



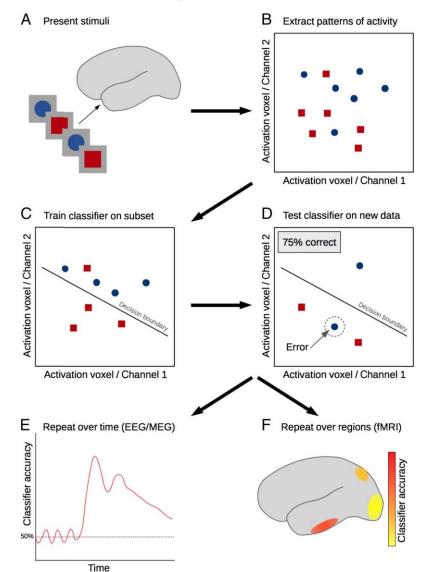
### Decoding and Representational Similarity Analysis with EEG/MEG

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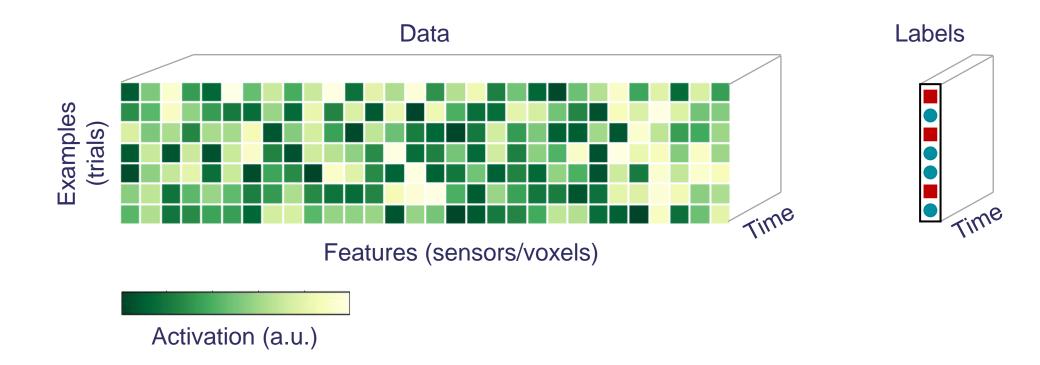
### Decoding from EEG/MEG

#### **Decoding recap**



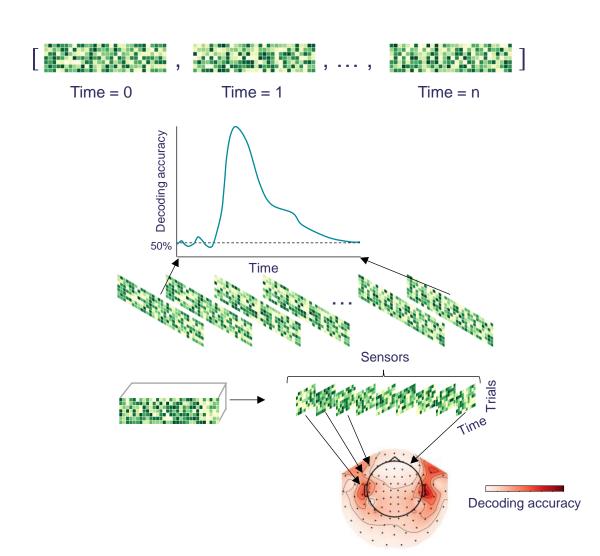
	fMRI	EEG/MEG
Spatial resolution	Few millimetres	Few centimetres
Temporal resolution	1-2 seconds	0.5 – 1 milliseconds

#### Data structure and notation

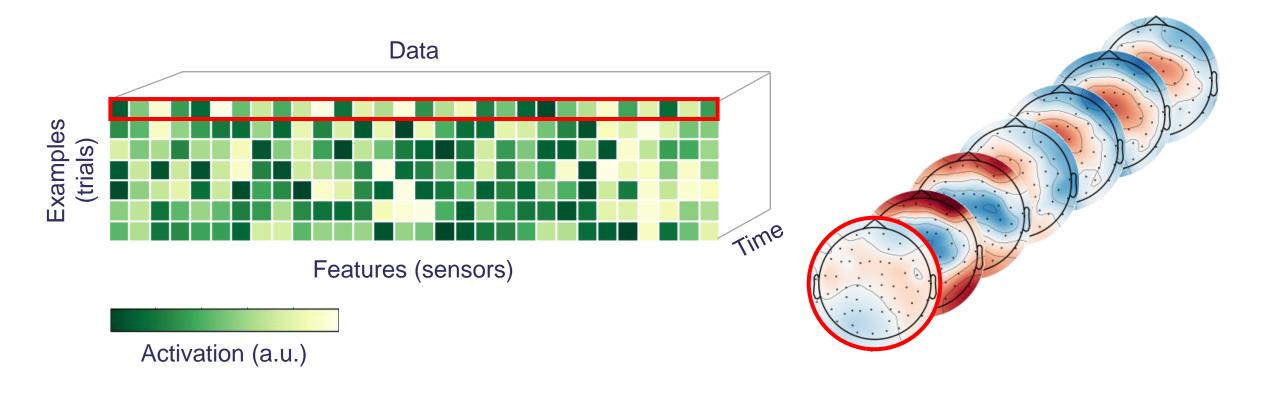


### How to leverage the additional time dimension?

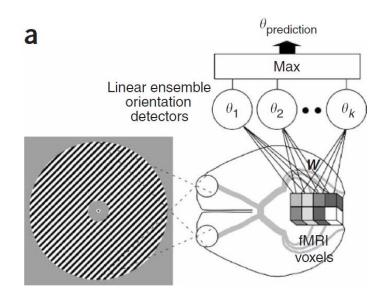
- 1. Concatenate across time
  - Number of features increase by number of time points
  - Most sensitive
  - No timing information left
- 2. Time resolved decoding
  - Decode separately at each time point
  - Time course of spatial information
- 3. Use time dimension as features
  - Decode separately at each sensor
  - Spatial map of temporal information

