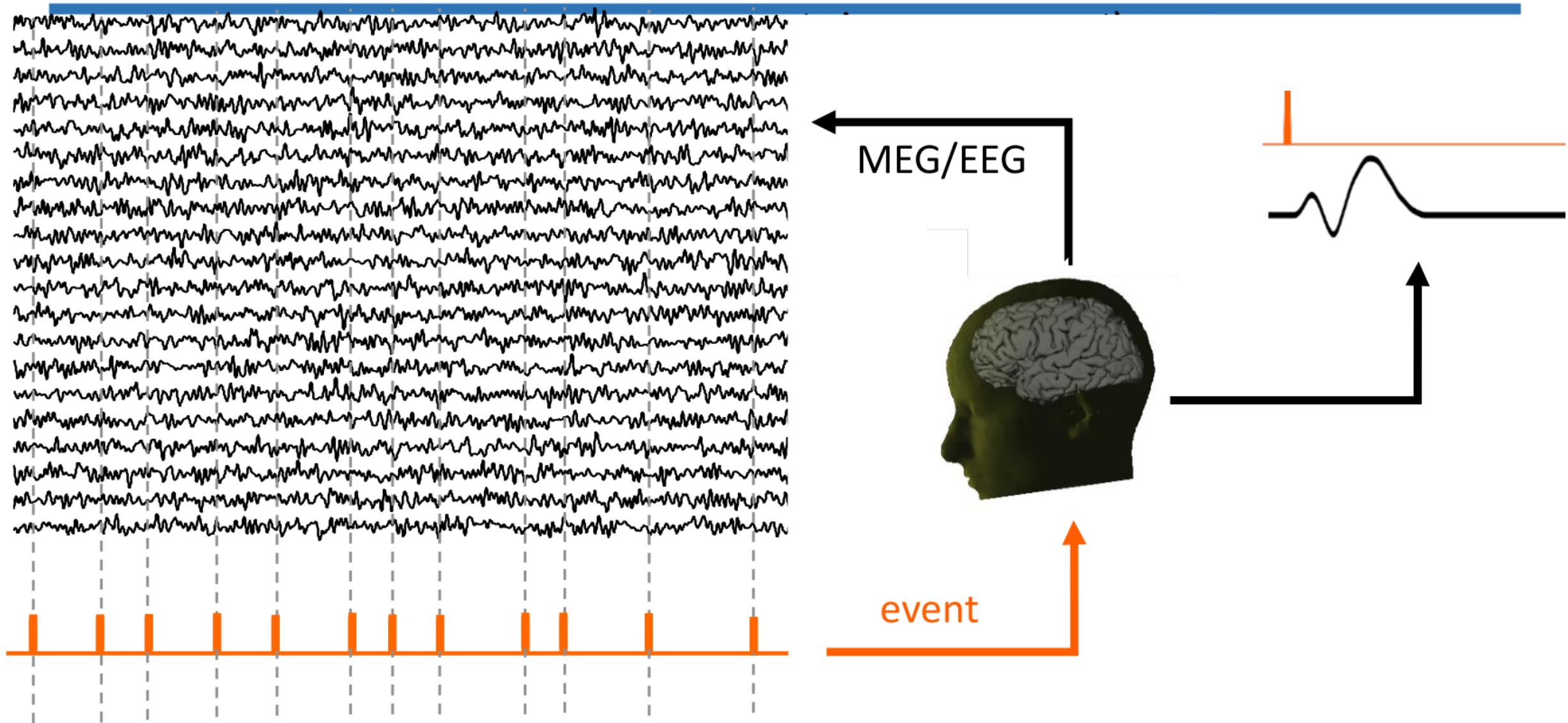


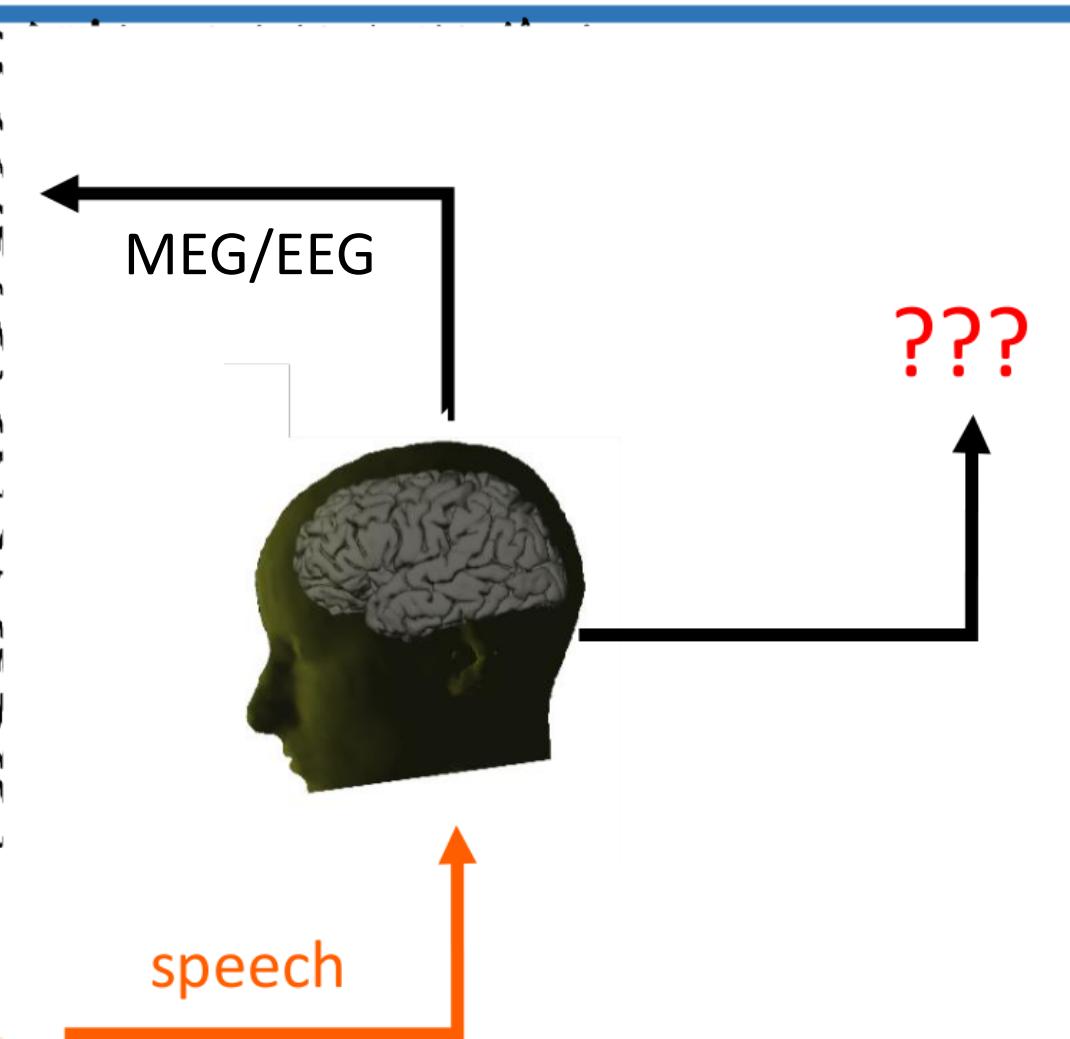
