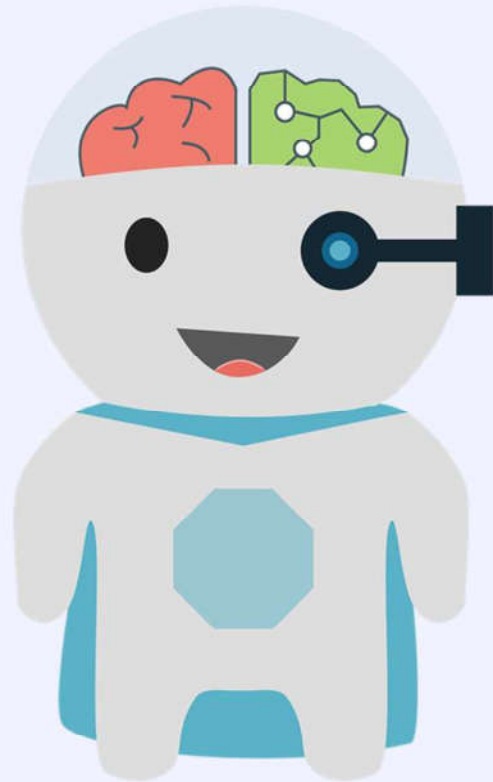


## Week 5: Uncovering Oscillatory Processes in EEG

March 4, 2019 6:40 PM

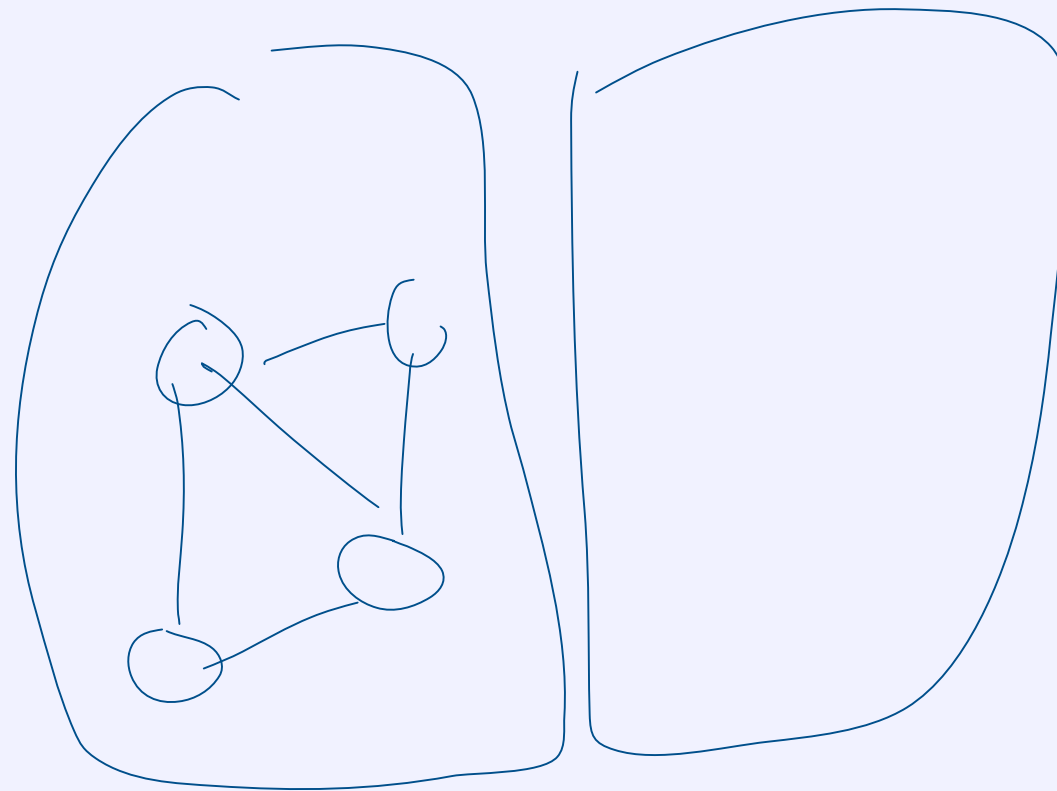


## Week 5

UNCOVERING OSCILLATORY PROCESSES IN EEG

neurotechuoft

# EEG, aka *brainwaves*

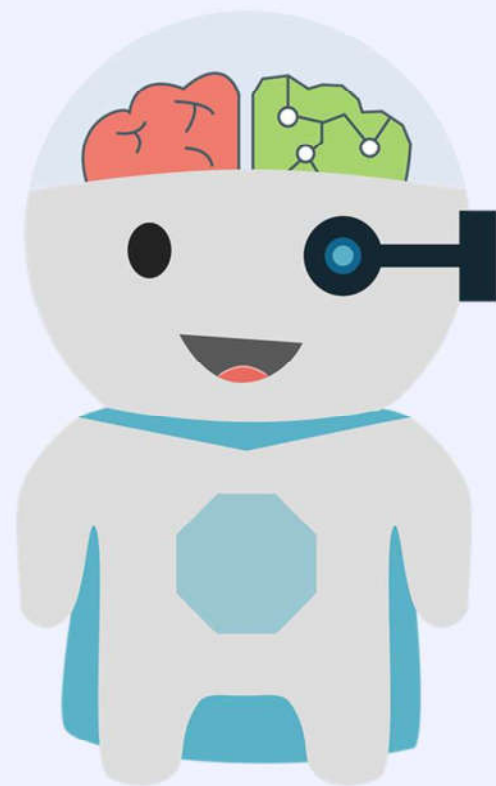


Use

OpenBCI

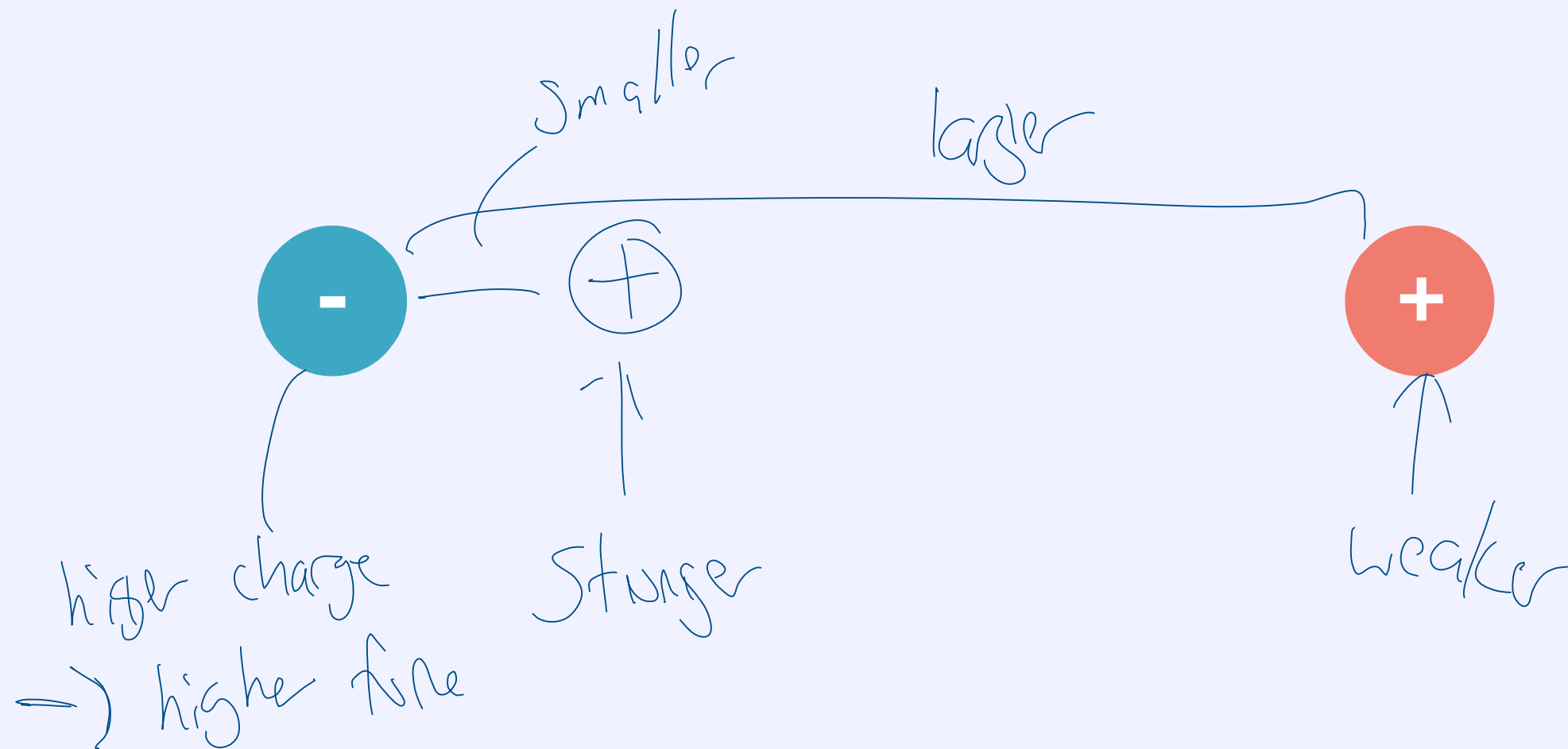
- just epic

VOLTMETERS!

