

Week 4: Electroencephalography (EEG)

BIOE 320 Systems Physiology Laboratory

Objectives

1. To record an EEG from an awake, resting subject under the following conditions:
 - Relaxed, eyes open
 - Relaxed, eyes closed
 - Mental arithmetic
 - Hyperventilation
2. To examine alpha, beta, delta, and theta components of the EEG complex

Background

The brain is encased by the cranium and protected by a thin layer of skin, the scalp. The cerebral cortex is the largest part of the brain that lies underneath the cranium. The cerebral cortex is responsible for many major functions and is involved in sensing and processing various types of information. It consists of four different lobes: the frontal, parietal, occipital, and temporal (Fig. 1). The front lobe of the cortex controls voluntary muscle contractions, the occipital lobe processes visual information, the temporal lobe processes auditory information, and the parietal lobe processes other somatosensory information.

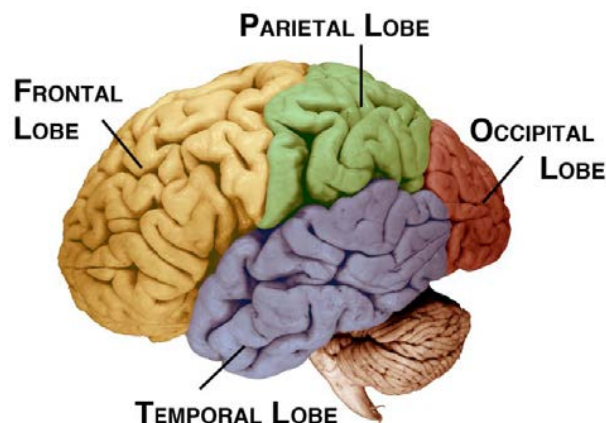


Figure 1: Function of muscle spindle during a monosynaptic stretch reflex.

The brain is always electrically active, even when asleep, as nerve impulses are always being sent to and from cortical neurons. Electrodes placed on the scalp can measure patterns of electrical activity as a series of complex waveforms, called an electroencephalogram, or EEG. The firing of neurons must occur synchronously in order to be detected, so

the intensity of brain waves, which are neuronal electrical impulses that travel through the brain (Fig. 2, is determined by the synchrony of the firing neurons, not by the total electrical activity.

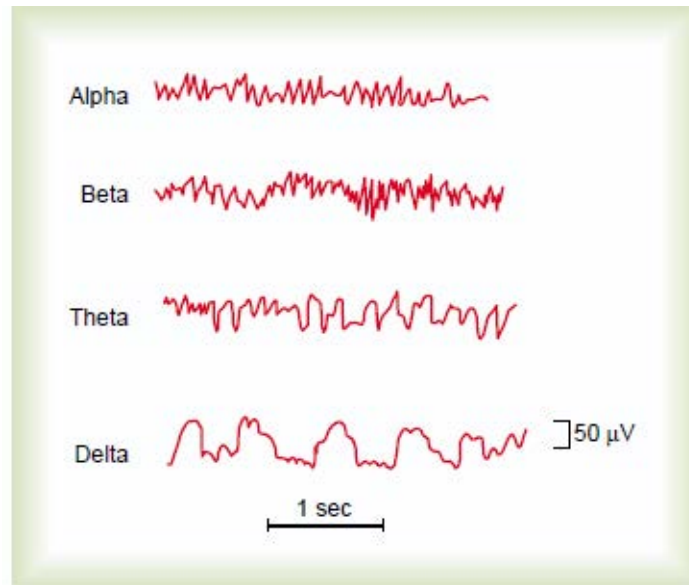


Figure 2: Different types of brain waves in an example EEG

In an EEG, the electrodes attached to the scalp measure the difference in electric potential (voltage) in the different lobes of the brain. In this lab, we will place the electrodes using a standard bipolar method. In a bipolar recording, the voltage difference between two electrodes placed over the cortical region of interest is measured with respect to a third reference electrode. This will be elaborated in the protocol.

Types of Brain Waves

Alpha Waves: 8-13 Hz

Alpha waves are the most common wave pattern for adults in an awake but relaxed state with their eyes closed. Alpha waves of the largest amplitude are usually measured from the occipital and parietal lobes. Biological females have higher mean frequencies of alpha waves than biological males. Alpha waves also diminish when the subject opens their eyes and is alert to external stimuli.

Beta Waves: 13-20 Hz

Beta waves occur when the subject is alert, attentive to external stimuli, or exerting mental effort. It also occurs during rapid eye movement (REM) when the person is sleeping. Beta waves have lower amplitude than alpha waves, indicating that destructive interference or desynchronization occurs. Instead of regular sinusoidal patterns, positive and negative portions of different waves start to overlap and cancel each other out, resulting in the lower amplitude observed. Beta waves are best recorded from the frontal lobes.