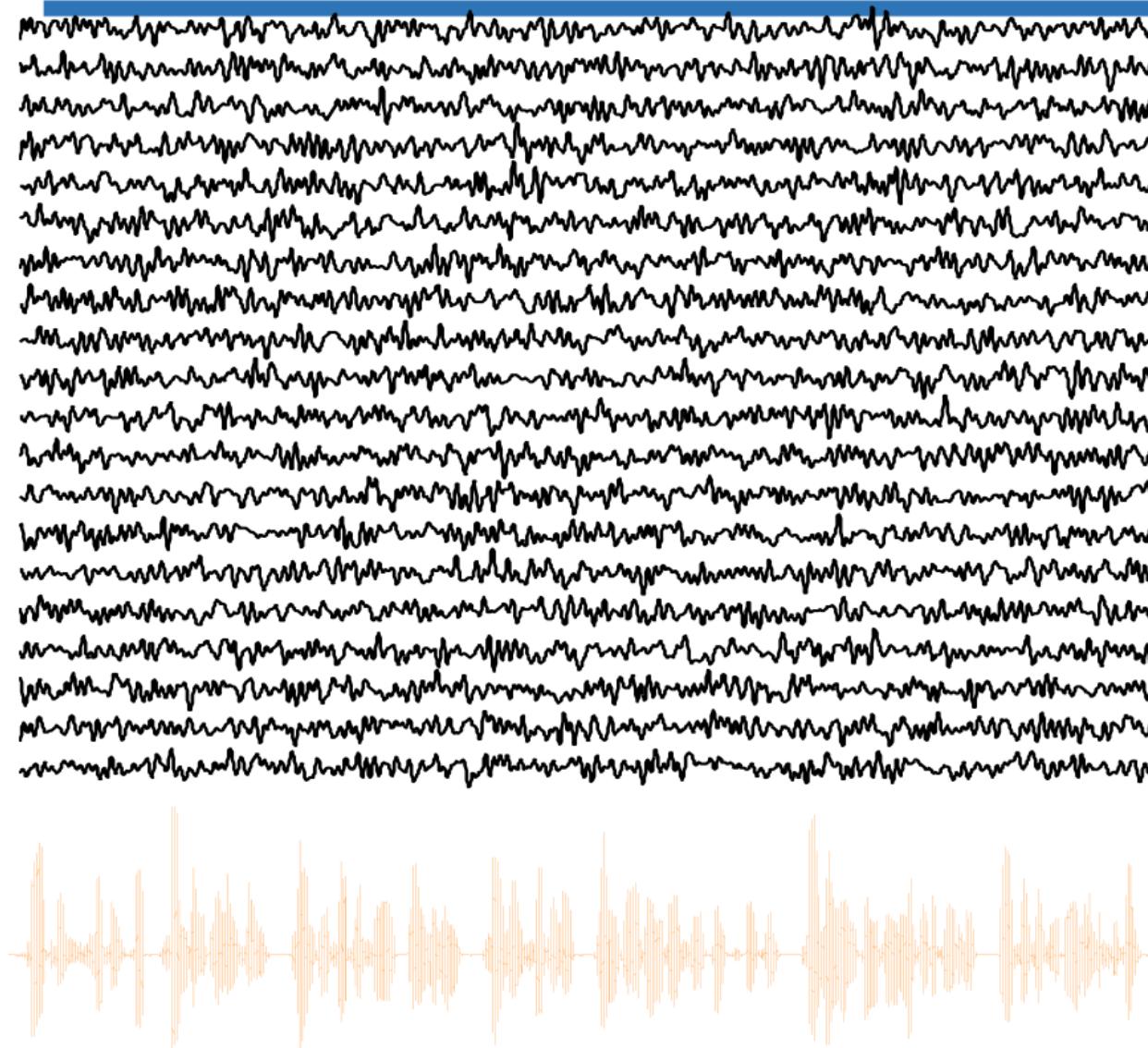
Background

