

# EEG and MEG Inversion Using Convolutional and Recurrent Neural Networks

Joaquin J. Casanova, *Member, IEEE*, Zachary D. Stoecker-Sylvia, *Member, IEEE*,  
Ryan Miyamoto, *Member, IEEE*, and Jenshan Lin, *Fellow, IEEE*

**Abstract**—BCI, diagnostics - localize neural activity Measurement techniques dense sensors Average across trials Typical inversion approach Our approach more simplified CNN/RNN/MLP Test data sets evaluate architectures for error and ability to generalize after training Key results

**Index Terms**—EEG, MEG, Localization, Neural networks.

## I. INTRODUCTION

THERE is a great need for interpretation of brain signals for both use in control of devices, for prosthetics, for example, or for disease diagnostics. Sensor measurements include ... Problem of neuron localization or distribution of currents typical approaches our approach: max dipole

[1]

An MEG-based brain-computer interface (BCI)

[2]

The impact of EEG/MEG signal processing and modeling in the diagnostic and management of epilepsy

Inversion methods

[3]

Review on solving the inverse problem in EEG source analysis

[4]

Multiple dipole modeling and localization from spatio-temporal MEG data

[5]

Inverse localization of electric dipole current sources in finite element models of the human head

[6]

A solution to the dynamical inverse problem of EEG generation using spatiotemporal Kalman filtering

[7]

Non-stationary magnetoencephalography by Bayesian filtering of dipole models

[8]

Applications of the signal space separation method

[9]

Reconstructing spatio-temporal activities of neural sources using an MEG vector beamformer technique

[10]

EEG dipole source localization using artificial neural networks

J. Casanova and J. Lin are with the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, 32611 USA e-mail: jcasa@ufl.edu

R. Miyamoto and Z. Stoecker-Sylvia are with Oceanit.

Manuscript received

Neural nets

[11]

Convolutional

[12]

Long short-term memory Recurrent

[13] Translating videos to natural language using deep recurrent neural networks

Data/processing [14]

## II. METHODS

1) *Datasets*: [14] Subsubsection text here. Audio Faces

A. *Preprocessing*

B. *Description of Neural Networks*

tensorflow.com [15]

Adam: A method for stochastic optimization

Subsection text here.

C. *Hyperparameters*

D. *Training and testing*

## III. RESULTS

## IV. CONCLUSION

The conclusion goes here.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to thank...

## REFERENCES

- [1] J. Mellinger, G. Schalk, C. Braun, H. Preissl, W. Rosenstiel, N. Birbaumer, and A. Kübler, "An meg-based brain-computer interface (bci)," *Neuroimage*, vol. 36, no. 3, pp. 581–593, 2007.
- [2] F. H. L. da Silva, "The impact of eeg/meg signal processing and modeling in the diagnostic and management of epilepsy," *IEEE Reviews in Biomedical Engineering*, vol. 1, pp. 143–156, 2008.
- [3] R. Grech, T. Cassar, J. Muscat, K. P. Camilleri, S. G. Fabri, M. Zervakis, P. Xanthopoulos, V. Sakkalis, and B. Vanrumste, "Review on solving the inverse problem in eeg source analysis," *Journal of neuroengineering and rehabilitation*, vol. 5, no. 1, p. 1, 2008.
- [4] J. C. Mosher, P. S. Lewis, and R. M. Leahy, "Multiple dipole modeling and localization from spatio-temporal meg data," *IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering*, vol. 39, no. 6, pp. 541–557, 1992.
- [5] H. Buchner, G. Knoll, M. Fuchs, A. Rienäcker, R. Beckmann, M. Wagner, J. Silny, and J. Pesch, "Inverse localization of electric dipole current sources in finite element models of the human head," *Electroencephalography and clinical Neurophysiology*, vol. 102, no. 4, pp. 267–278, 1997.
- [6] A. Galka, O. Yamashita, T. Ozaki, R. Biscay, and P. Valdés-Sosa, "A solution to the dynamical inverse problem of eeg generation using spatiotemporal kalman filtering," *NeuroImage*, vol. 23, no. 2, pp. 435–453, 2004.