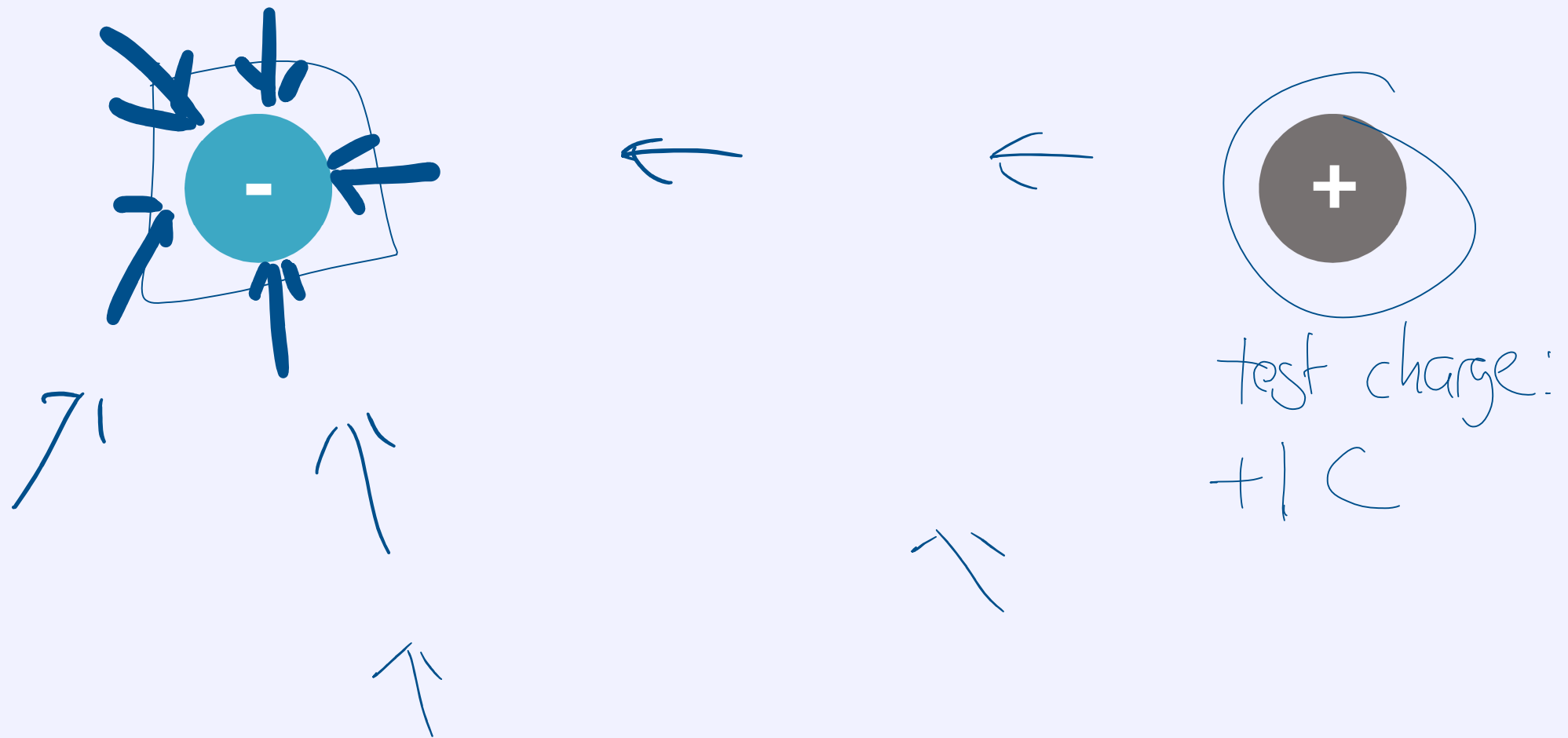


**Mini-crash course:  
physics**

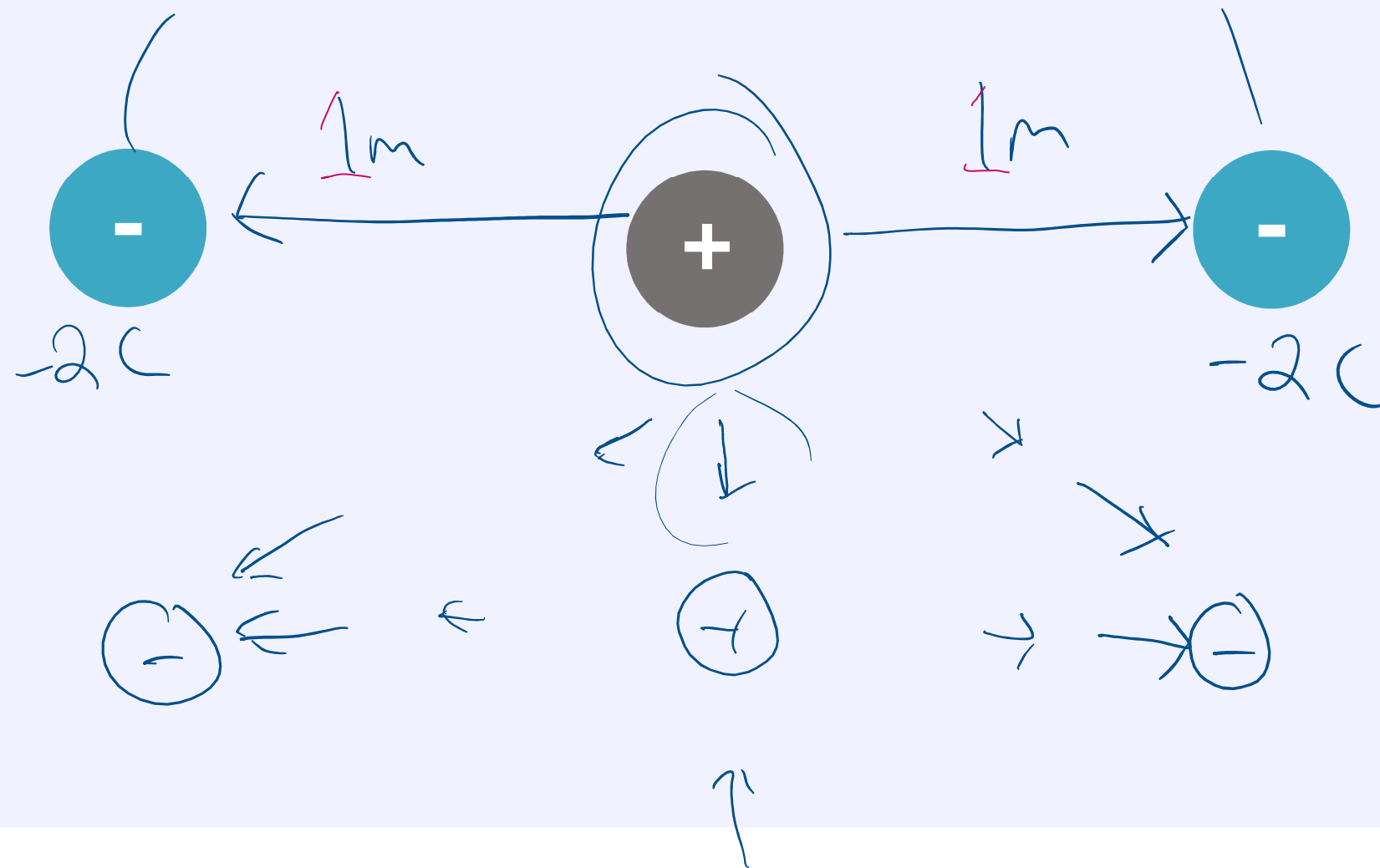
# Electric Force



# Electric field: *force / unit charge*

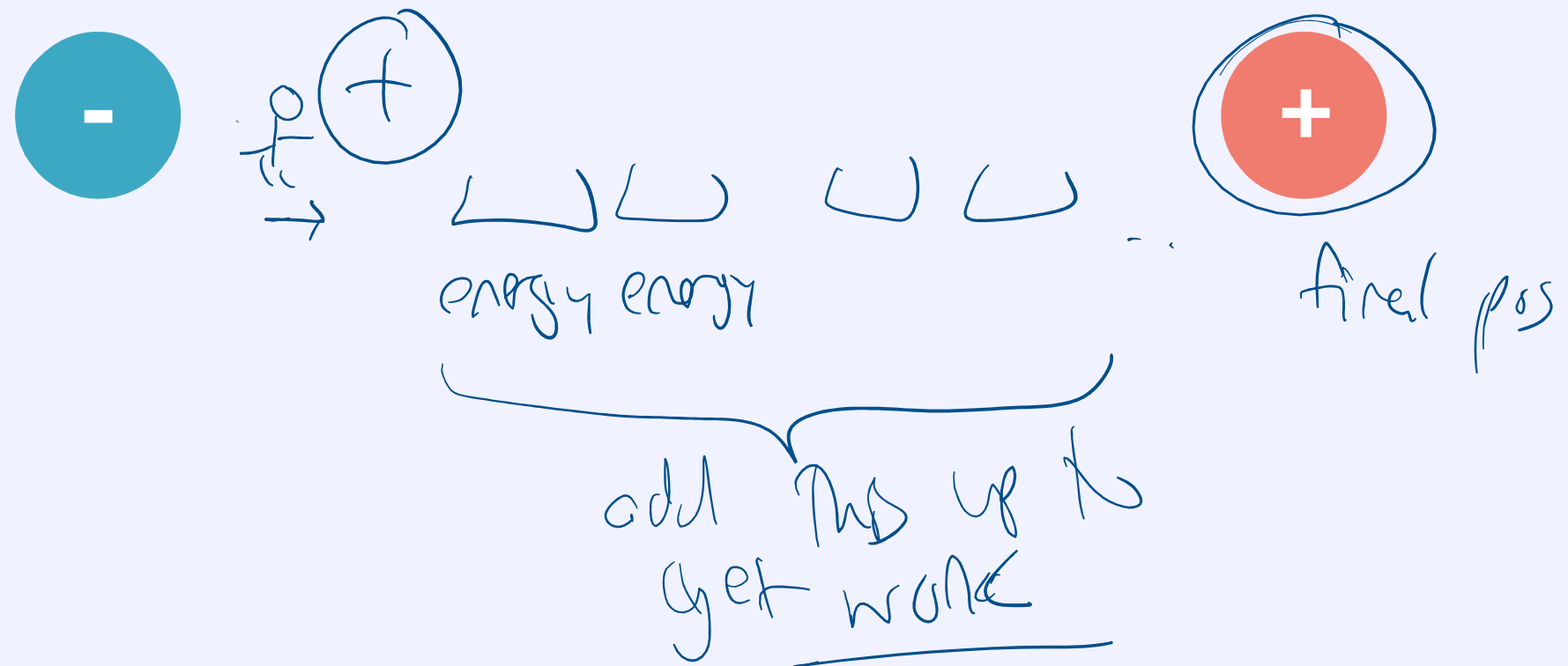


# Electric fields add!!

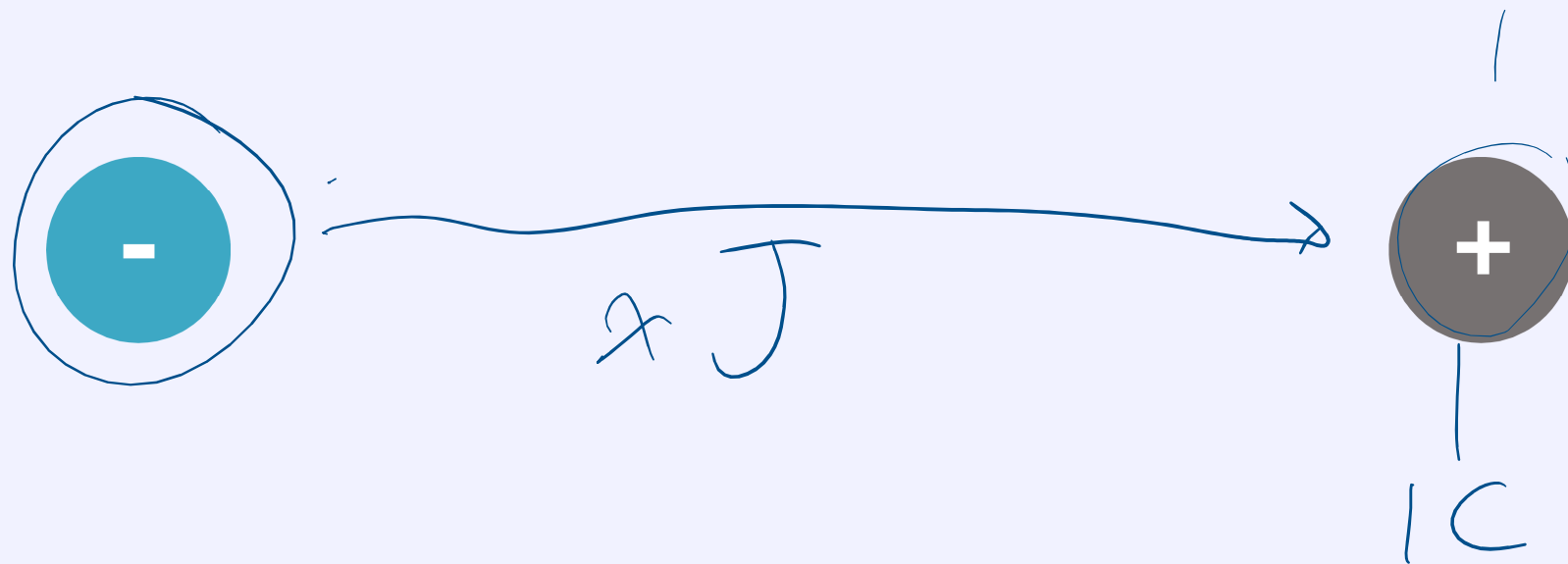


# Work

$$J = \underset{\substack{| \\ \text{force}}}{N} \underset{\substack{| \\ \text{distance}}}{m}$$