Event-related potential/response

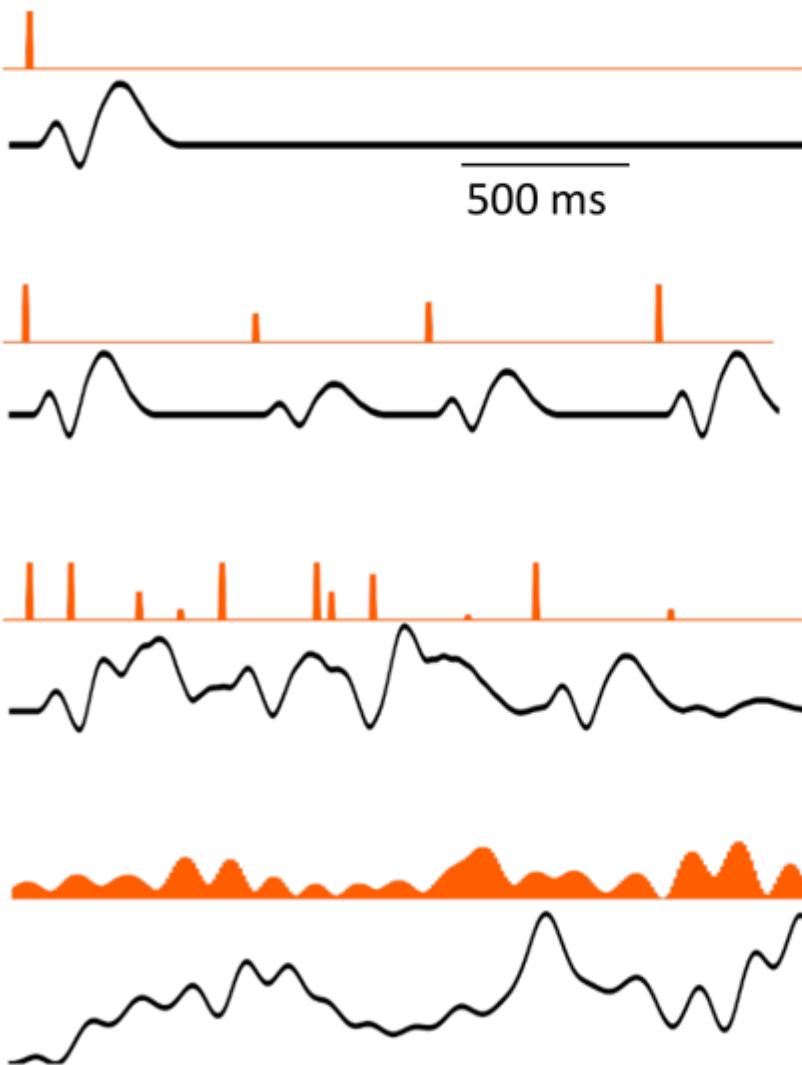


Background

Temporal response function

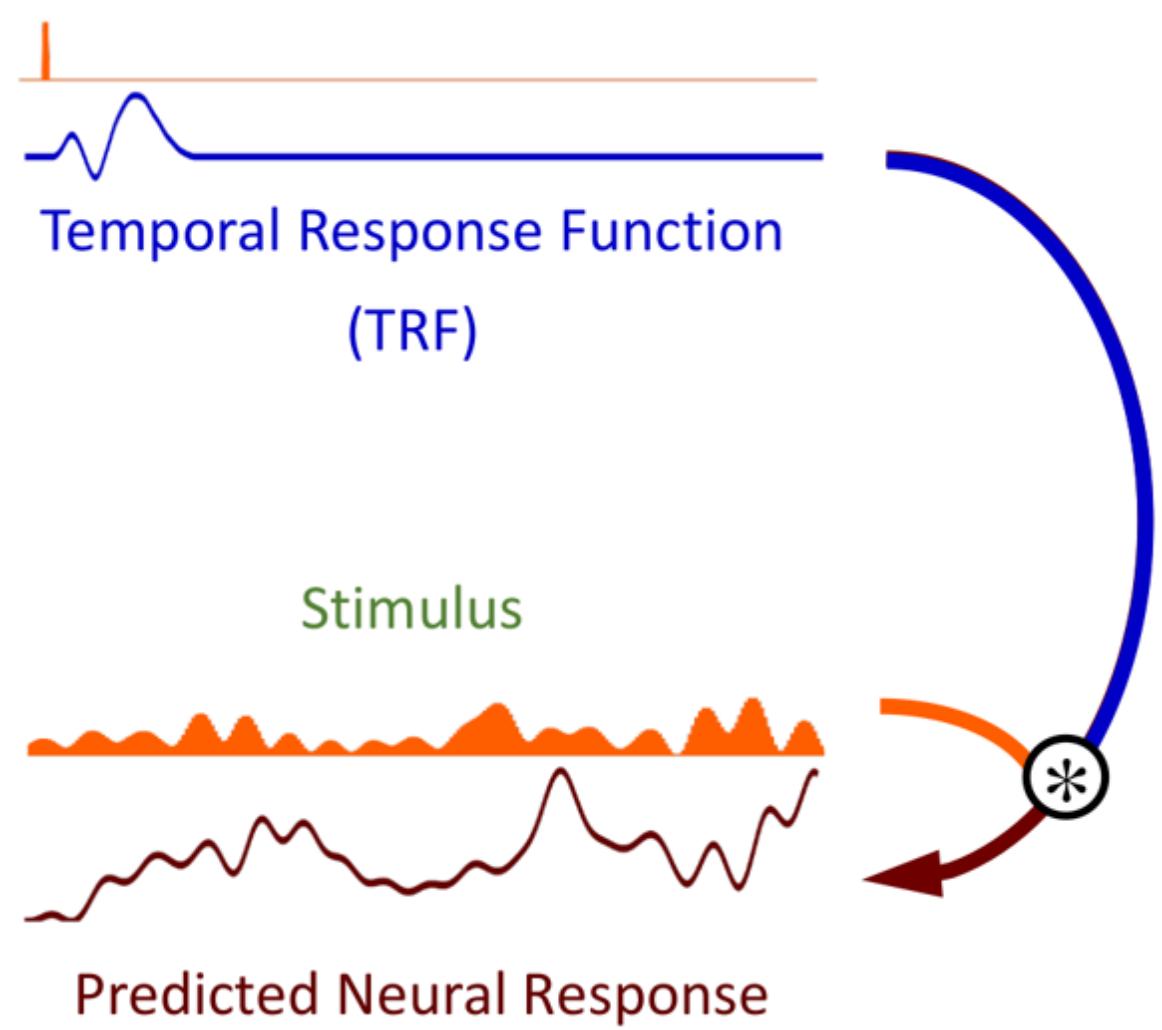


Superposition of Neural Responses



sound
EEG
response

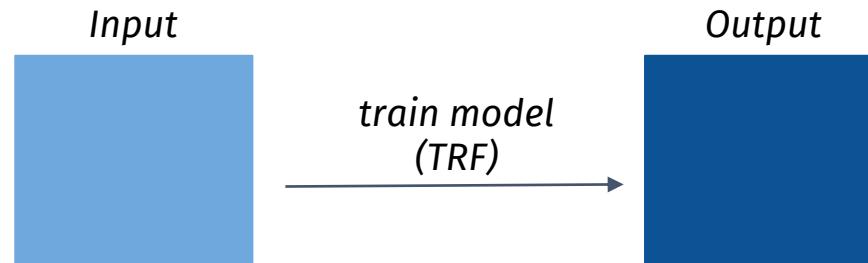
Inferring the impulse response to the stimuli



Stimulus
Predicted Neural Response

Temporal Response Functions (TRFs)

They are linear models/system identification techniques that describe a mapping from input to output
(for instance, speech -> some specific neural or physiological response).



Why this matters:

- Recovers a temporally resolved response to continuous/ongoing input.
- Handles diverse stimuli and experimental designs.
- Predicts continuous stimulus feature directly from EEG/MEG.

Lalor, Edmund C., et al. "Resolving precise temporal processing properties of the auditory system using continuous stimuli." *Journal of neurophysiology* (2009).

