



S. Makeig (2012)

Mining EEG brain dynamics



Scott Makeig

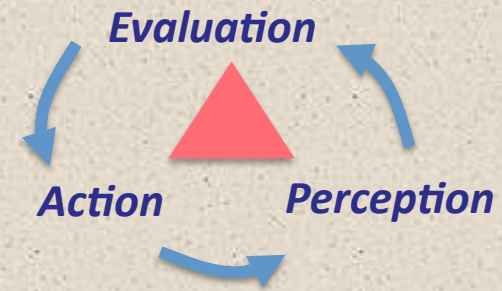
Institute for Neural Computation
University of California San Diego

NIAC Seminar
Washington University, St. Louis
September, 2012

Embodied 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 History

Some human brain imaging milestones

EEG era

1926 ~1st human EEG recording

1938 1st (analog) EEG spectral analysis

ERP era

1962 ~1st computer ERP averaging (CAT)

1972 ~1st magnetoencephalogram (MEG)

fMRI era

1993 1st fMRI BOLD recordings

1993 1st broadband ERSP

1995 1st multisource EEG filtering by ICA

fEEG / BCI / MoBI era ...

2009 ~1st commercial dry-electrode EEG toys

2011 ~1st MoBI Laboratory

2012 ~1st Online 3-D mobile phone apps

1

4

16

32

256

1

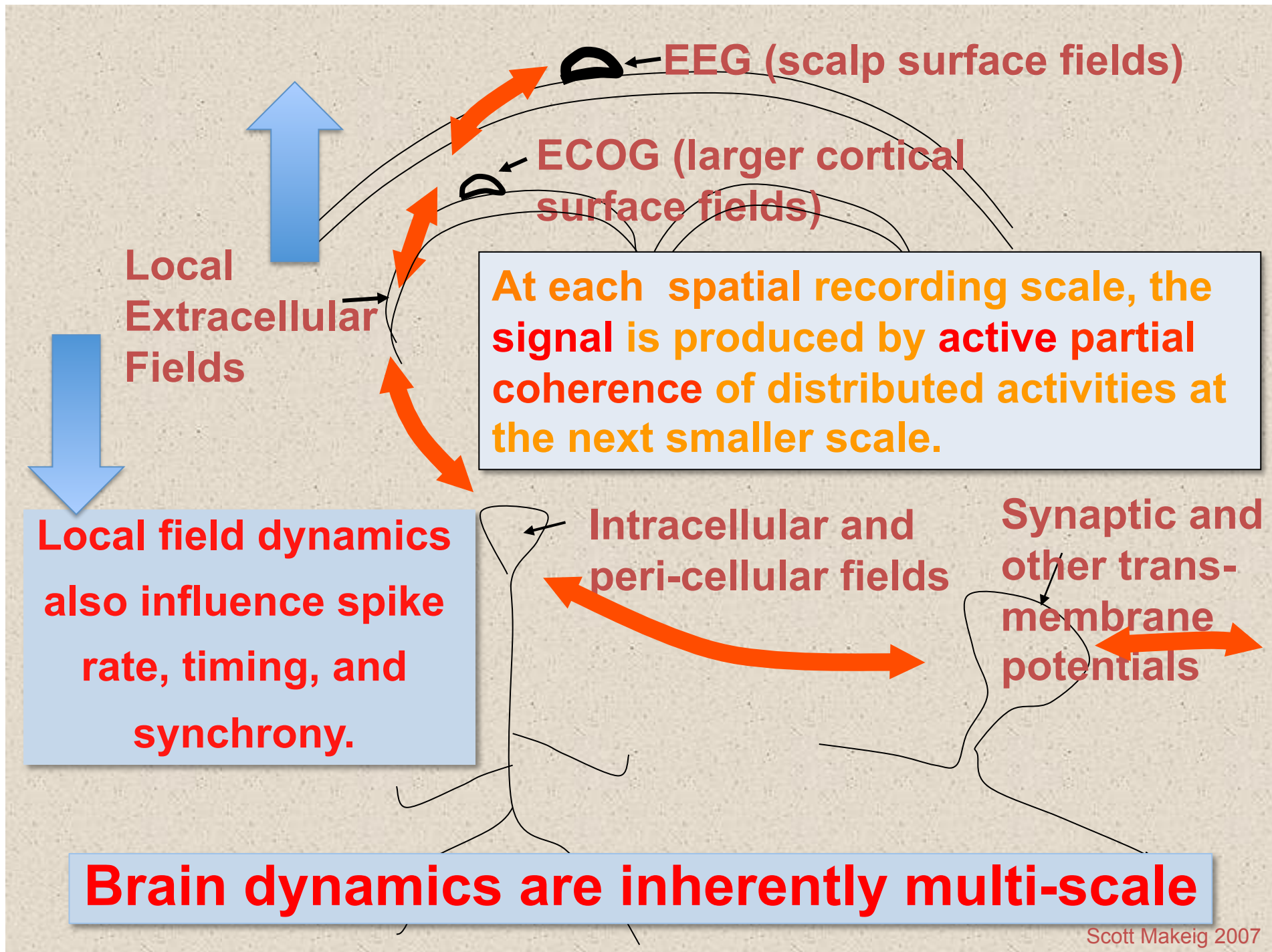
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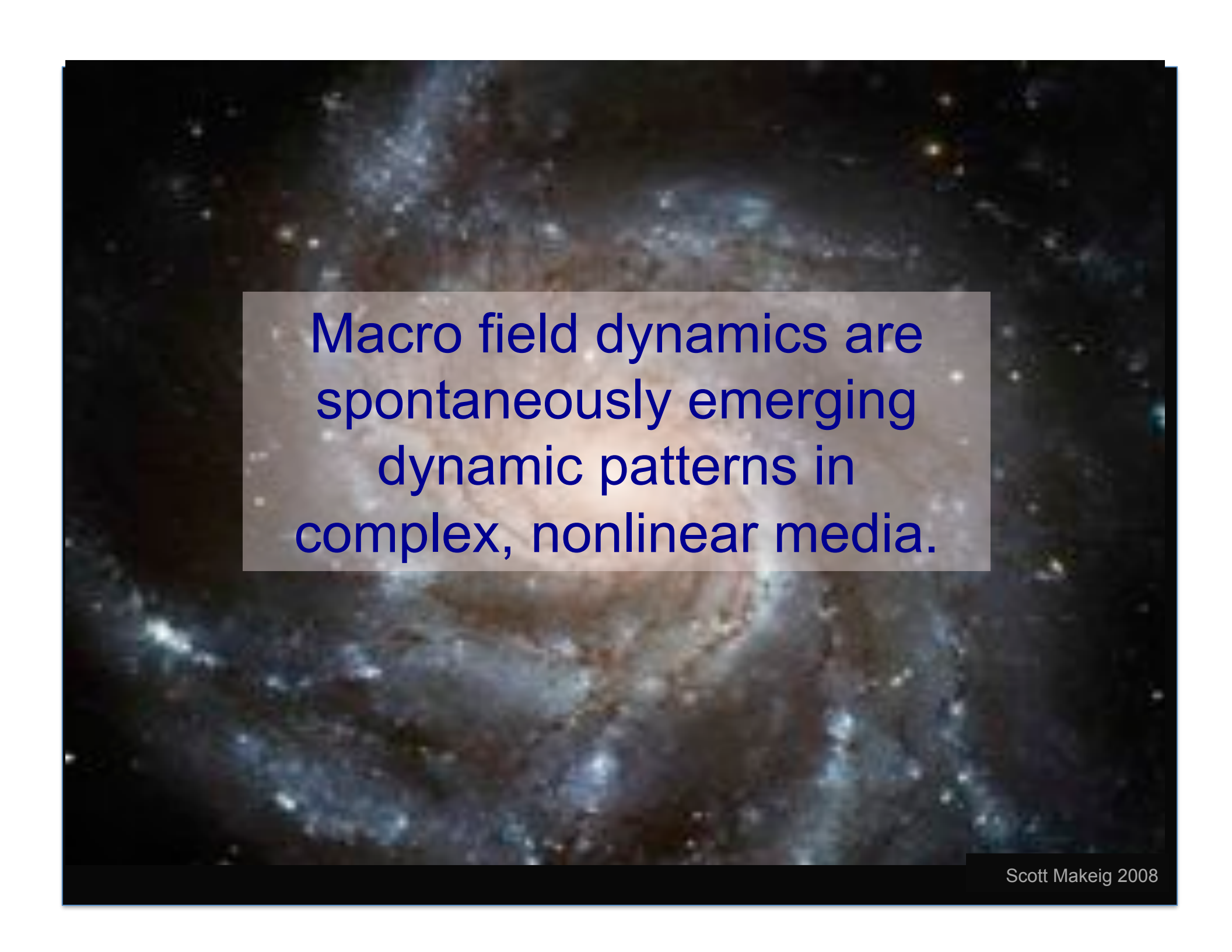
80

10000



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 (Elektronkephalogramm).





Macro field dynamics are
spontaneously emerging
dynamic patterns in
complex, nonlinear media.

Phase cones (Freeman)

Avalanches (Beggs & Plenz)

