

A DATA-DRIVEN METHOD TO IDENTIFY FREQUENCY BOUNDARIES IN MULTICHANNEL ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY DATA

| Cohen, Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 2021

StepUp Journal Club

15th February 2023



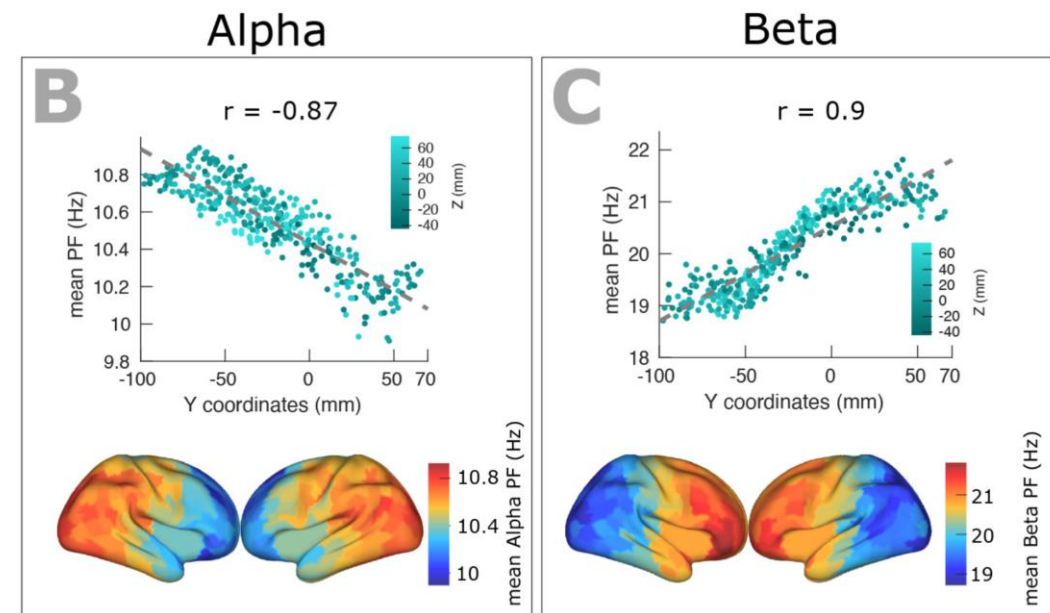
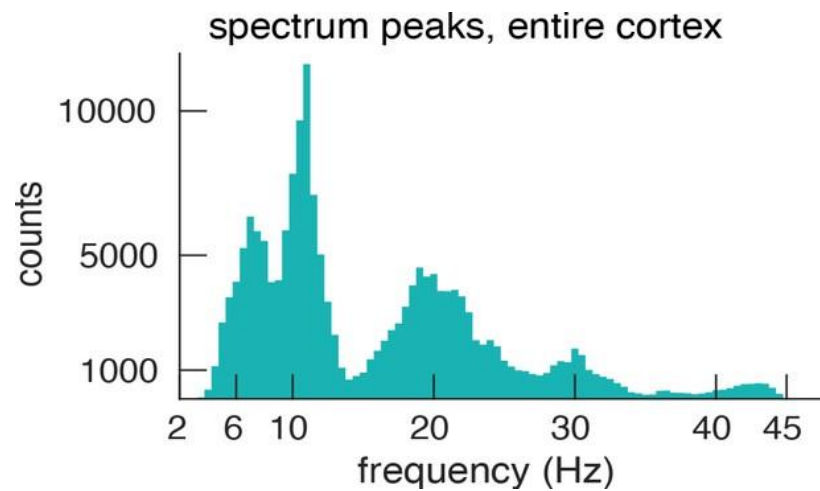
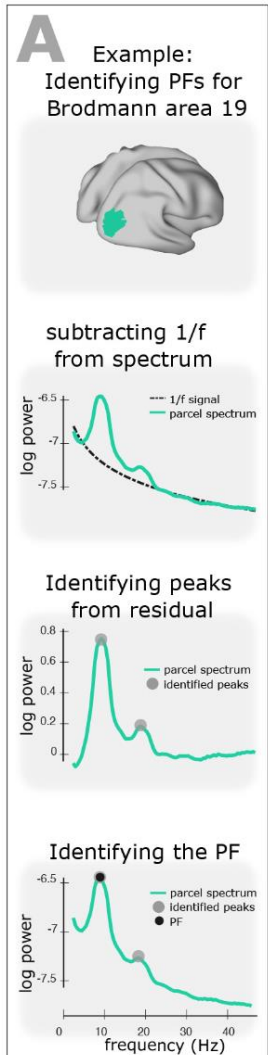
Location	Research Area	H-Index
PI Donders Neuroinformatics	-Theta and cognitive control - LFP & single unit	119 Analyzing neural time series data: theory and practice (~2100)

- Methods focused paper
- Define boundaries of frequency bands in multichannel electrophysiological data (e.g. beta)
- Works on individual data

Not covered today:

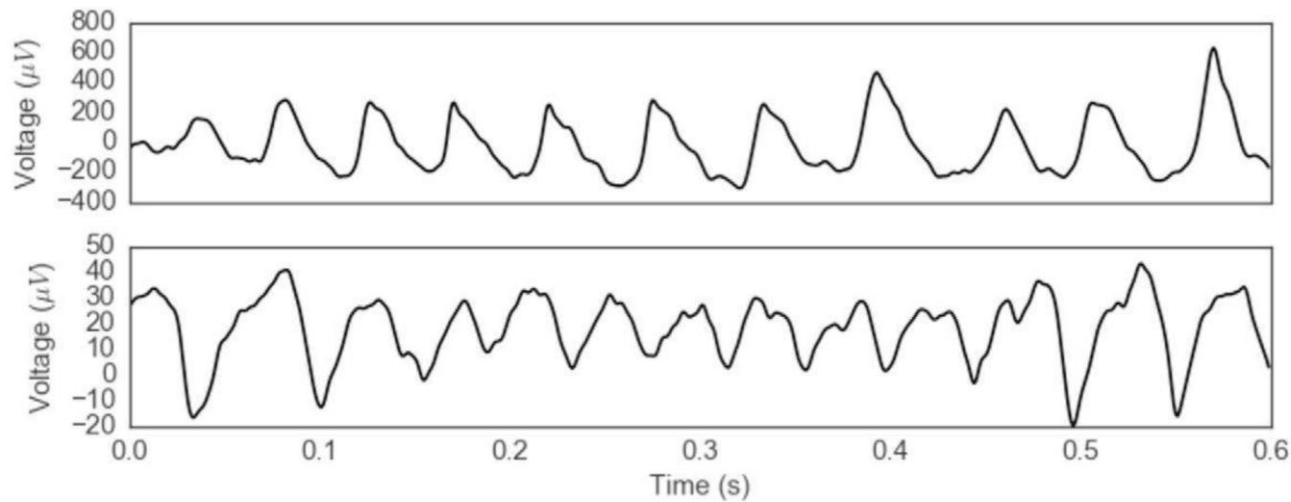
- Regularization methods
- Clustering in depth