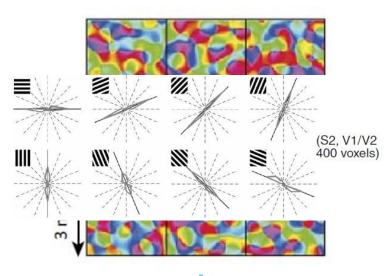


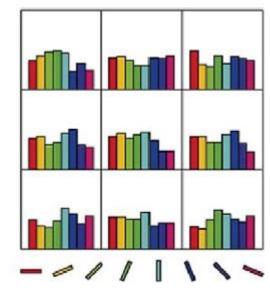
### Time resolved decoding - intuition



### Decoding from mass signals - fMRI

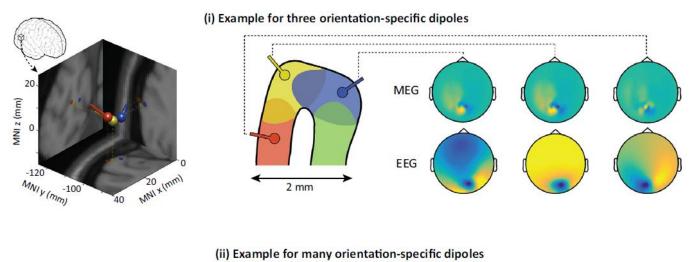




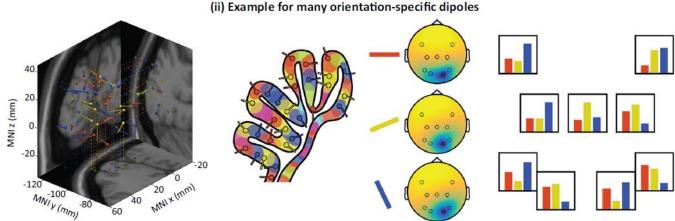




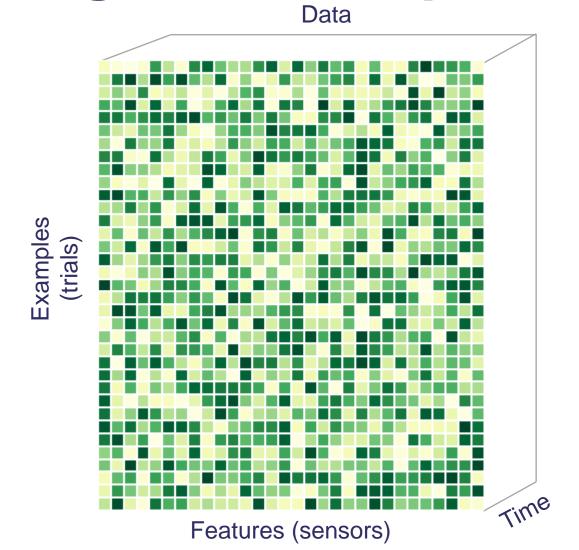
### Decoding from mass signals – EEG/MEG

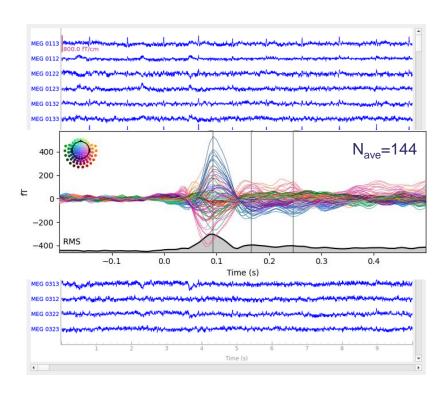




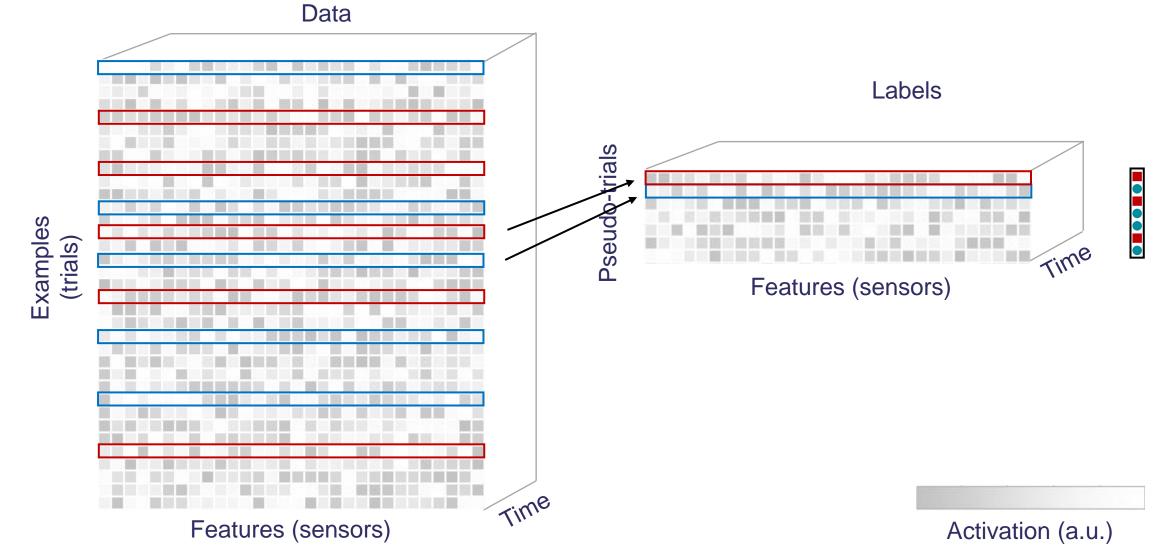


### Time resolved decoding practicalities: Single trials vs pseudo-trials

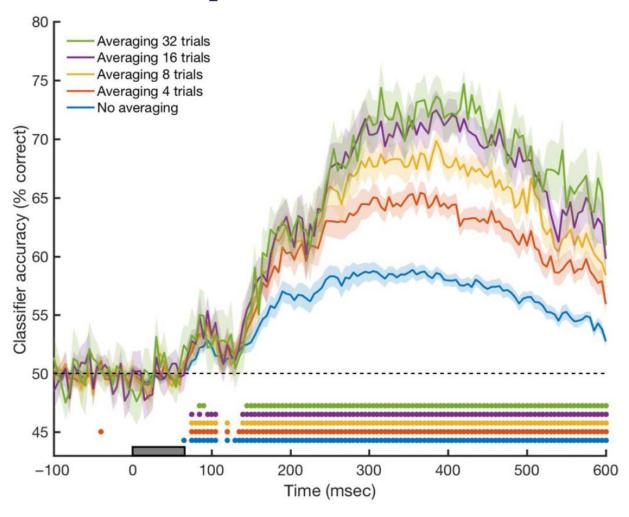




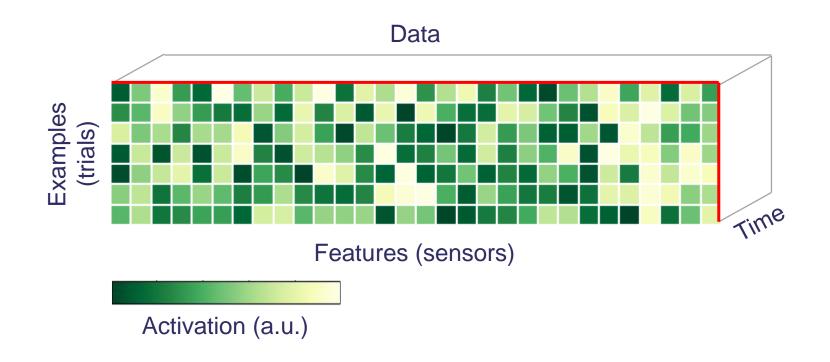
### Time resolved decoding practicalities: Single trials vs pseudo-trials