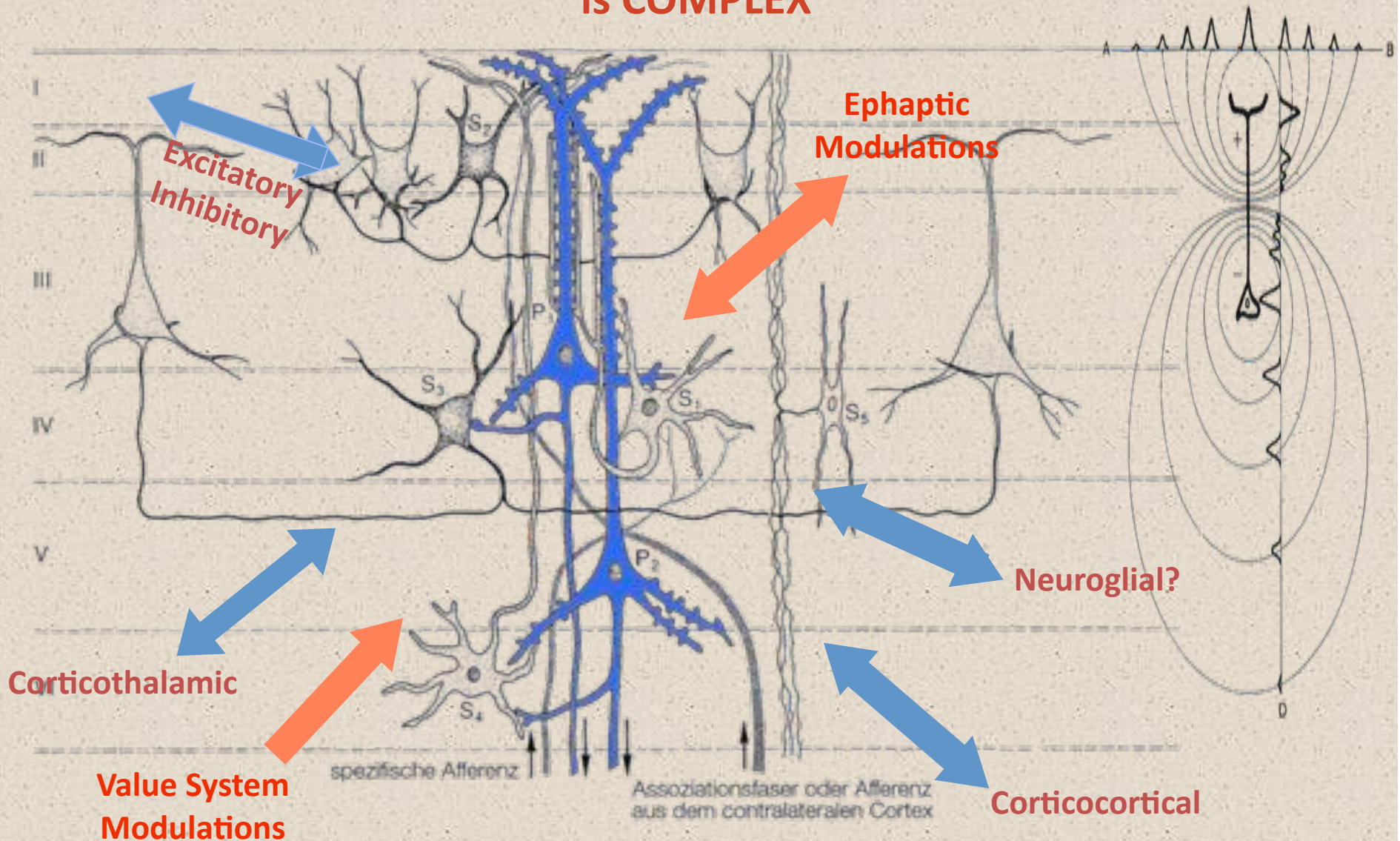


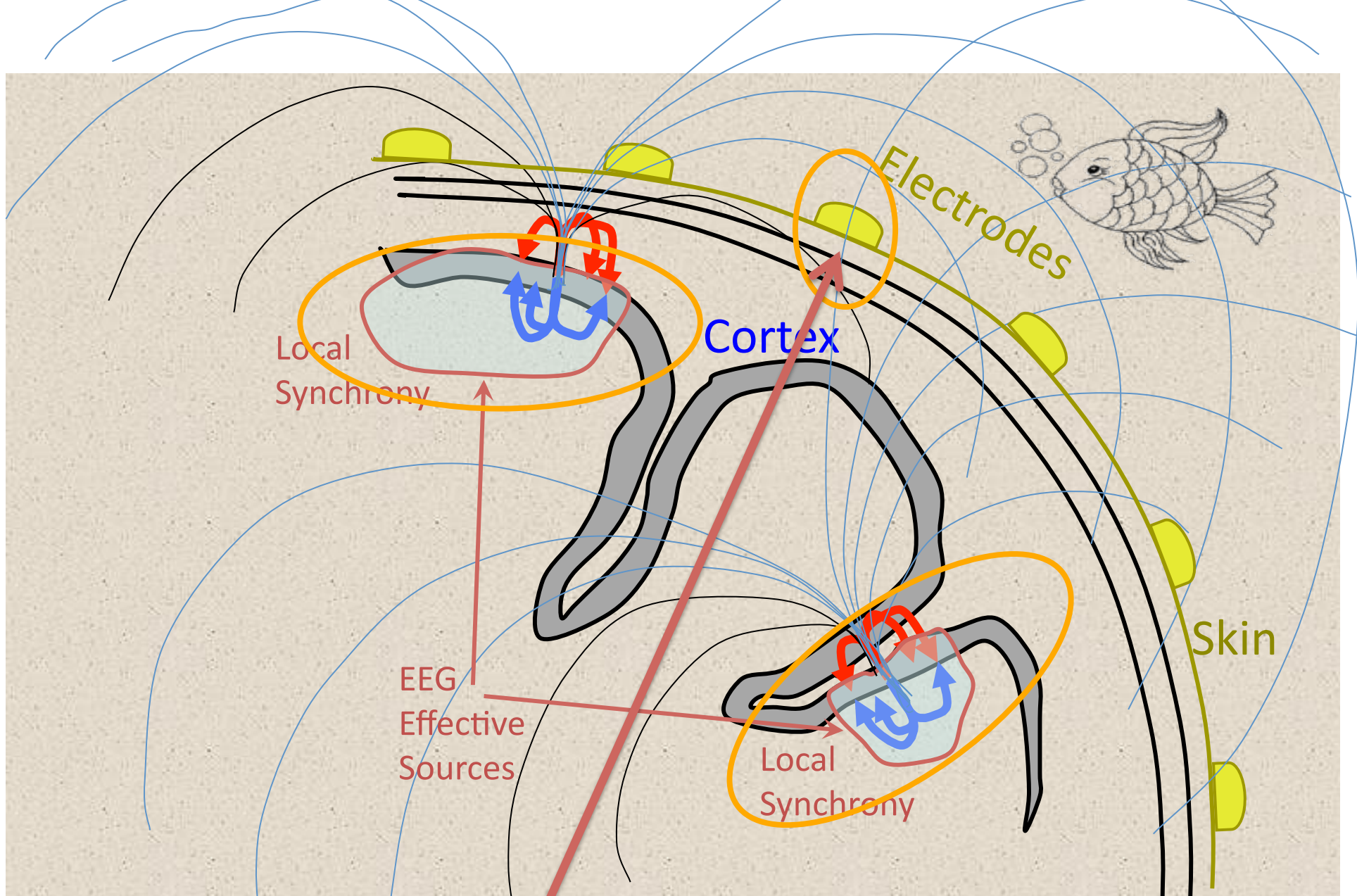
The spatiotemporal field dynamics of
cortex have not yet been imaged
simultaneously on multiple spatial scales!



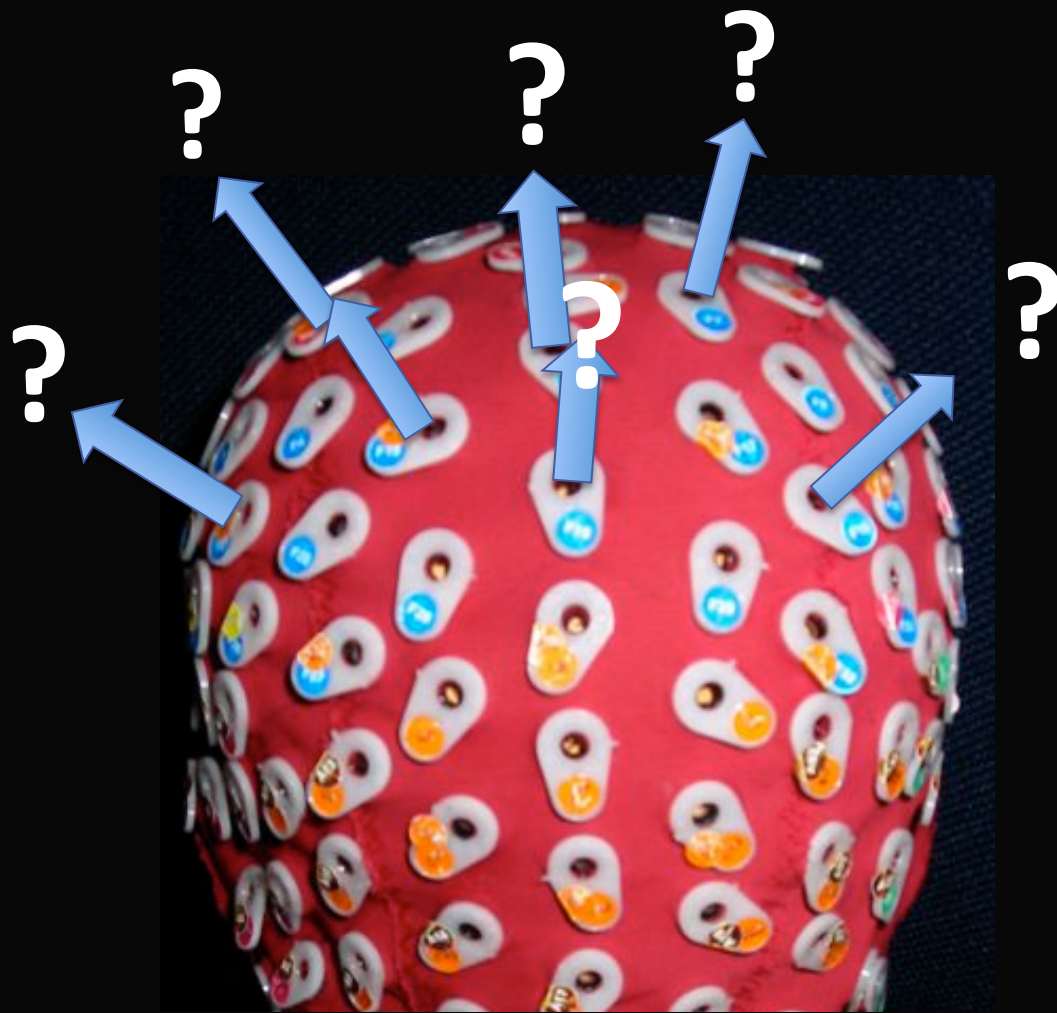
Alan Friedman

The generation and modulation of EEG / LFP is COMPLEX



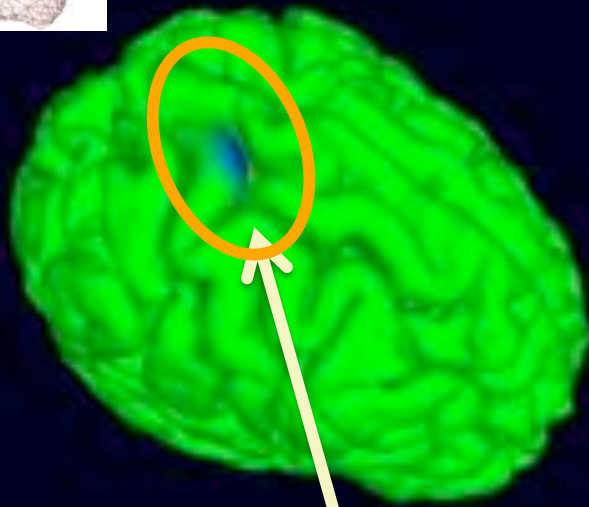
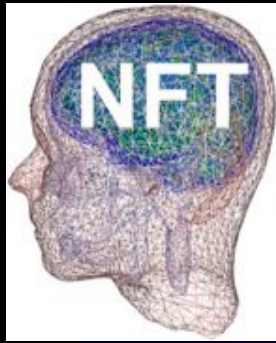


Each scalp EEG data channel sums the projected activities of multiple brain (and non-brain) source processes.

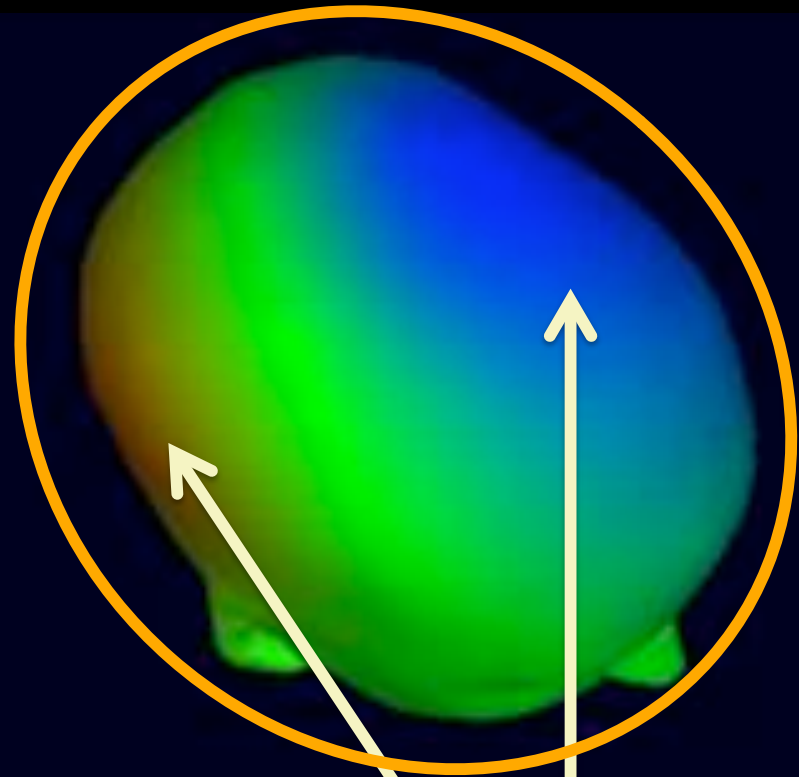


2-D Interpretation of Scalp EEG Signals ?

The very broad EEG point-spread function



Simulated small parietal source



Very broad projected scalp potentials

The very broad EEG point-spread function

This animation is available for YouTube viewing at

<http://sccn.ucsd.edu/>

and for download at

<http://sccn.ucsd.edu/eeglab/TwoSourceEEG12.mp4>



Simulated cm^2 -scale multi-source activity, and its EEG projection

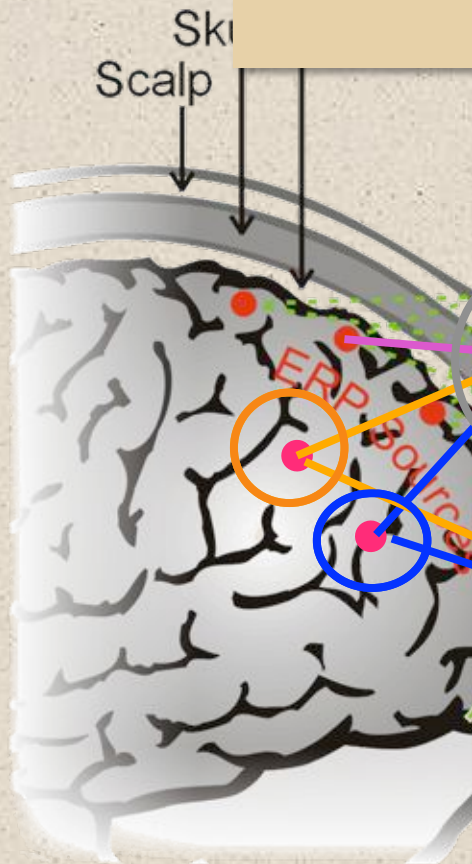


Blind EEG Source Separation by Independent Component Analysis



Tony Bell, developer of Infomax ICA

ICA can find distinct EEG source activities -- and their 'simple' scalp maps!