FREQUENCY BANDS

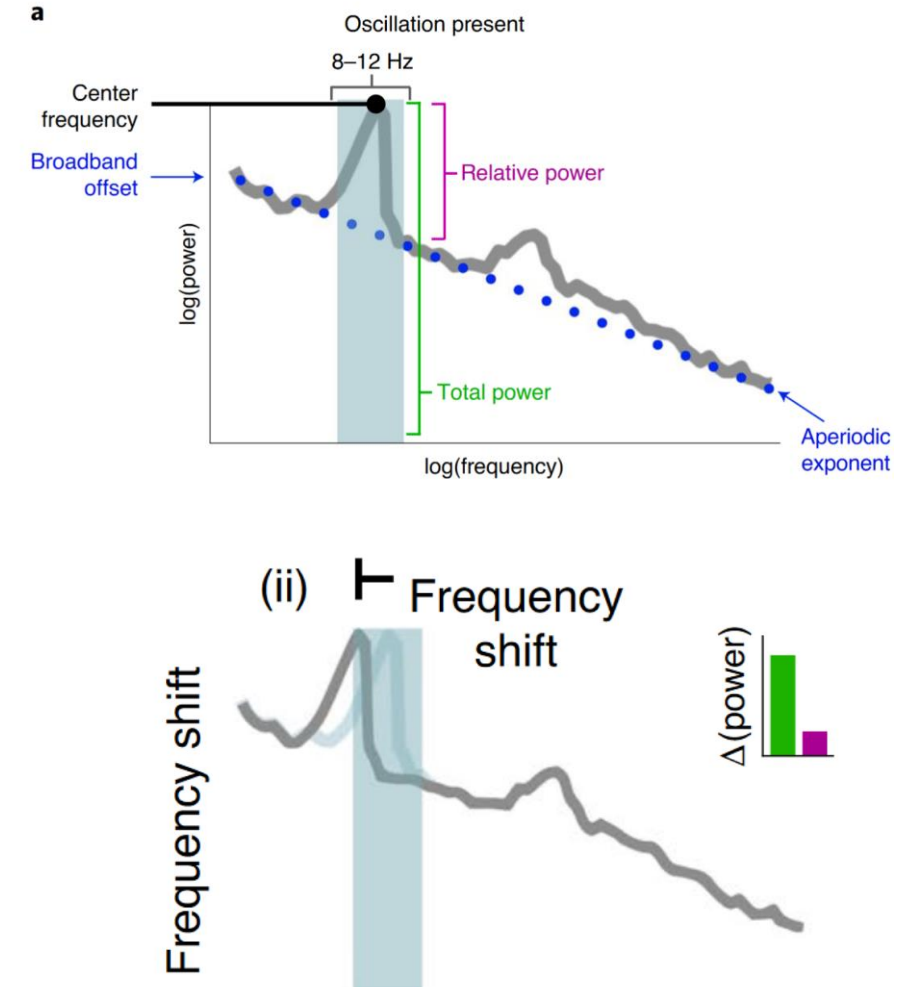


MOTIVATION

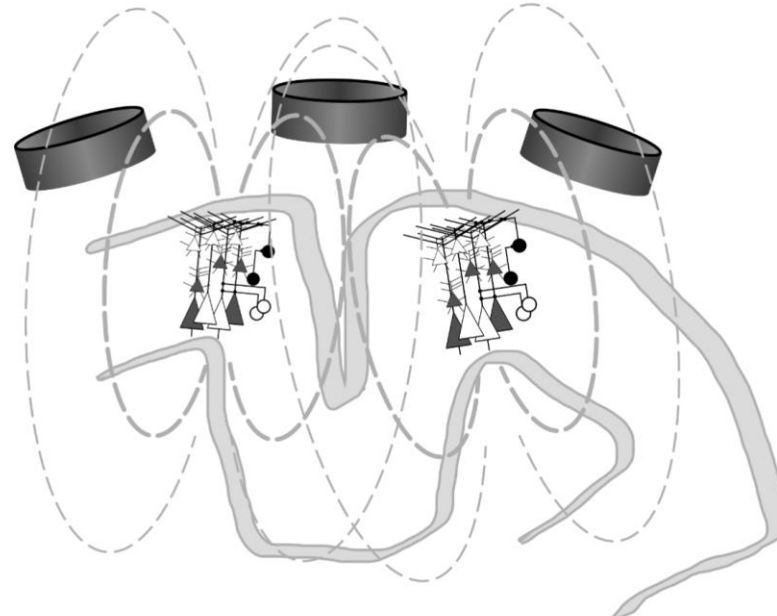
“[...] existing methods of empirically detecting frequencies rely on the peaks, typically from individual channels [...]”



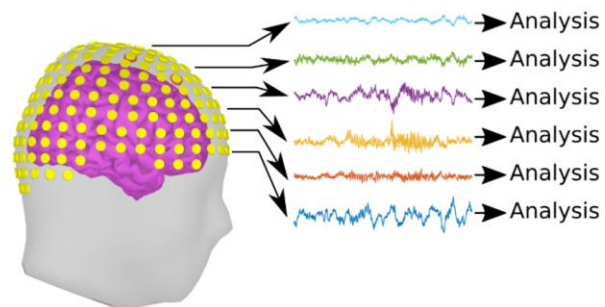
<https://bycycle-tools.github.io/bycycle/index.html>



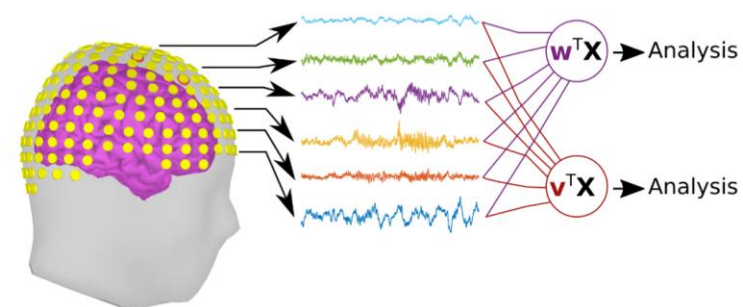
A) Multiple sources, multiple electrodes



B1) Univariate approach

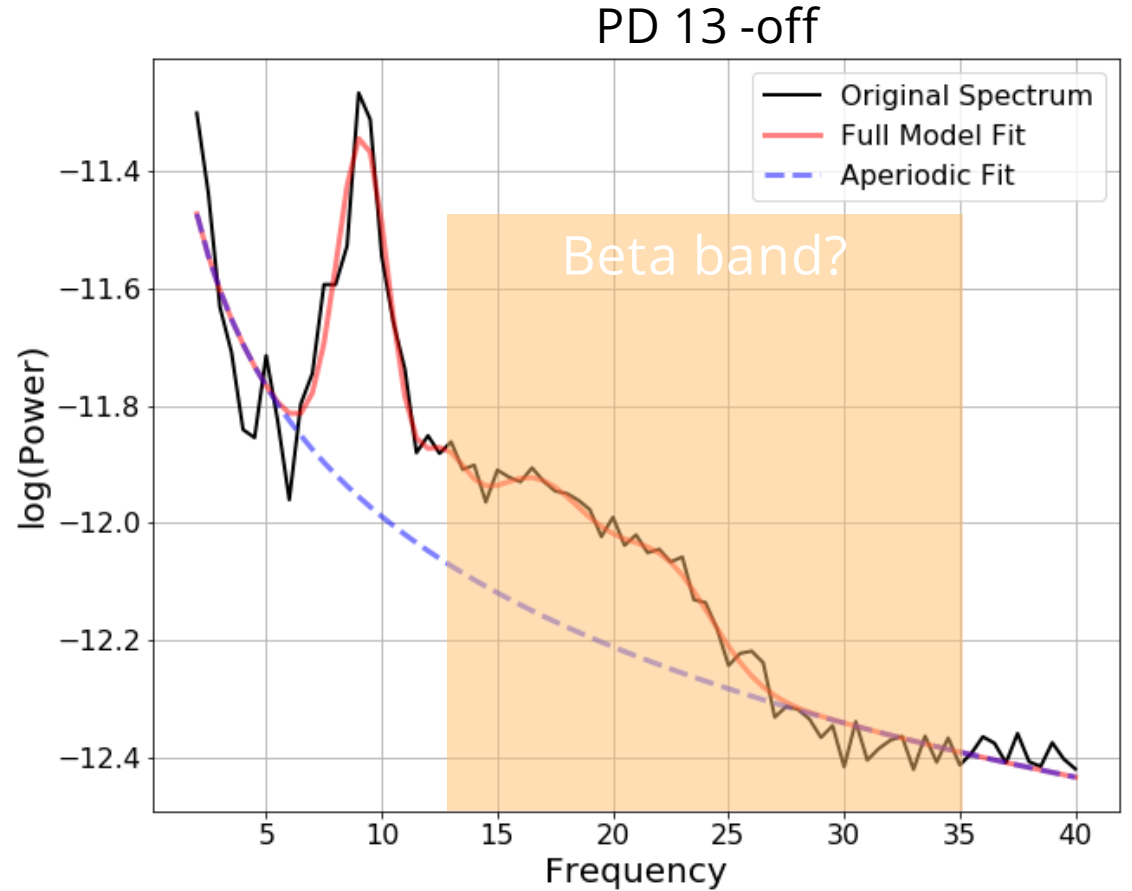
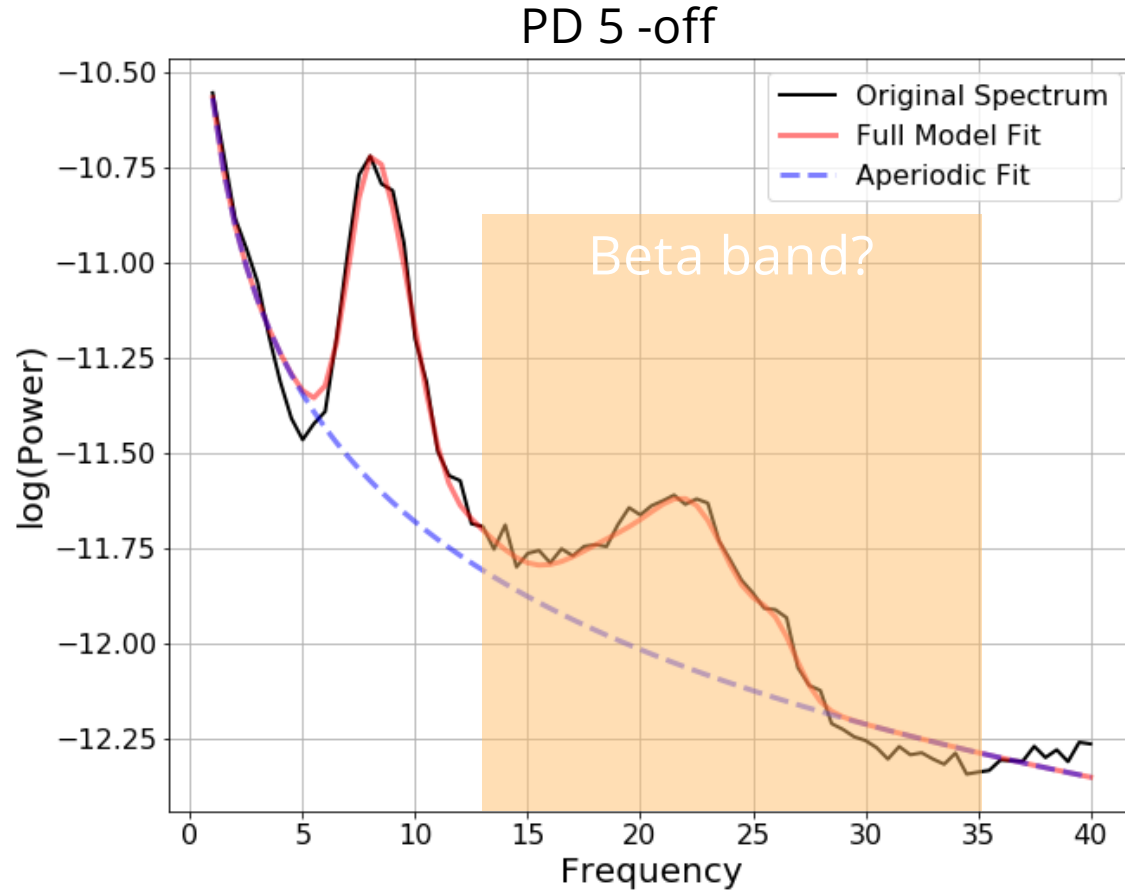


B2) Multivariate approach



“[...] these arbitrary (and nearly always integer-based) cut-offs probably do fairly little damage to the final conclusions of each individual publication [...]”