An overview of analysis pipeline

Dataset description:

- Subjects: 24 subjects (12 metal-haters ($liking \leq 3$); 12 metal-nonhaters ($liking > 3$))
- Preprocessing: [0.5 – 8 Hz] band-pass filtering -> down-sampling to 100 Hz

Prepare stimulus & EEG:

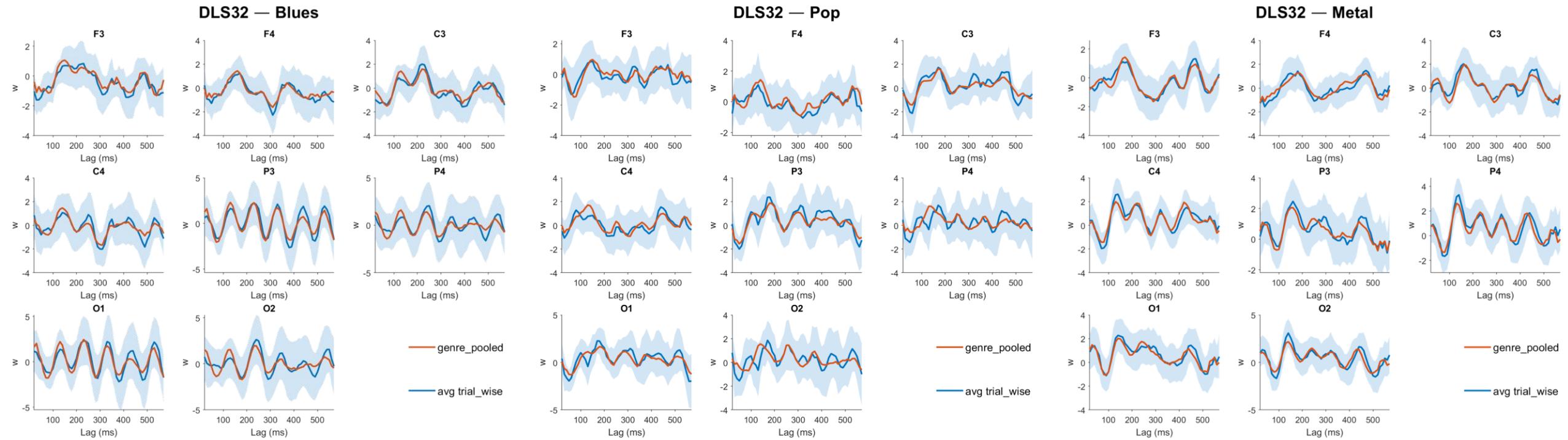
- Extract **audio envelope** (RMS with 10 ms window), **resample to EEG rate**.
- **Align** by compensating measured **audio** → **EEG delay ≈ 130 ms** (discard first 130ms of EEG within each epoch).
- 1) **trial-wise**: training TRF on each trial 2). **genre-pooled**: training TRF per genre to capture the general relationship between genre and brain responses.

Forward TRF (audio → EEG):

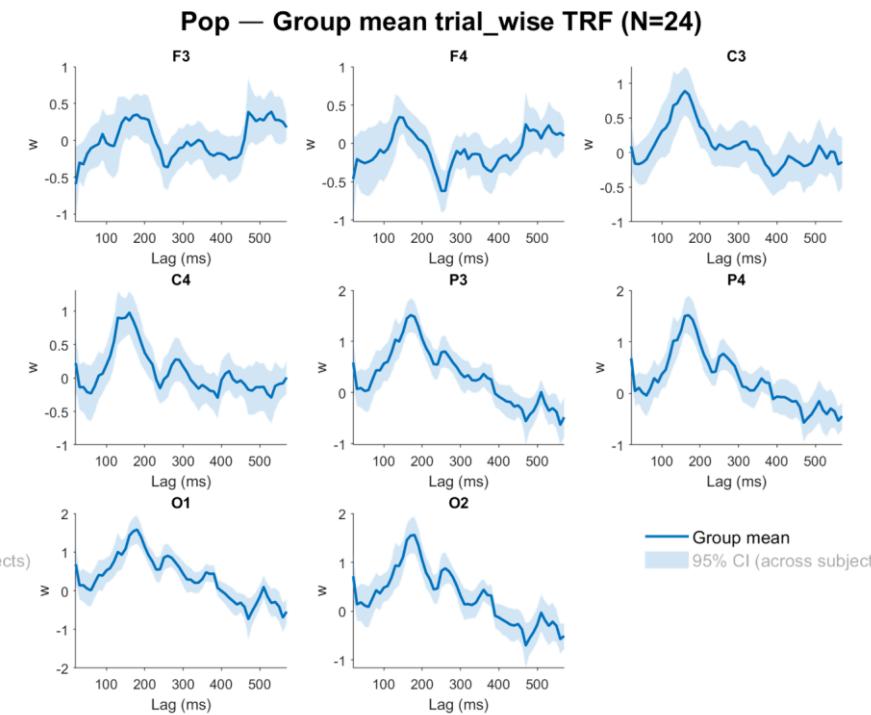
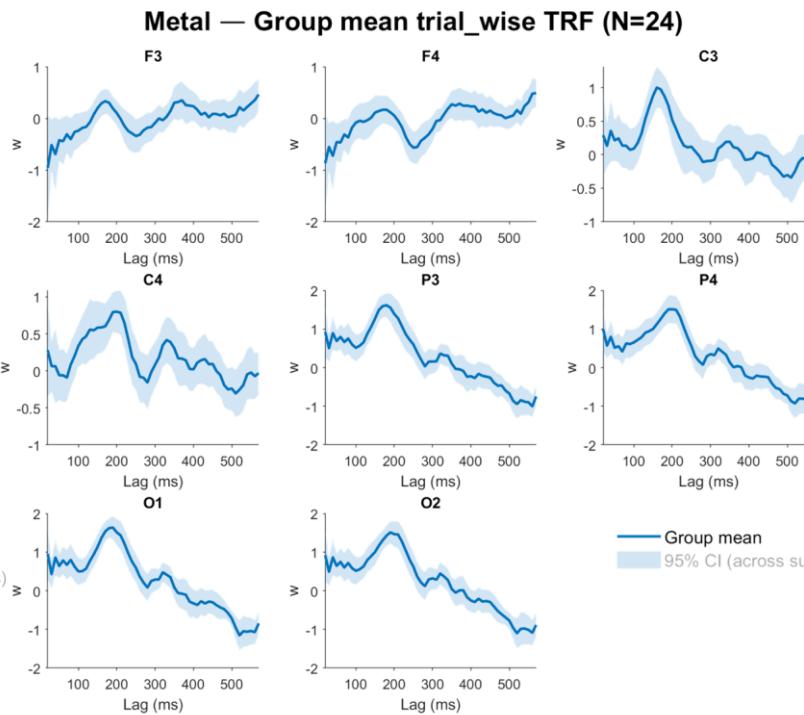
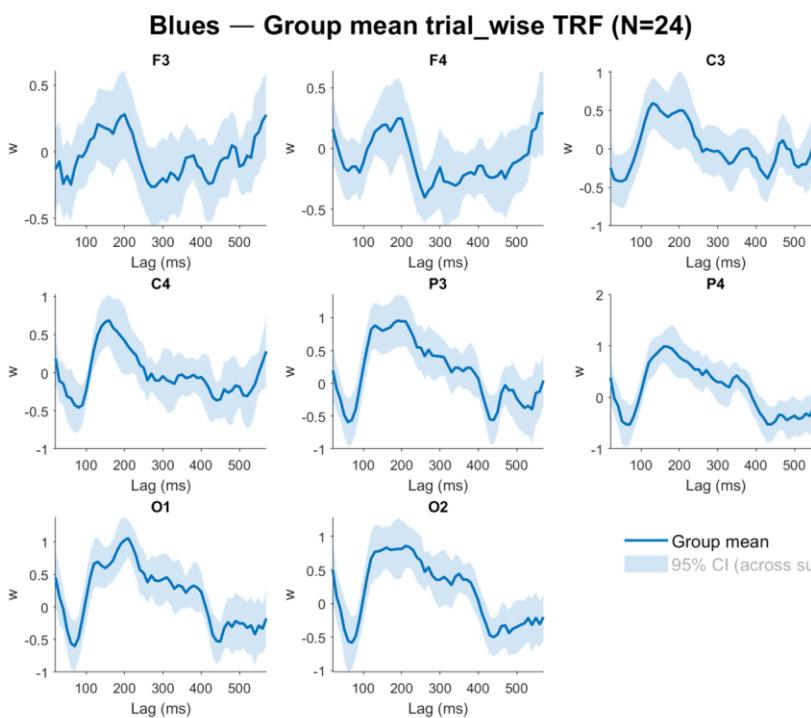
- **Parameter settings**: lag = [0ms, 600ms], $\alpha = 10^{-1}$.