Independent Component Analysis of Electroencephalographic Data

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 San Diego, CA 92161-0122
 smakeig@navy.mil, scott.makeig@nrc.navy.mil

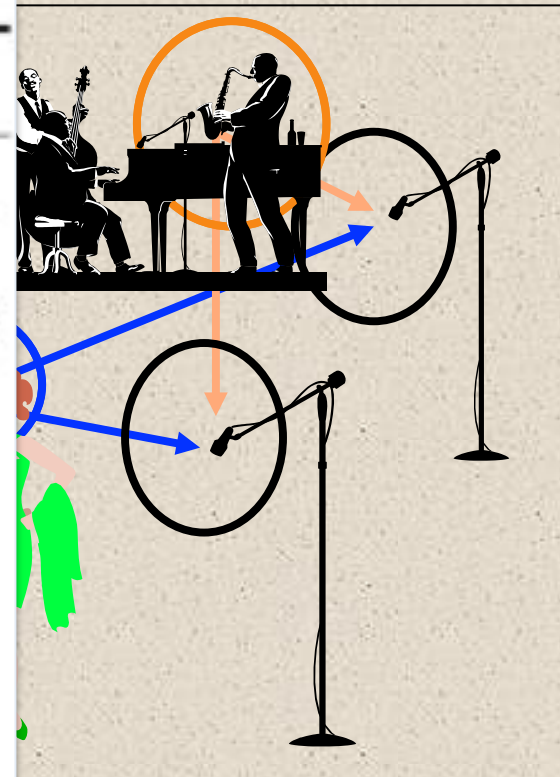
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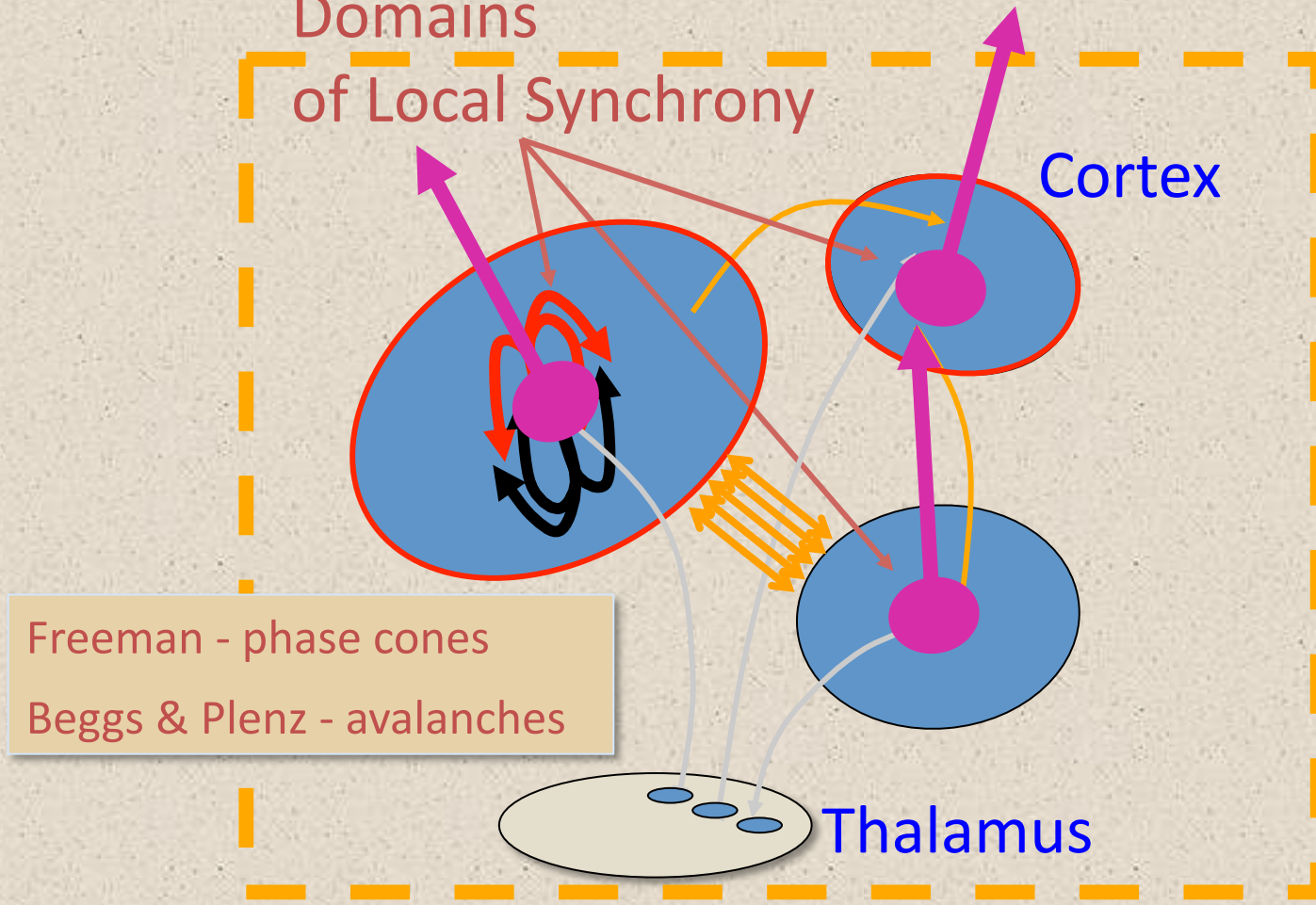
Abstract

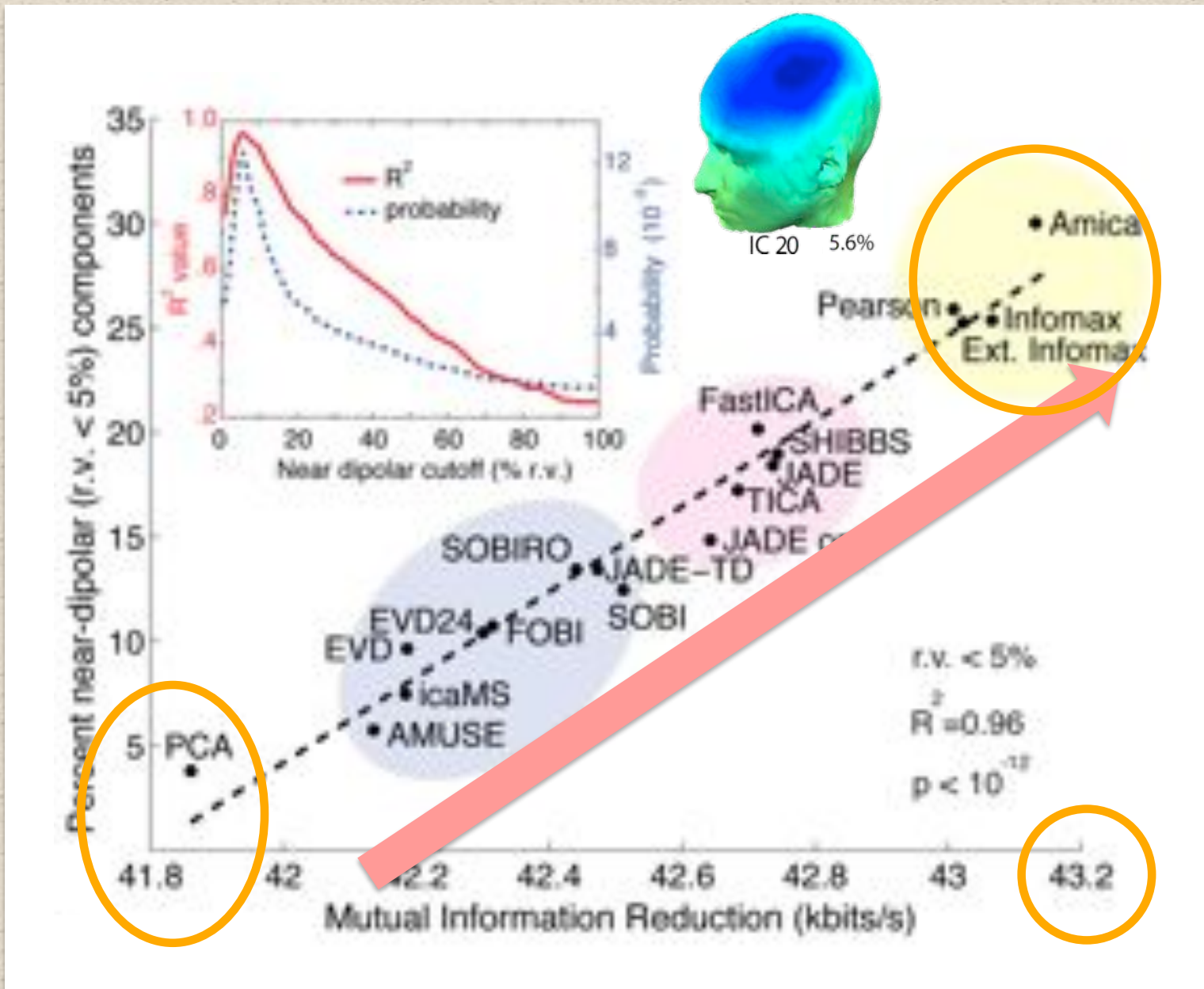
Because of the distance between the skull and brain and their different activities, electroencephalographic (EEG) data collected from any point on the human scalp includes activity generated within a large brain area. This spatial smearing of EEG data by volume conduction does not hinder algorithm time delays, however, suggesting that the Independent Component Analysis (ICA) algorithm of Bell and Sejnowski (1) is well suited to performing blind source separation on EEG data. The ICA algorithm separates the problem of source identification from that of source localization. First results of applying the ICA algorithm to EEG and magnetoencephalographic (MEG) data collected during a controlled auditory distraction task show: (1) ICA resulting in localizations to different cortical areas; (2) ICA may be used to separate all time and/or spatial EEG components (raw and source wave, eye movements) from other sources; (3) ICA is capable of isolating overlapping EEG phenomena, including alpha and delta bands and can be applied to separate EEG components to separate ICA channels; (4) Nonstationarities in EEG and behavioral state can be tracked using ICA via changes in the amount of selected activation between ICA channel output channels.



Are EEG source outputs (near) independent?