GOAL | individual beta band

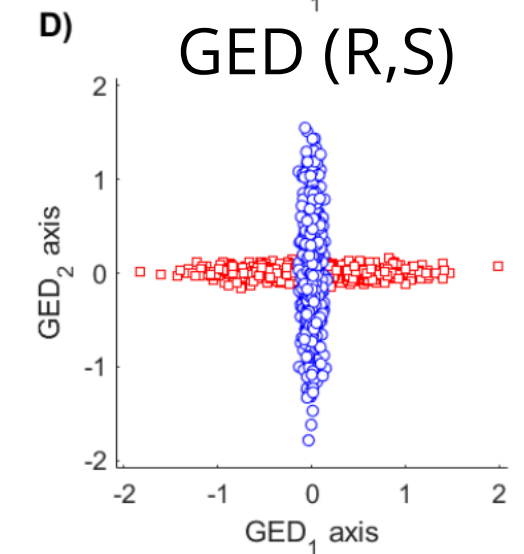
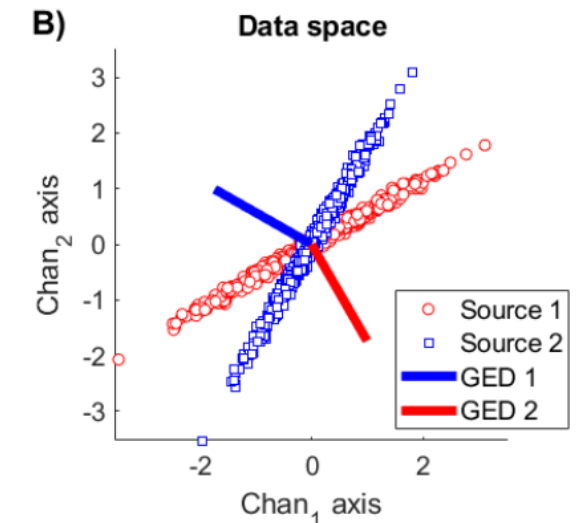
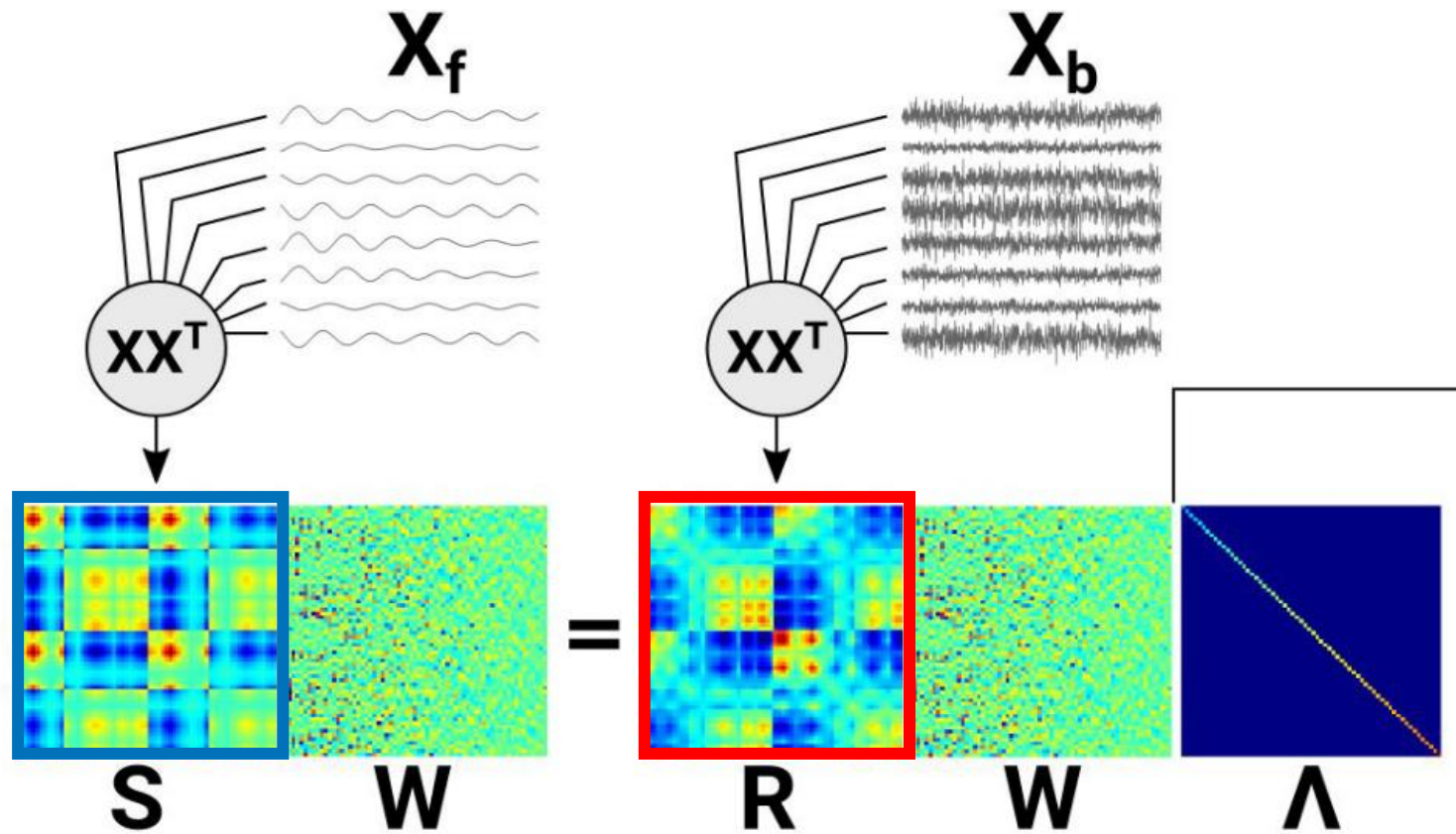


Assumptions

1. “Frequency bands” have similar spatiotemporal characteristics
2. Boundaries between bands can be defined as changes in those similarities
3. Signal with narrowband activity is expected

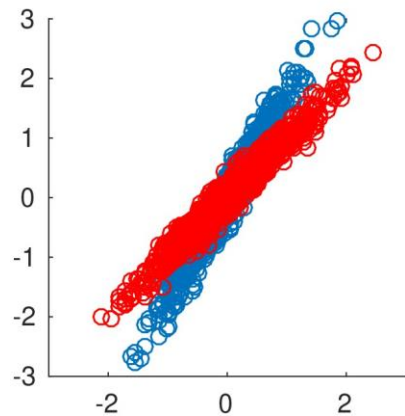
1. Create a channel covariance matrix using broadband data. (R)
2. In desired frequency range (e.g. 13-35 Hz) create channel covariance (S) per frequency bin
3. Compute generalized eigendecomposition (GED) on R&S -> spatial filter, maximally separates S from R
4. Compute pairwise squared correlations across “best” eigenvectors from all frequencies → matrix of eigenvector similarities
5. Apply cluster analysis to this matrix to identify “blocks” on the diagonal that have high similarities

PIPELINE 1

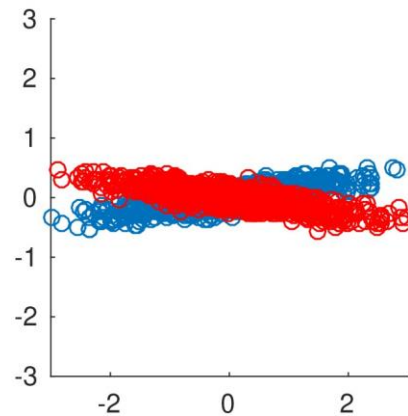


GED | a spatial filter?

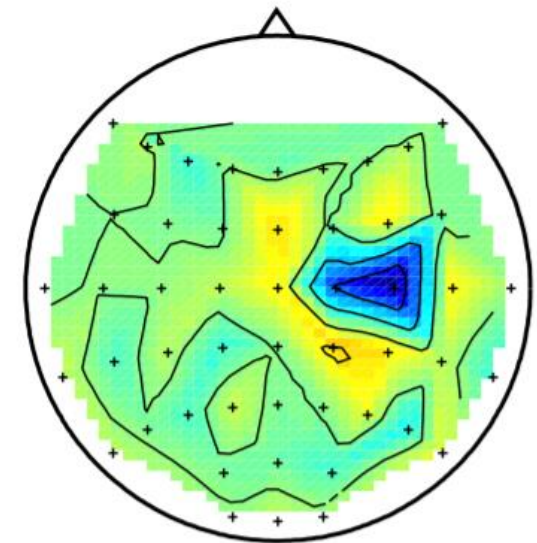
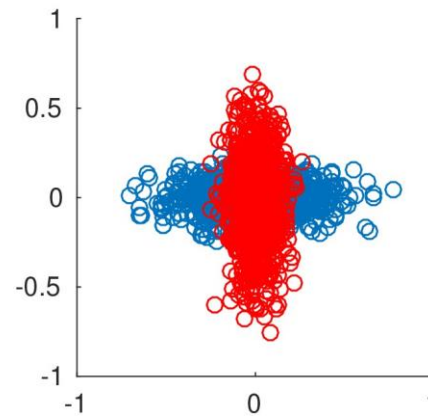
Data



