



Decoding Brain Signals



April, 2024



















Agenda





- Introduction
- Problems
- Solutions
- Questions and Answers



















Introduction













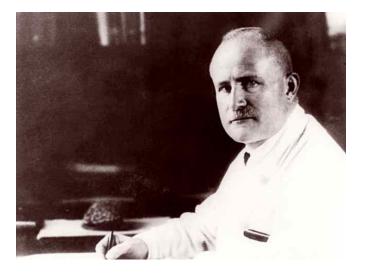




Brain Signal Understanding - EEG





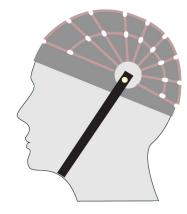


Sources: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hans_Berger#/media/File:HansBerger_Univ_Jena.jpeg

1929

Hans Berger developed
Electroencephalography,
the graphic representation
of the difference in voltage
between two different
cerebral locations plotted
over time.

PO7 = (PO7 - Ground) - (Cz - Ground)



















A crazy, ridiculous idea





What you are thinking, imaging in your mind can be decoded from the pattern of electrical activity on the scalp.



















What is a brain decoding model?



The purpose of brain decoding models is to align the cognitive feedback to stimulus representations. Therefore, they can generate a stimulus output using neural patterns.













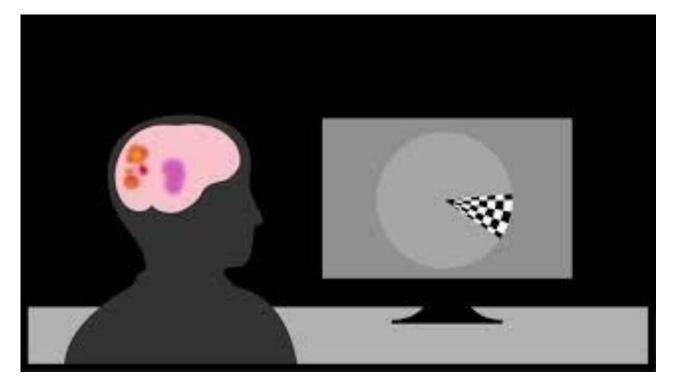




Centre for Research Training



Decoding Animation











Video by Edward del Rosario/Washington University School of Medicine: Decode neural signals to determine what image the person was seeing.















The images that volunteer participants see (left) and those decoded from MEG activity at each instant of time (right). Each image is presented approximately every 1.5 seconds.

















Speech Synthesized from Brain Activity





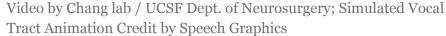












Chang lab/UCSF Dept. of Neurosurgery











Decoding Sentences















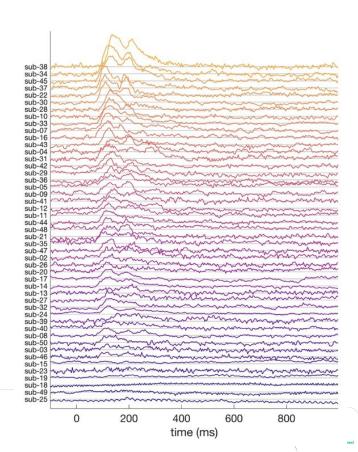




EEG-based Image experiment







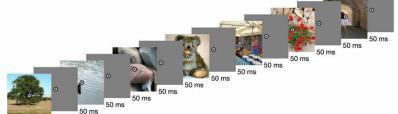
a Example images



b EEG setup







Source: From PublicDomainPictures.net: Brunhilde Reinig and the paper at DOI: 10.1038/s41597-021-01102-7





