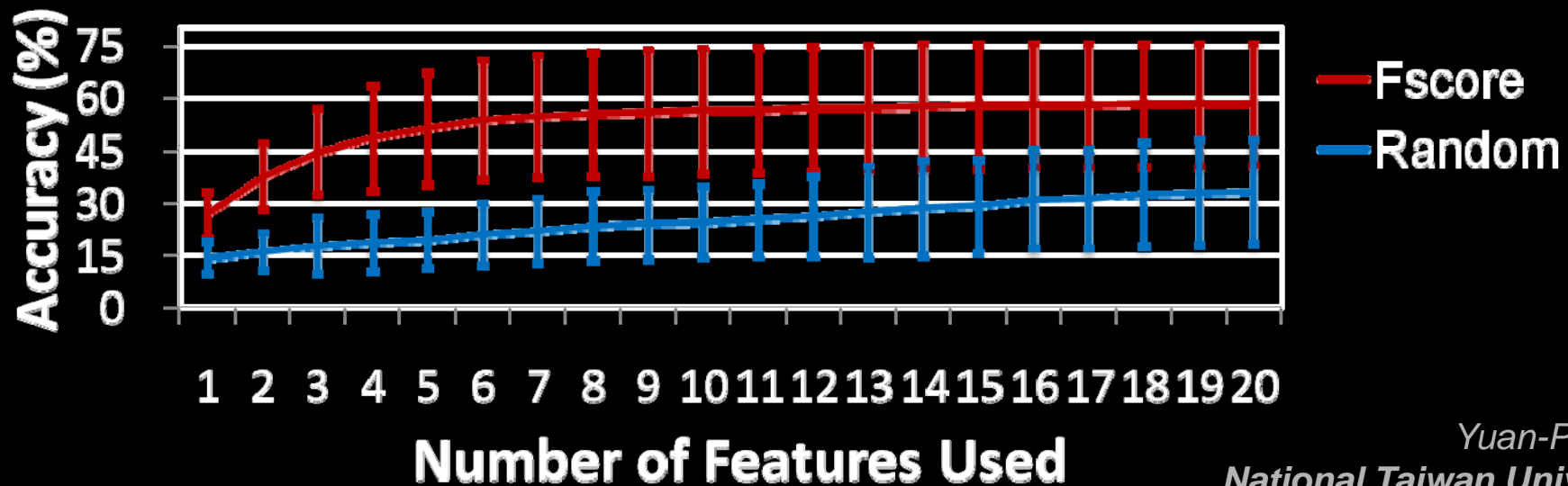


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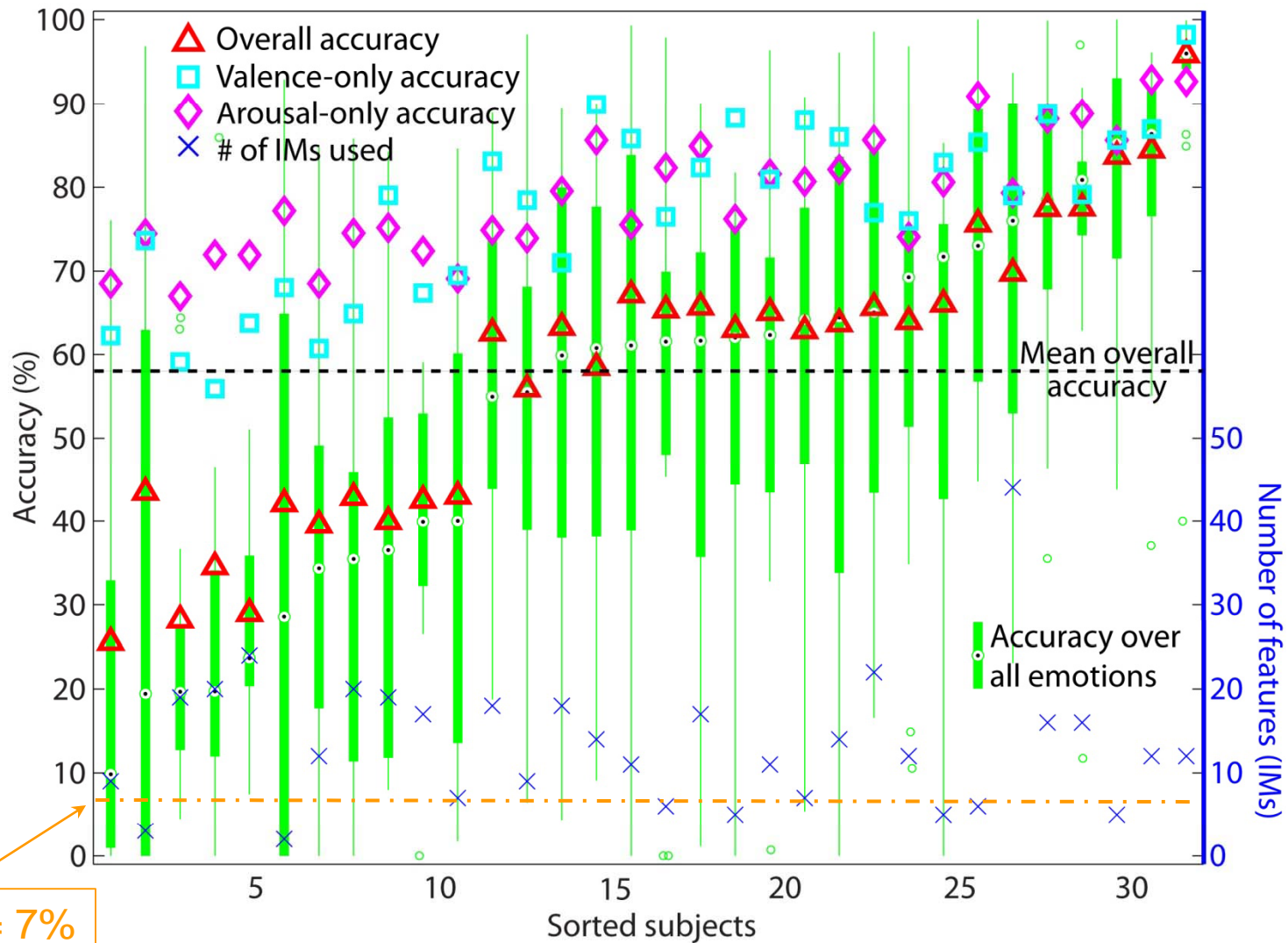
# Emotion classification procedure

- 1) ANOVA across columns of  $W^{-1}$  (IMs)
- 2) Sort IMs by ANOVA F-score
- 3) Select IMs with highest F-scores for classification (bet. 3-17)
- 4) Remove 10% of each emotion period as 'test' data
- 5) Classify each non-overlapping 1-sec of 'test' data with SVM
- 6) Calculate % correct classification across all 1-sec 'test' epochs
- 7) Separate classification IMs into theta, alpha, beta, gamma categories