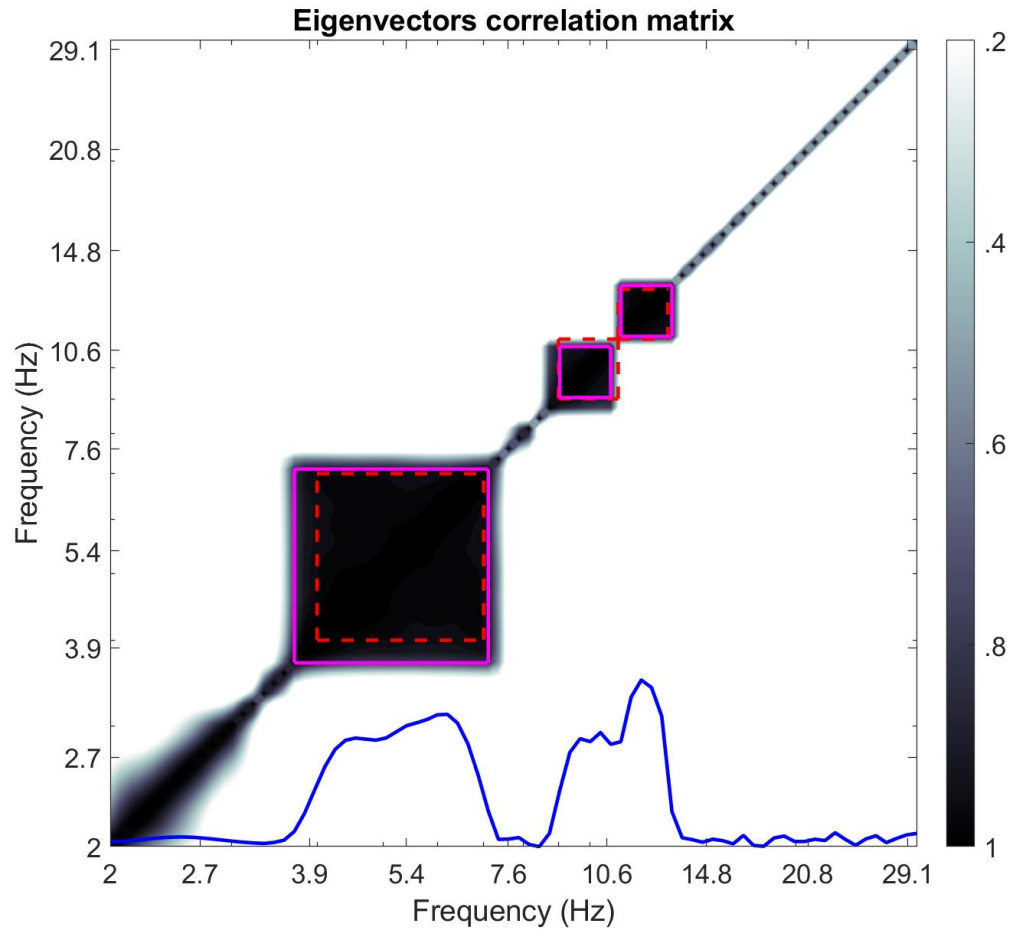
PCA



GED

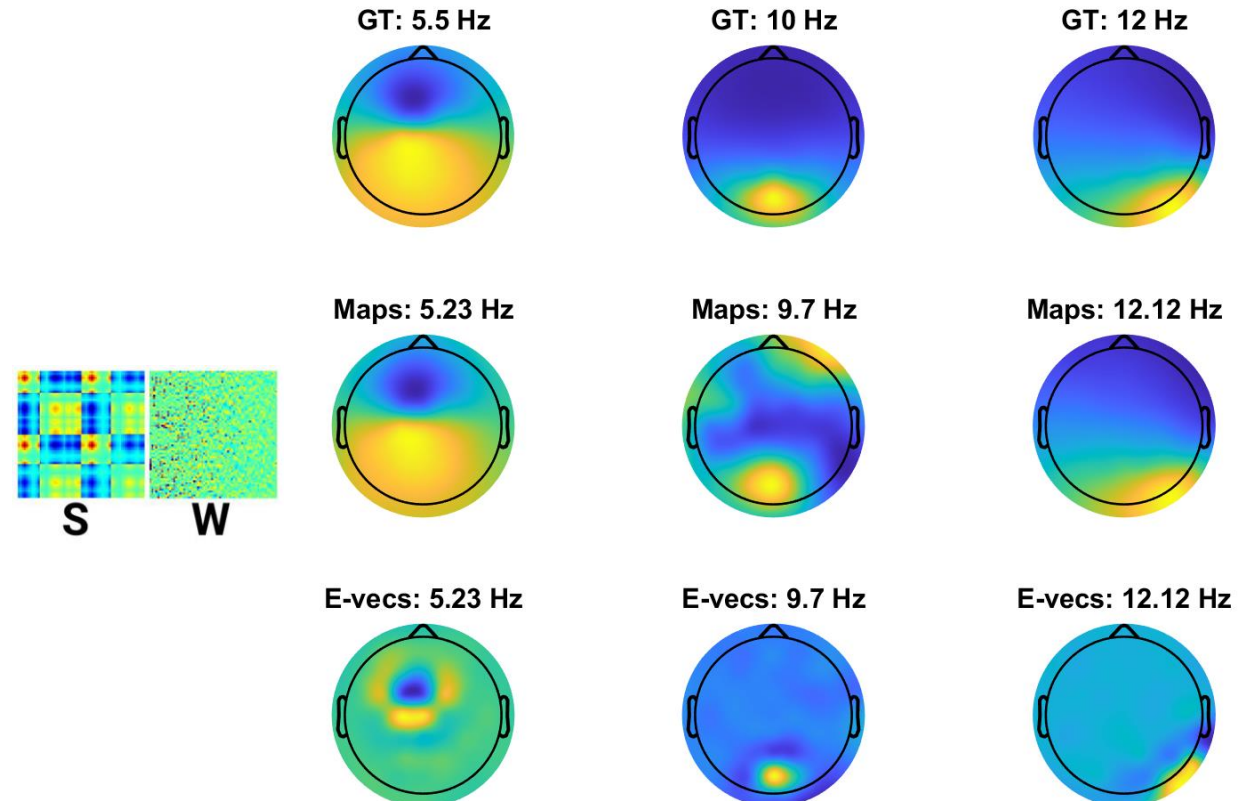
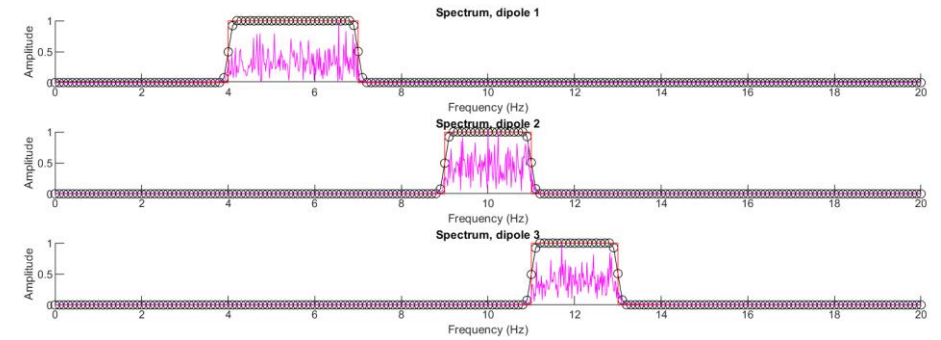
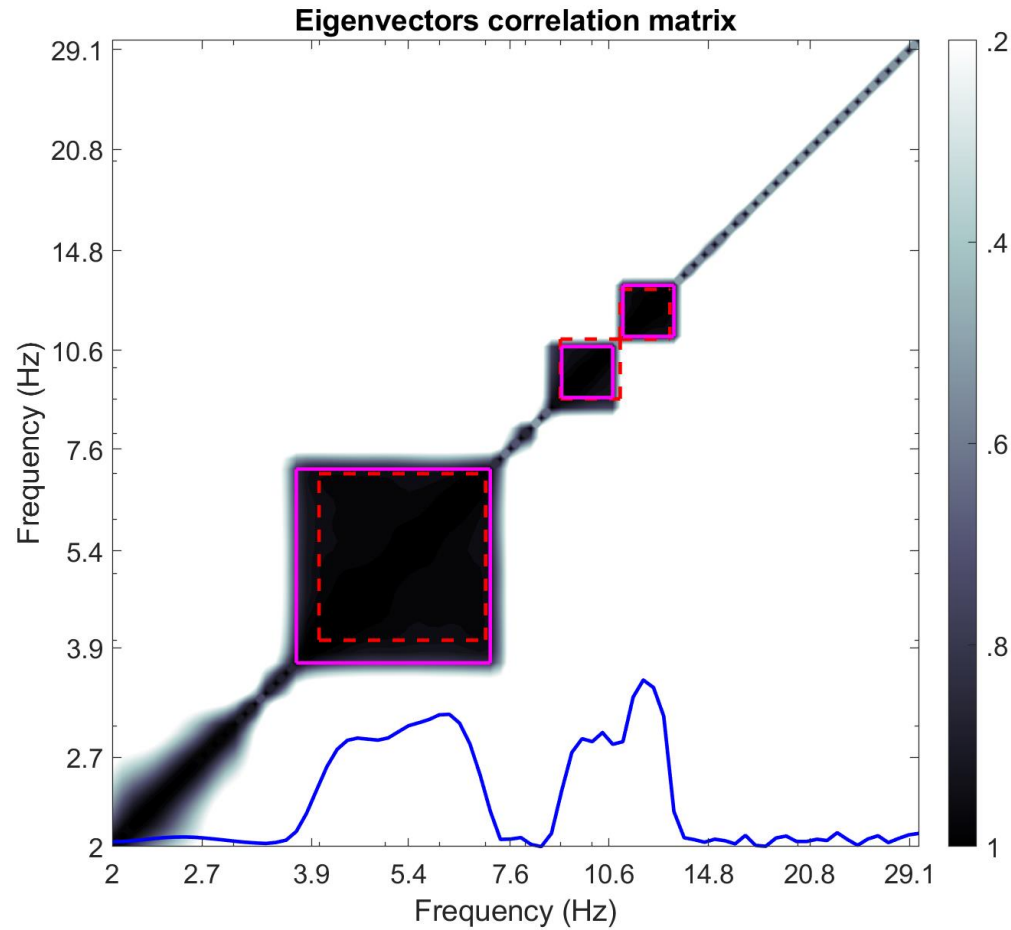