Theta Waves: 5-8 Hz

Theta waves are low frequency waves that increase during non-RE sleep. They occur as people transition from lighter to deeper states of sleep and can be best measured from the temporal and occipital lobes. Theta waves also occur for brief periods of time when the subject is frustrated. They can also be seen in awake newborn infants.

Delta Waves: 1-5 Hz

Delta waves are the lowest frequency rhythms observed in an EEG. They can be seen during the period right before the deepest stage of sleep or in awake subjects when they undergo difficult mental activity. They are best recorded from the cerebral cortex and can also be present in awake infants.

Synchrony occurs when neurons fire at the same time. When the neurons fire at the same time, they constructively interfere with each other and as a result, larger EEG waves can be seen. For this lab it is important to understand the concept of destructive interference of waves, in which the overall wave amplitude is lowered when the positive and negative portions of the two different waves cancel each other out. Therefore, the amplitude of the waves measured in the EEG depends on the number of neurons firing in synchrony rather than overall electrical activity. An example of this phenomenon is *alpha block*, where a new waveform interferes with alpha waves, leading to a decrease in the amplitude of the EEG recording (Fig. 3).

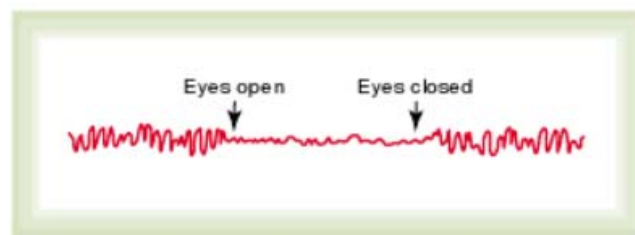


Figure 3: An example of alpha block

Setting Up for Experiment 1

1. Open BIOPAC student lab lessons software and select *L03 - Electroencephalography (EEG) I*.
2. Plug the electrode lead set into channel 1 of the MP3X unit.
3. Select a subject for the EEG and have them assume a relaxed position. Move as much hair as possible away from the adhesion area and apply pressure to the electrodes for about a minute to maximize adhesion.
4. Place two electrodes on the scalp and one on the earlobe (ground) as seen in Fig. 4.
 - Red (+): highest placed electrode
 - White (-): electrode behind ear

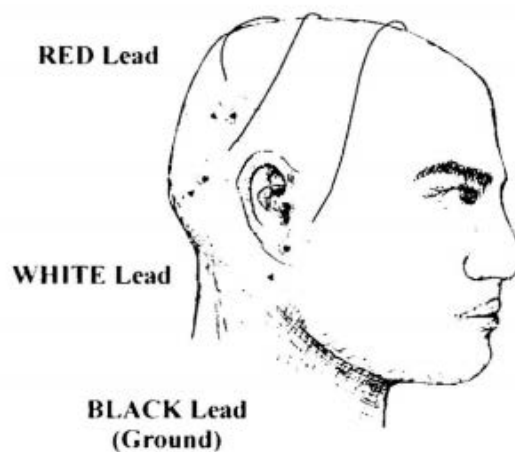


Figure 4: Proper electrode placement

- Black (ground): earlobe
5. Secure the electrodes by wearing a swim cap or a headband over the electrodes to keep them in place. Proper electrode contact is really important for this lab, so make sure that your electrodes are properly attached before placing the swim cap/-headband over them.

Some tips for achieving the best data:

- Be sure to separate the hair so the electrode has maximum surface area contact with the scalp.
 - Apply pressure to the electrodes for about 1 minute after initial placement to make them secure. Do not immediately connect the leads.
 - Make sure the subject is in a relaxed position (in a chair or lying down on a yoga mat).
 - Subject should remain as still as possible since blinking and other movements will affect the recording of all the brain rhythms and interfere with the data.
 - Putting a swim cap or headband on will secure the leads with constant pressure. Have the subject hold the swim cap to their forehead, while a second person pulls the swim cap carefully over the rest of the head.
 - Make sure the electrode leads are not being pulled on.
6. Follow the instructions on-screen to calibrate.

Data Acquisition

You will record the raw EEG signal while the subject is relaxed with their eyes closed, eyes opened, and then eyes closed again for a time interval. After recording the EEG, the data for the four different brain rhythms will be analyzed.

Before continuing:

1. Make sure the electrodes still have good contact and are not moving around.
2. Make sure the subject is staying still (including the facial muscles).
3. It might help if the subject tries to focus on breathing slowly to help them relax.
1. Click Record, and the first segment marker will be inserted.
2. The subject should keep their eyes closed for 10 seconds.
3. After 10 seconds, insert a data marker and tell the subject to open their eyes.
4. The subject should keep their eyes open for 10 seconds, trying not to blink. They should also look around at different things to stimulate the brain.
5. After 10 seconds of keeping their eyes open, insert another data marker and tell the subject to close their eyes for 10 seconds again.
6. After this third interval of 10 seconds, stop the recording by clicking Stop.
7. If the data is good, click *Done*, and a dialog box will ask if you are finished. Click *Yes* to end the data recording and save the data.
8. Select *Analyze Current Data File* from the next dialog box, and you should see four different graphs with each of the brain waves (alpha, beta, delta, and theta) displayed.
9. Do not remove the electrodes yet, as you will need them for the next experiment.