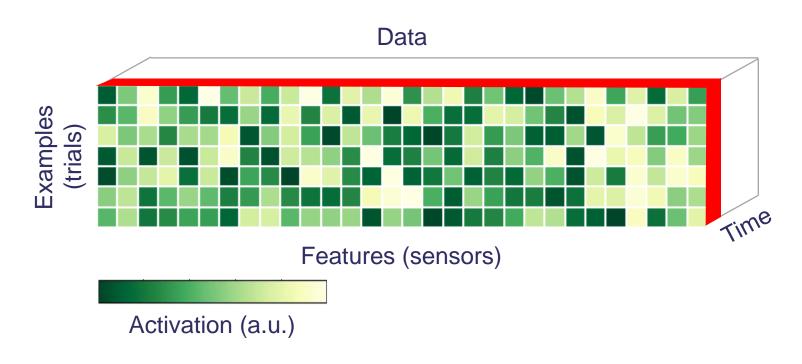
### Time resolved decoding practicalities: Single trials vs pseudo-trials



### Time resolved decoding practicalities: Single time points or moving window



## Time resolved decoding practicalities: Single time points or moving window



Within the moving window of size k

 $\mathsf{Time} = \theta$ 

2012 9 16 7 ...

Concatenate

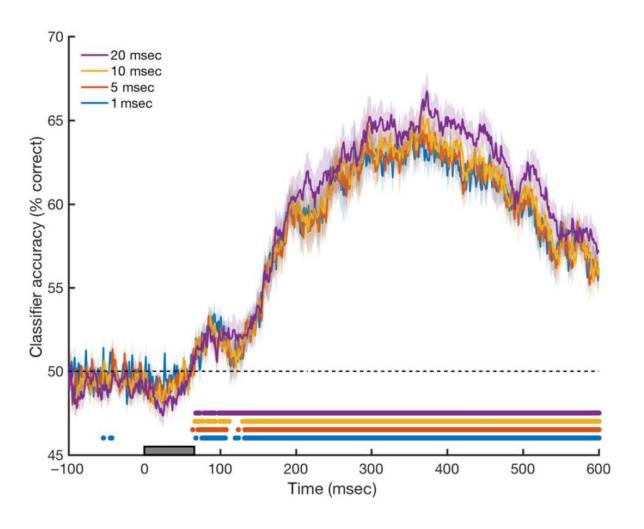
Time = 1

Time = k

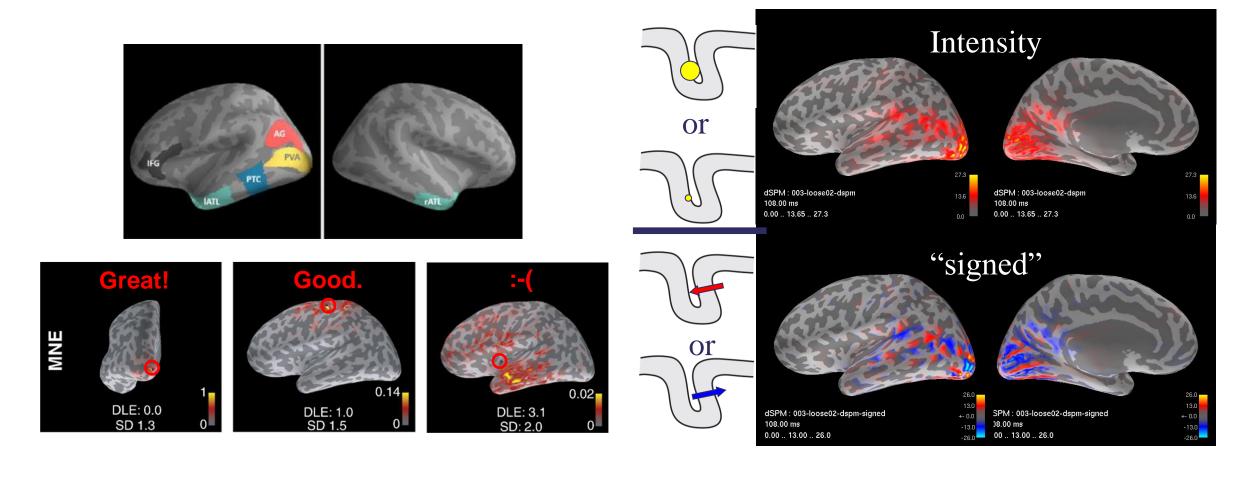
or

Average  $\frac{1}{k} \sum_{t=k}^{0} ($ 

## Time resolved decoding practicalities: Single time points or moving window

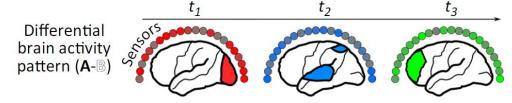


## Time resolved decoding practicalities: Sensor space or source space

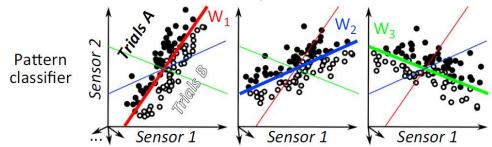


### Temporal generalisation

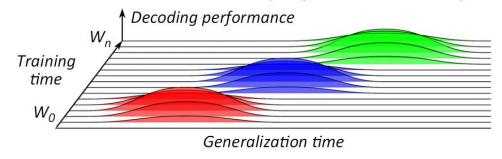
1. A differential brain activity pattern is recorded at each time point.