filter

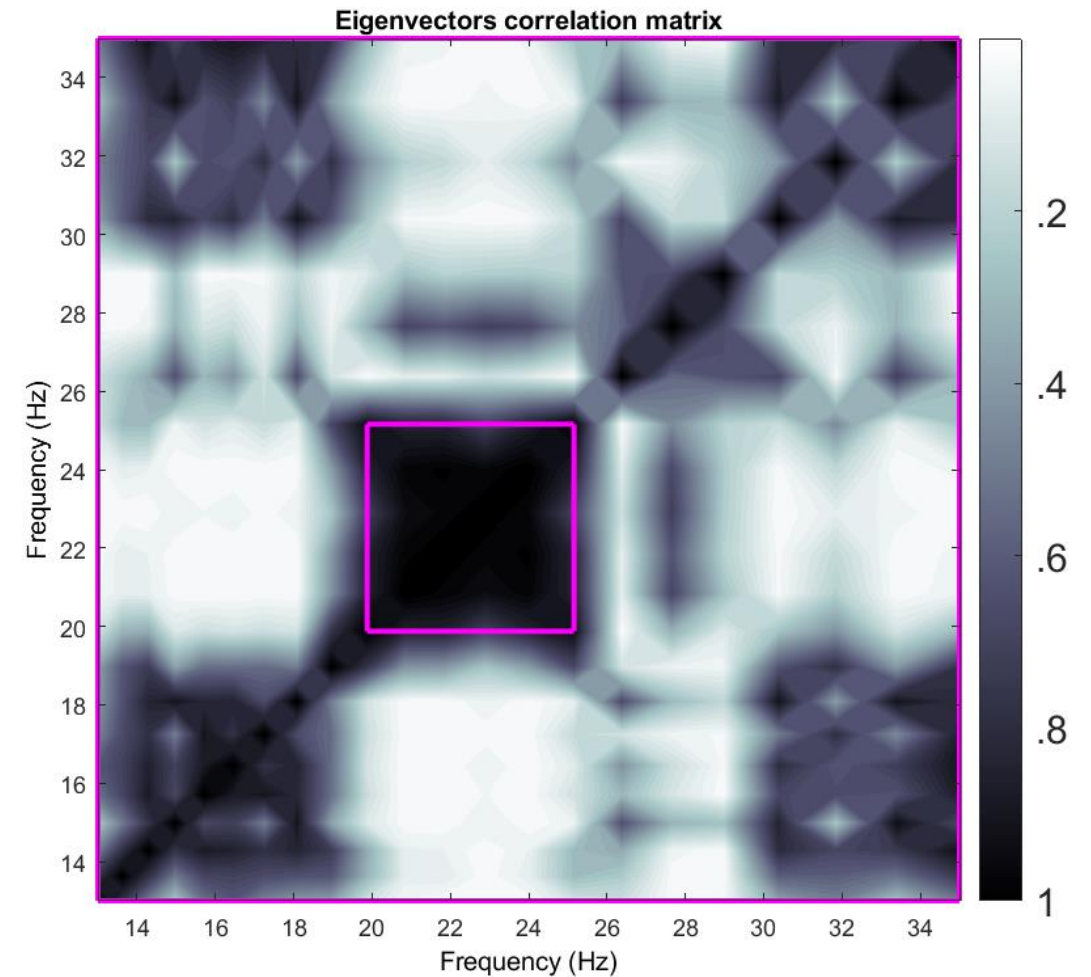
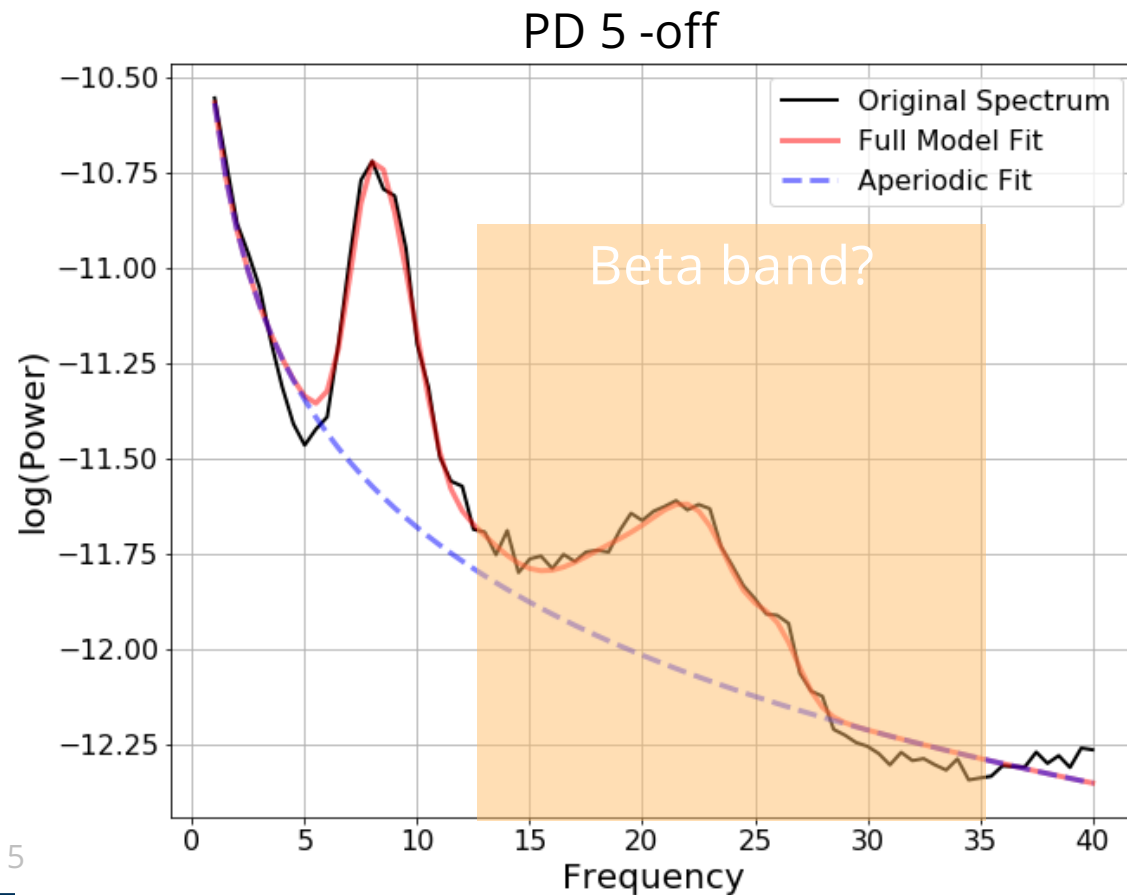


- Eigenvector correlation matrix
 - Using top eigenvector from each frequency in $[S]$ -> best separator
- Clustering into frequency bins
 - Dbscan (density-based spatial clustering)
 - ... a lot of tuning possibilities

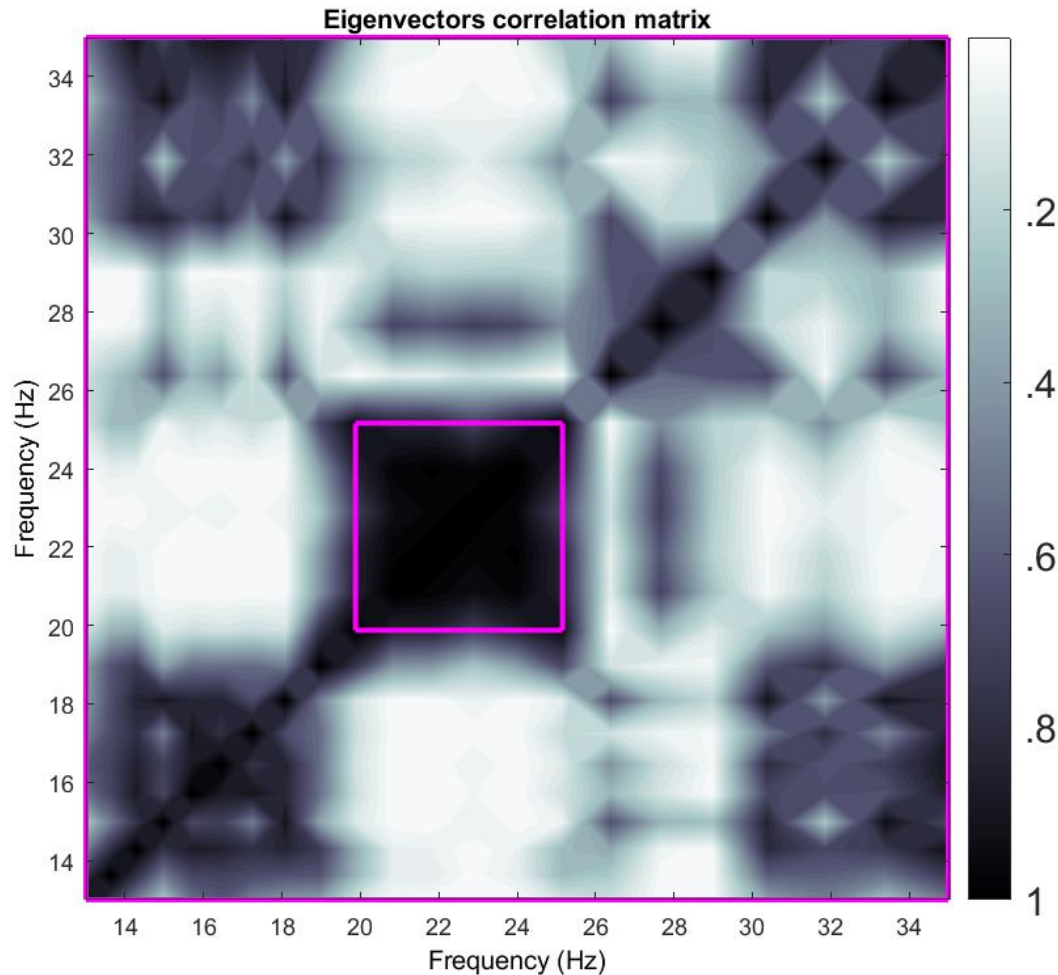
INTERPRETATION



DOES IT WORK?



