

EXERCISES – BIOLOGICAL SIGNALS

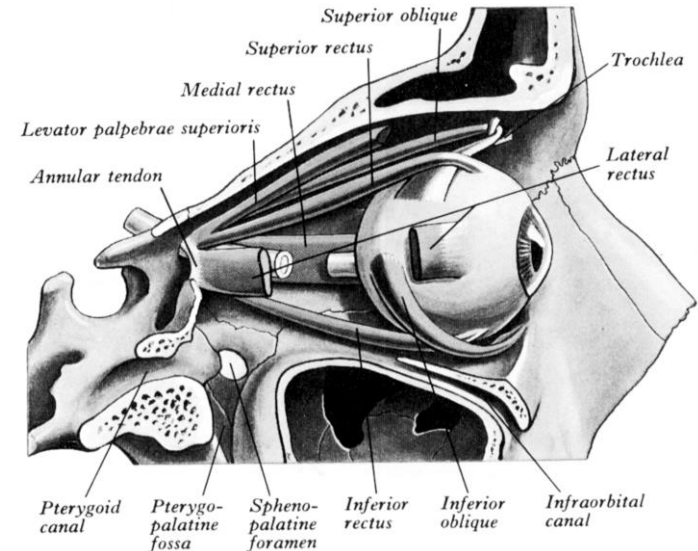
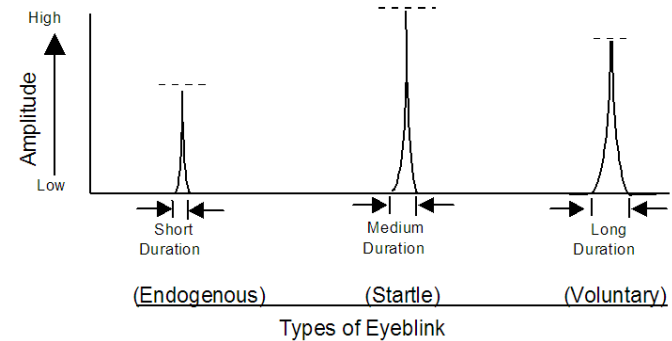
Exercise 8 - SS 2014 – Michel Kana

What will we do today?

1. **The physiology of EOG**
2. **Structure of the EOG Signal**
3. **EOG measurement with BIOPAC**
4. **Semester Plan**
5. **Summary**

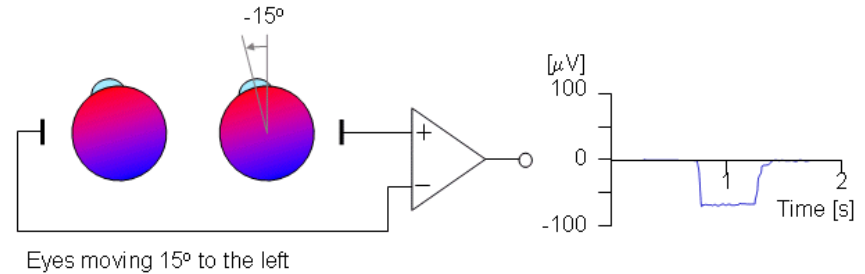
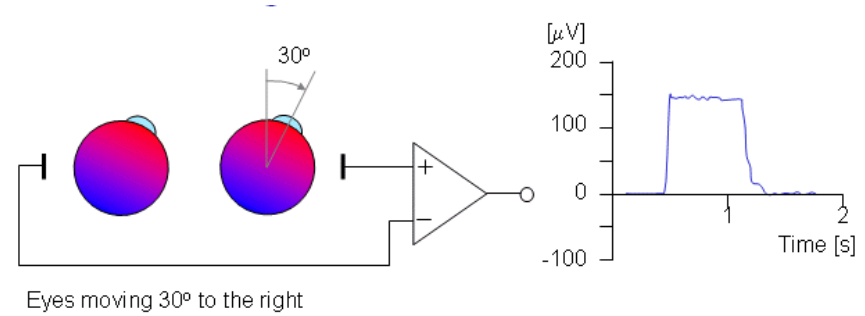
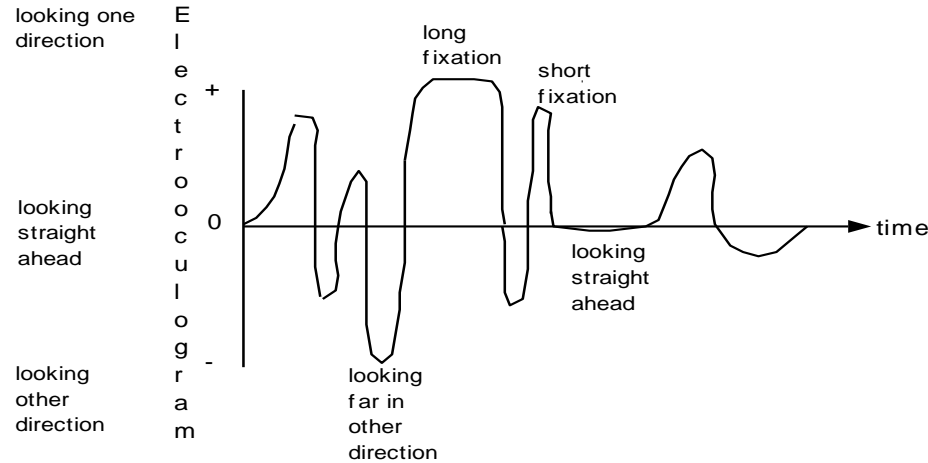
The physiology of EOG