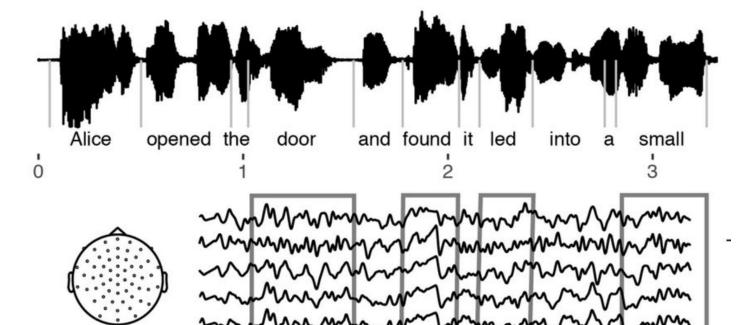




EEG-based audio experiment





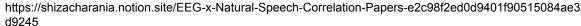
















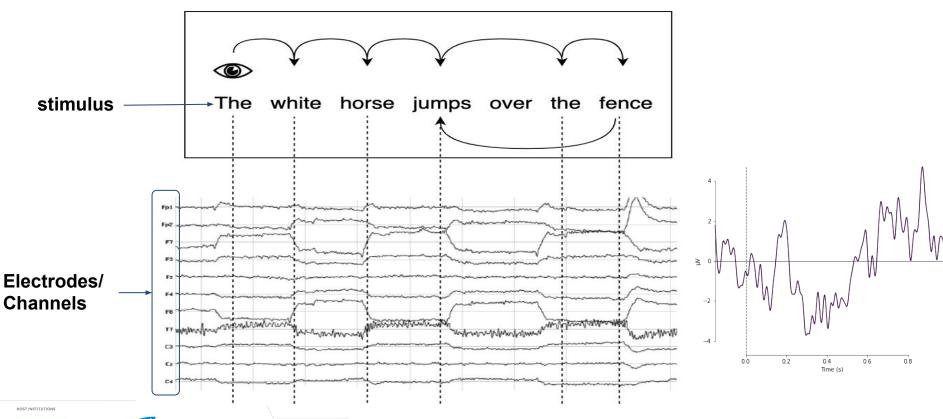




EEG-based reading experiment























Problems/Hypothesis

















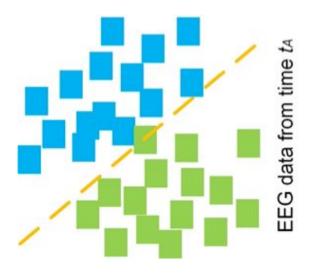
Images - Shoe and Bottle

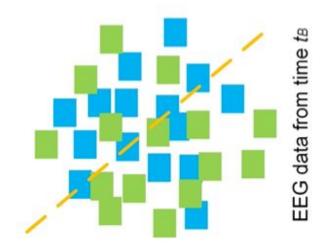














Higher classification accuracy

Lower classification accuracy









The representational differences between shoe and bottle were more strongly encoded at t_{Δ}





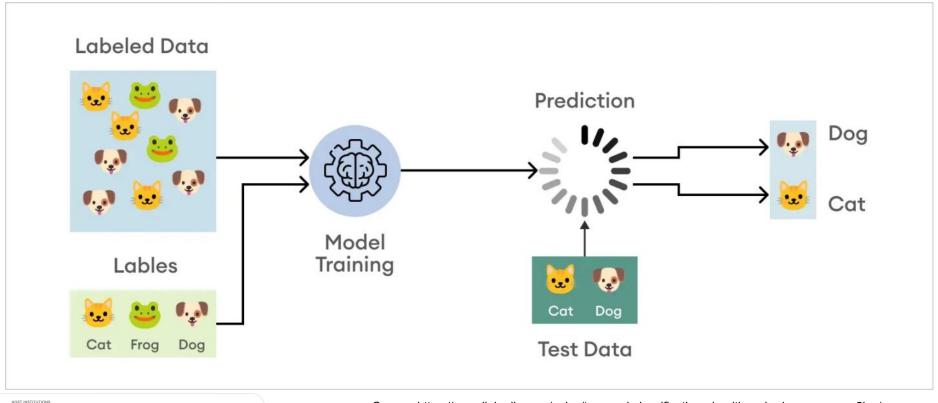




ML Classification





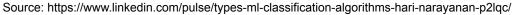












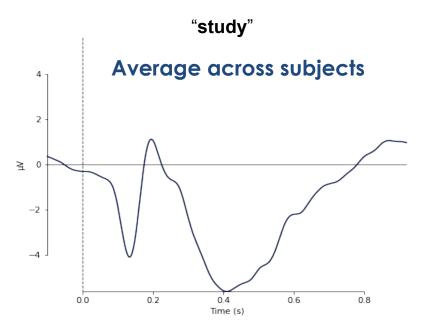








Event-related Potential (ERP)