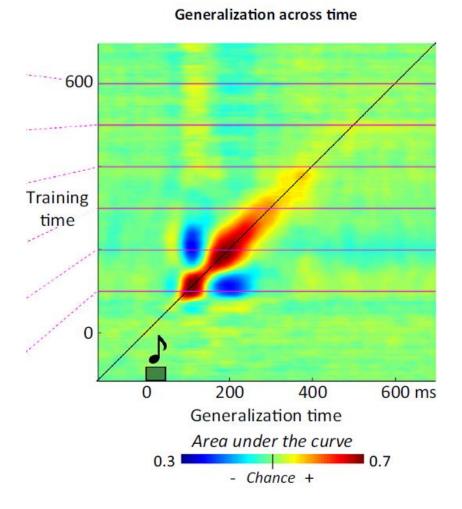


2. A classifier is trained at each time point.

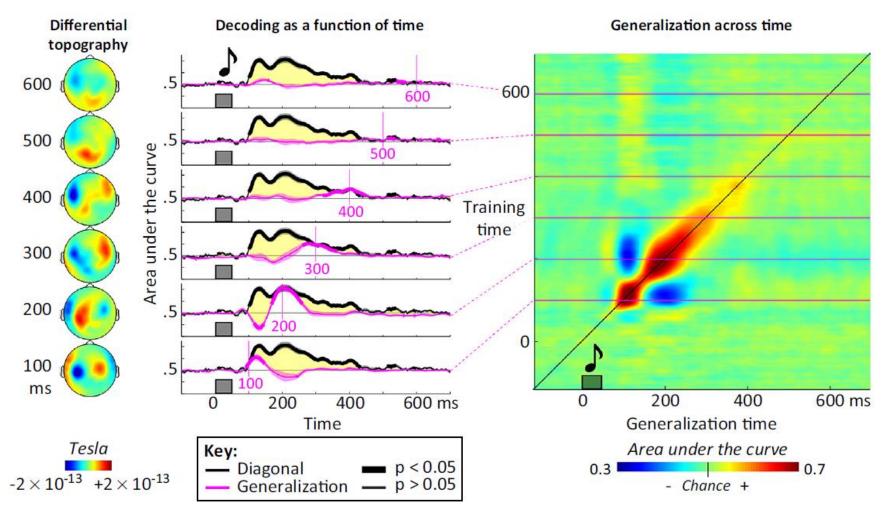


3. Each classifier is tested on its ability to generalize to all time points.

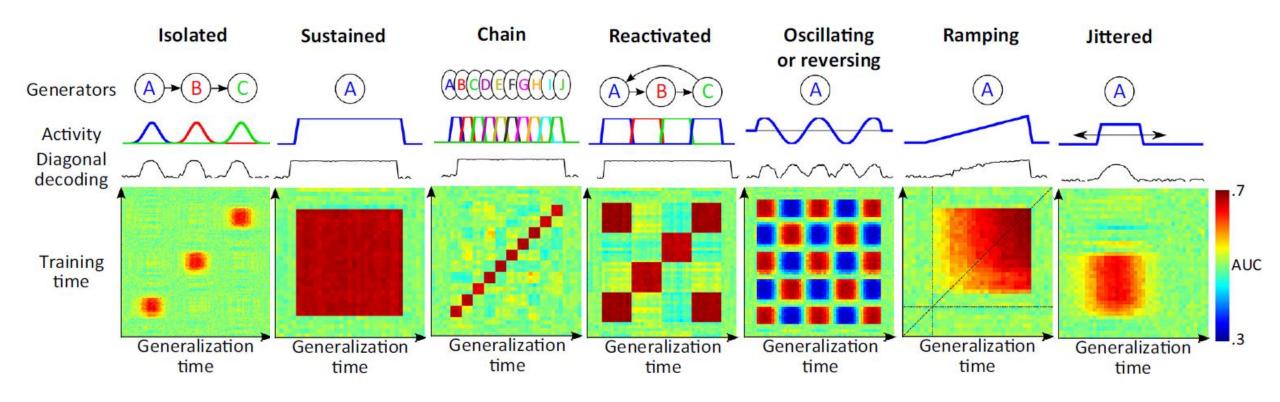




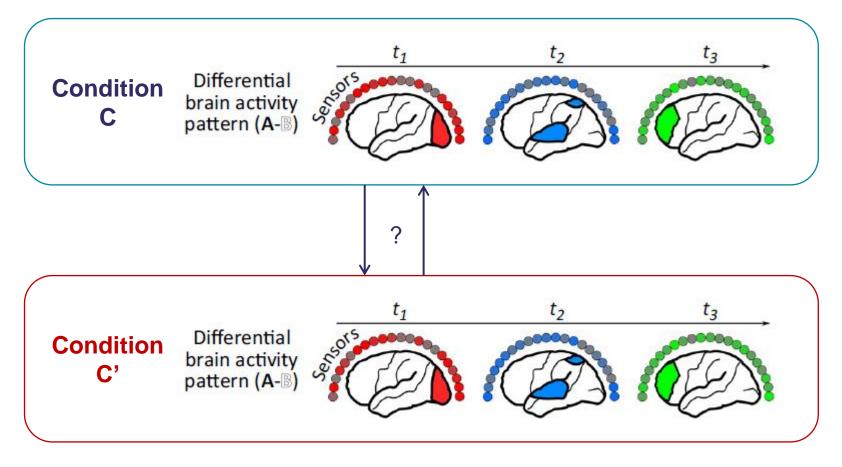
#### Temporal generalisation



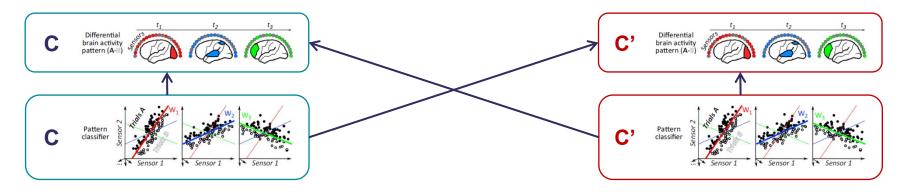
#### Temporal generalisation

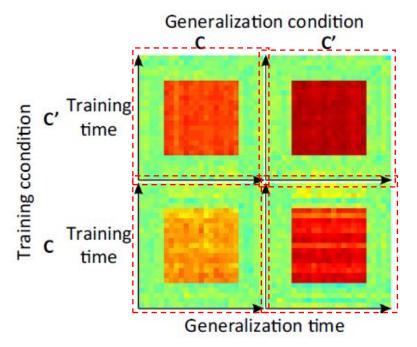