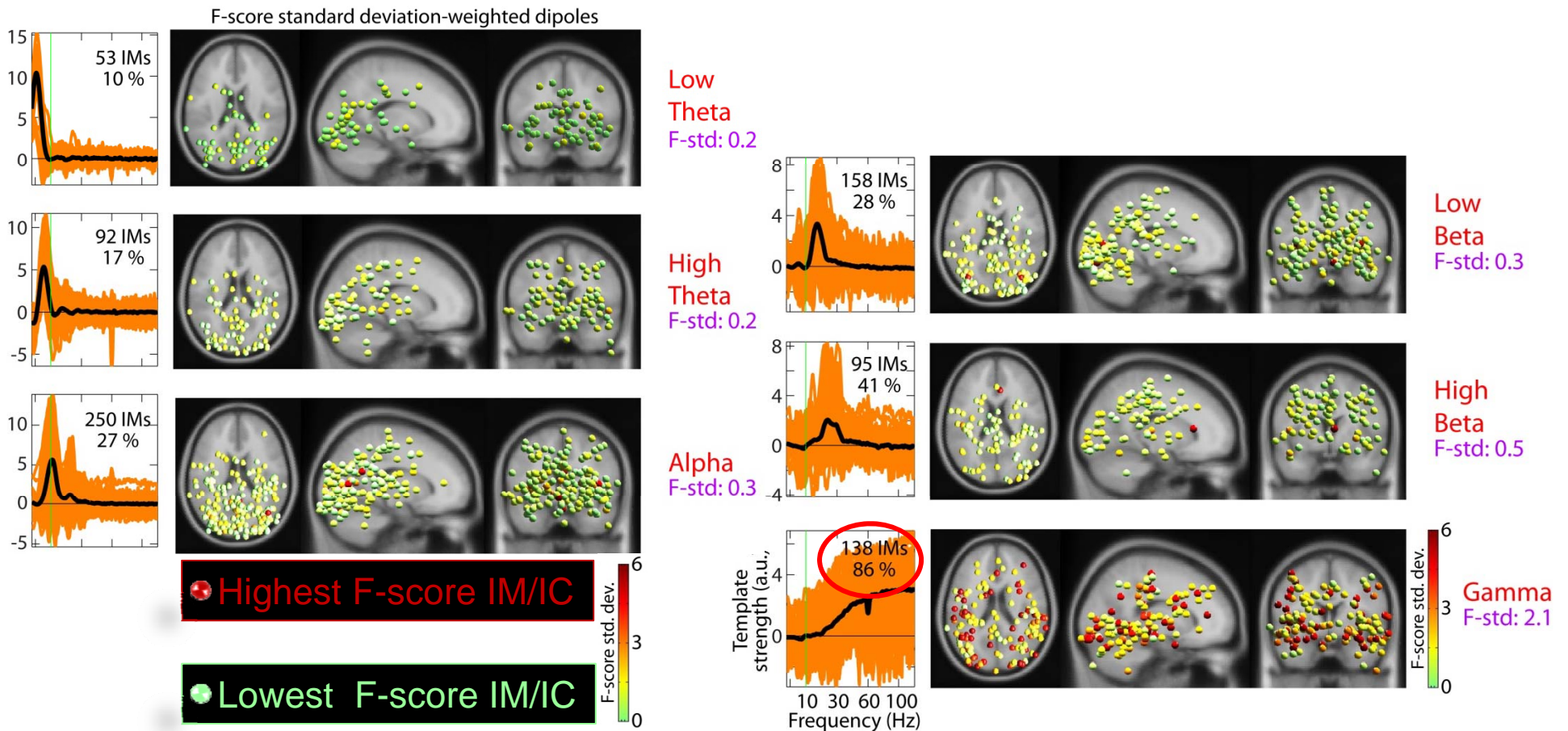




# Classification accuracy (1-sec, non-overlapping epochs)

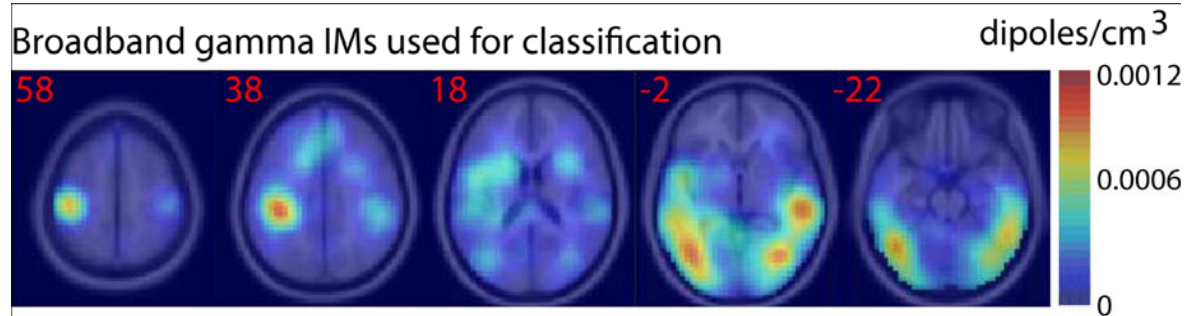


# Brain sources with emotion-related IMs



● Highest F-score IM/IC

● Lowest F-score IM/IC



# Summary

- ☑ ICA isolates independent brain activity from scalp EEG
  - separates high frequency brain from scalp muscle
- ☑ IC power is affected by independent modulator processes
  - possibly neuromodulatory influences
- ☑ High frequency IM strength is related to emotional valence
- ☑ IM strengths can differentiate between subjective states
  - high freq. IMs are more likely to differentiate between emotions

*Thank you to  
Jerry Swartz,  
Scott Makeig,  
and  
thank you  
for your attention*