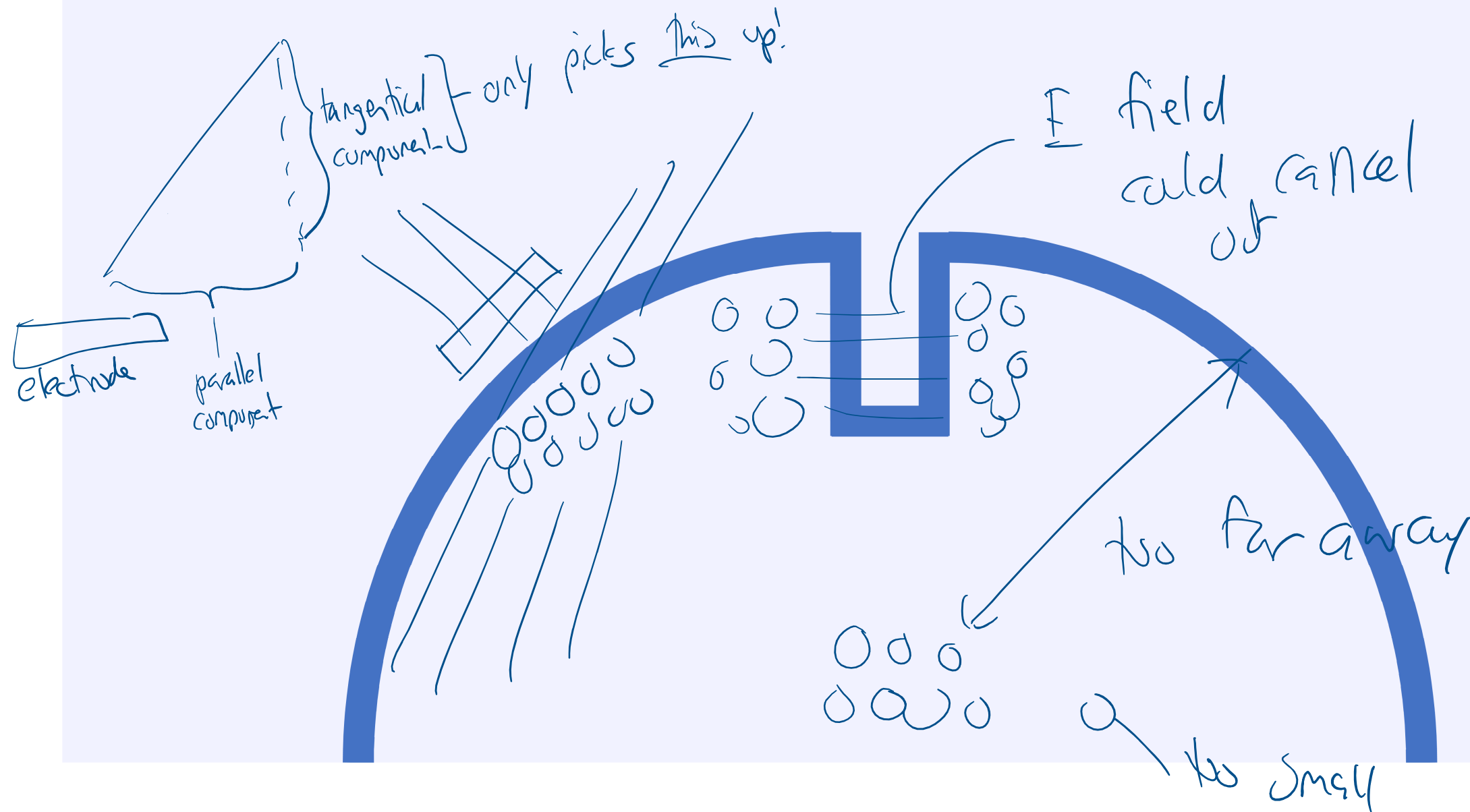


**Voltage: *potential energy / unit charge***





# When can you measure EEG?



# When can you measure EEG?

many  
neurons  
firing at once

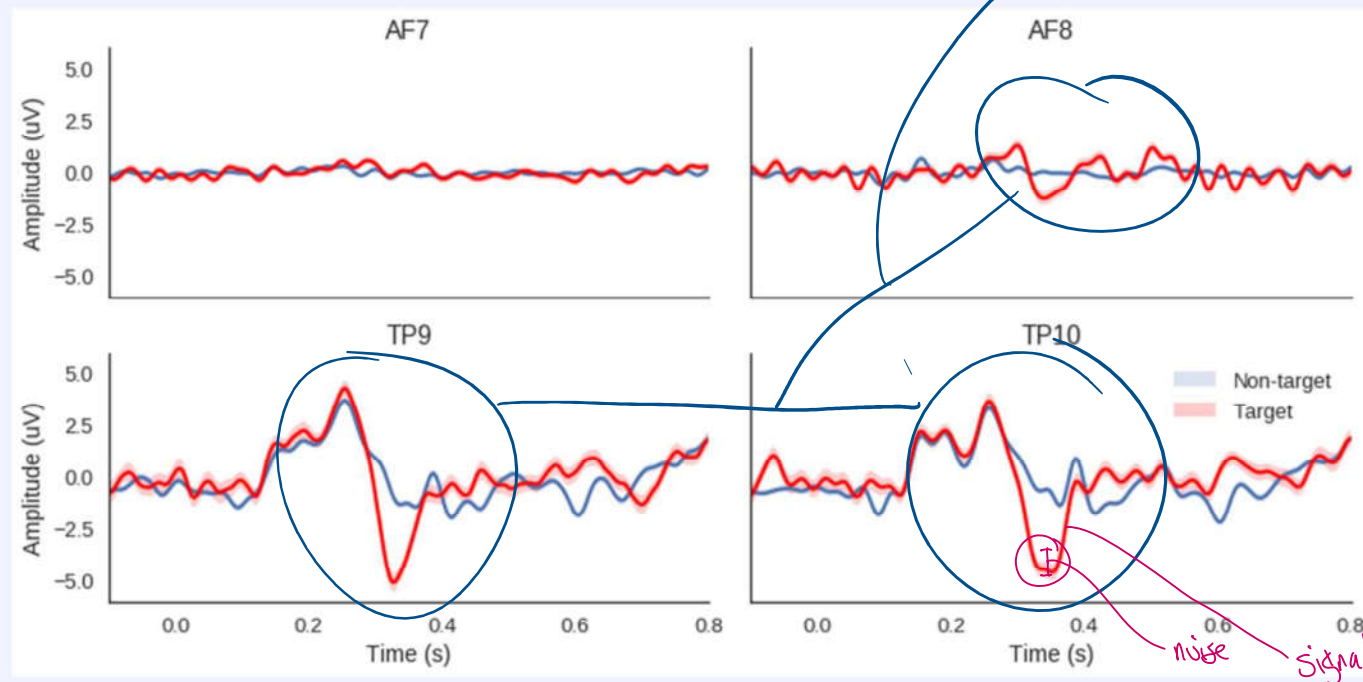
neurons don't  
cancel each  
other out

neurons close  
to skull

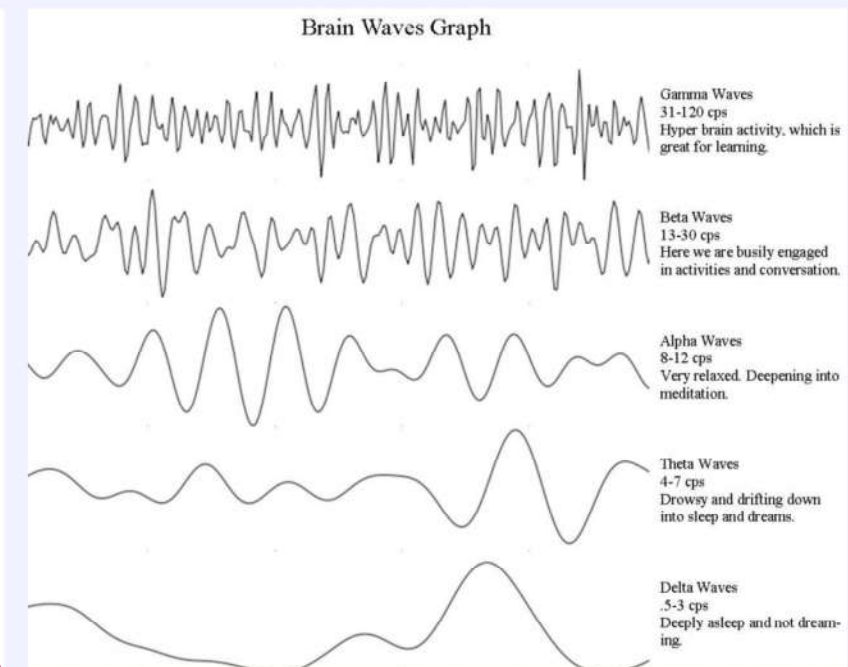
electric field  
perpendicular  
to scalp