## Temporal and across-condition generalisation

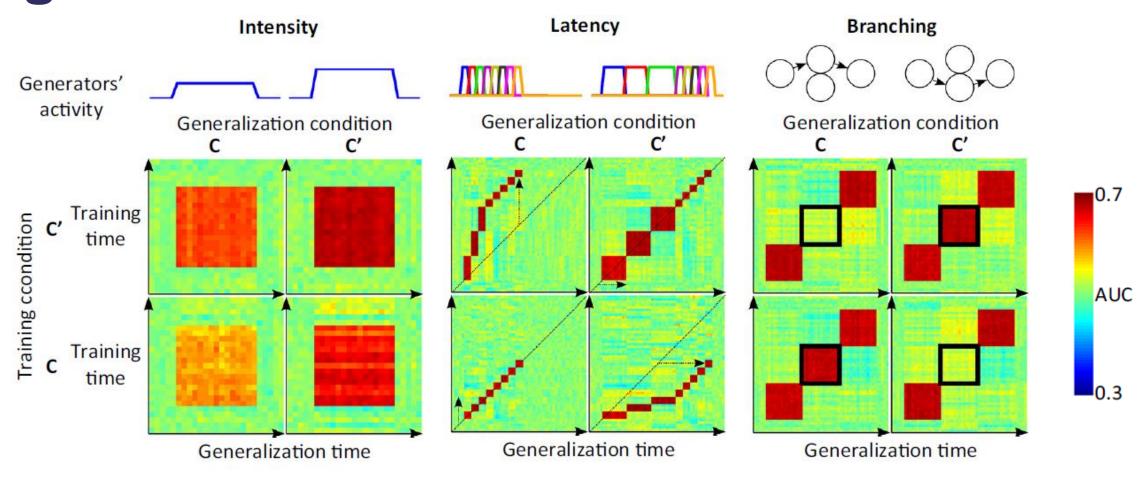


### Temporal and across-condition generalisation

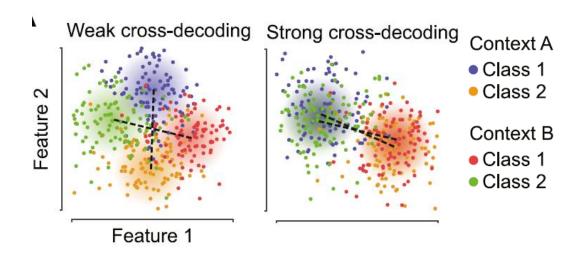


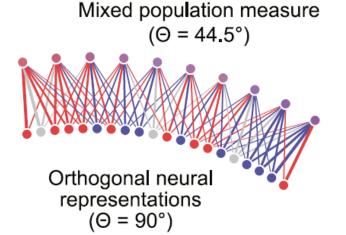


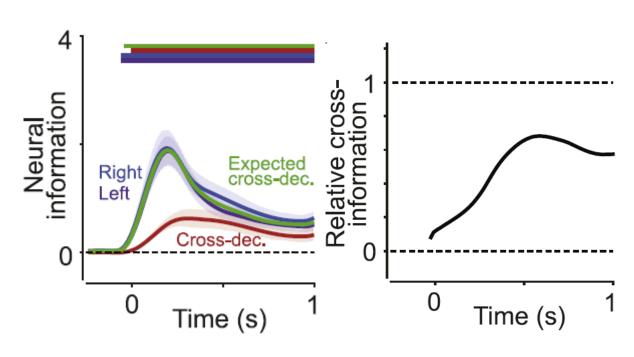
### Temporal and across-condition generalisation



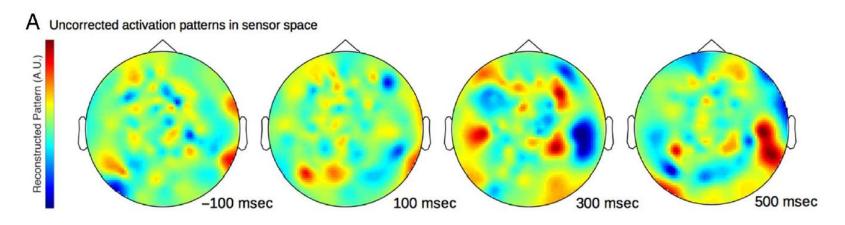
### Interpreting the generalisation of neural representations