1. TRF kernel (*how does the impulse response look like?*)
2. Prediction (*how good the prediction is?*)
3. Statistics (*What do they reveal?*)

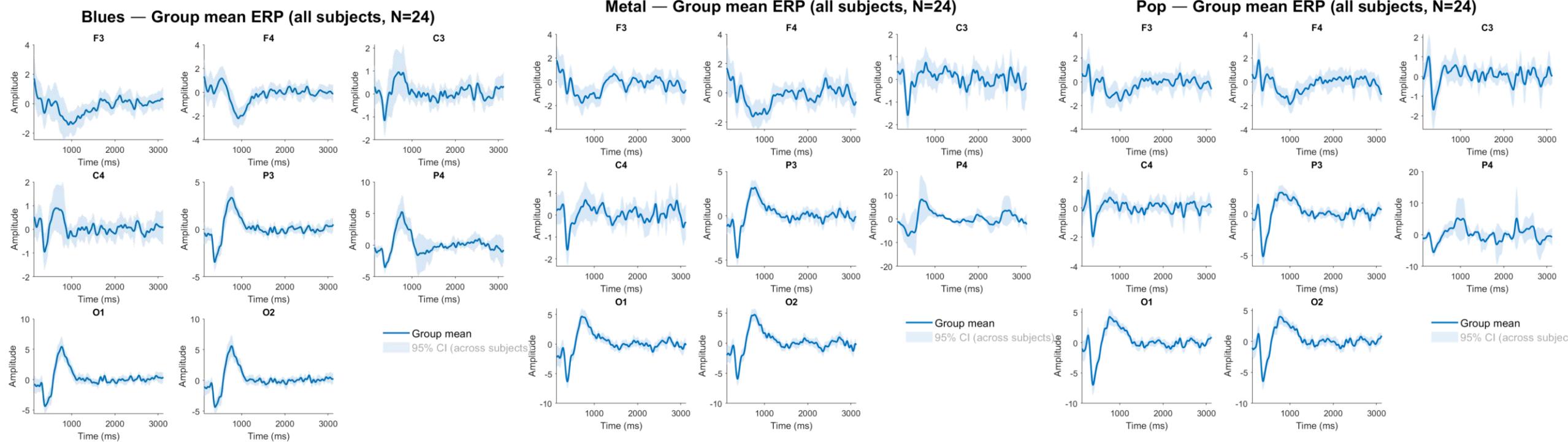
Single-subject TRF kernel



Group-level TRF kernel

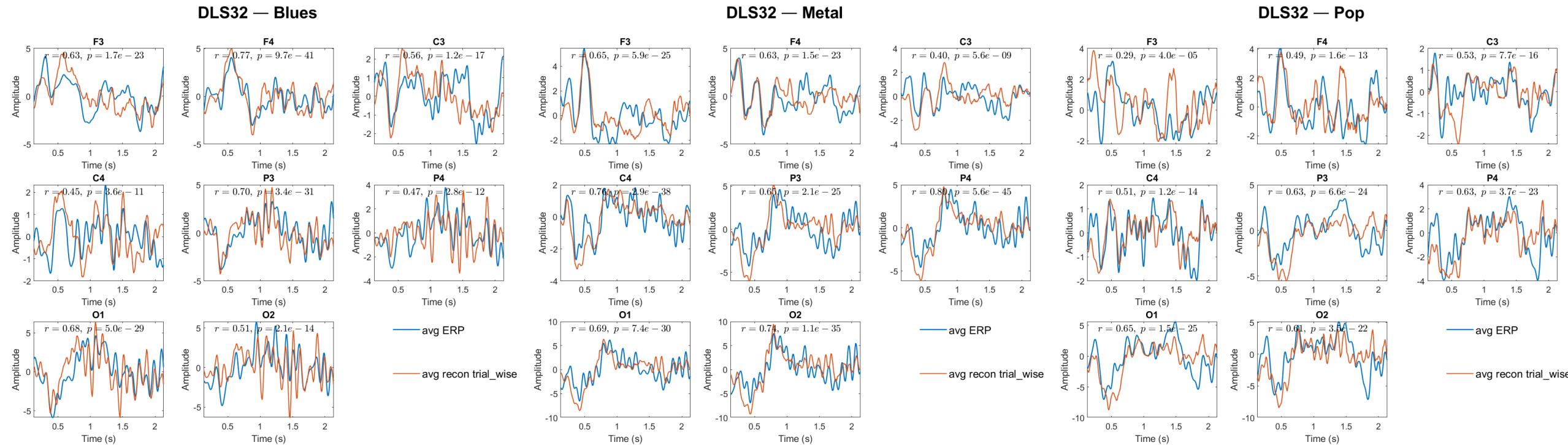


Group-level ERP waveform



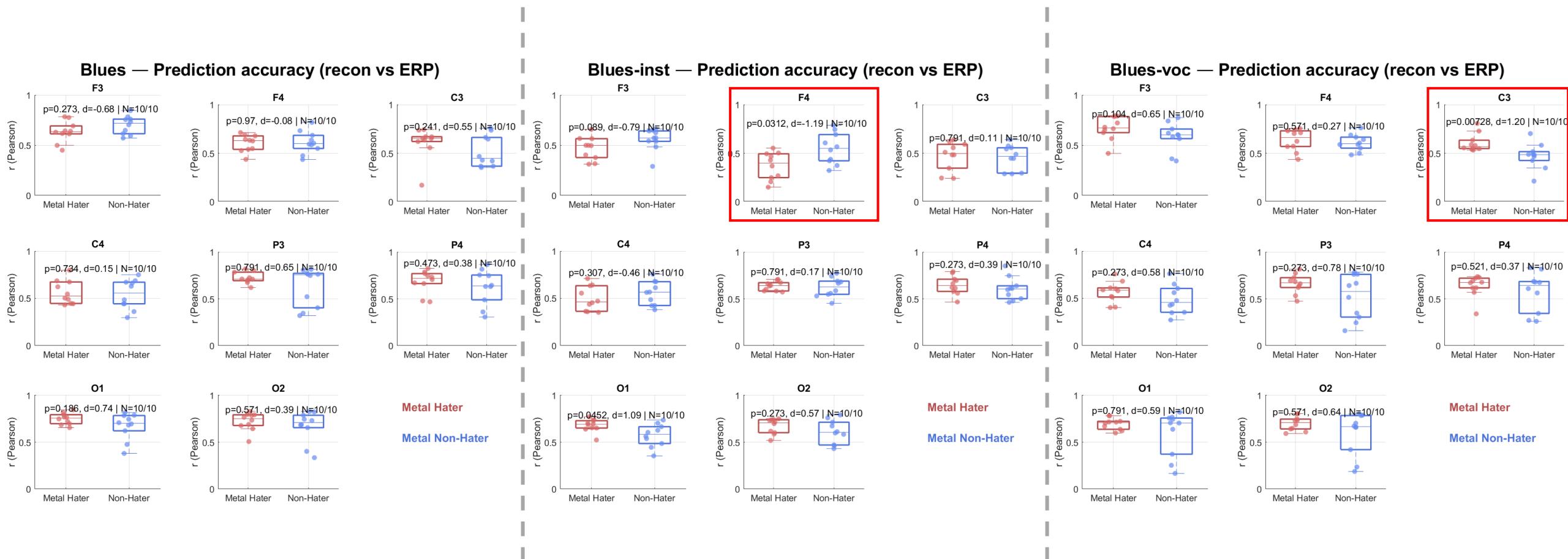
1. TRF kernel (how does the impulse response look like?)
2. Prediction (how good the prediction is?)
3. Statistics (*What do they reveal?*)