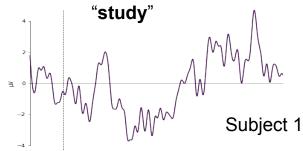


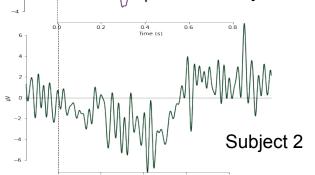


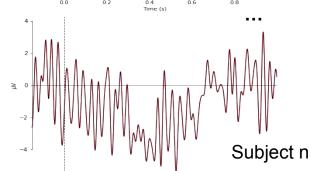












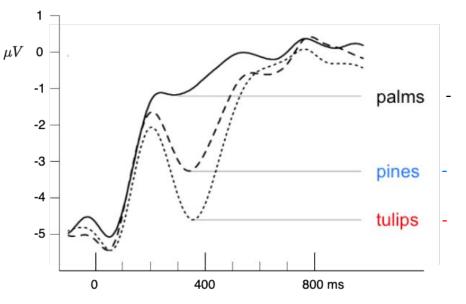
Time (s)

ERPs to next-word prediction





"They wanted to make the hotel look more like a tropical resort. So along the driveway they planted rows of palms/ pines/ tulips."



palms / pines / tulips

[tree] / [tree] / [flower]

Expected word.

Unexpected within-category violation

Unexpected between-category violation









Source: Federmeier & Kutas (1999). A rose by any other name: Long-term memory structure and sentence processing. *Journal of memory and Language*



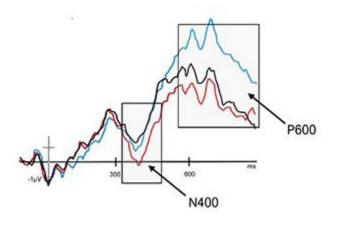




ERPs to next-word prediction







The door had been locks.
The famous chef was outlining.
A better salary was negotiated.

Syntactic violation

— Semantic violation

— No violation

Conclusion: More surprising words result in more negative N400s









Source: Example of N400 (semantic violation) and P600 (syntactic violation). Positivity plotted upwards. Adapted from "Syntactic anomaly elicits a lexico-semantic (N400) ERP effect in second language but not the first", by K. Weber and A. Lavric, 2008, *Psychophysiology*.







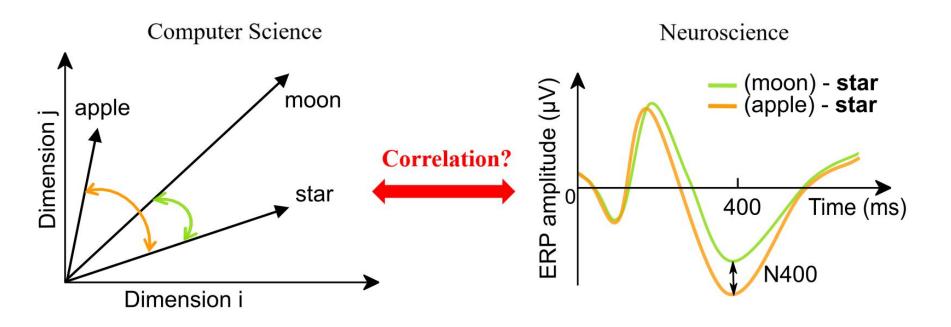
Once upon a ...

Once upon a ...

Neural correlates of word representation vectors









HOST INSTITUTIONS

Two Different Goals of Brain Decoding





Decoding for prediction	Decoding for understanding
Don't care what underlying activity underlies the decoding (or even whether it comes from the brain)	Nature of signals underlying the decoding is fundamentally important
High accuracy is essential	Can be informative even if accuracy is barely above chance
Stability over time is usually important	Training and testing are usually done from the same session, so longer-term stability is not an issue
Single-trial decoding is usually necessary	Not usually important to decode from single-trial data



















Solutions



















Classification-based Decoding

















Binary Classification - Basketball and Cat









Can we decode which image contains cat or basketball?