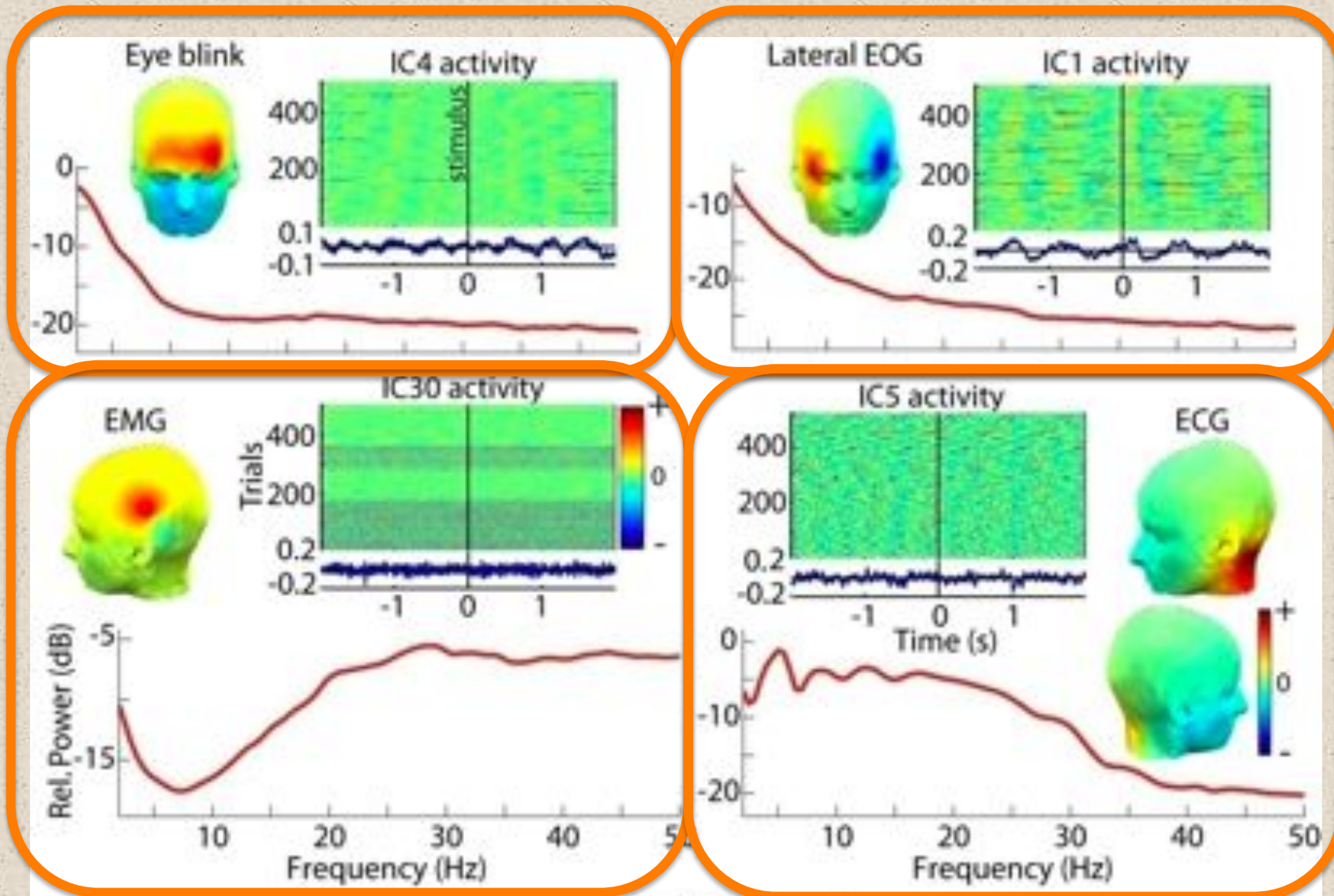
Independent
Domains
of Local Synchrony





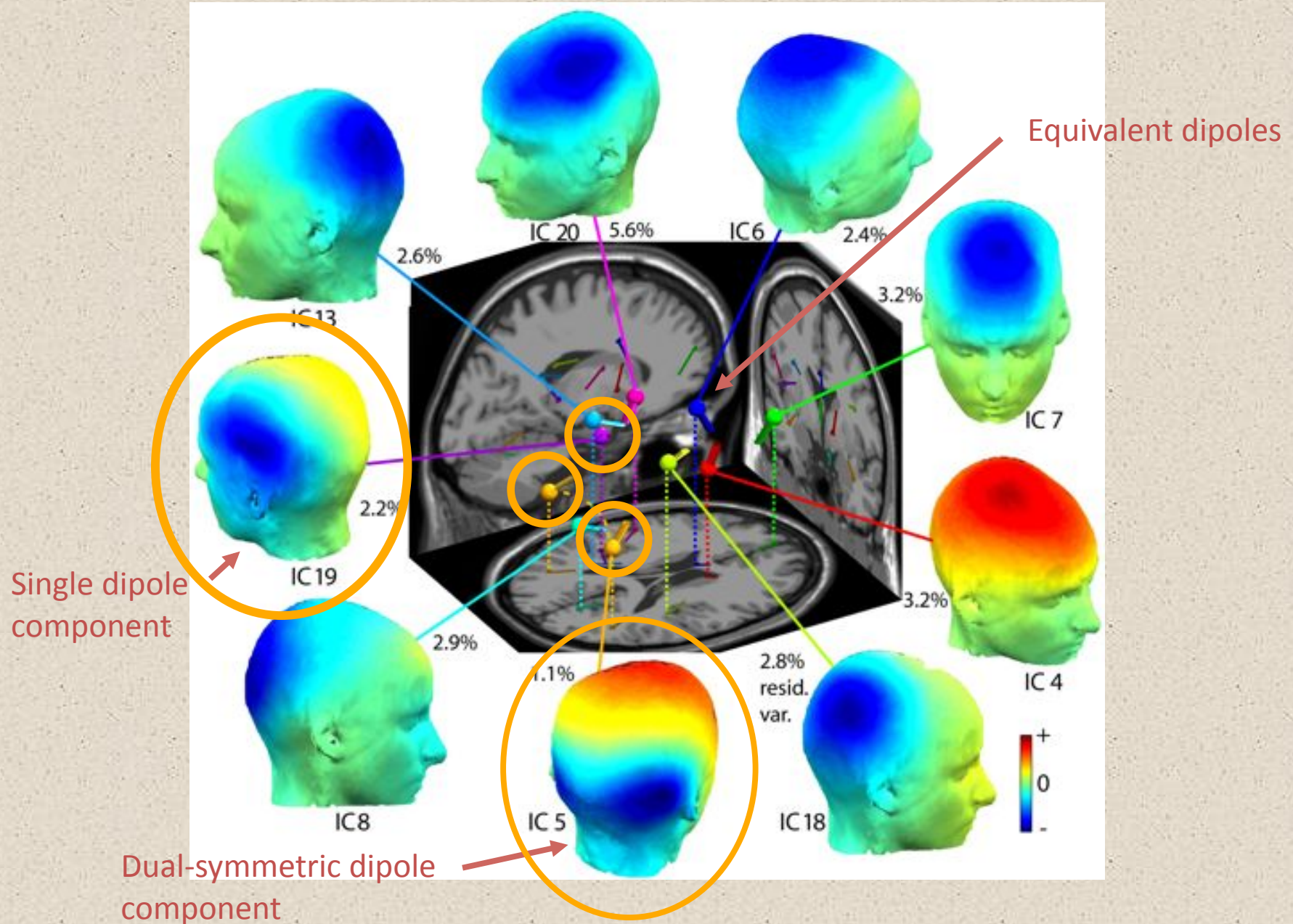
Independent EEG Components are Dipolar

ICA finds Non-Brain Independent Component (IC) Processes ...



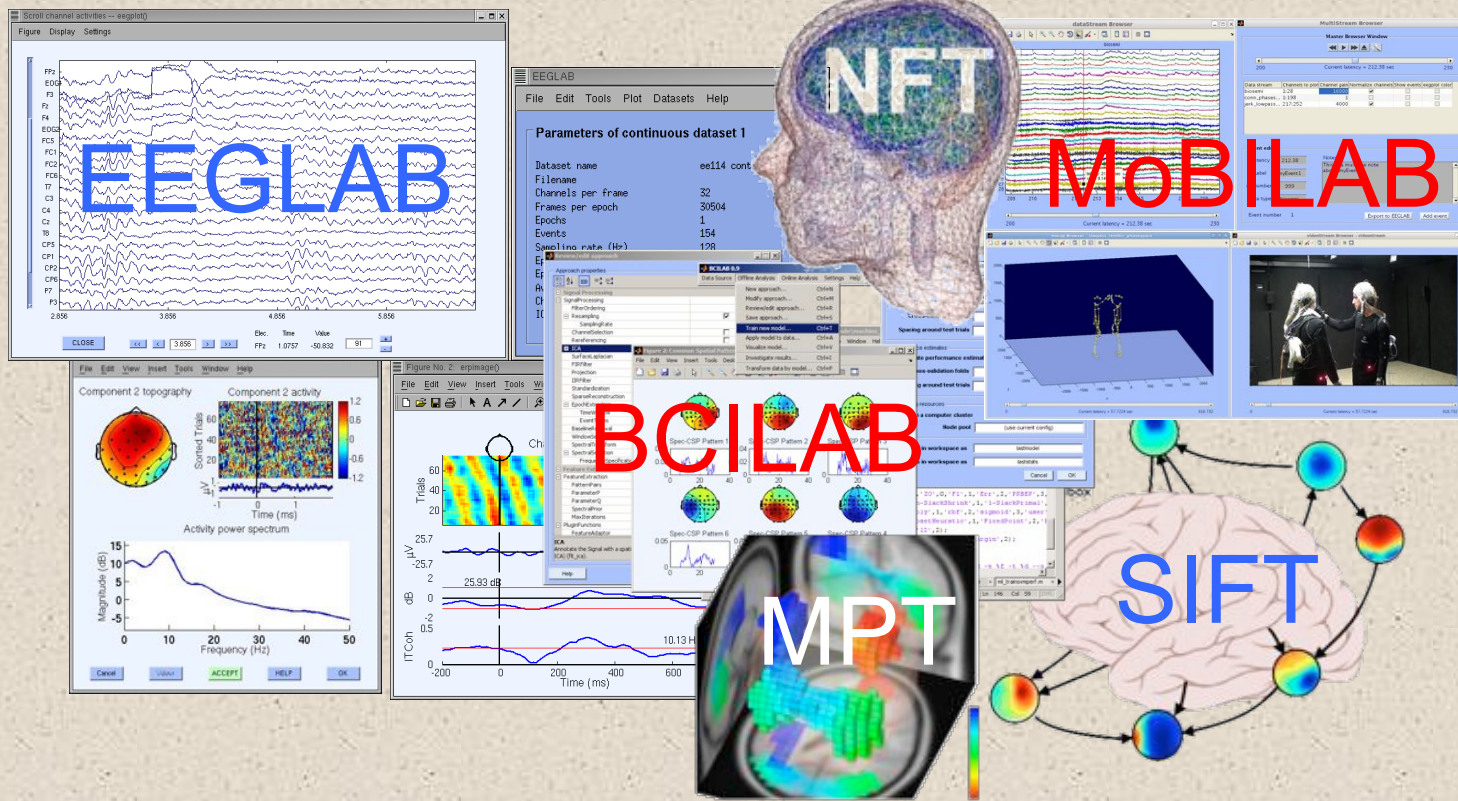
... separates them from the remainder of the data ...

ICA also separates cortical brain IC processes





SCCN Open Source Software Tools for MATLAB



Tools available -- but a two-cultures problem ...

Localizing independent component sources

Scalp EEG source

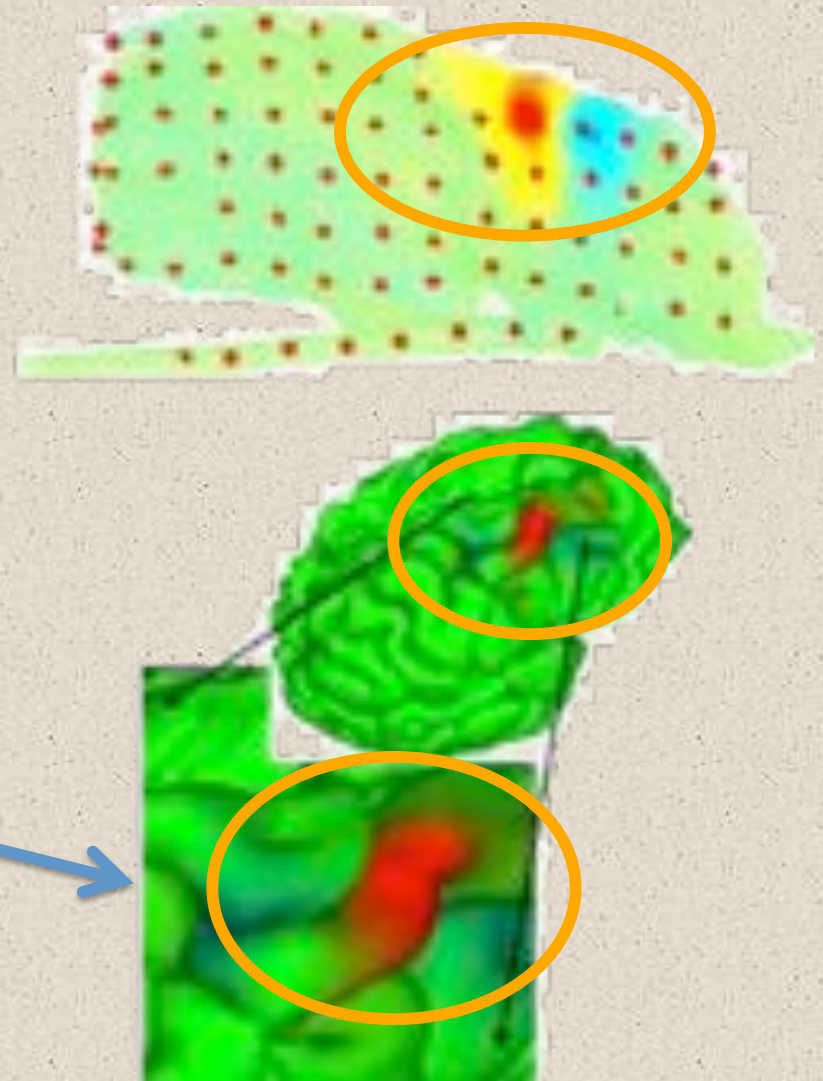
FEASIBLE FOR SCALP EEG ICs?