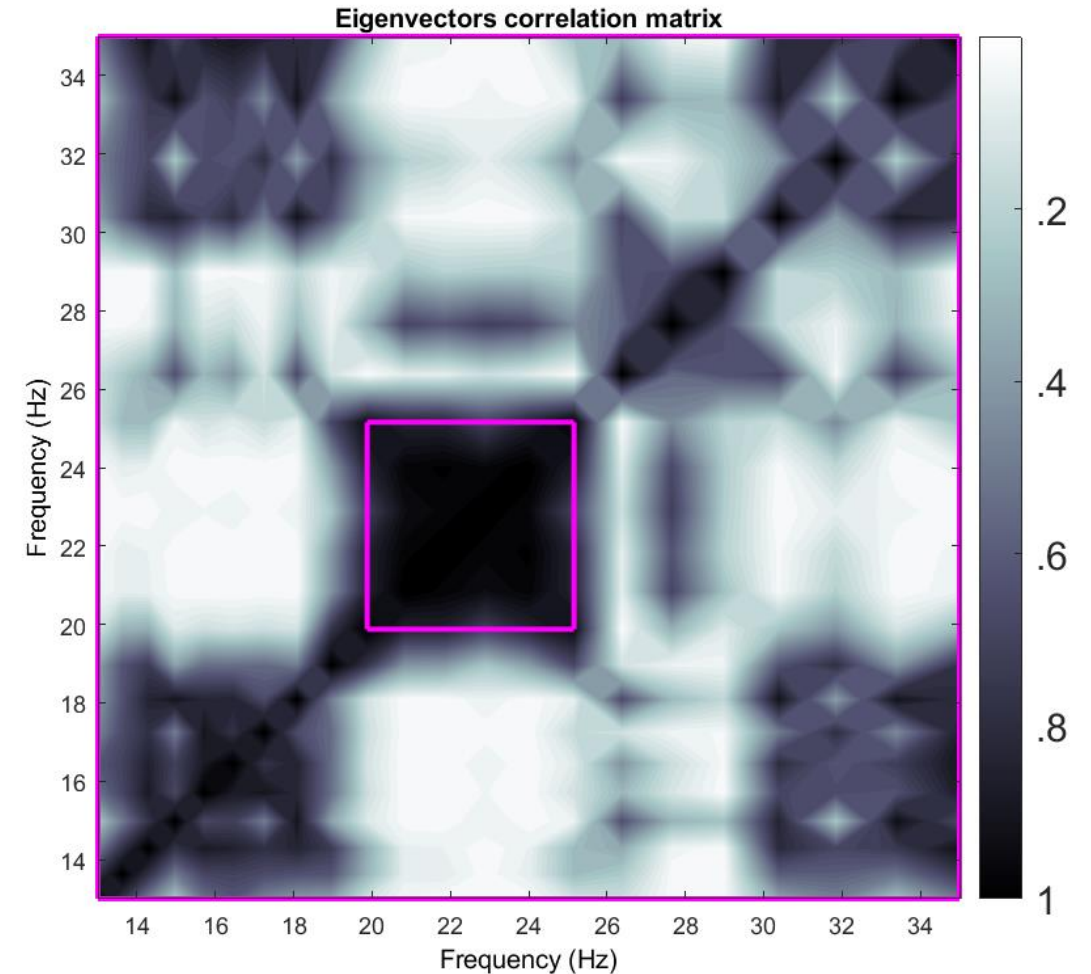
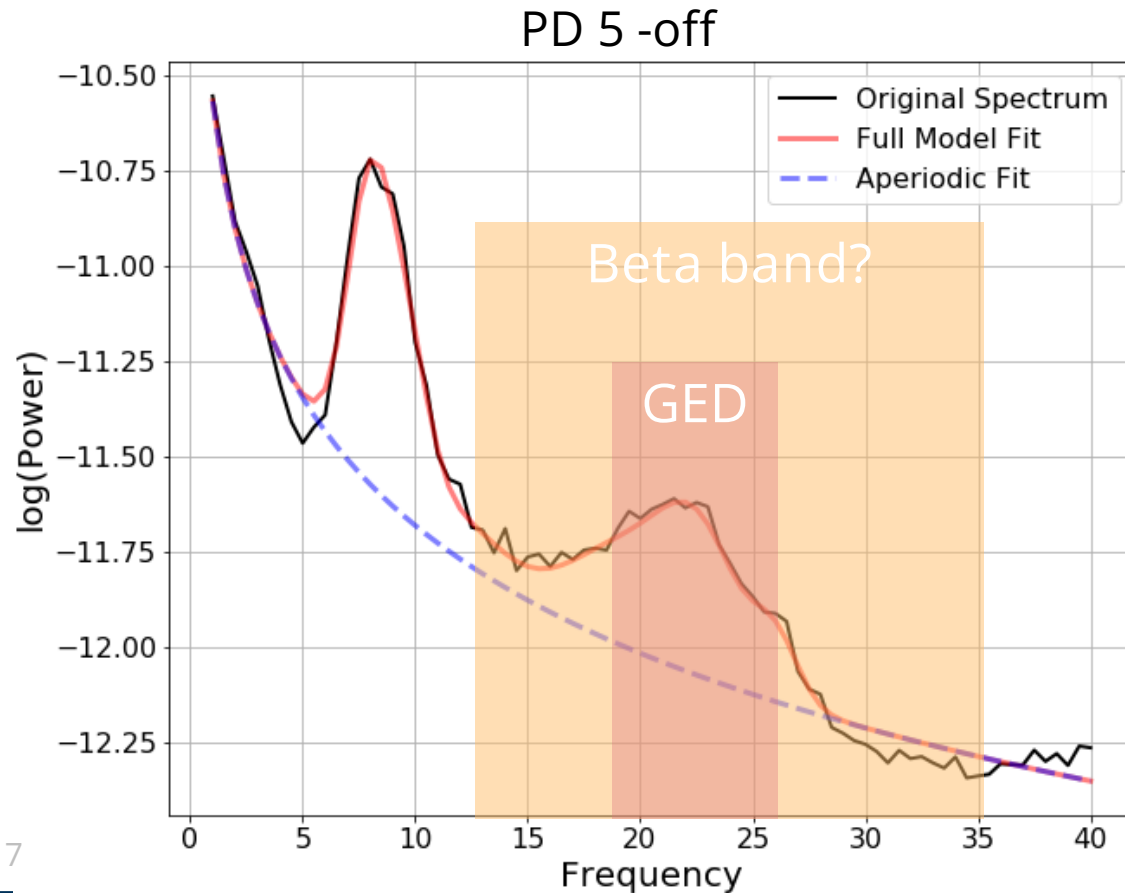
DOES IT WORK?



