

Workshop: EOG acquisition

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Overview

This workshop provides hands-on experience with electrooculography (EOG).

Students will alternate roles between experimenter, participant, and observer.

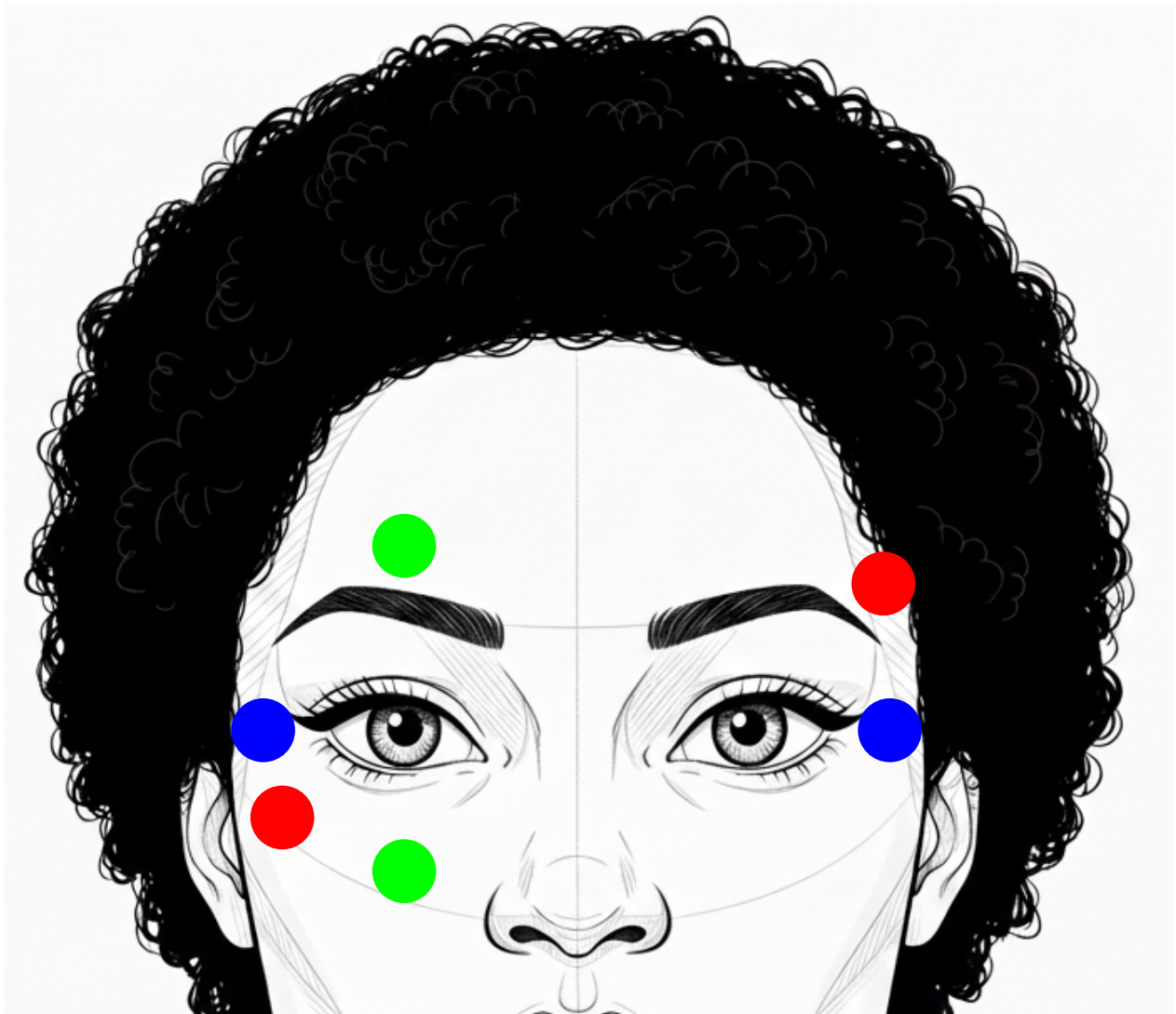
Try it yourself

Try the slight discomfort of skin preparation on yourself (e.g., rubbing Nuprep paste and alcohol swab on your own forearm, rubbing alcohol swab below your eye).

Unless, you have a medical condition of skin or eyes

Then, take turns in being “experimenter”, “participant”, and “observer” (if a station has more than two people) in the following activities.

EOG electrode montages



horizontal
vertical
diagonal

LABEL	SITE
LO1	lateral ocular left
LO2	lateral ocular right
IO1	inferior ocular left
IO2	inferior ocular right
SO1	superior ocular left
SO2	superior ocular right

Activity 1. Horizontal EOG

1. The experimenter prepares the participant's skin in the appropriate locations and then applies two electrodes (see montage figure)
2. The participant is instructed to perform specific actions
 - a. Alternate looking left-right (small and large saccades)
 - b. Keep fixating and rotate head left and right
 - c. Blink
3. The experimenter can unplug the leads from the electrodes

Activity 2. Vertical EOG

1. The experimenter prepares the participant's skin in the appropriate locations and then applies two electrodes (see montage figure)
2. The participant is instructed to perform specific actions
 - a. Alternate looking left-right (Notice how this differs from the previous activity.)
 - b. Alternate looking up-down (small and large saccades)
 - c. Maintain fixation and rotate head up and down
 - d. Blink
3. The experimenter can unplug the leads from the electrodes

Activity 3. Diagonal EOG

1. The experimenter prepares the participant's skin in the appropriate locations and then applies two electrodes (see montage figure)
2. The participant is instructed to perform specific actions
 - a. Alternate looking left-right
 - b. Alternate looking up-down
 - c. Alternate looking diagonally

- d. Keep fixating and rotate head left and right or up and down
 - e. Blink
3. The experimenter can unplug the leads from the electrodes

Reflections

1. Write down the skin preparation and electrode application procedure as described during the workshop.
2. Reflect on why skin preparation is important when recording electrophysiological signals
3. Describe the sources of the EOG signal in two parts.
 - A) What electrophysiological phenomenon links voltage changes to movements of the eyes (e.g., saccades)?
 - B) What electrophysiological phenomenon links voltage changes to movements of the eyelid (e.g., blinks)?
4. Describe what happens to the EOG signal when you (or your peer) looked left or right while maintaining the head still. Reflecting on the content of previous sessions, describe which electrode arrangement (positioning) is best for highlighting horizontal and vertical eye movements.
5. Describe what happened to the EOG signal when you (or your peer) maintained fixation on a spot while moving the head left and right.
6. Describe what happened what you (or your peer) blinked. Reflecting on the content of previous sessions, describe which electrode arrangement (positioning) is best for highlighting blinks.