- Eye blinks and eye movements are behaviors.
- There are three types of eye blinks:
 - ▣ **reflex blinks** as instinctive response to something invading the eye or startle response to loud noises.
 - ▣ **voluntary blinks** as a result of a decision to blink.
 - ▣ **endogenous blinks** due to perception and information processing. They reflect changes of attention and changes in thought processes.
- Eye movements are controlled by the brain in conjunction with cranial nerves and extra-ocular muscles
 - ▣ Three pairs of muscles work together to control each eyeball.
 - ▣ The two eyeballs operate together in tandem although they are not connected mechanically.
 - ▣ The superior and inferior rectus control the up-and-down movement.
 - ▣ The lateral and medial rectus control side-to-side movement.
 - ▣ **Saccadic movements** describe quick jumps of the eye from one fixation point to another.
 - ▣ **Smooth movements** are slow, broad rotations of the eye that enable it to maintain fixation on an object moving with respect to the head.

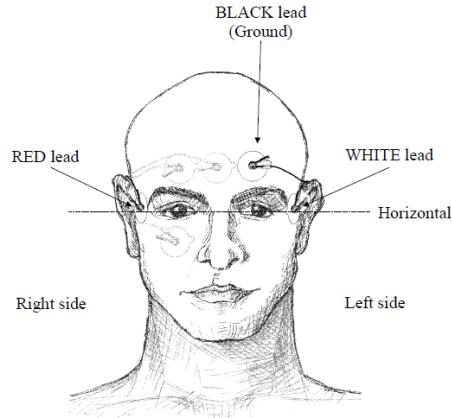


Structure of the EOG Signal

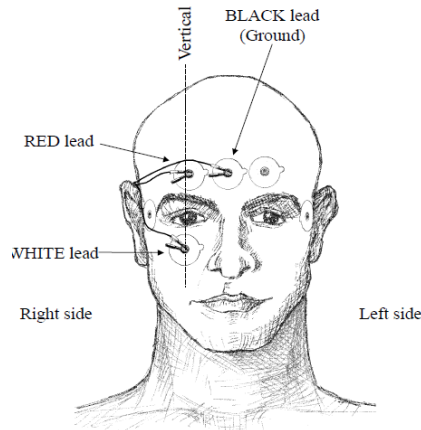
- The rear of the eyeball is negative relative to the front of the eyeball, setting up an electrical dipole.
- The measurement of the potential difference (0.1-1.0 mV) in the dipole is called **electrooculography (EOG)**.