# When can you measure EEG?

## EVENT RELATED POTENTIALS



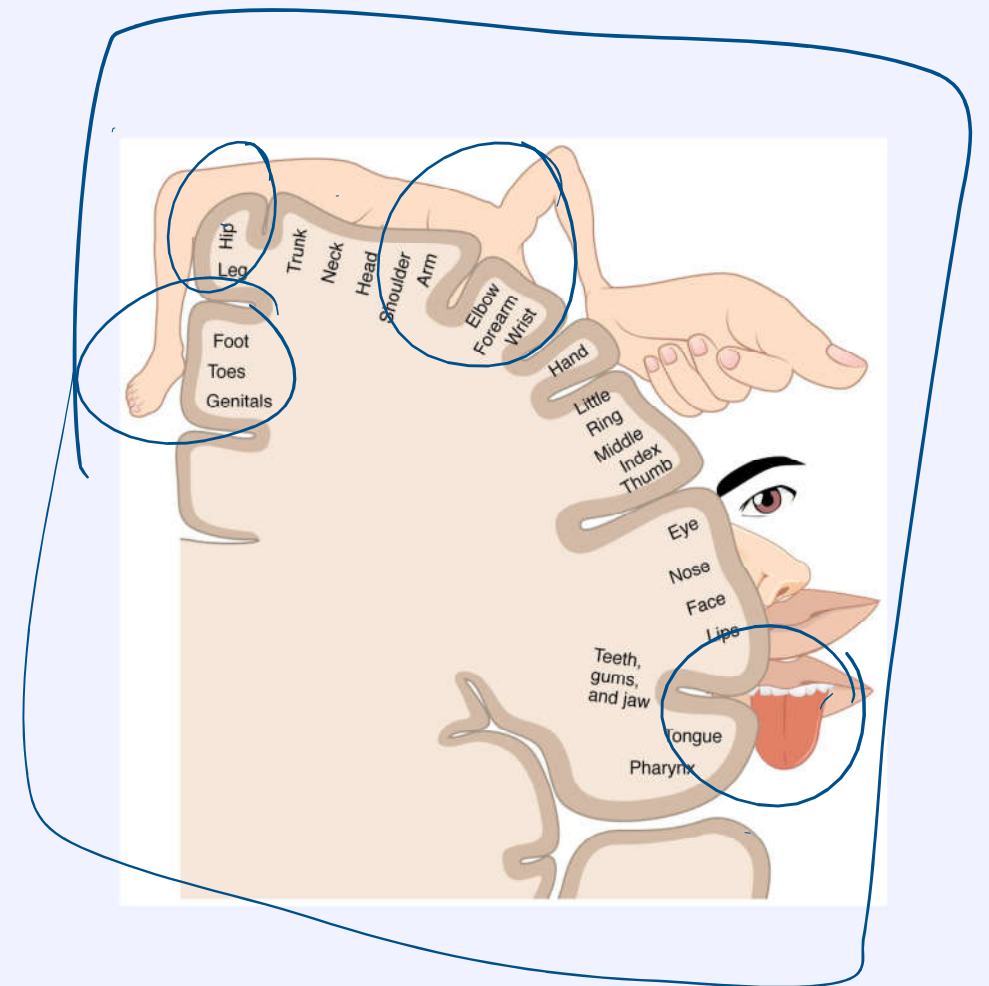
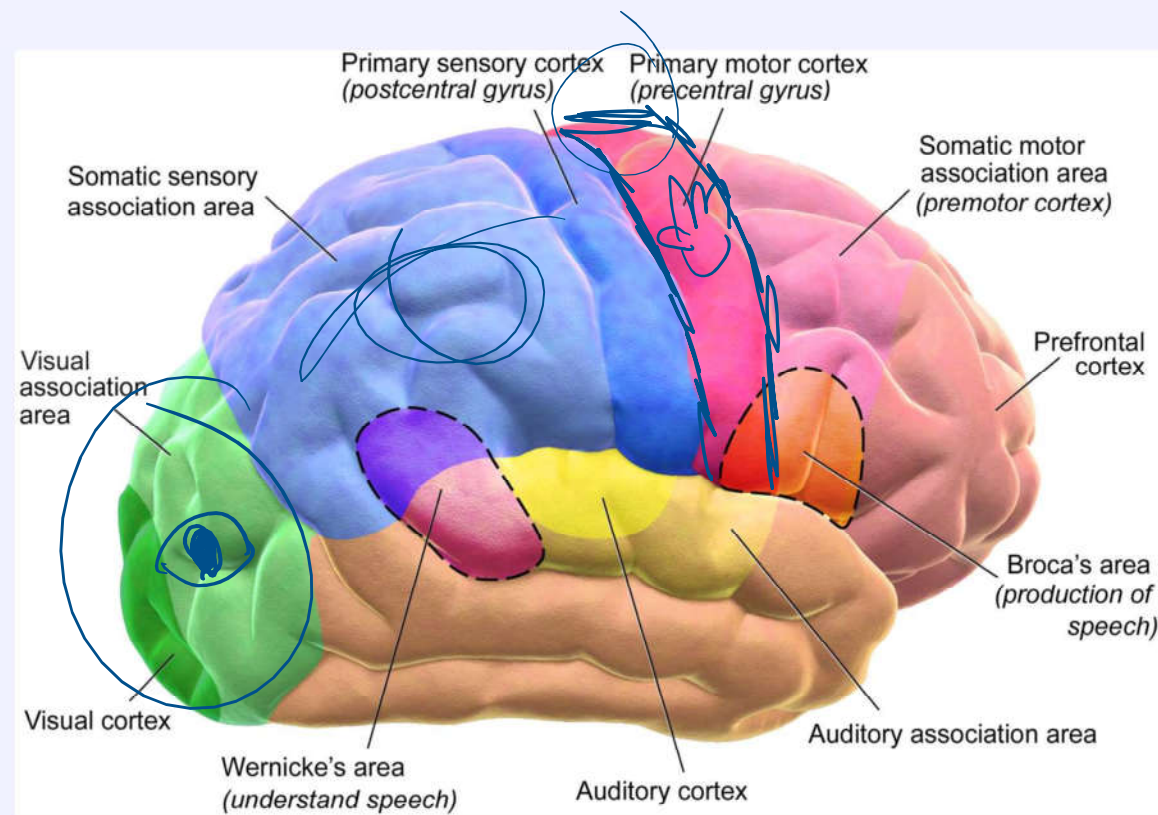
## OSCILLATORY PROCESSES



*Credit: Alexandre Barachant; Slaven Cvijetic*

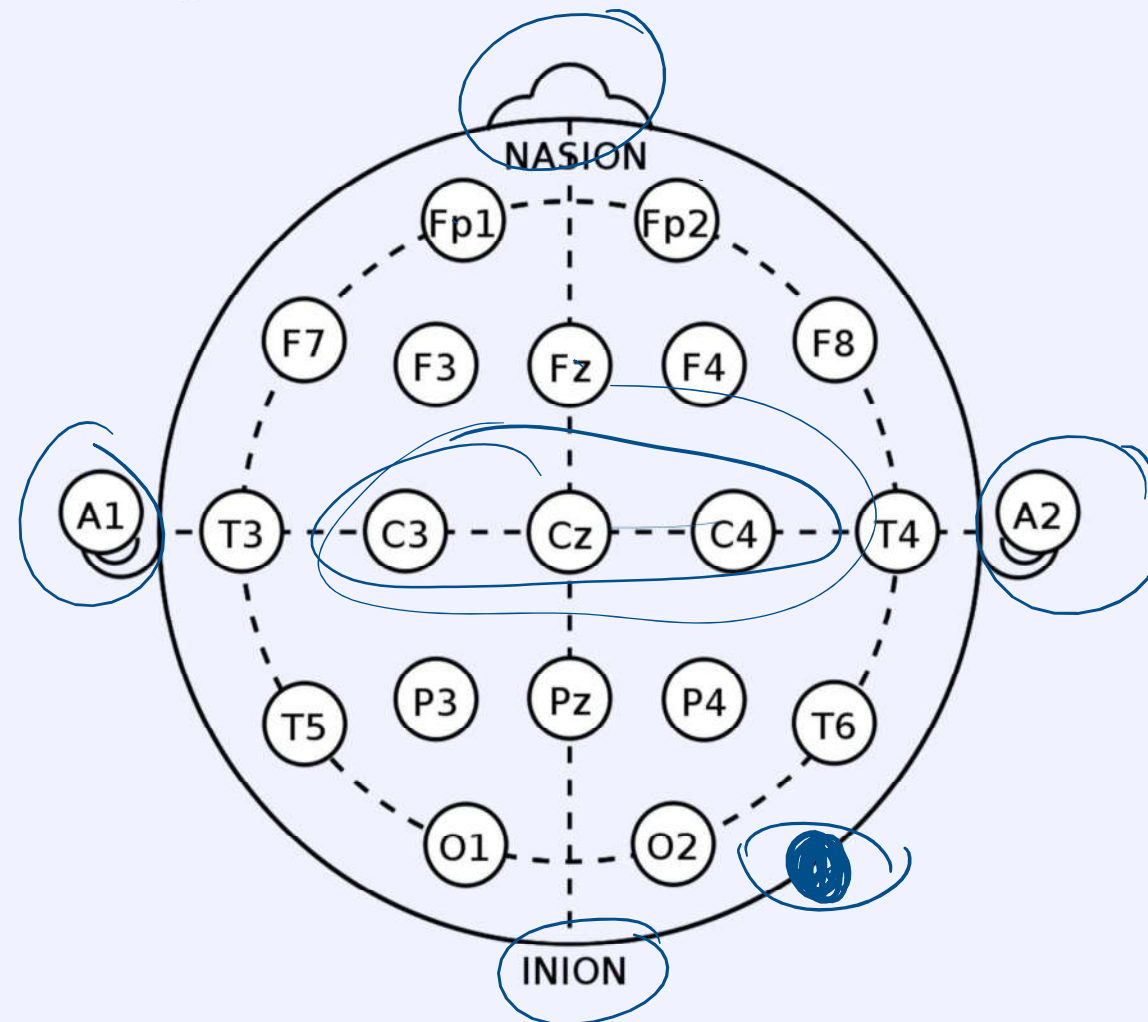
# SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS

# Different regions *kind of* have different functions



Credit: Wikipedia

# 10-20 system: *the brain map*



*Credit: Wikipedia*



A hand-drawn diagram of a cell. A large blue oval represents the cell membrane. Inside, a blue circle labeled 'A' represents the nucleus. Below it, a green circle labeled 'B' represents a mitochondrion, with green lines indicating internal folds. Several pink circles represent other organelles like vacuoles or lysosomes. Blue and green lines represent the endoplasmic reticulum.