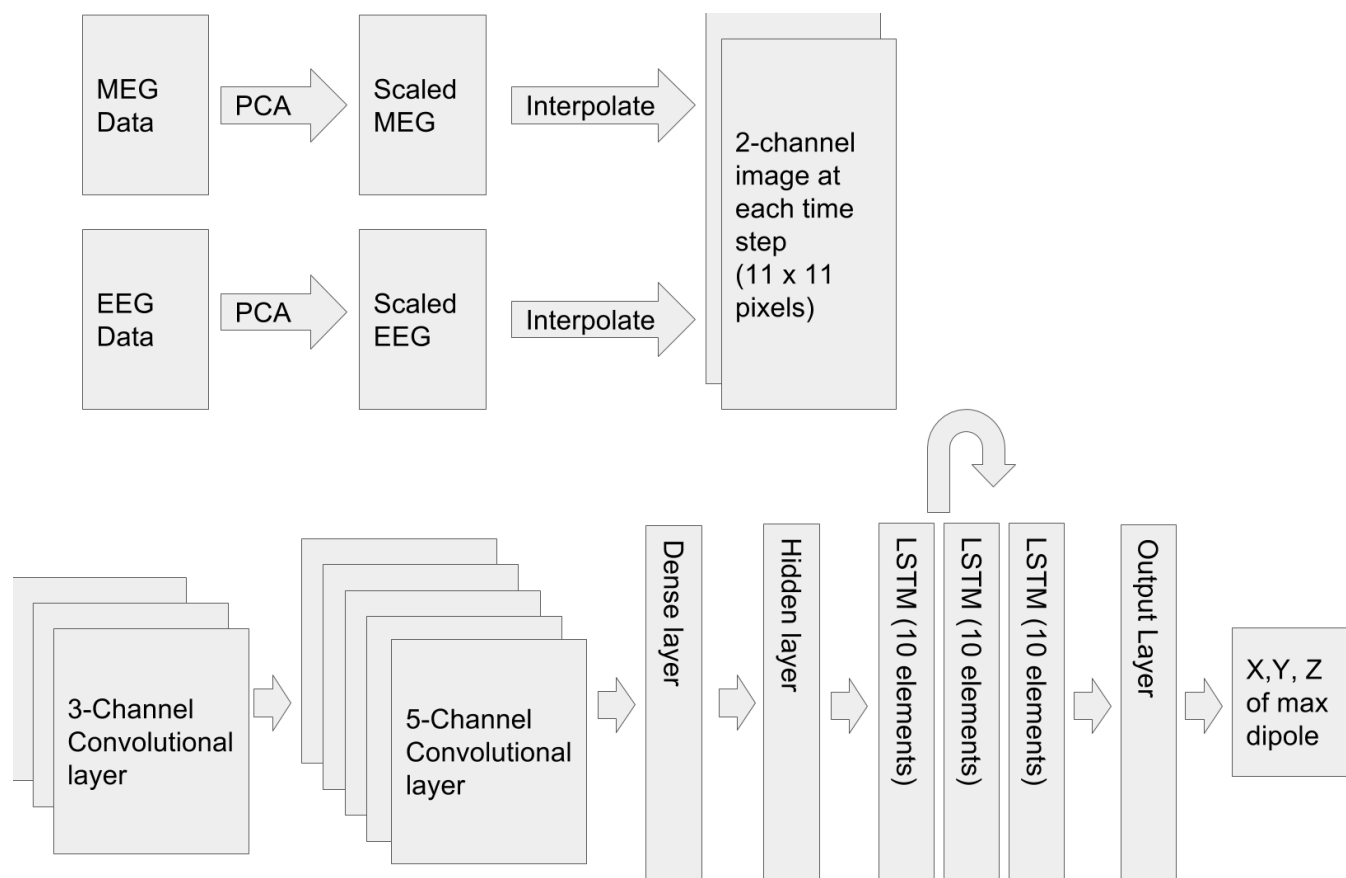


Fig. 1. Block diagram of CNN+RNN neural network.