Data Analysis

1. Make sure the channel number designations are as follows:
 - Channel 1: EEG
 - Channel 40: alpha
 - Channel 41: beta
 - Channel 42: delta
 - Channel 43: theta
2. Set up the measurement boxes as follows:
 - Channel 40: Stddev
 - Channel 41: Stddev
 - Channel 42: Stddev
 - Channel 43: Stddev
3. Use the I-beam tool to obtain the data you need for your handout.
4. What information does using the computed value of the standard deviation of the amplitude give you as compared to other statistical measurements such as the mean of the amplitude?



Info: *Freq* converts the time segment of the selected region into a frequency in cycles/second. You must be careful to select an area that contains only one cycle of the wave.

5. Zoom in to displace 3-4 seconds of data during the first 10 seconds of eyes closed by clicking on the magnifying glass icon in the bottom right corner and clicking on the graph where you would like to zoom in.
6. Using the I-beam selection tool, select a representative alpha waveform to complete the second table in your handout.
7. Repeat for two other alpha wave cycles.
8. Repeat steps 5 and 6 for the remaining types of waves: beta, delta, and theta.
9. Save the data file.
10. Are the frequencies within the range of expected, published values?
11. Examine the alpha and beta waveforms for change between the "eyes closed" and "eyes open" states. Does desynchronization of the alpha rhythm occur when the eyes are open? Explain.
12. Does the beta rhythm become more pronounced in the "eyes open" state?
13. Examine the delta and theta rhythms. Is there an increase, decrease, or no change in the delta and theta activity when the eyes are open? Explain your observations.
14. Could you see evidence of synchrony and/or alpha block in your EEG measurements? Explain.

Setting Up for Experiment 2

1. Keep the setup the same as in the first experiment and make sure the electrodes are still secure to the subject.
2. Open BIOPAC student lab lessons software and select *L04 - Electroencephalography (EEG) II*.
3. Prepare the subject by having them either sit in a chair or lie down on a yoga mat. They should be relaxed with their eyes closed. Throughout the experiment, you will need to insert markers to separate the segments.

Data Acquisition

Be sure to read all of the instructions before beginning any data collection.

Tips for successful data collection:

- Try not to blink during the eyes open segment.
- The subject should not talk out loud during any of the recordings.
- Try to focus on breathing slowly and relaxing for the eyes closed segments.

- During the mental math section, make sure the subject is challenged and doing math the entire time, but do not make it too challenging that they give up on the problem. A good way to do it is by giving the subject double digit numbers to add.
- Make sure the subject is not still hyperventilating during the recovery section.

Segment 1: Eyes Closed

1. Click Record. The subject should have their eyes closed and be relaxed for 10 seconds. After 10 seconds, click *Suspend*.

Segment 2: Performing Arithmetic

1. The lab partner who is not connected to the electrodes should verbally tell the subject a set of mental math problems while the subject remains relaxed with their eyes closed.
2. Record this segment for 20 seconds. After 20 seconds, click *Suspend*.

Segment 3: Hyperventilation

1. The lab partner who is not connected to the electrodes should now instruct the subject to hyperventilate for 2 minutes while the subject has their eyes closed.



Warning: Stop the procedure if the subject feels sick or dizzy.

2. At the end of the 2 minute period, click *Resume*. Do this as fast as possible.
3. Record for 10 seconds while the subject is recovering from hyperventilation. During this time, the subject should be in a relaxed state with their eyes closed.
4. After 10 seconds, click *Suspend*.

Section 4: Eyes Open

1. The lab partner who is not connected to the electrodes should instruct the subject to open their eyes and remain relaxed.
2. Click *Resume* and record for 10 seconds.
3. After 10 seconds, click *Suspend*.
4. When you are ready to review your data, click *Done* and save your data. You may now remove the electrode cables and peel off the electrodes.

Data Analysis

1. Mark the channel numbers as follows:

- Channel 1: EEG
- Channel 40: alpha

- channel 41: alpha RMS
2. Set up the measurement boxes as follows:
 - channel 1: Stddev
 - channel 40 Stddev
 - channel 41: Mean
 - channel 40: Freq
 3. Use the I-Beam tool to analyze the data you need to complete the table in your handout.
 4. Under what conditions where the alpha wave amplitudes highest? Why?
 5. How did the level of concentration (focused thinking) affect the data?
 6. What kind of differences would you expect when measuring the amplitude of alpha and beta waves recorded from a subject tested alone in a darkened room and a subject tested in a lab full of students? Justify.