Will need at least:

- Anatomic MR image
- Accurate electrode positions
- Accurate co-registration
- **Good skull conductivity estimate**

IC source
domain
estimate

iEEG sulcal seizure source





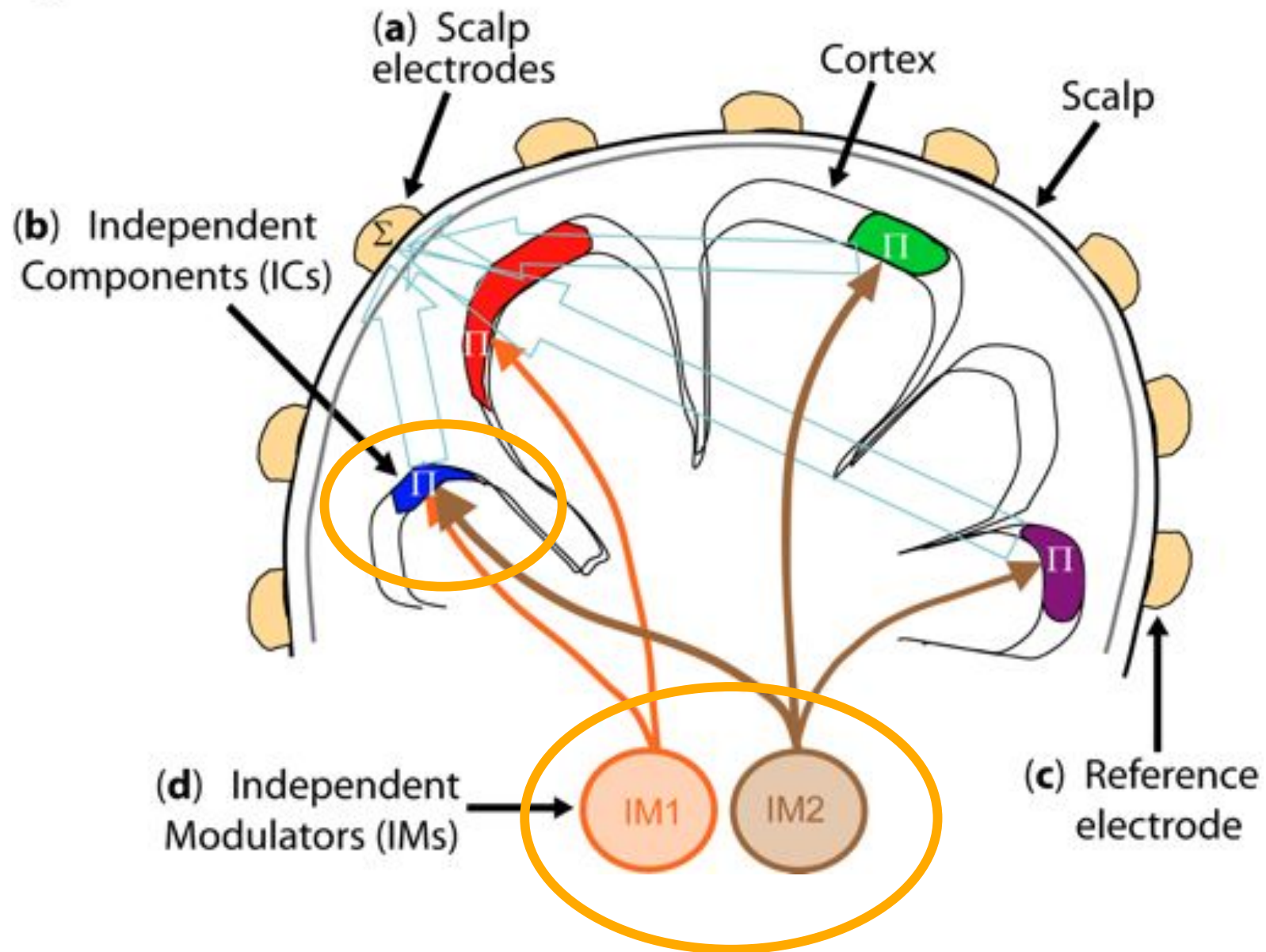
EEG Dynamics of Emotion Imagination

Suggest the imaginative experience of 15 emotions:

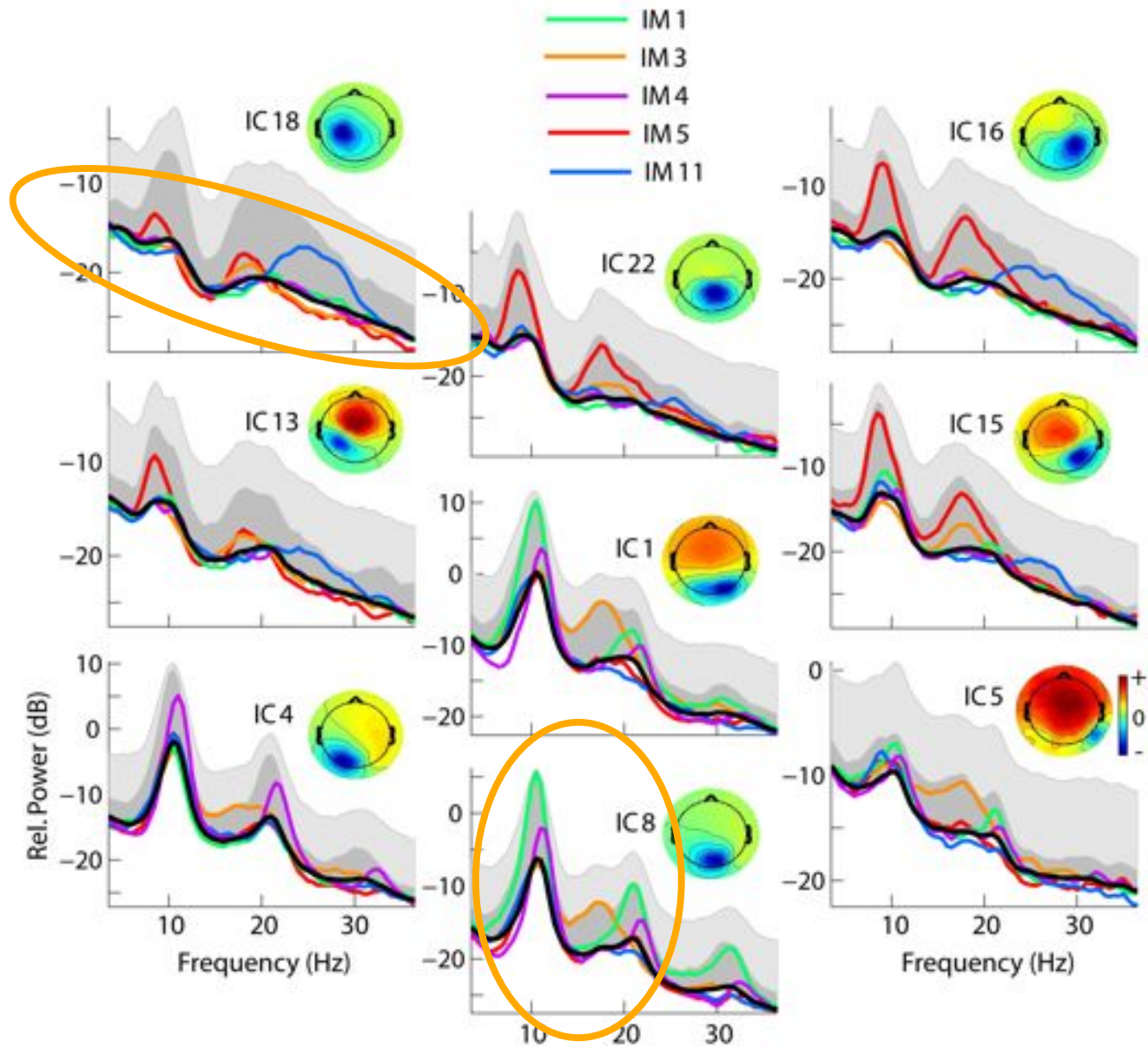
- after Helen Bonny (GIM)
- 1sr relaxation induction
- alternate pos and neg emotions
- relax between emotion episodes
- 1-5 min periods of eyes-closed spontaneous EEG x 15 emotions
- 33 subjects



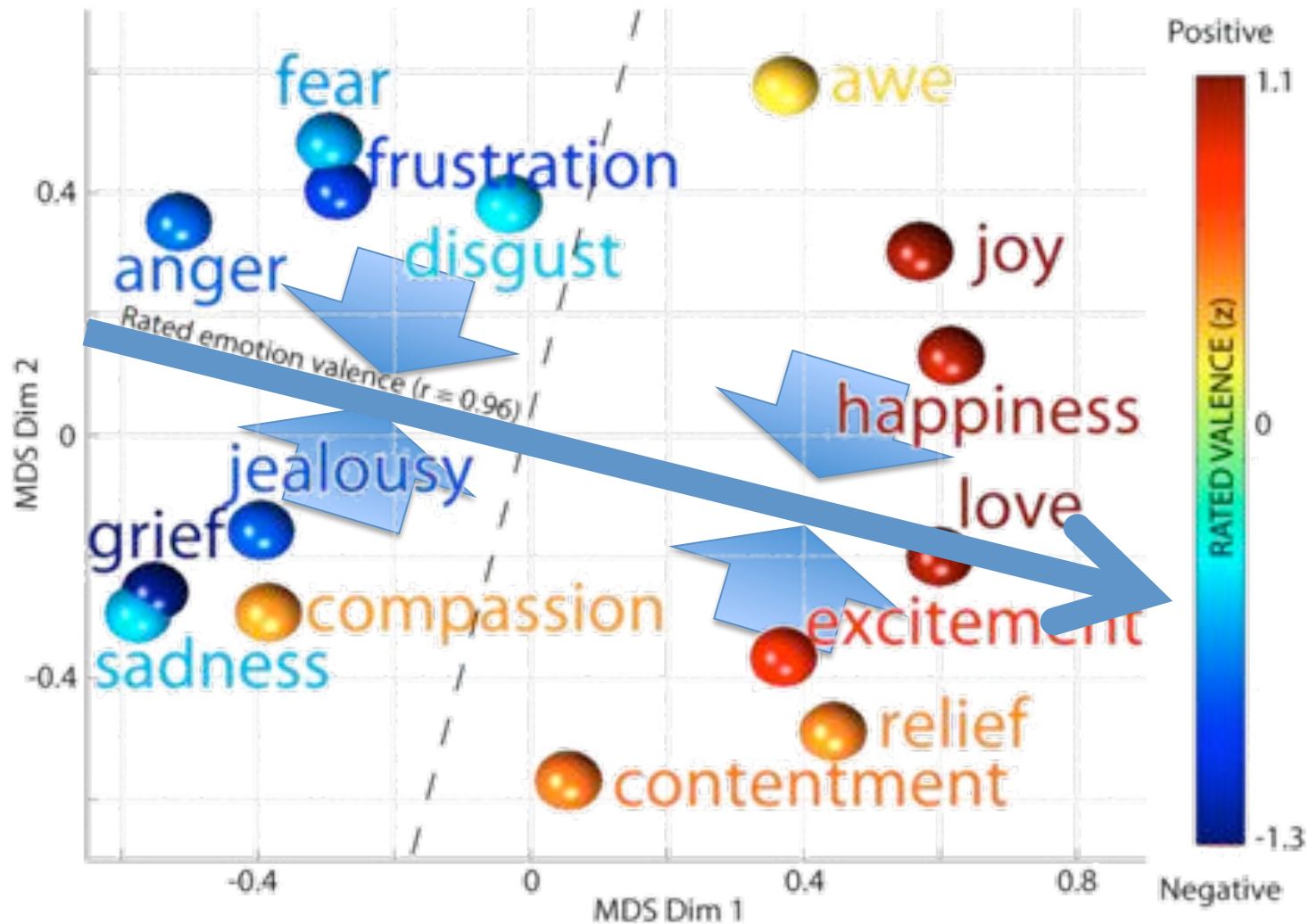
Independent Modulators



Independent modes of spectral modulation



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



ICA for BCI ?

IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON REHABILITATION ENGINEERING, VOL. 8, NO. 2, JUNE 2000

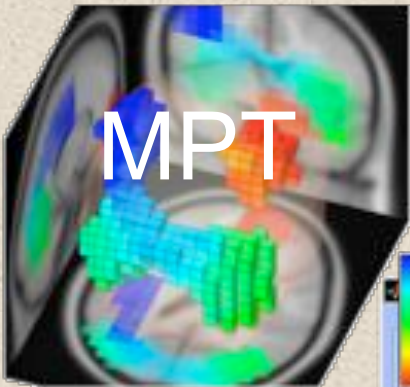
A Natural Basis for Efficient Brain-Actuated Control

Scott Makeig, Sigurd Enghoff, Tzyy-Ping Jung, and
Terrence J. Sejnowski

Abstract—The prospect of noninvasive brain-actuated control of computerized screen displays or locomotive devices is of interest to many and of crucial importance to a few ‘locked-in’ subjects who experience near total motor paralysis while retaining sensory and mental faculties. Currently several groups are attempting to achieve brain-actuated control of screen displays using operant conditioning of particular features of the spontaneous scalp electroencephalogram (EEG) including central μ -rhythms (9–12 Hz). A new EEG decomposition technique, independent component analysis (ICA), appears to be a foundation for new research in the design of systems for detection and operant control of endogenous EEG rhythms to achieve flexible EEG-based communication. ICA separates multichannel EEG data into spatially static and temporally independent components accounting for posterior alpha rhythms and central μ activities. We demonstrate using data from a visual selective attention task that ICA-derived μ -components can show much stronger spectral reactivity to motor events than activity measures for single scalp channels. ICA decompositions of spontaneous EEG would thus appear to form a natural basis for operant conditioning to achieve efficient and multidimensional brain-actuated control in motor-limited and locked-in subjects.

I. INTRODUCTION

Recent work in several laboratories has demonstrated that noninvasively recorded electric brain activity can be used to voluntarily control switches and communication channels, allowing a few so-called locked-in near-totally paralyzed subjects the ability to communicate, however slowly, with their families and aides ([4]; [14]; [2]). Communication rates achieved to date are in the range of several bits a



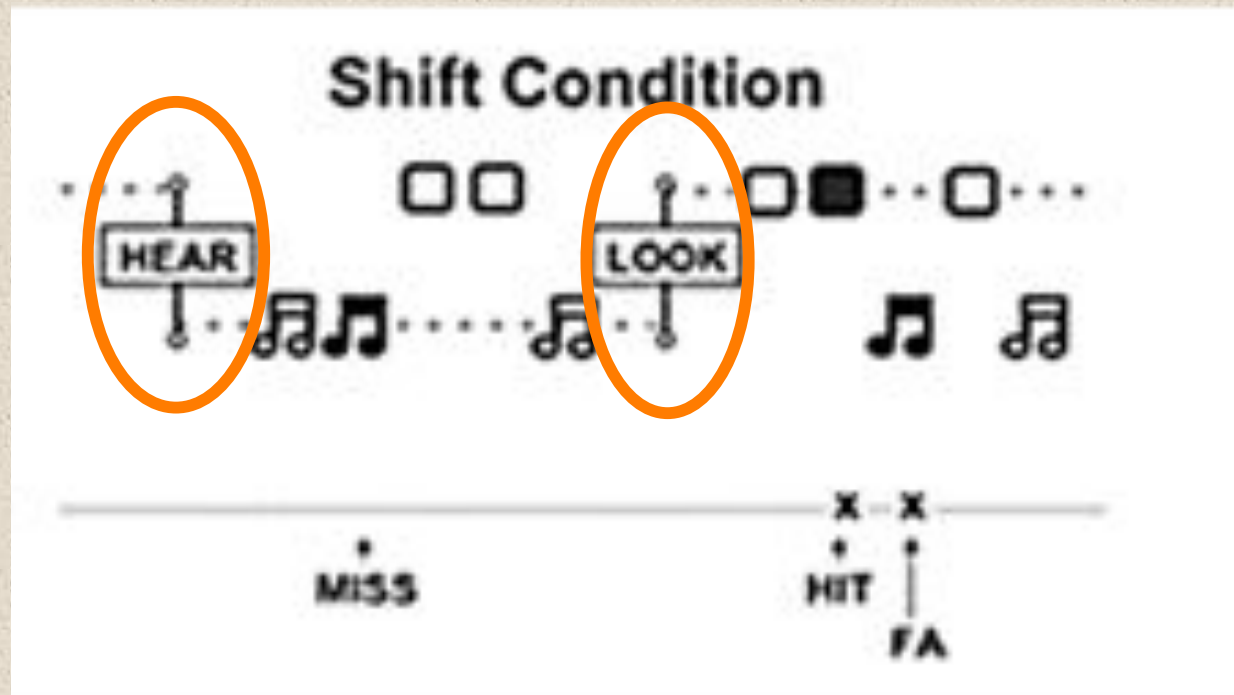
BCILAB

A screenshot of the BCILAB 6.9 software interface. The main window shows a menu with options like "New approach...", "Train new model...", and "Apply model to data...". A smaller window displays six "Spec-CSP Pattern" plots, each with a top-down brain map and a corresponding time-series graph. To the right, a "Calibrate a model" dialog box is open, showing settings for "Approach", "Data source", "Performance Metric", and "Cross-validation folds". A small portrait of a man is overlaid on the interface. At the bottom right, a code editor shows MATLAB-style code for model configuration.

scn.ucsd.edu/wiki/BCILAB

Audiovisual Attention Shift Experiment

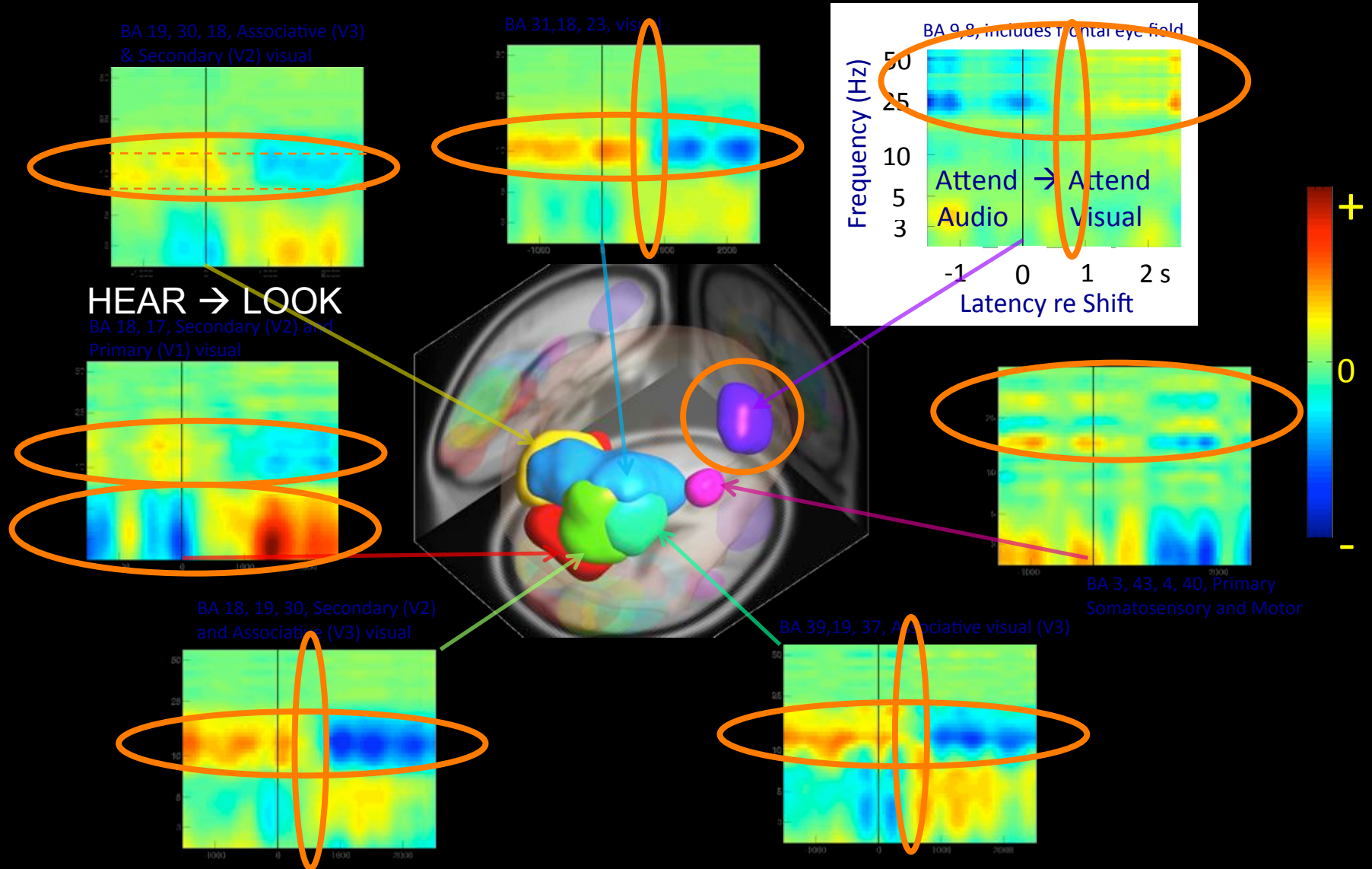
Question: What is the brain activity signature of switching between auditory and visual attention?

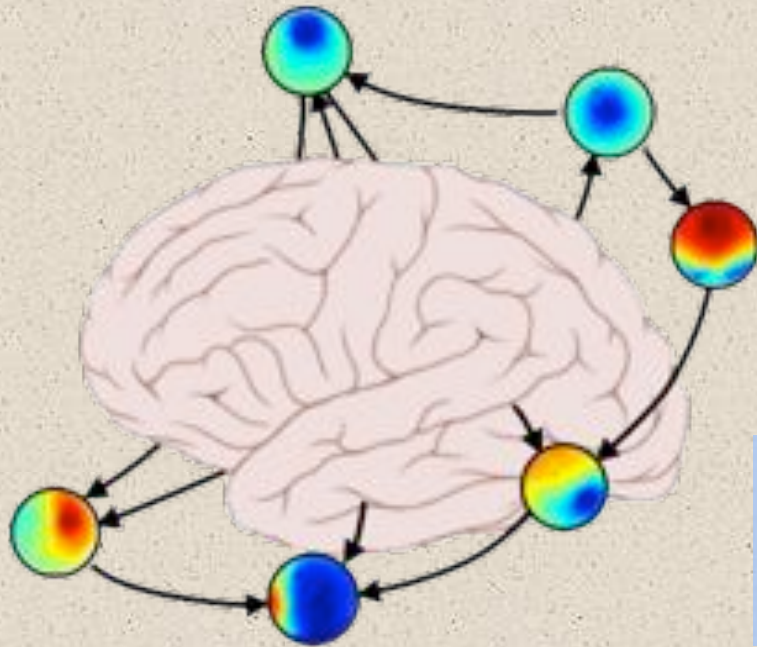


Challenge: Given EEG epochs each time-locked to a HEAR or LOOK cue, train a model to estimate, from the EEG in each epoch, in which direction attention switched (HEAR→LOOK or LOOK→HEAR).