- [7] E. Somersalo, A. Voutilainen, and J. Kaipio, "Non-stationary magnetoencephalography by bayesian filtering of dipole models," *Inverse Problems*, vol. 19, no. 5, p. 1047, 2003.
- [8] S. Taulu, J. Simola, and M. Kajola, "Applications of the signal space separation method," *IEEE transactions on signal processing*, vol. 53, no. 9, pp. 3359–3372, 2005.
- [9] K. Sekihara, S. S. Nagarajan, D. Poeppel, A. Marantz, and Y. Miyashita, "Reconstructing spatio-temporal activities of neural sources using an meg vector beamformer technique," *IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering*, vol. 48, no. 7, pp. 760–771, 2001.
- [10] G. Van Hoey, J. De Clercq, B. Vanrumste, R. Van de Walle, I. Lemahieu, M. D'Havé, and P. Boon, "Eeg dipole source localization using artificial neural networks," *Physics in medicine and biology*, vol. 45, no. 4, p. 997, 2000.
- [11] Y. LeCun, L. Bottou, Y. Bengio, and P. Haffner, "Gradient-based learning applied to document recognition," *Proceedings of the IEEE*, vol. 86, no. 11, pp. 2278–2324, 1998.
- [12] S. Hochreiter and J. Schmidhuber, "Long short-term memory," *Neural computation*, vol. 9, no. 8, pp. 1735–1780, 1997.
- [13] S. Venugopalan, H. Xu, J. Donahue, M. Rohrbach, R. Mooney, and K. Saenko, "Translating videos to natural language using deep recurrent neural networks," *arXiv preprint arXiv:1412.4729*, 2014.
- [14] A. Gramfort, M. Luessi, E. Larson, D. A. Engemann, D. Strohmeier, C. Brodbeck, R. Goj, M. Jas, T. Brooks, L. Parkkonen *et al.*, "Meg and eeg data analysis with mne-python," *Frontiers in neuroscience*, vol. 7, p. 267, 2013.
- [15] D. Kingma and J. Ba, "Adam: A method for stochastic optimization," *arXiv preprint arXiv:1412.6980*, 2014.

PLACE  
PHOTO  
HERE

Jane Doe Biography text here.