- 10 subjects (participants)
- Total of 160 trials for each subject: 80 basketball and 80 cat images.
- Presented in random order
- 17 electrodes were recorded
- Sample frequency = 100
- Duration: -200 ms to 800 ms













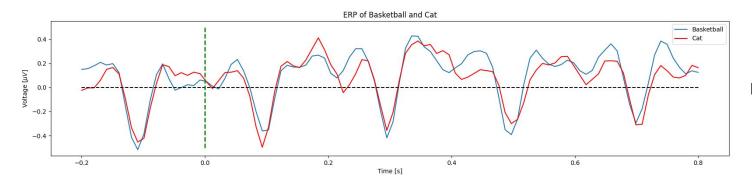




Binary Classification - Basketball and Cat



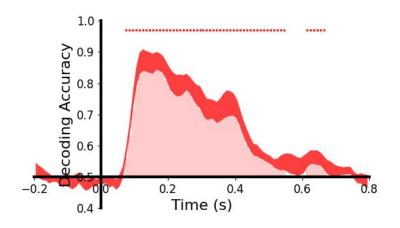




Barely any ERP difference between basketball and cat images







Decoding accuracy is very high relative to Standard Error of Mean (SEM)



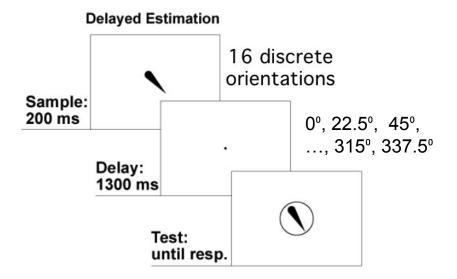






Multiclass Decoding - Working Memory





Bae and Luck, JNeuro, 2018

Could we decode exactly which one of these 16 orientations was present?

- 5 subjects (participants)
- Total of 640 trials.
- Presented in random order
- 27 electrodes were recorded
- Sample frequency = 500
- Duration: -500 ms to 1500 ms













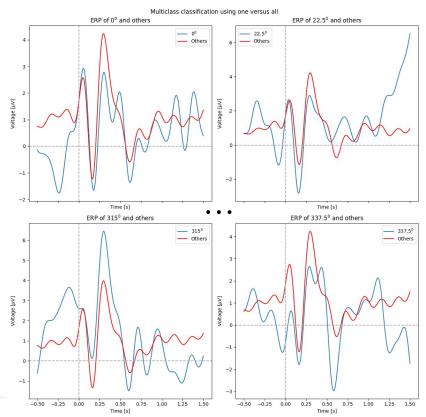




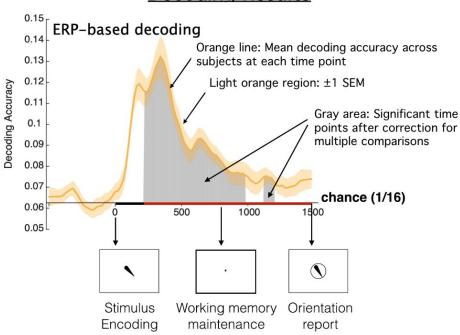
Centre for Research Training



Orientation representation



Decoding Results



Bae & Luck (2018, J Neuroscience)