- Can reverse  
process why  
source localization  
because E fields  
~ add up linearly



# TEMPORAL CHARACTERISTICS



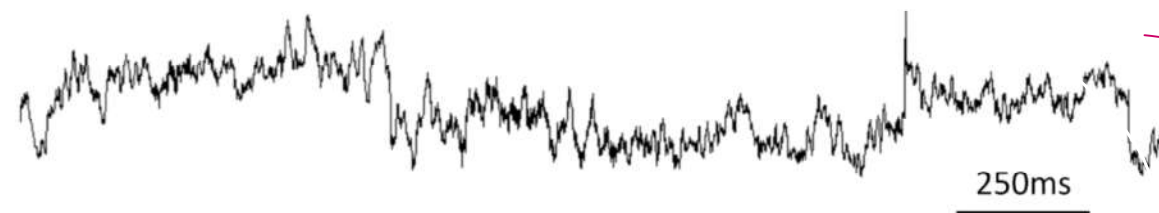
# 1 Neuron vs Many Neurons

- Typical spiking behavior of a single neuron



Tsodyks, 1997

- Typical signal measured at a scalp site

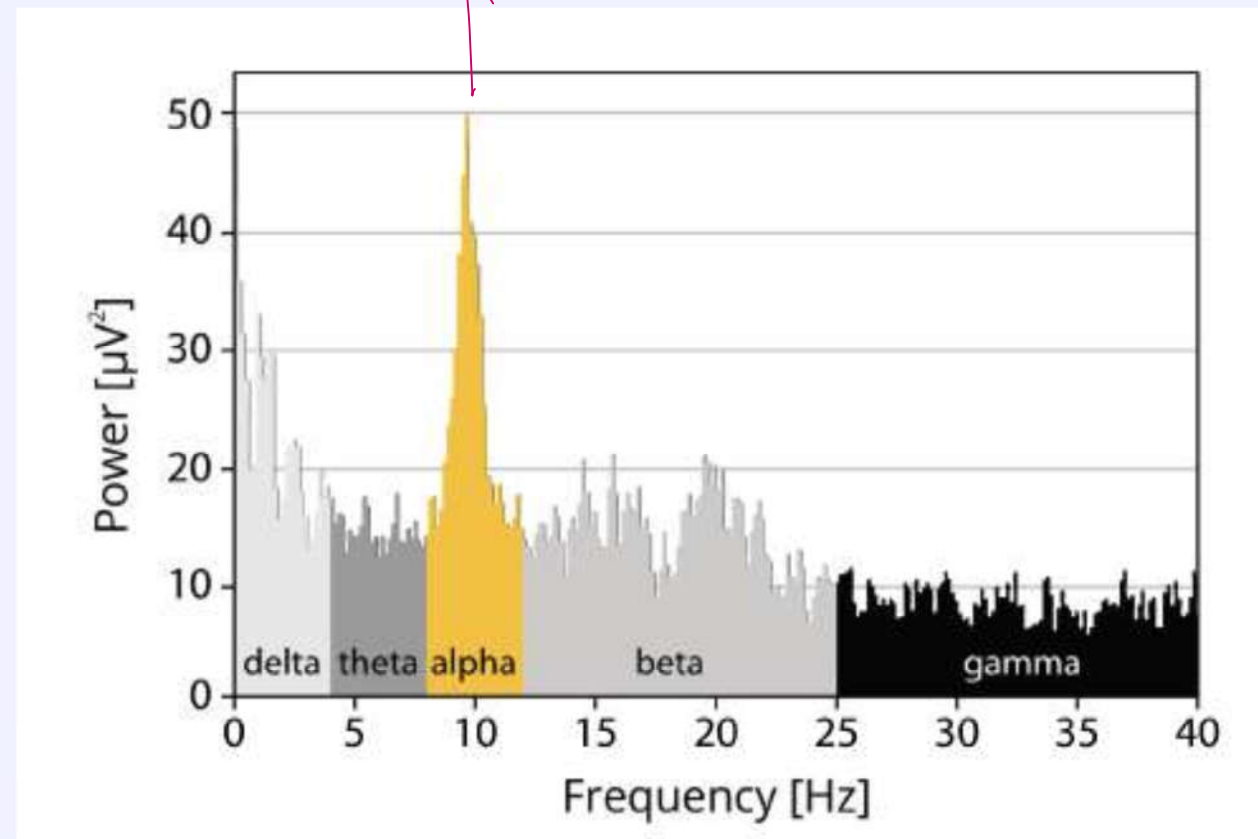


can't tell  
what's happening!