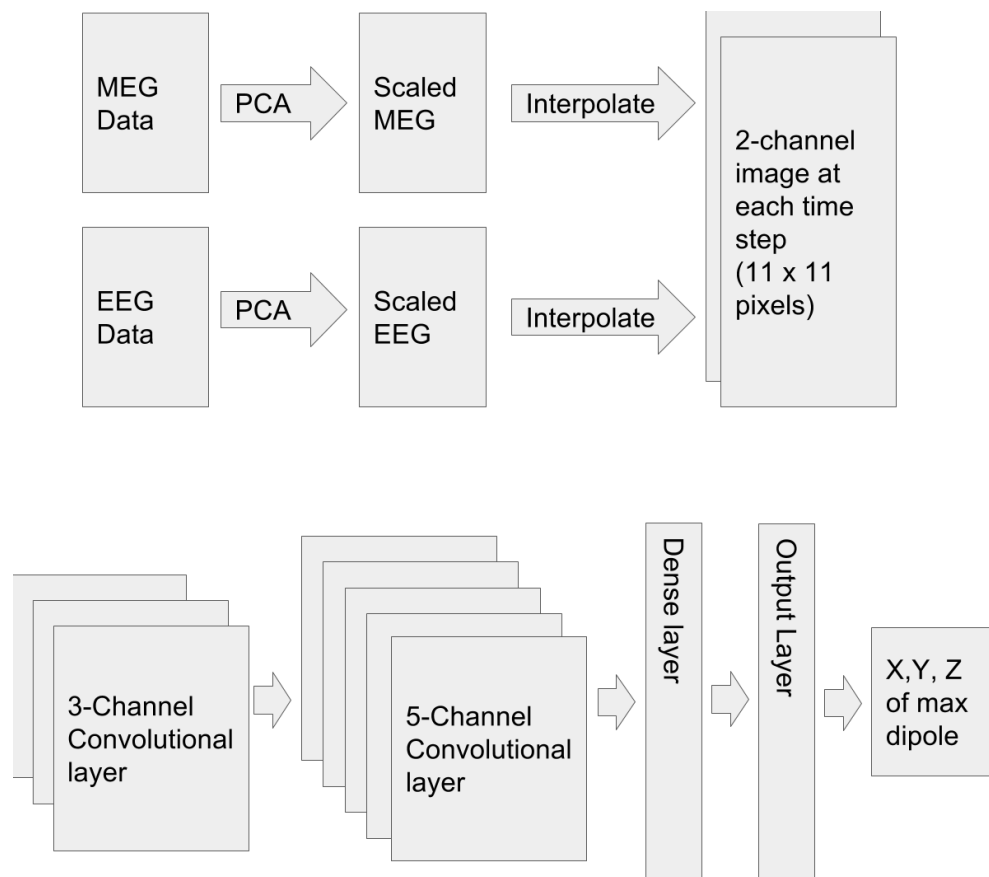


Fig. 2. Block diagram of CNN neural network.

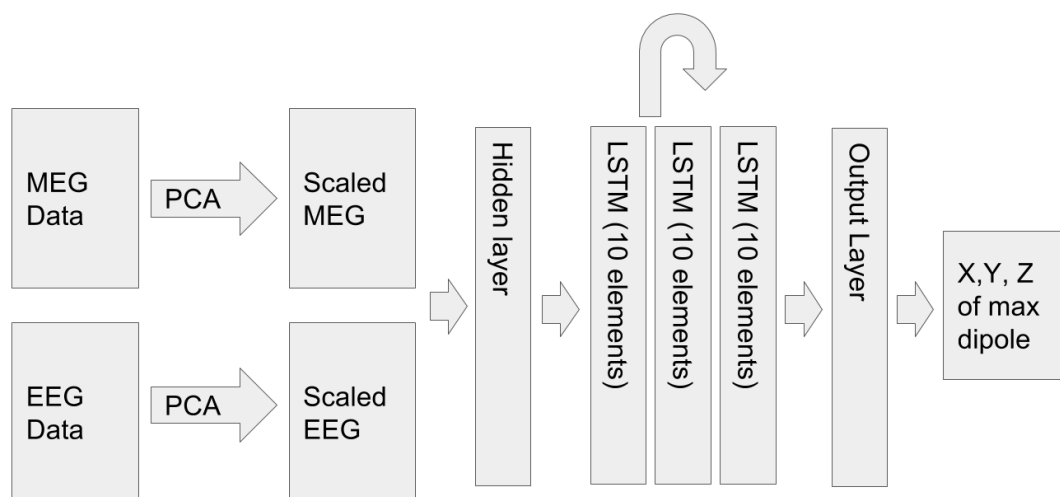


Fig. 3. Block diagram of RNN neural network.

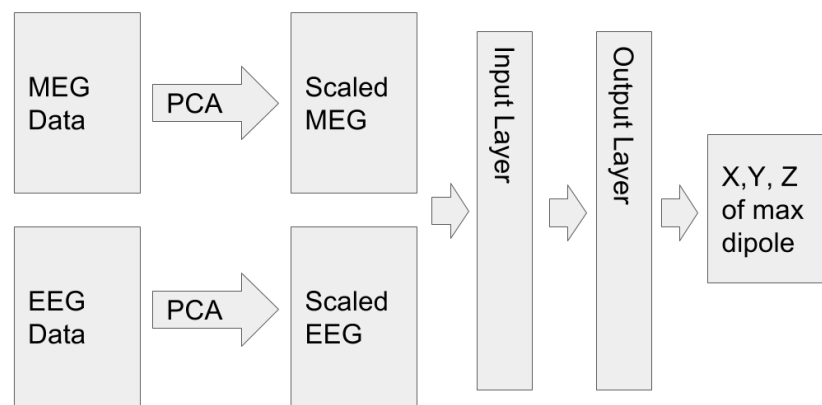


Fig. 4. Block diagram of MLP neural network.