An EEG Attention-Shift Network

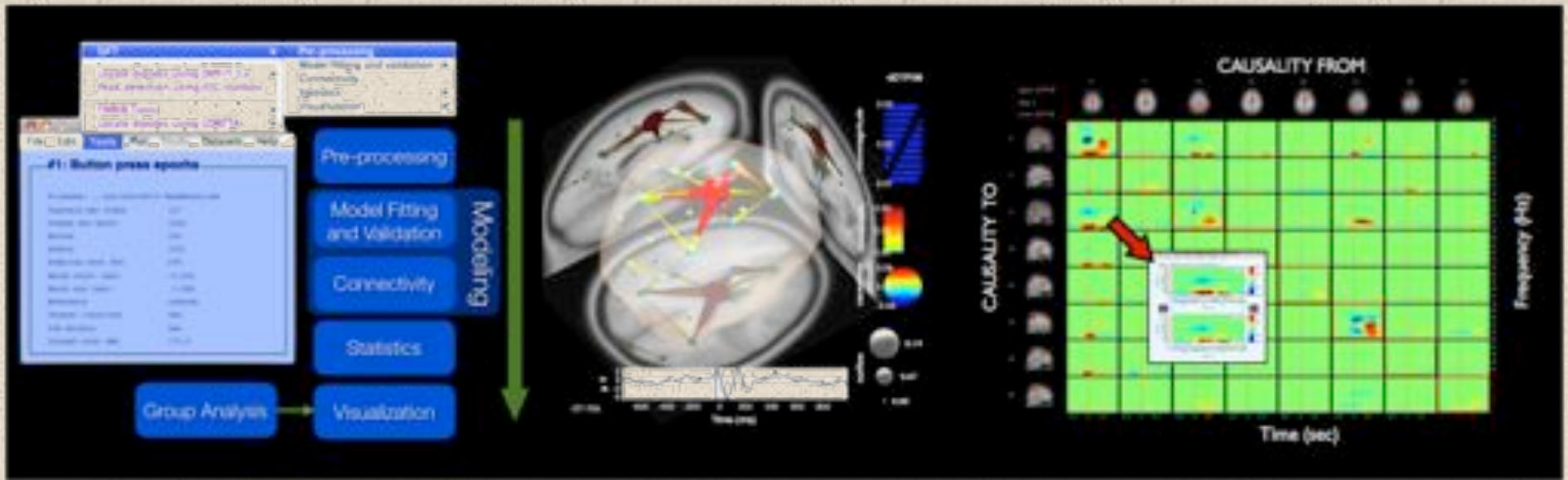
Informative Feature Analysis



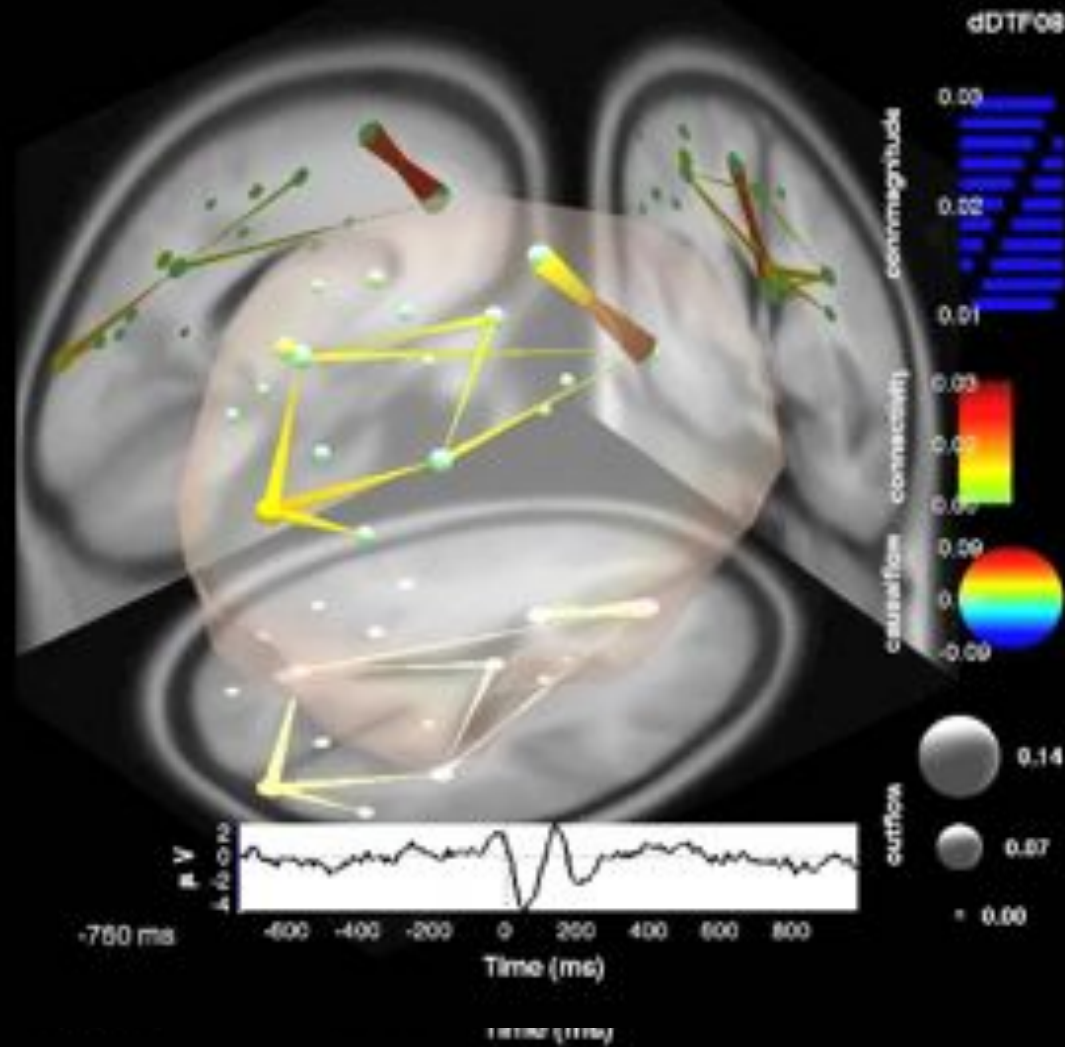
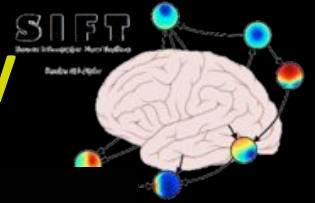


SIFT

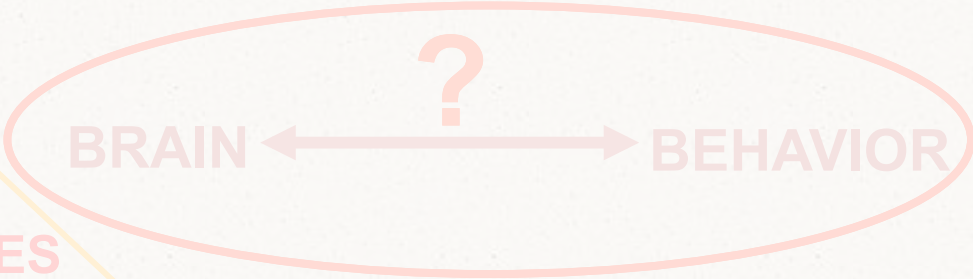
Source Information Flow Toolbox



Transient ERN Theta Network Connectivity



M
I
C
R
O



SPIKES

LFP

ECOG

M O B I

Recorded !?

average

RT

~1 Hz

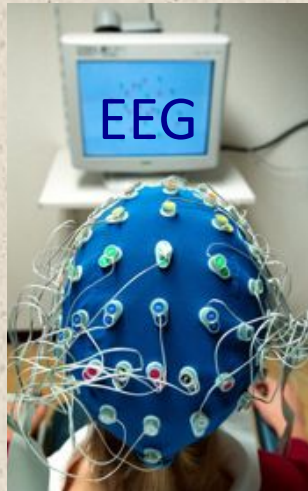
~1,000,000 GHz

Mobile Brain/Body Imaging

Record what the brain does,
What the brain experiences,
And what the brain organizes.

Brain imaging during motor behavior?

- Nearly all brain imaging studies (MEG, PET, fMRI, and EEG) are conducted in rigidly static seated or prone positions with only the most minimal finger movement allowed.



Why?

- In all modalities but EEG, scanners are **heavy**.
 - Muscle and movements contribute to (‘noise’) signals.
-
- But this limitation is highly artificial.** Nearly all our life involves *active movements and interactions* within a 3-D environment.
 - **Brain activity during free movement in 3-D space has never been observed or modeled!**

Mobile Brain/Body Imaging (MoBI) Concept

1. Record simultaneously, during naturally motivated behavior,

What the brain does (high-density EEG)

What the brain experiences (sensory scene recording)

What the brain organizes (body & eye movements,
psychophysiology)

2. Then –

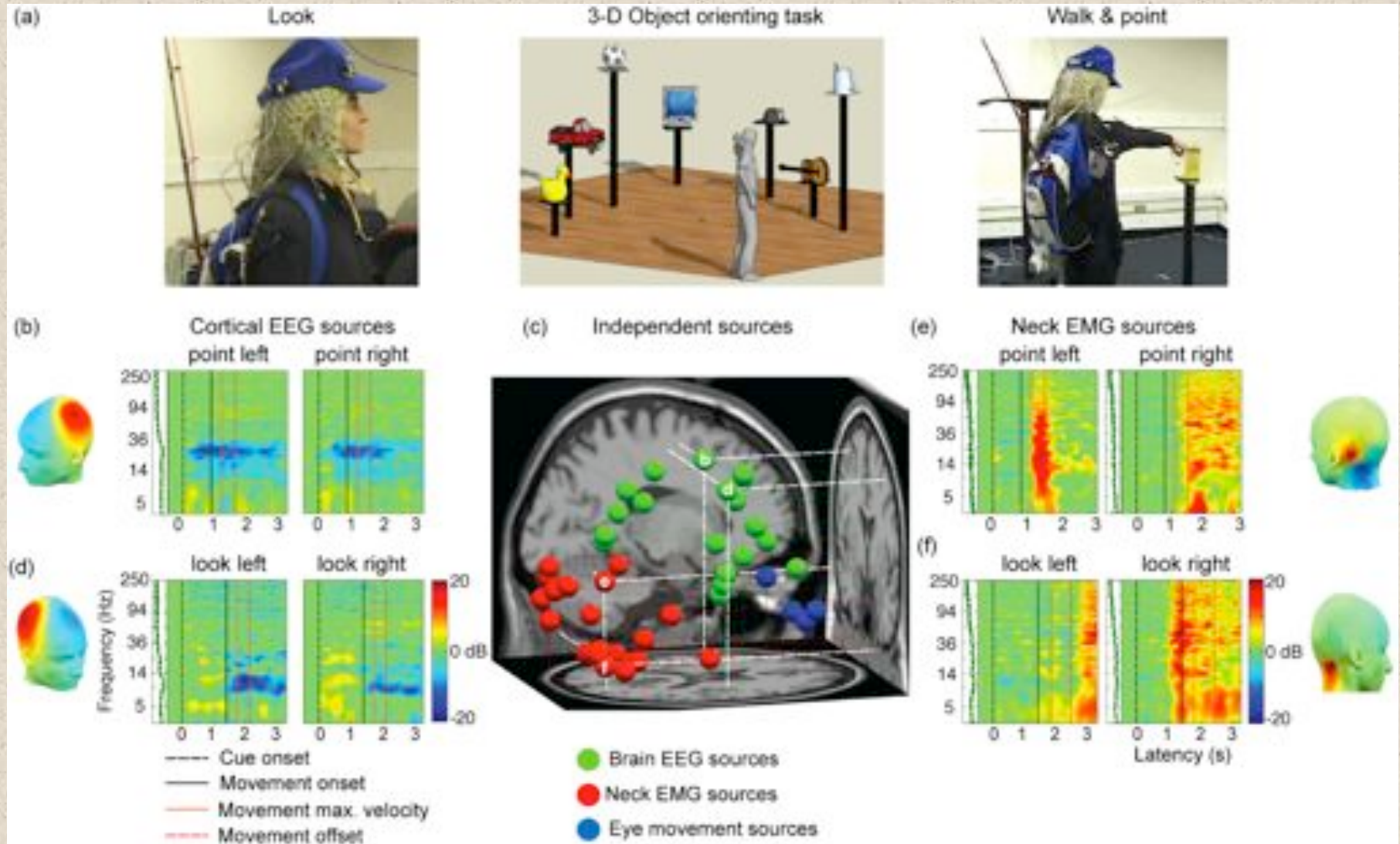
Use evolving machine learning methods

to find, model, and measure

non-stationary (context- and intention-related)

functional relationships among these data modalities.