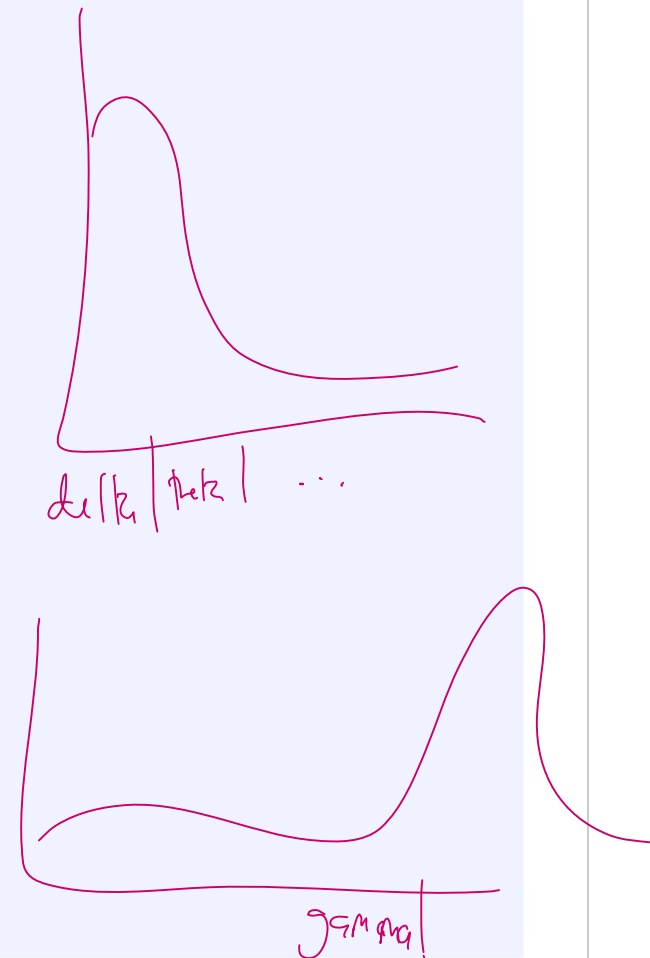
*Credit: Wikipedia*

# Power spectral analysis

50 Hz

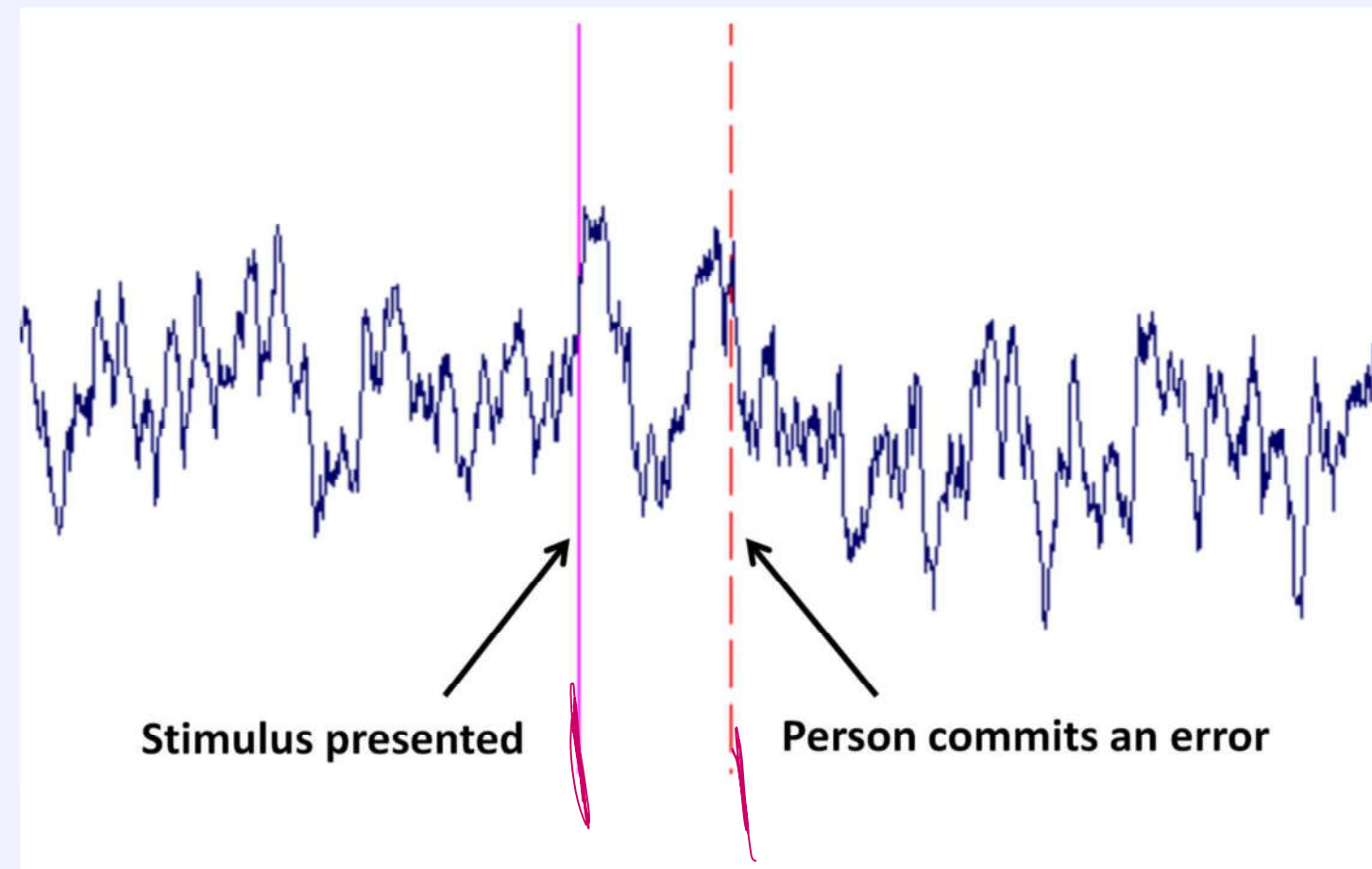


Credit: iMotions



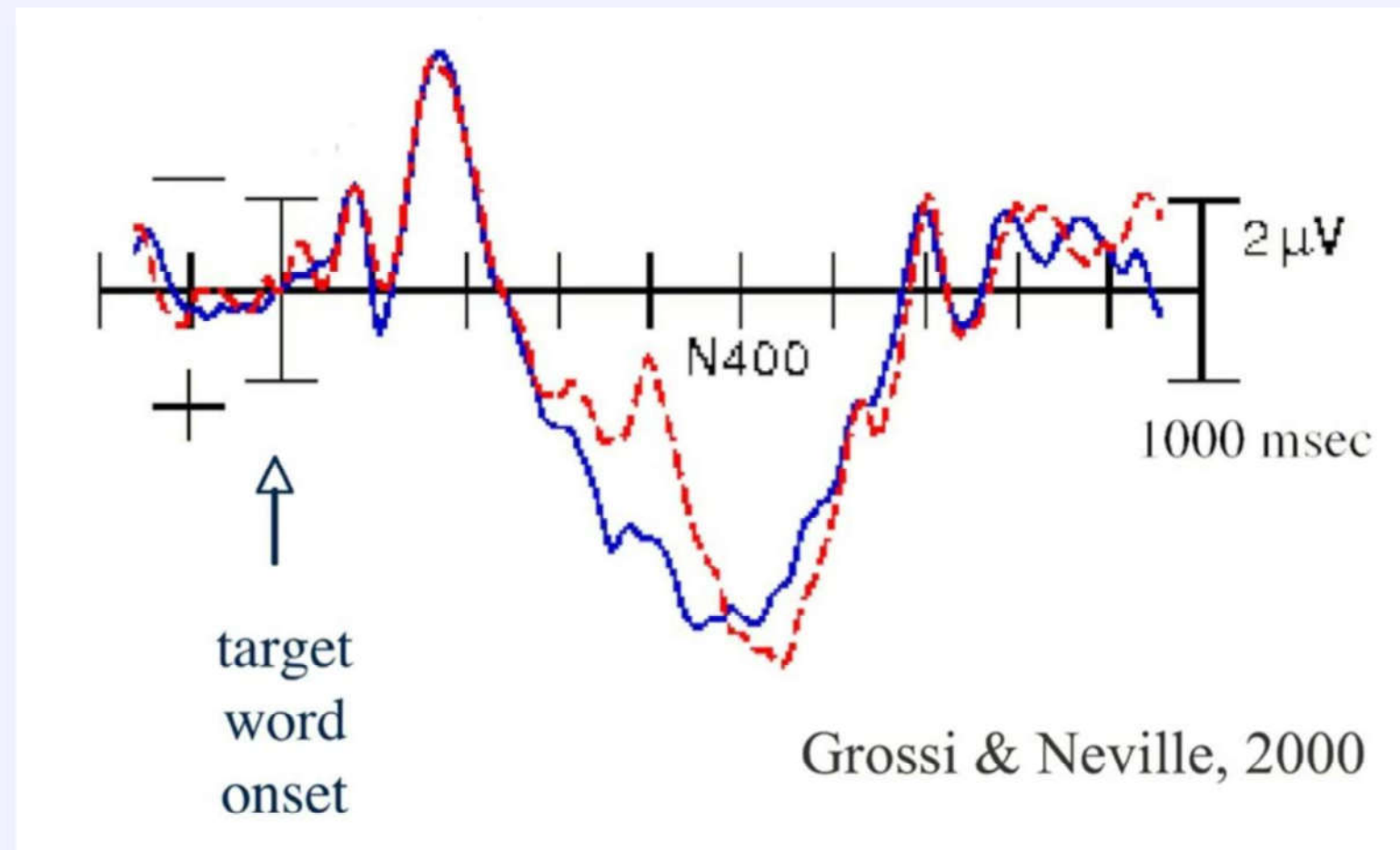
**NOISE**

# It's kind of hard to tell what's happening!



*Credit: Wikipedia*

# How to take out noise?



ERP

~ noise  
~ ERP

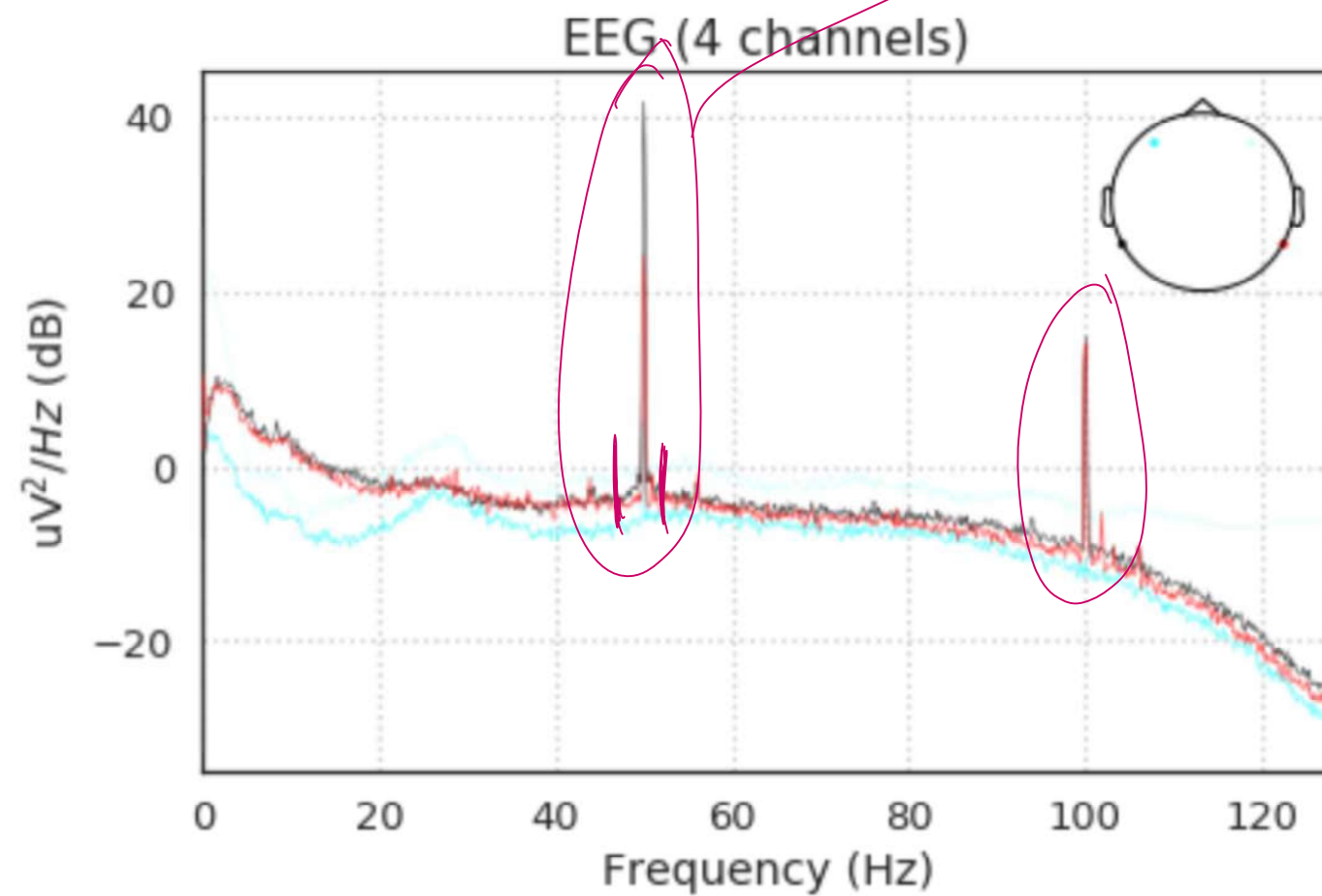
+

loss noise  
then ↑

Credit: Grossi, Neville

# How to take out noise?

power line noise



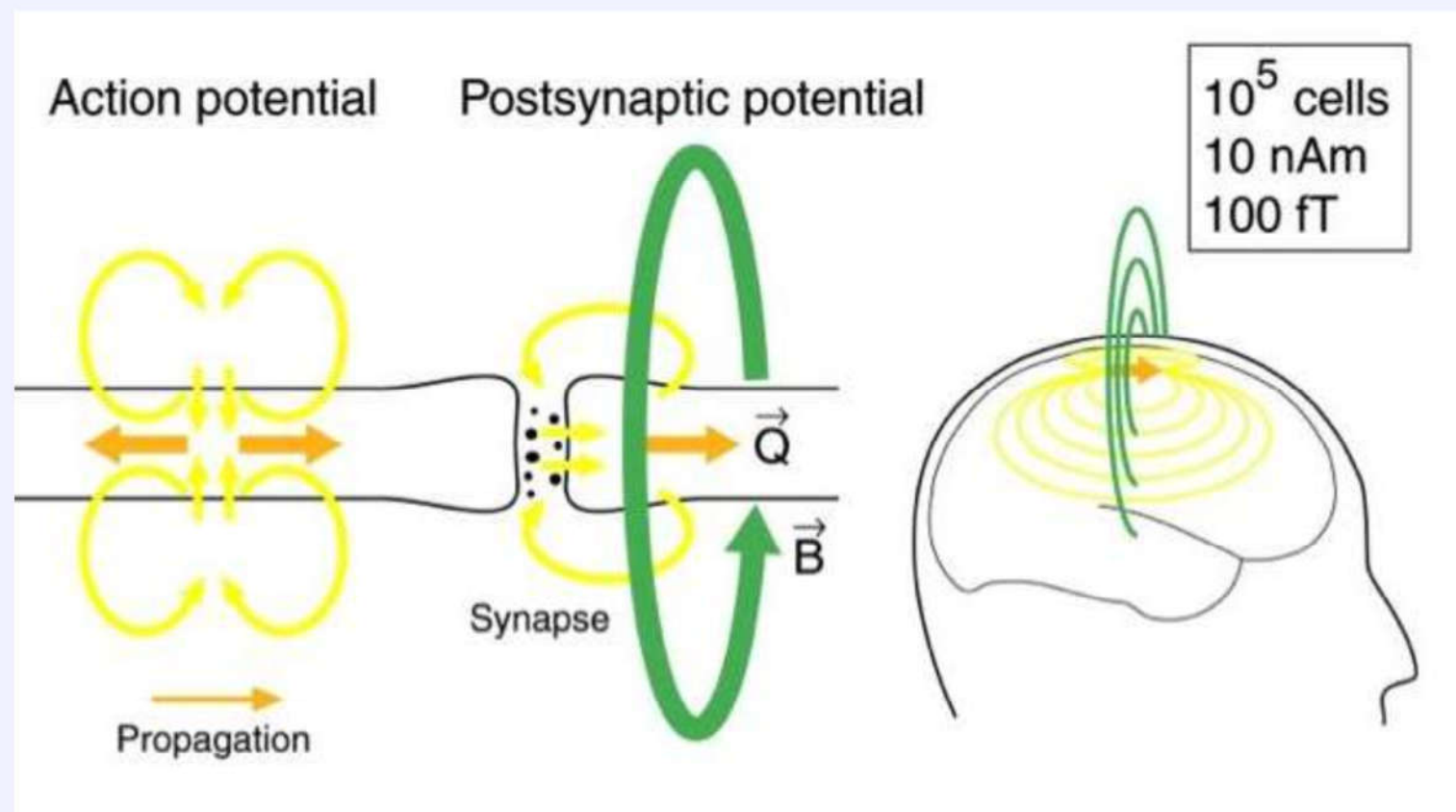