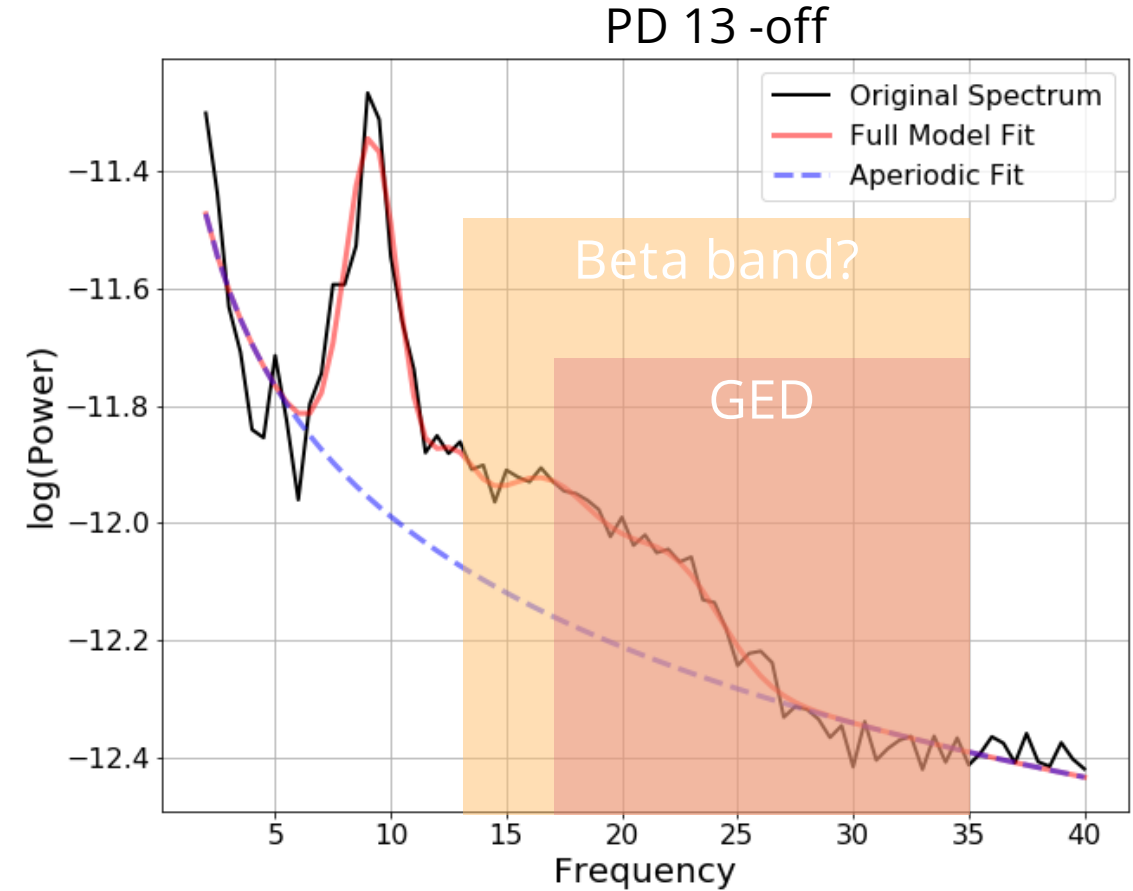
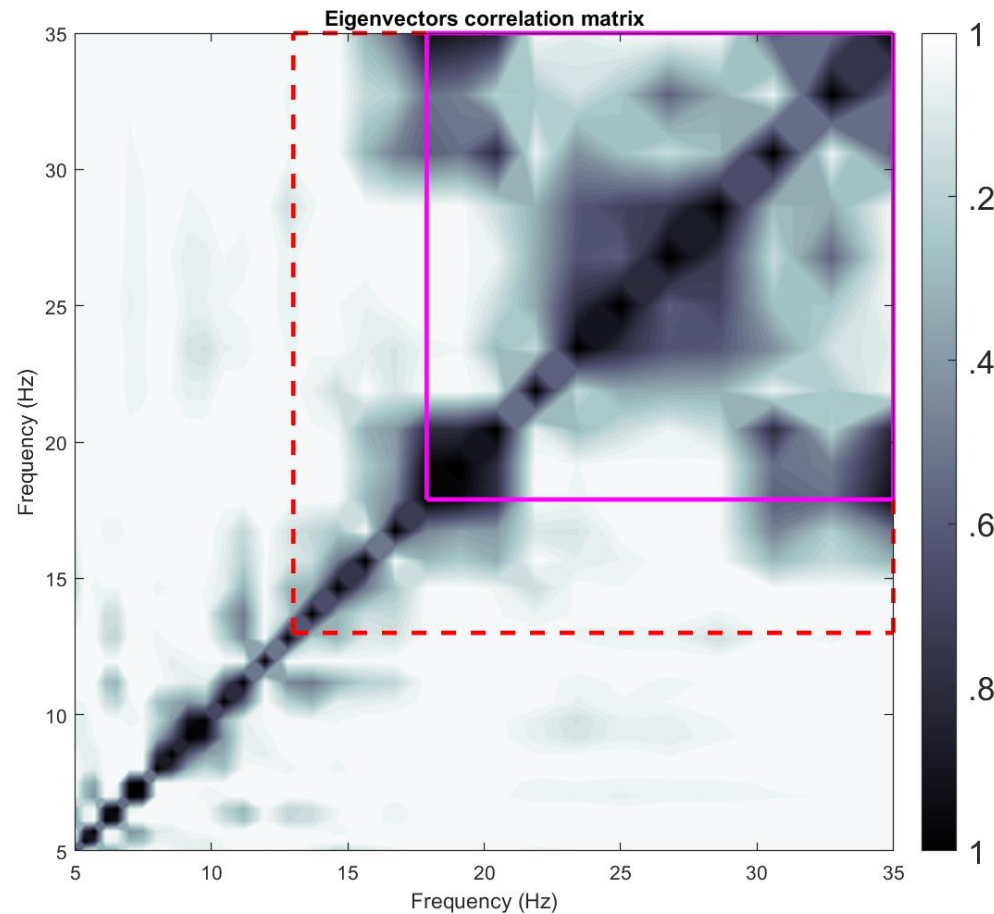
Correlation matrix of Eigenvectors at each Frequency

- Maximal separates what exactly?
 - ✓ Narrowband from Broadband data!
 - In what regard?
 - ✓ Spatial characteristics
- When two spectral bands have different anatomical origins , GED will decouple the spectral features

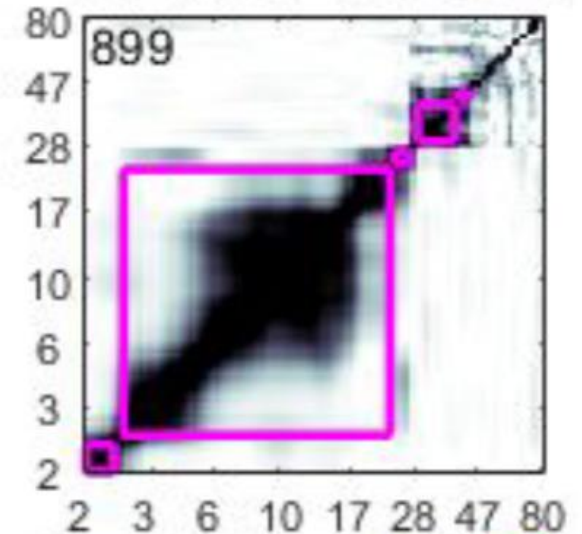
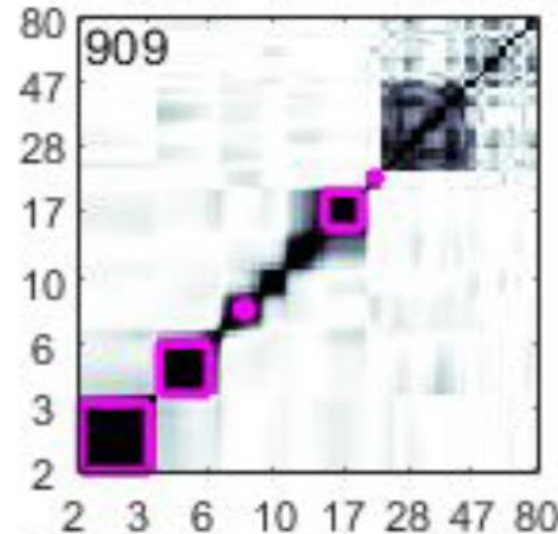
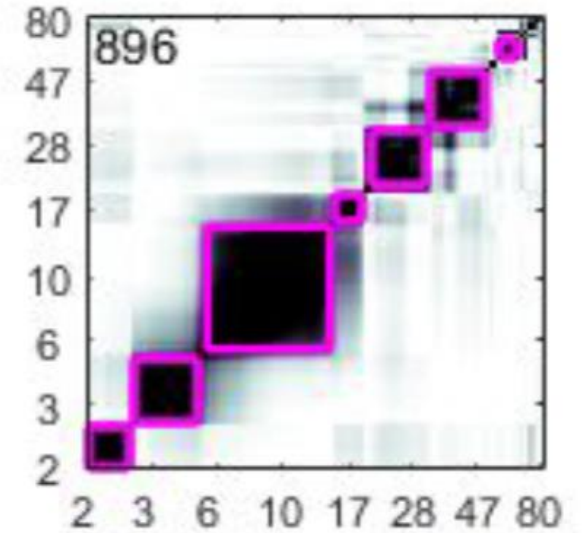
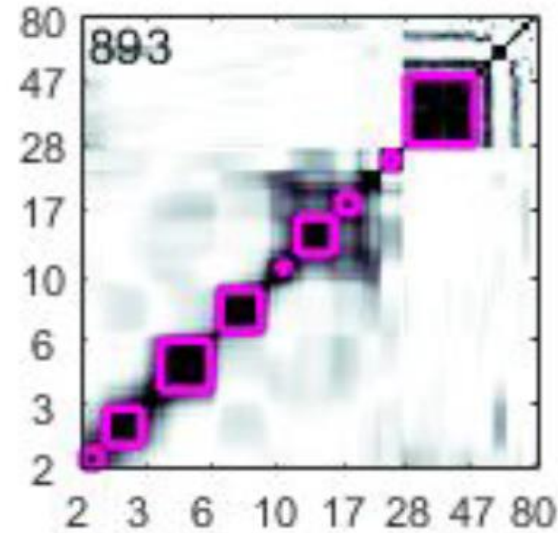
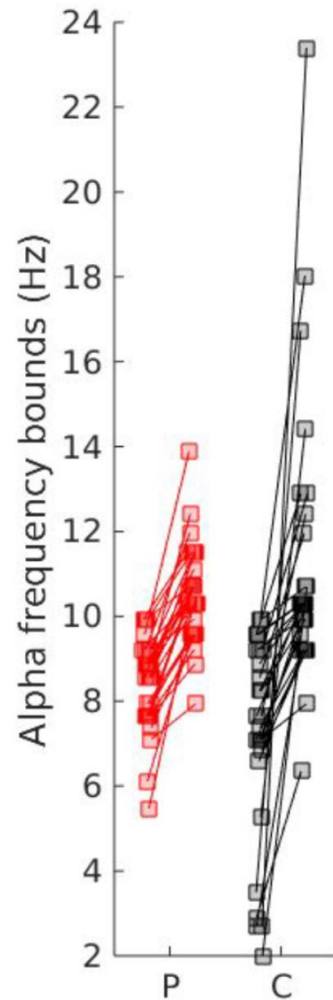
DOES IT WORK? | sometimes yes