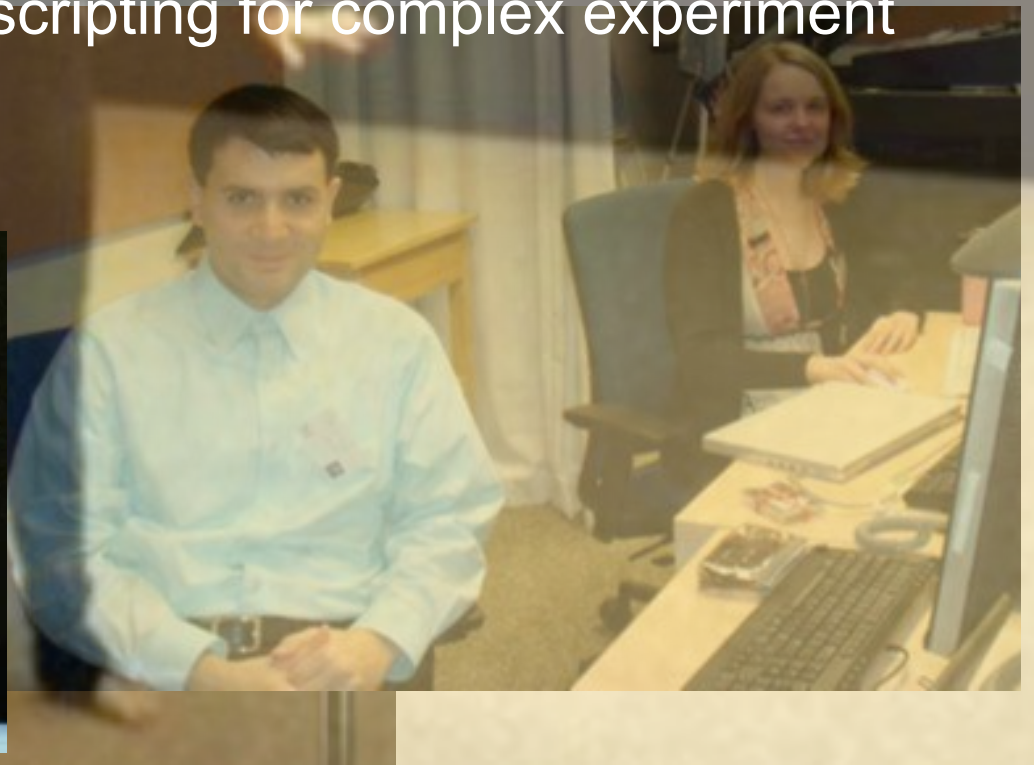
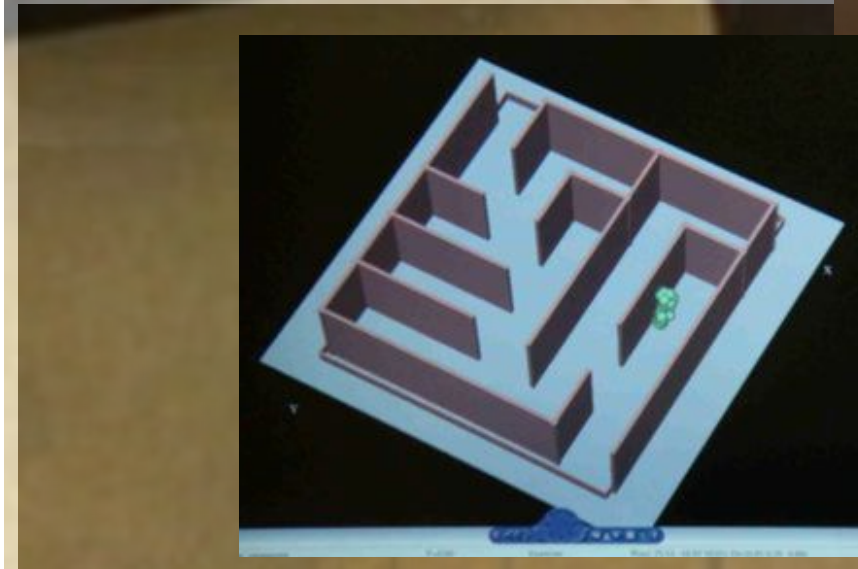
MoBI: Mobile Brain/Body Imaging



MoBI Lab at SCCN, UCSD



Lab Streaming Layer software for synchronous multi-stream, multi-platform recording and feedback – freely available on Google Code. Also, SNAP – Python-based scripting for complex experiment control.



See <http://thesciencenetwork.org/programs/inc-sccn-open-house/inc-sccn-open-house-hi-lite-reel>

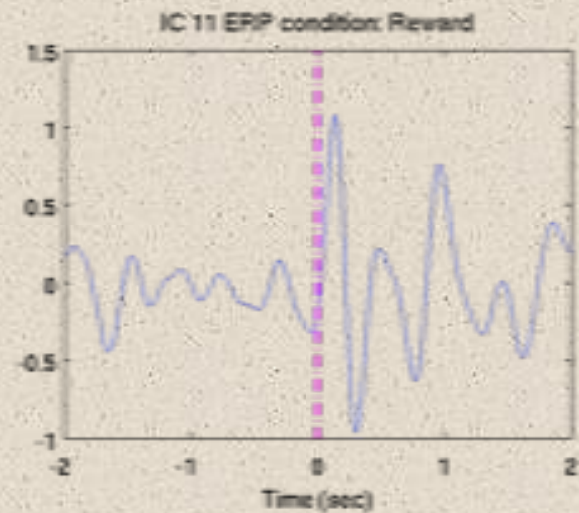
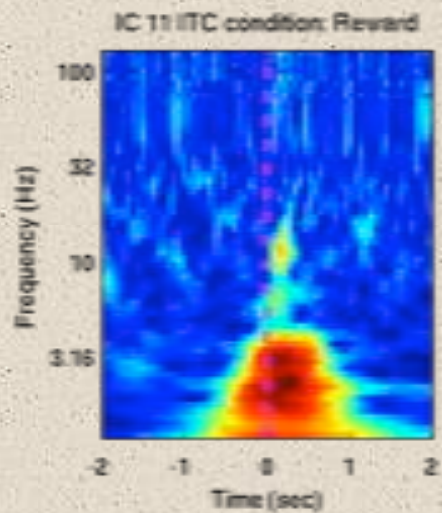
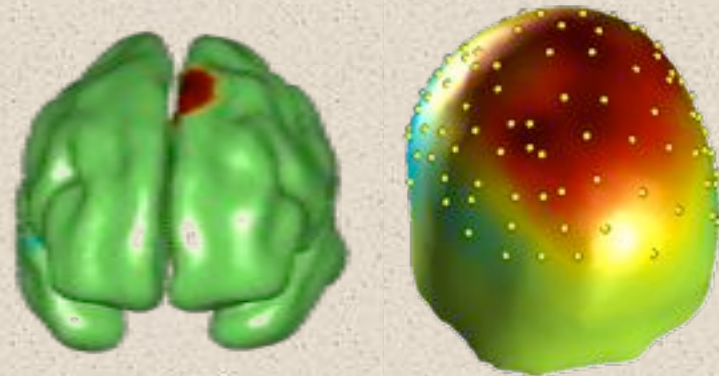
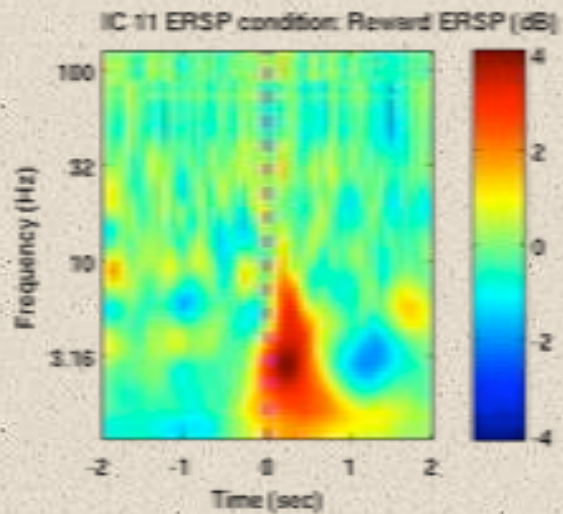


MoBI Lab: Two-Person Mirroring Experiment



Photo: T Bel Bahar & E Tumer, 2011

MoBI Lab: Two-Person Mirroring Experiment

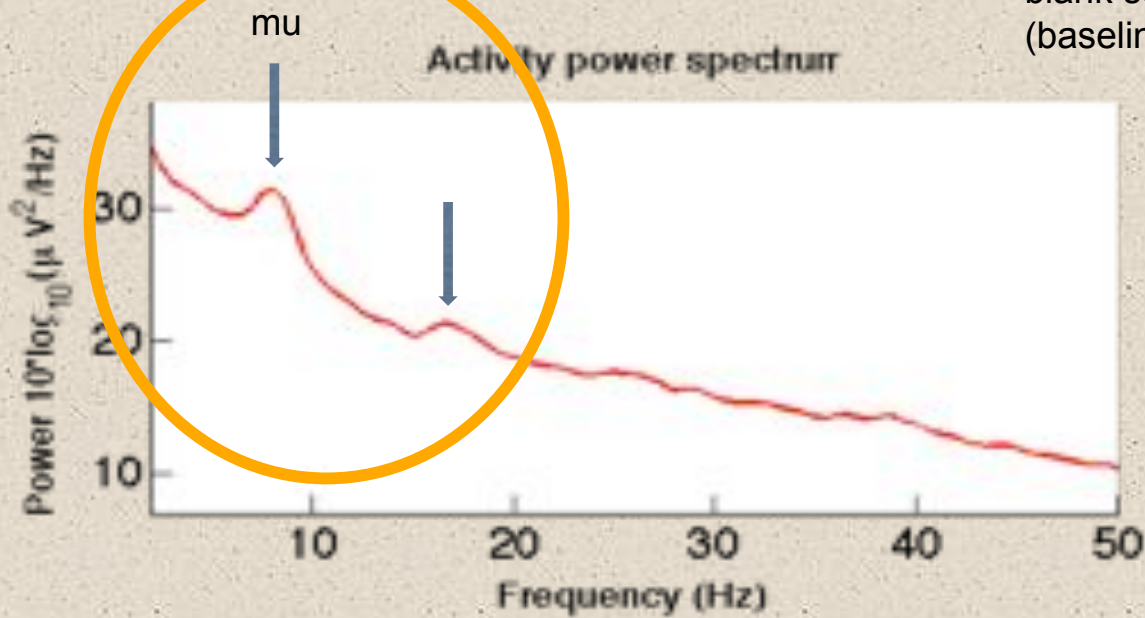
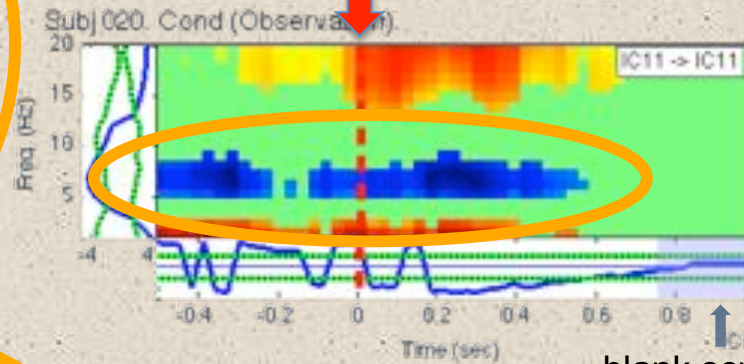
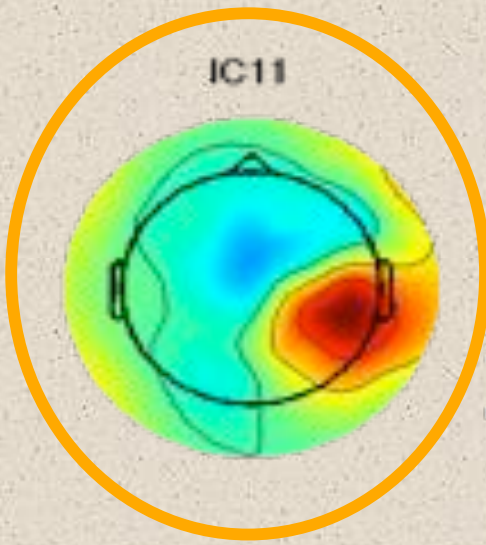


Development of Shared Attention – A Mother and Child MoBI Experiment



3-yr old child – Reward Observation

Mother Pops the Bubble!





HeadIT

A Human Electrophysiology

Anatomic Data

& Integrated Tools

Resource

Swartz Center for Computational Neuroscience (SCCN) UCSD, La Jolla CA



SCCN currently has over 50 researchers and students working on electrophysiological brain dynamics via high-density EEG, ECoG, MoBI, and other data – some 26 of us shown here ...

10th Anniversary SCCN Impromptu celebration 1/2/12