Single-subject reconstruction results



1. TRF kernel (how does the impulse response look like?)
2. Prediction (how good the prediction is?)
3. Statistics (What do they reveal?)
 - Do metal-hater and metal-nonhater track genres differently?
 - Is the tracking performance independent of acoustic property?

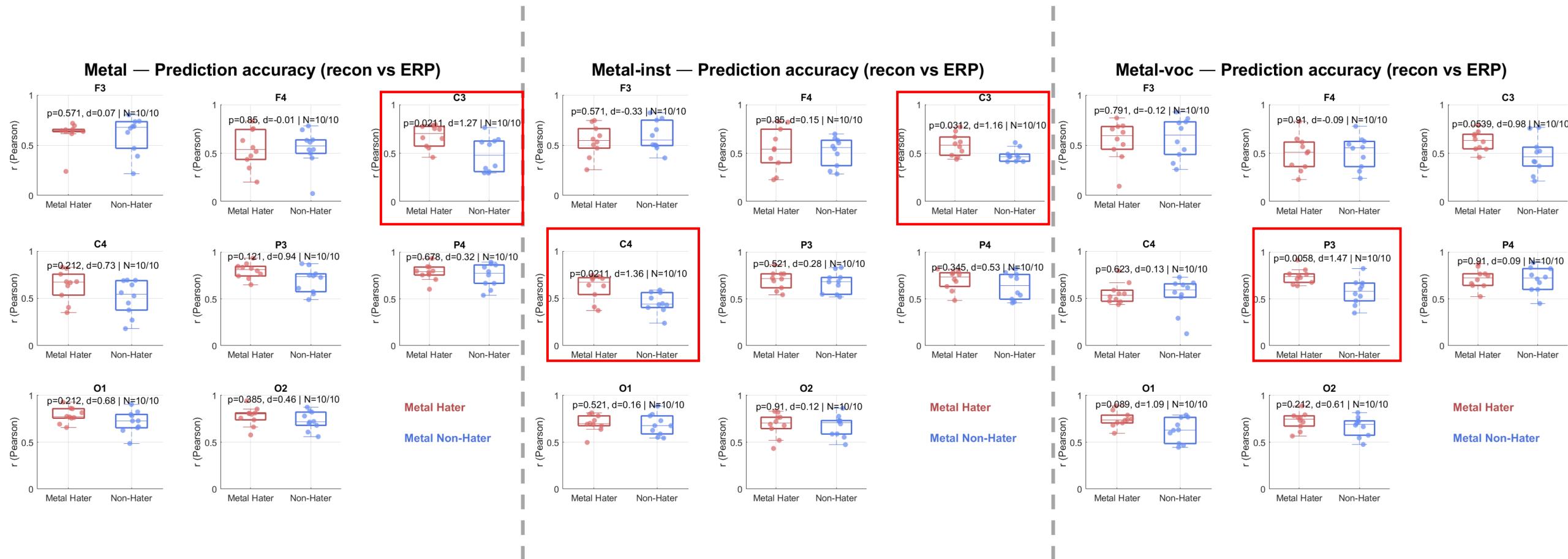
Comparing tracking performance of Blues between Metal hater and Metal non-hater



Metal non-hater shows significantly stronger tracking of Blues-inst at F4 channel.