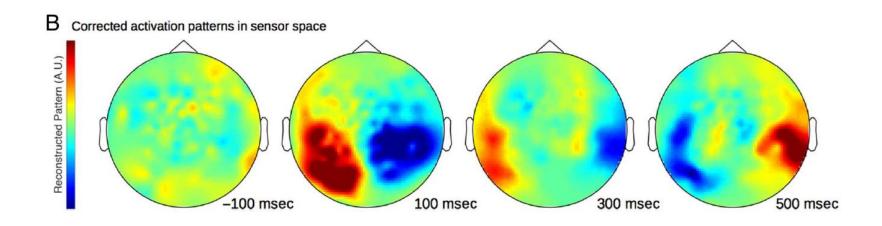






### Interpreting decoding weights

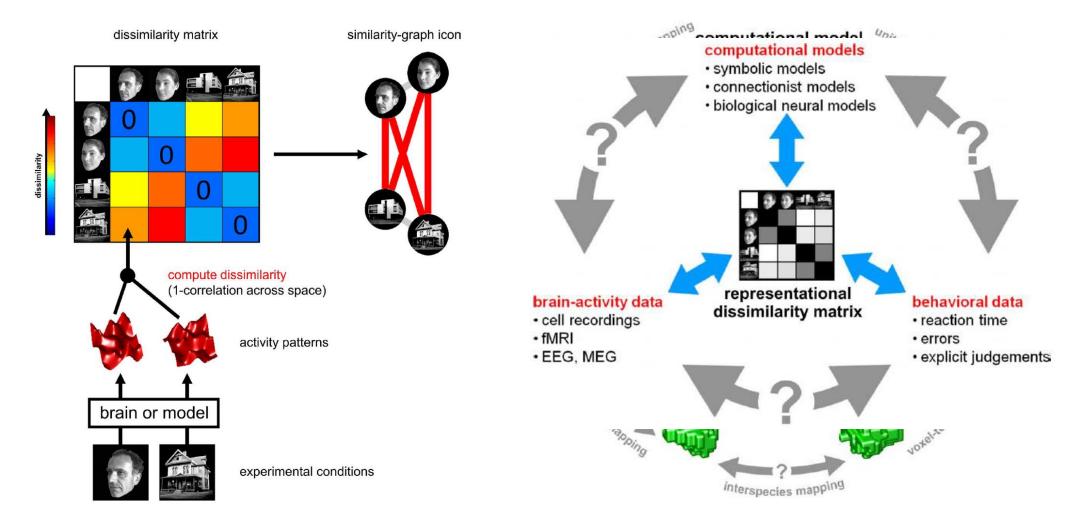




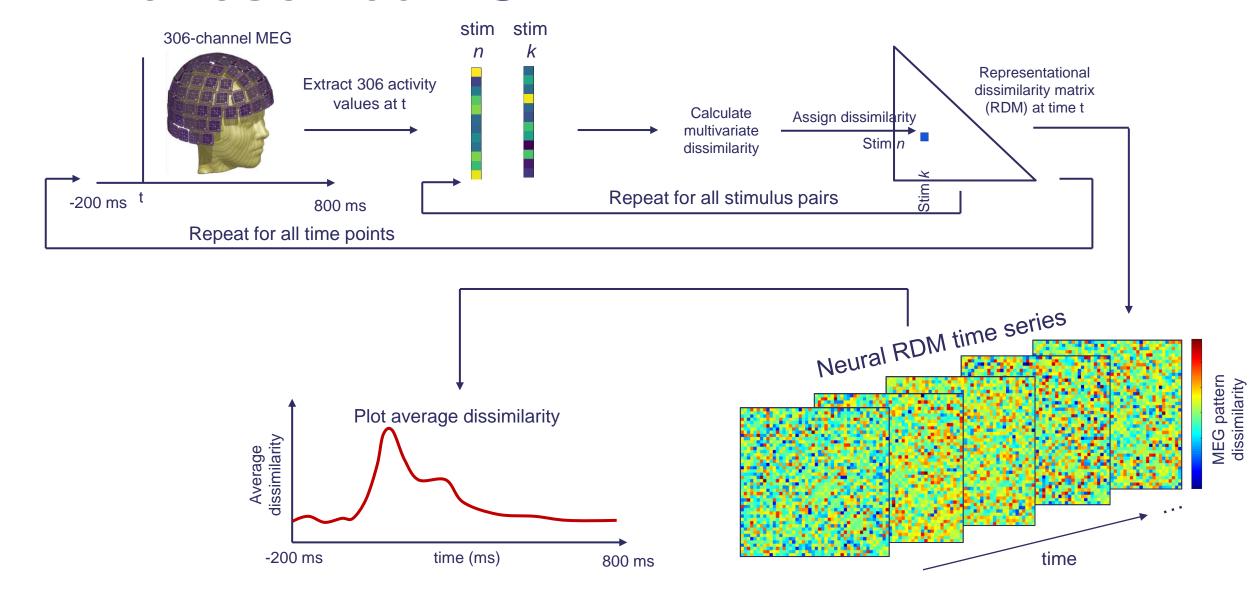
### Walk-through of demo notebook

# Representational similarity analysis on EEG/MEG

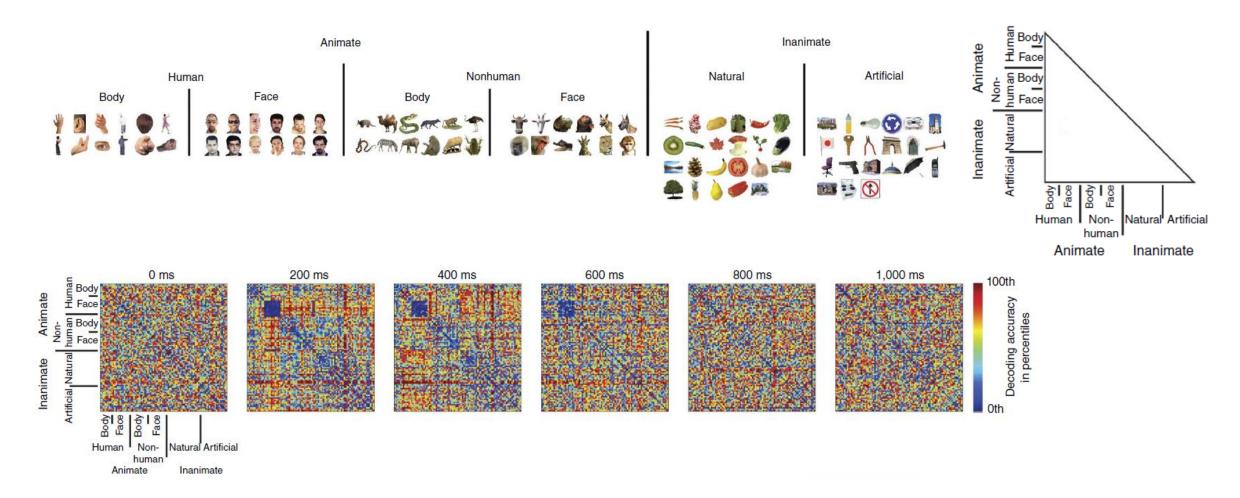
#### RSA recap



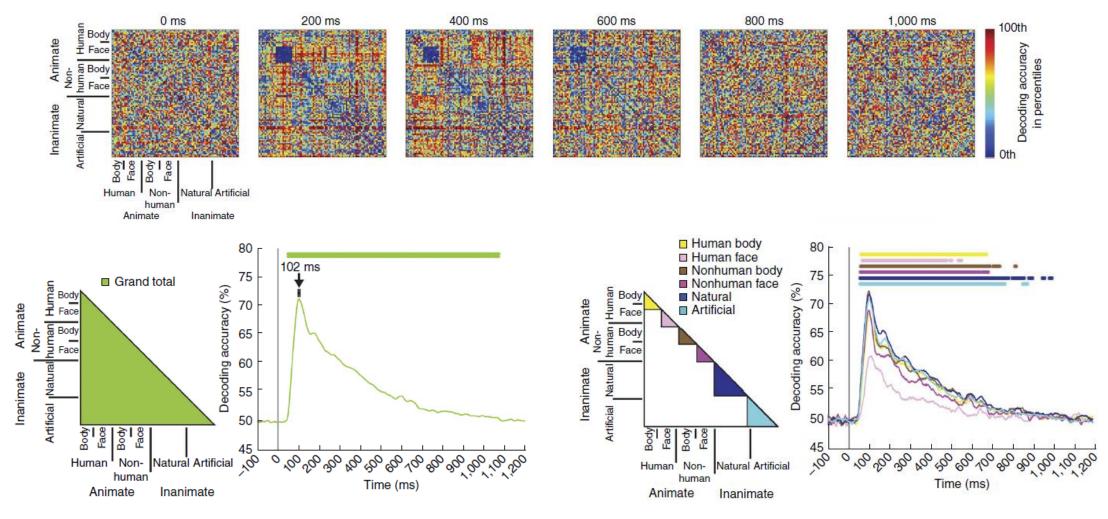
#### Time resolved RSA



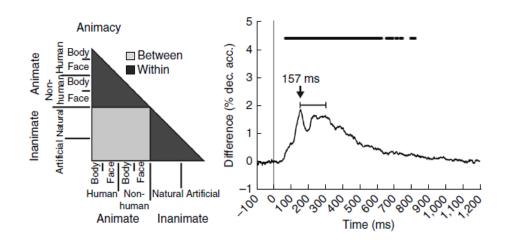
### Time resolved RSA - example study Cichy et al. (2014)

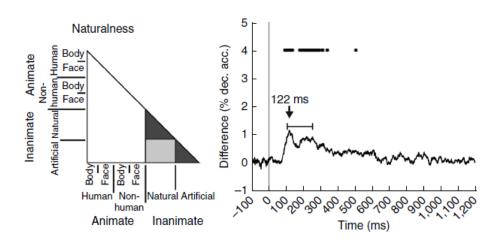


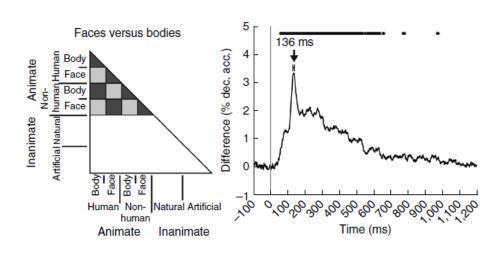
#### Time resolved RSA - dissimilarity time courses