DOES IT WORK? | sometimes no



MORE PD DATA | alpha band



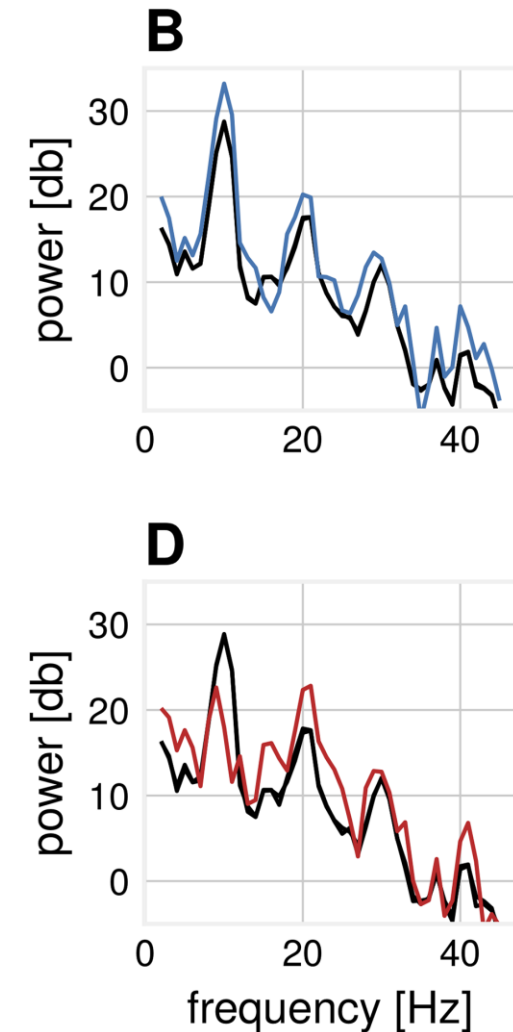
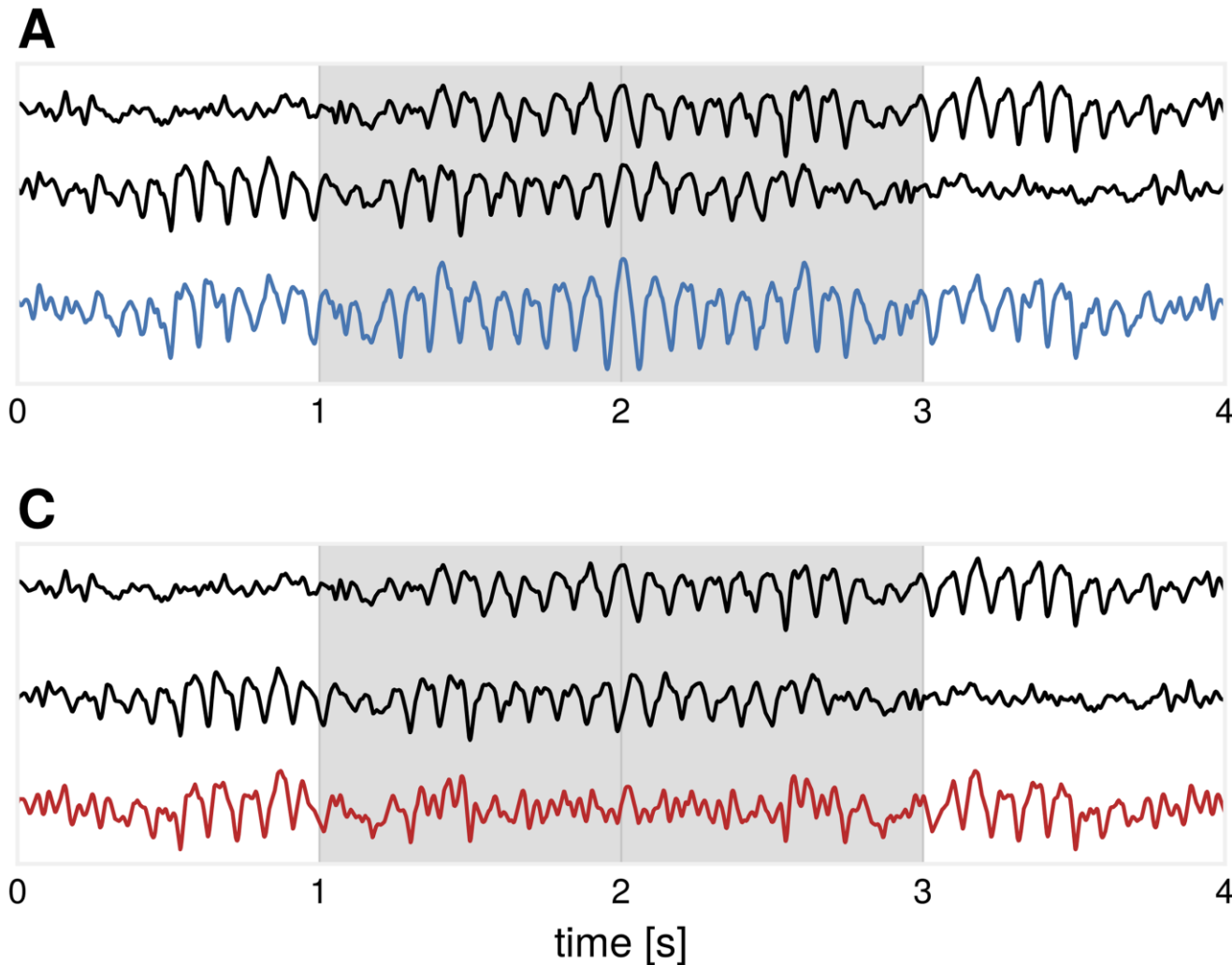
- GED can be used for the detection of individual frequency boundaries
- Depending on spatial characteristics, the results can vary a lot
- Clustering of eigenvector correlations seems unstable if correlation between different frequency bands

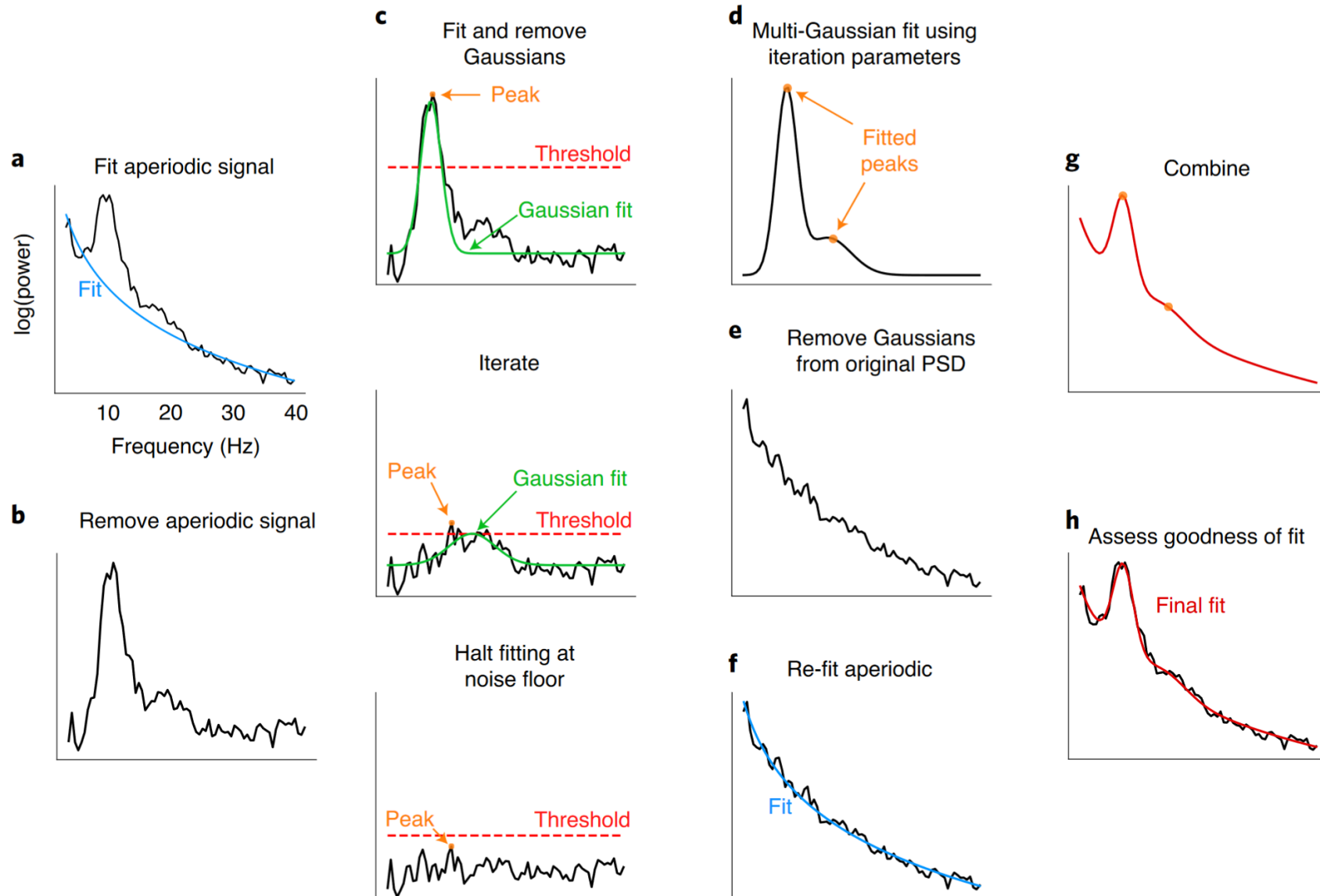
THANKS FOR LISTENING CAREFULLY



- Next journal club:
 - 15.03.23 10am (UTC+1)
 - Topics: Beta in PD, EEG & Gait, ...
- Slides and code
 - <https://github.com/JuliusWelzel/StepUp-jc>

NON SINUSOIDAL WAVEFORMS





JPND-supported funded projects
2022 Call Announcement

UNDERSTANDING THE MECHANISMS OF NON-PHARMACOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

[Find out more now!](#)



A three year project:
Steps against the burden of Parkinson's Disease (StepuP)