Credit: NeurotechX

**The best way to remove noise:  
get good data!**

## Other ways of (*noninvasively*) collecting brain data

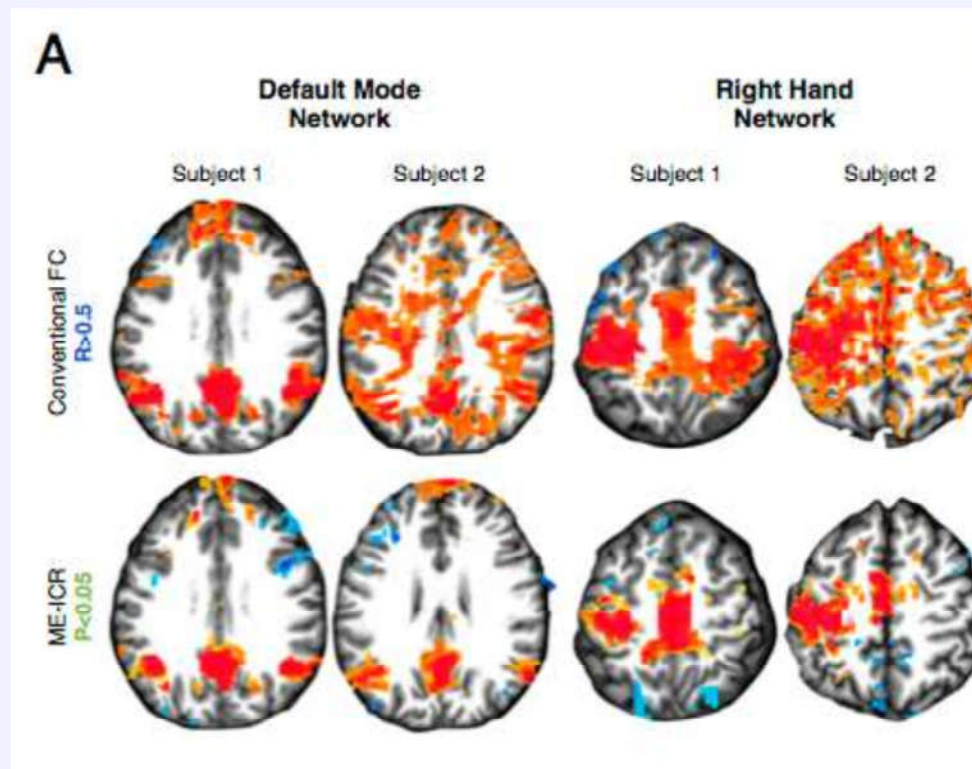


# MEG: *magneto*encephelography



*Credit: Institute for Learning and Brain Sciences - University of Washington, Wikipedia*

# BOLD fMRI: *b*lood *o*xygen-*l*evel *d*ependent *f*unctional *m*agnetic *r*esonance *i*maging

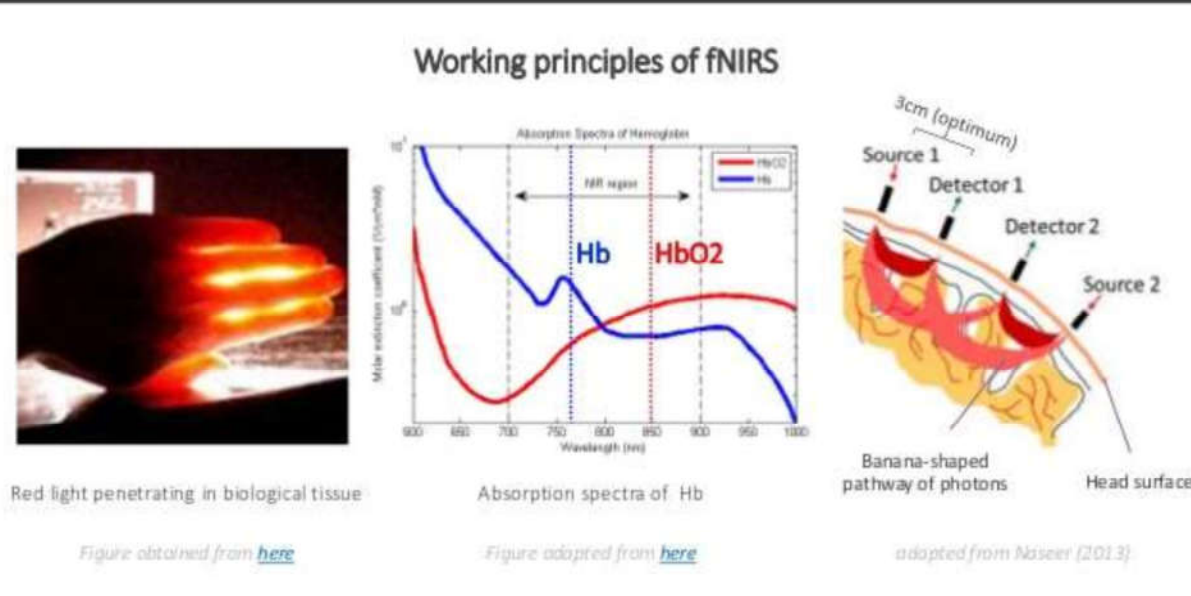


*Credit: Institute for Learning and Brain Sciences - University of Washington, Wikipedia*



# BOLD fNIRS: *bold* *functional near infrared spectroscopy*

## 3. Functional near-infrared spectroscopy (fNIRS)



Credit: Dr. Ujwal Chaudhary, Dr. Bettina Sorger;

# EROS fNIRS: *e*vent *r*elated *o*ptica *s*ignal *f*unctional *n*ear *i*nfrared *s*pectroscopy



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yvenz3\\_Vjww](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yvenz3_Vjww)

## Other biosignals

**ECG**

**SPO2**

**EMG**

**GSR**

**PPG**

**EOG**