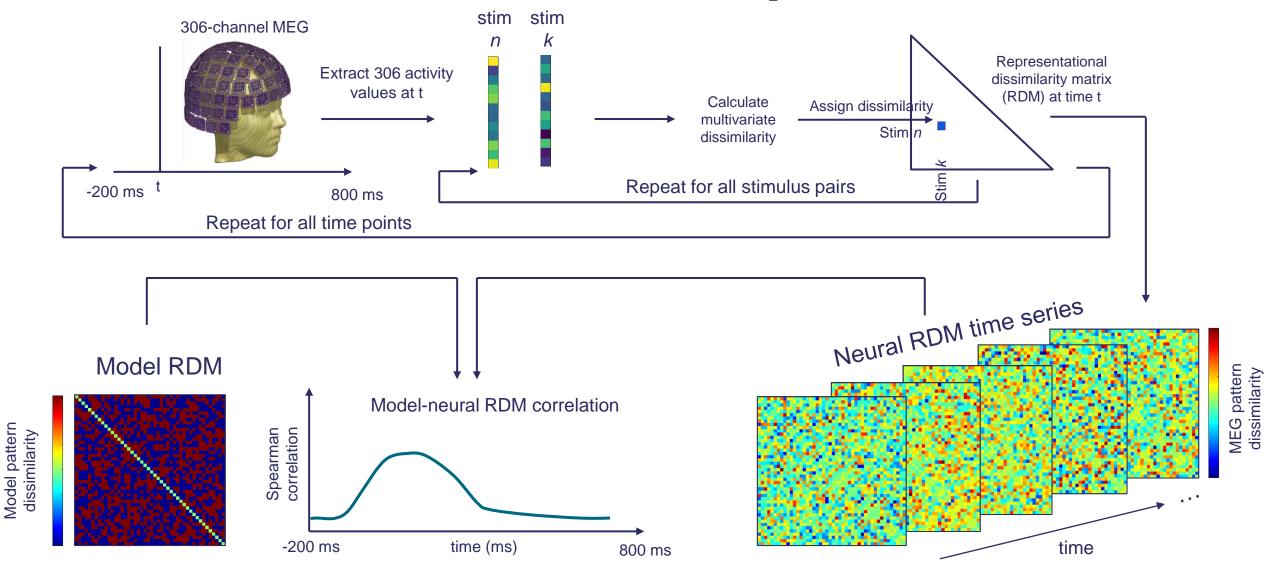
#### Time resolved RSA – decoding categories