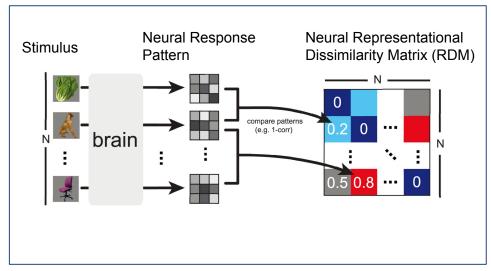


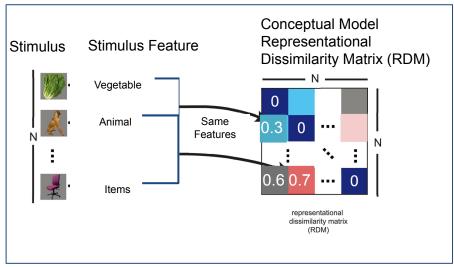




RSA-based Decoding





















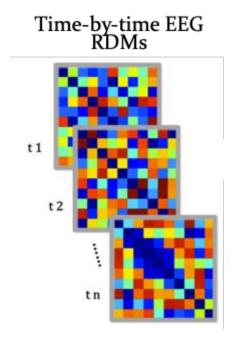


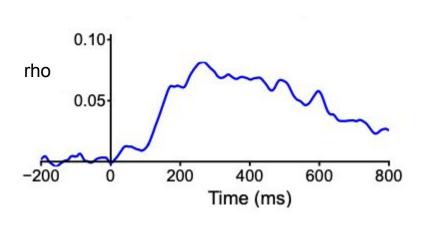
Compare between Hypothesis-based RDM and neural RDM





Hypothesis-based RDM





Source: NeuroRA













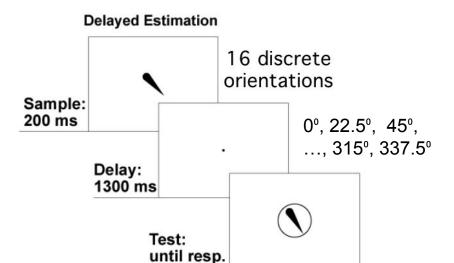




Centre for Research Training



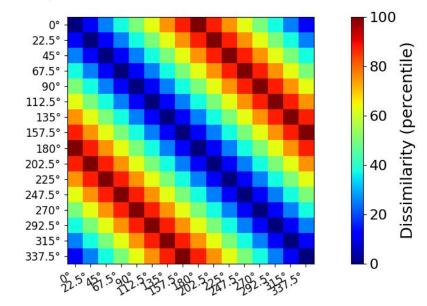
Working Memory



Bae and Luck, JNeuro, 2018



Hypothesis-based orientation RDM















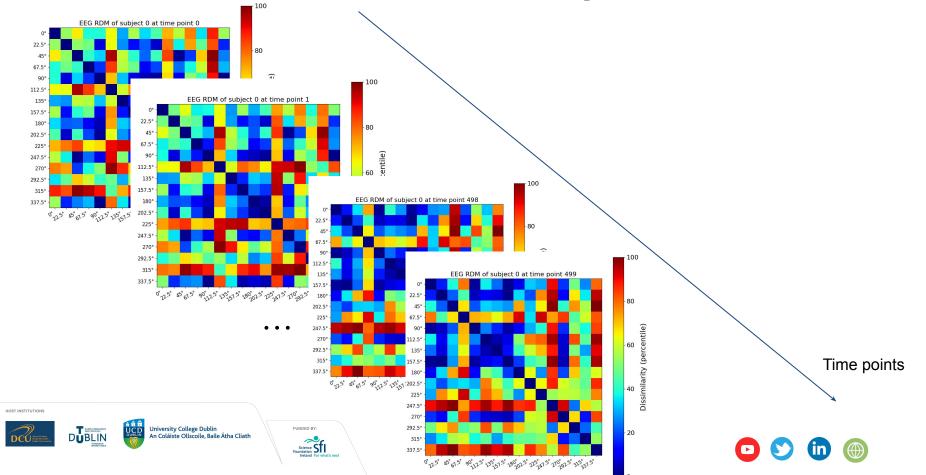




EEG Representational Dissimilarity Matrices



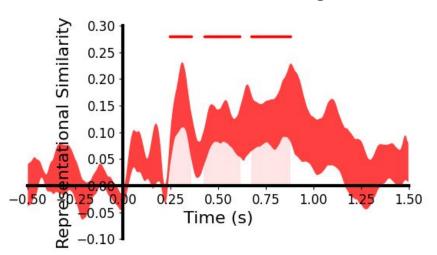




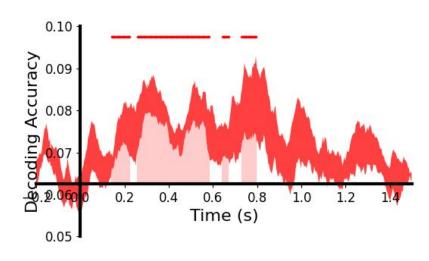
RSA-based decoding result







Classification-based decoding





















Thank you!



















Discussion