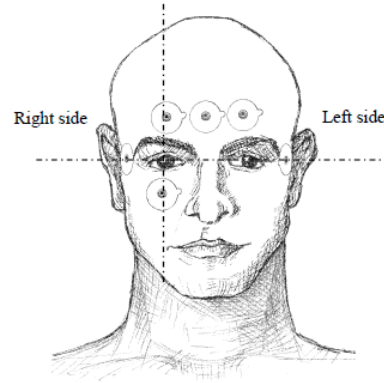
EOG Measurement



Lead Placement for Channel 1 (Horizontal)



Lead Placement for Channel 2 (Vertical)



□ Operational configuration

- ▣ 2 channels for vertical and horizontal movements.

□ Noise sources

- ▣ Muscle movement artifact (0 to 1000 Hz)
- ▣ Motion artifact from electrode movements (0 to 20 Hz)
- ▣ Power line interference (60 or 50 Hz)

Exercise 1: EOG measurement with BIOPAC

❑ Biopac MP35 measurement system

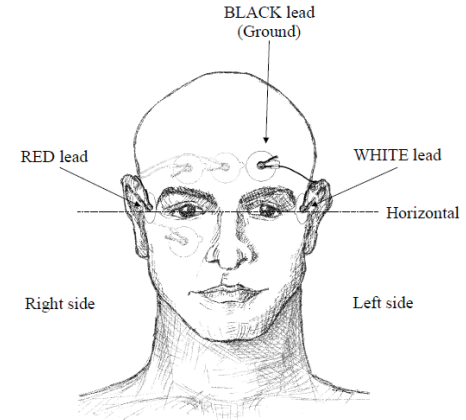
- ❑ EOG is recorded using 2 Biopac SS2L wires plugged in the first and second channel.
- ❑ The first electrode lead set is attached for horizontal movement.
- ❑ The second electrode lead set is attached for vertical movement.
- ❑ Head movement should be avoided.

❑ Biopac Student Lab PRO software

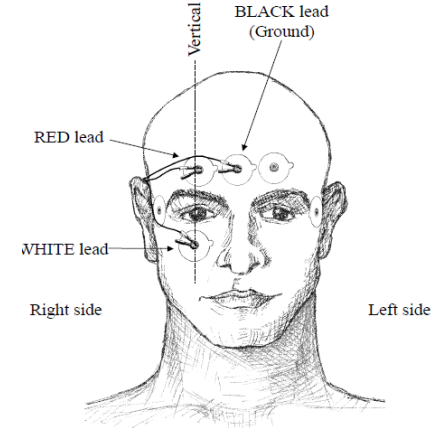
- ❑ The acquisition is set up at a sampling rate of 200 Hz.
- ❑ Analog Channel CH1 should have the preset *Electrooculogram* (.5-35 Hz)

❑ EOG parameters calculation

- ❑ Identify eye blinks, moves to the left, right, up or down



Lead Placement for Channel 1 (Horizontal)



Lead Placement for Channel 2 (Vertical)

Exercise 2: Detection of eye directions

□ Procedure

- Subject is instrumented for EOG measurement with Biopac.
- Subject adjust to a vertical seating position.
- Experimenter should hold a pen about 10 cm in front of Subject's eyes in the center of his visual field.
- Subject should pick a focal point on the pen so that his eyes remain horizontal.
- Experimenter should briskly moves the pen 10 cm to the right and back to center in about 3 seconds.
- Subject should fixate on the pen, track it, and try not to blink.
- The experiment should be repeated while moving the pen 10 cm to the left, then back to center; 10 cm up, then back to center; 10 cm down then back to center; 10 cm far, then back to the center.

□ Evaluation

- Identify relationship between pen direction and what you see on the computer

Exercise 3: Detection of eyes blinks and reading

□ Procedure

- Subject is instrumented for EOG measurement with Biopac.
- The subject should read a text with several lines during 60 sec.
- The subject should repeat the experiment with different types of reading materials (blank paper, easy text, hard text)

□ Evaluation

- Identify the time when the subject changed the line.
- Identify and count eye blinks.
- Identify the relationship between reading attention and eye blinks.