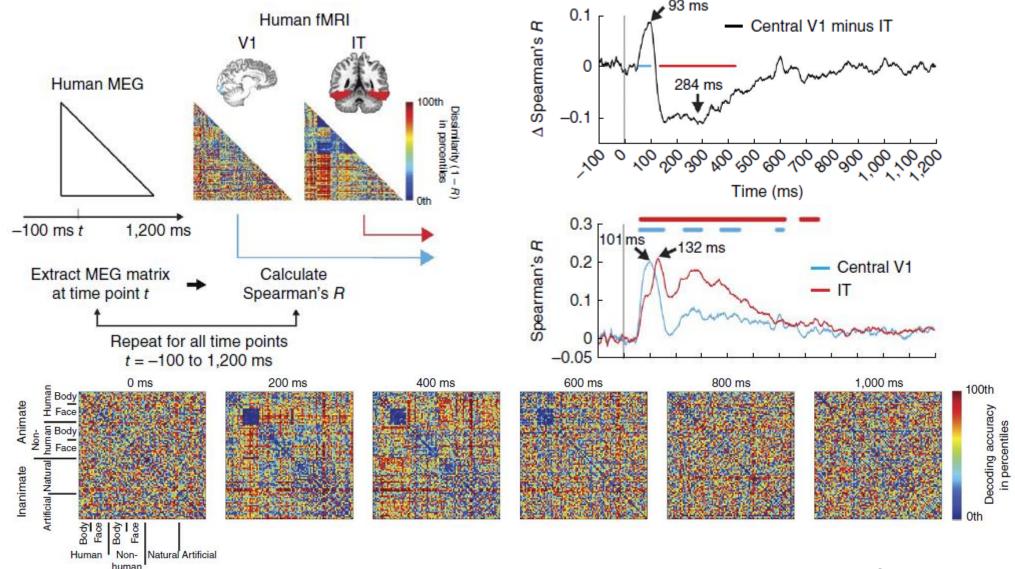




### Time resolved RSA – compare with model

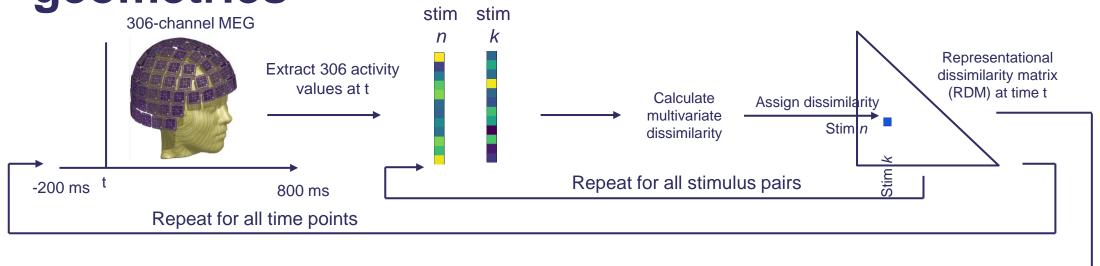


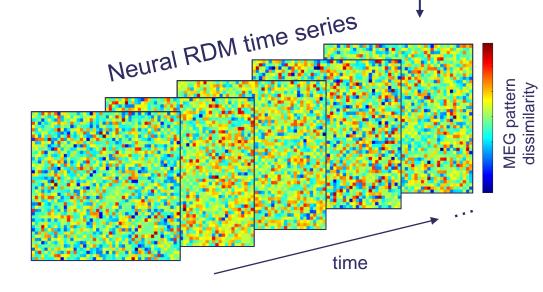
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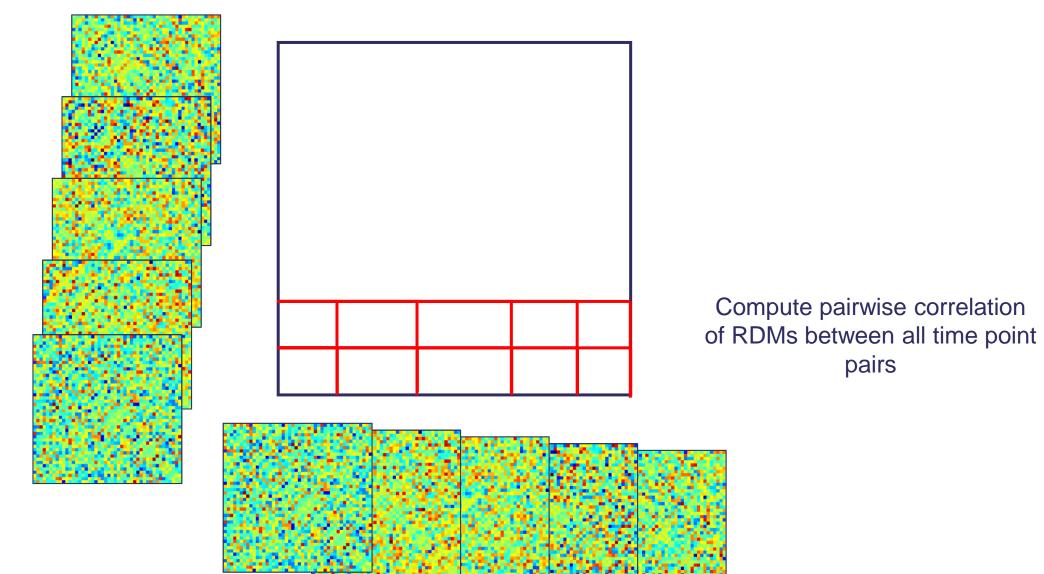


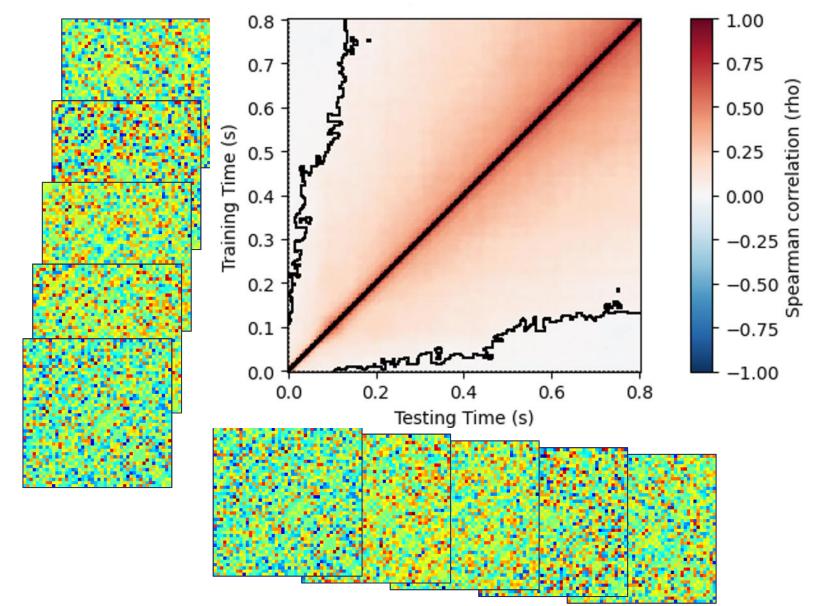
Animate

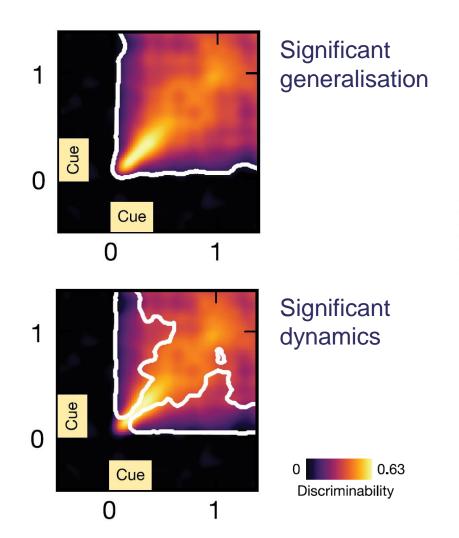
Inanimate

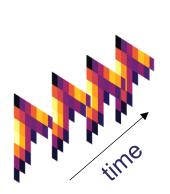


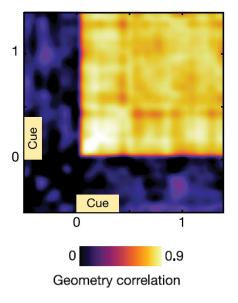






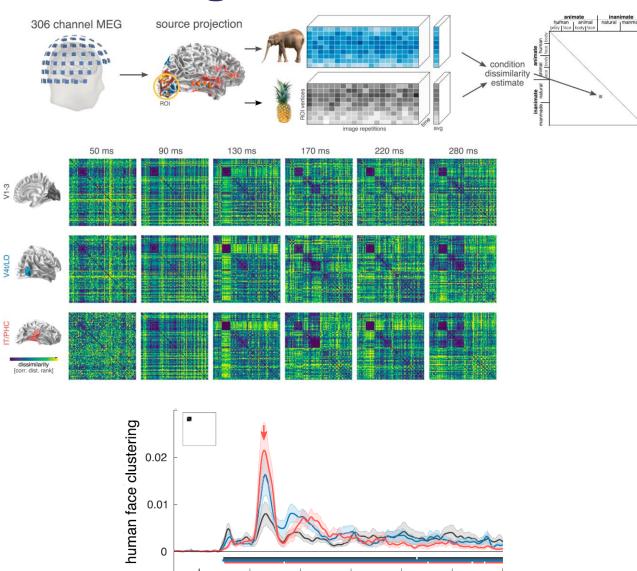






Stable representational geometry despite dynamic neural representations

#### **Decoding Information Over Time And Space**



0.1

0.2

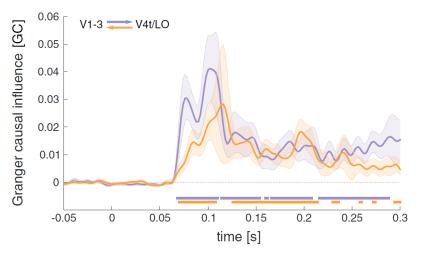
0.3

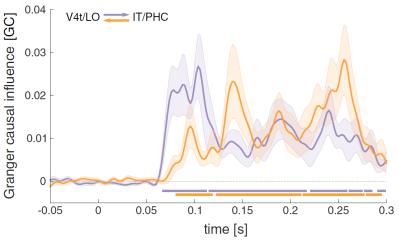
0.4

0.5

0.6

#### **RSA Granger Analysis of Information Flow**





Kietzmann et al., PNAS 2019, <a href="https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.1905544116">https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.1905544116</a> Also: Goddard et al. 2018: <a href="https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26806290/">https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26806290/</a>,

### Walk-through of demo notebook





### Thank you