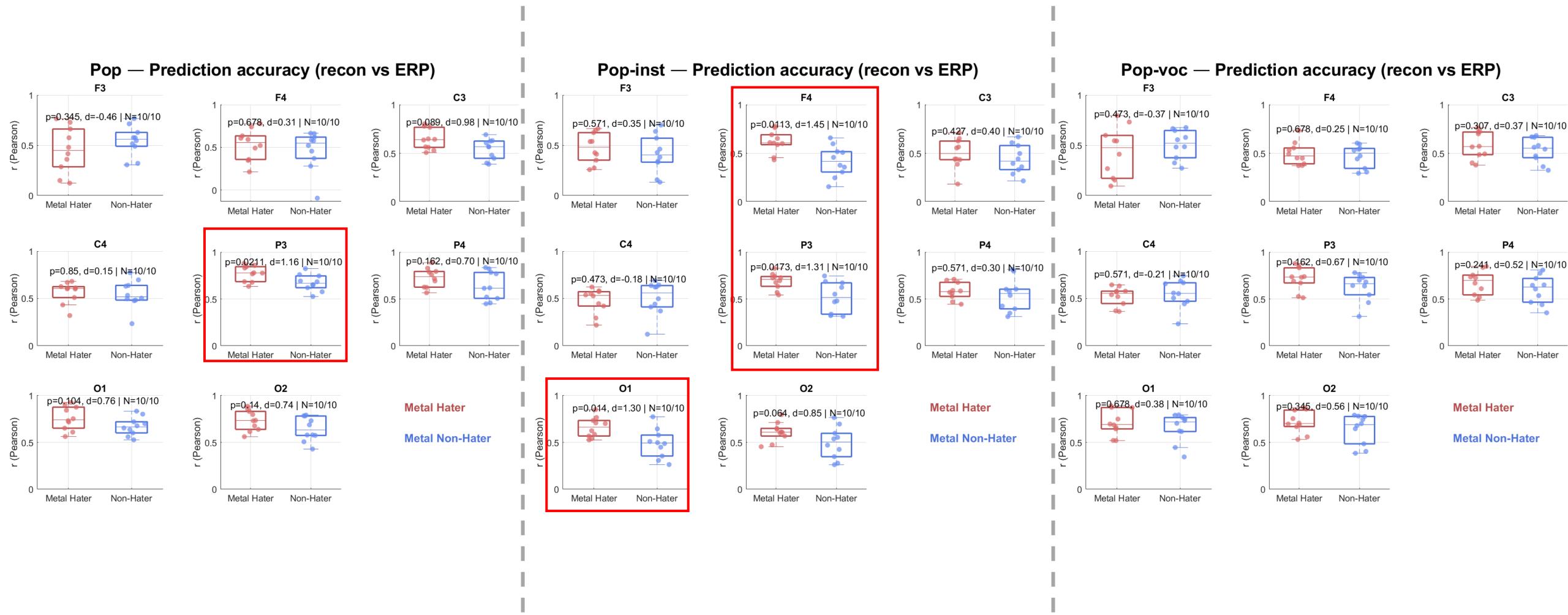
Metal hater shows significantly stronger tracking of Blues-voc at C3 channel.

Comparing tracking performance of Metal between Metal hater and Metal non-hater



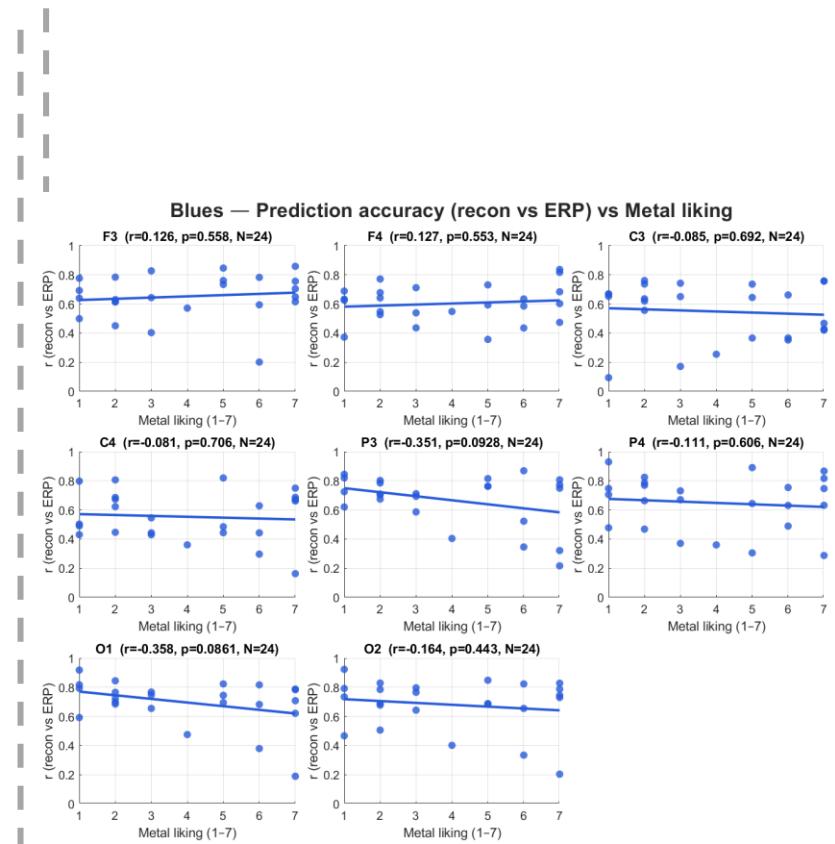
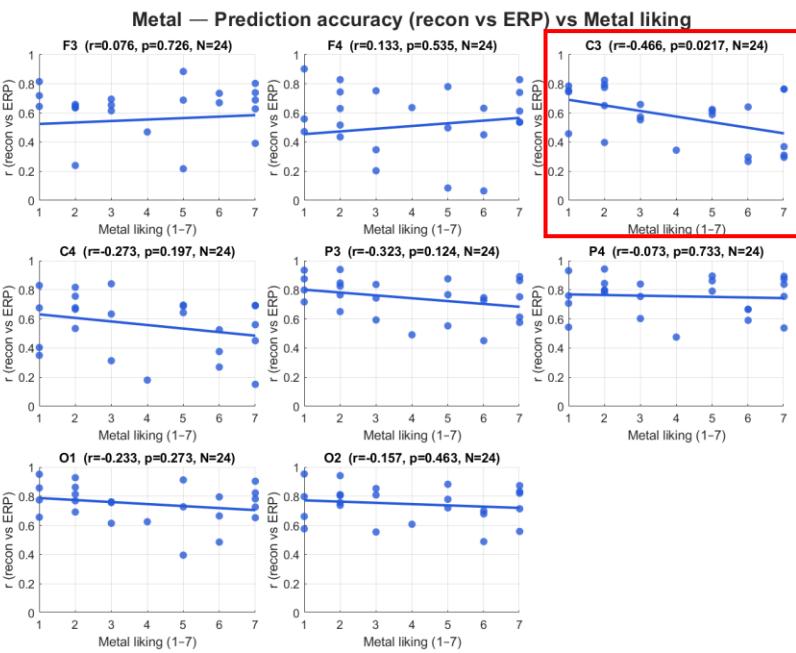
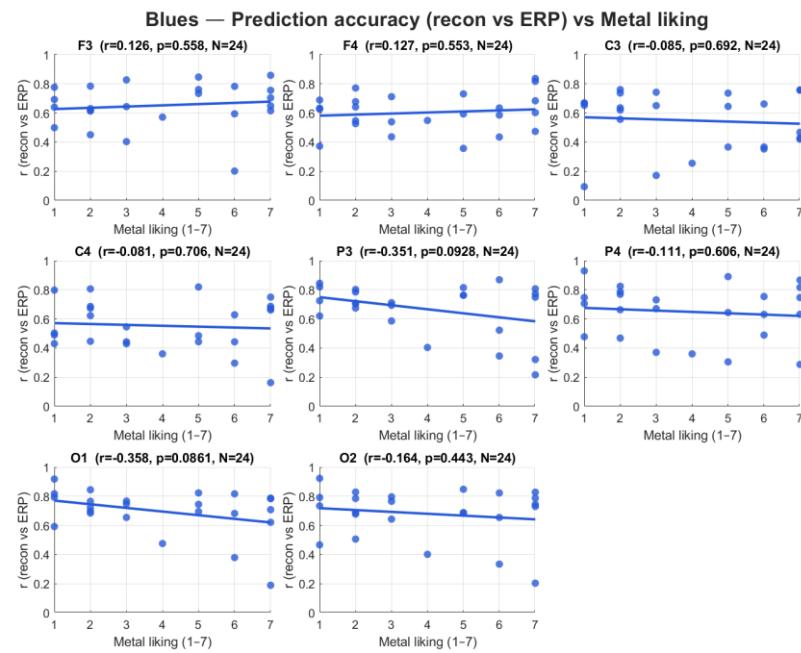
Metal hater shows significantly stronger tracking of Metal songs regardless the acoustic property (inst/voc).

Comparing tracking performance of Pop between Metal hater and Metal non-hater



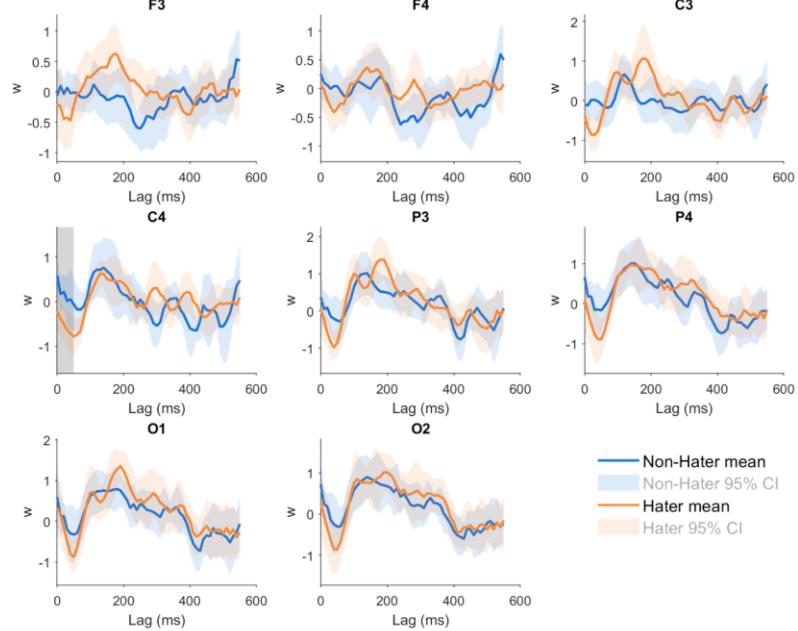
Metal hater shows significantly stronger tracking of Pop song, but only for the Pop-instrument condition

Correlation between prediction accuracy and the metal-liking scores

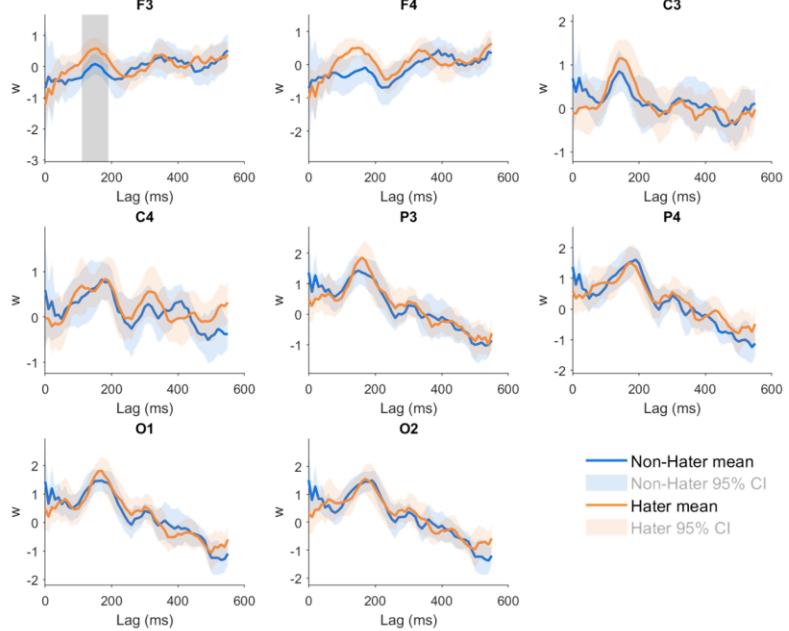


Comparing TRF kernel between Metal hater and Metal non-hater

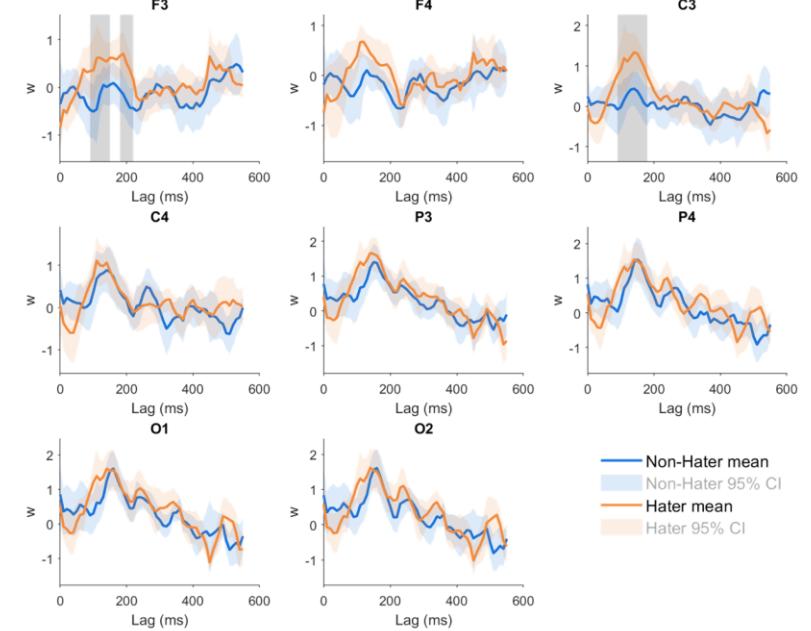
Blues — Cluster-permutation (Hater vs Non-Hater)



Metal — Cluster-permutation (Hater vs Non-Hater)



Pop — Cluster-permutation (Hater vs Non-Hater)



Correlation between prediction accuracy and the pop-loving scores

