

Source estimation with ICA

EEGLAB

Arnaud Delorme, PhD

Romain Grandchamp, PhD

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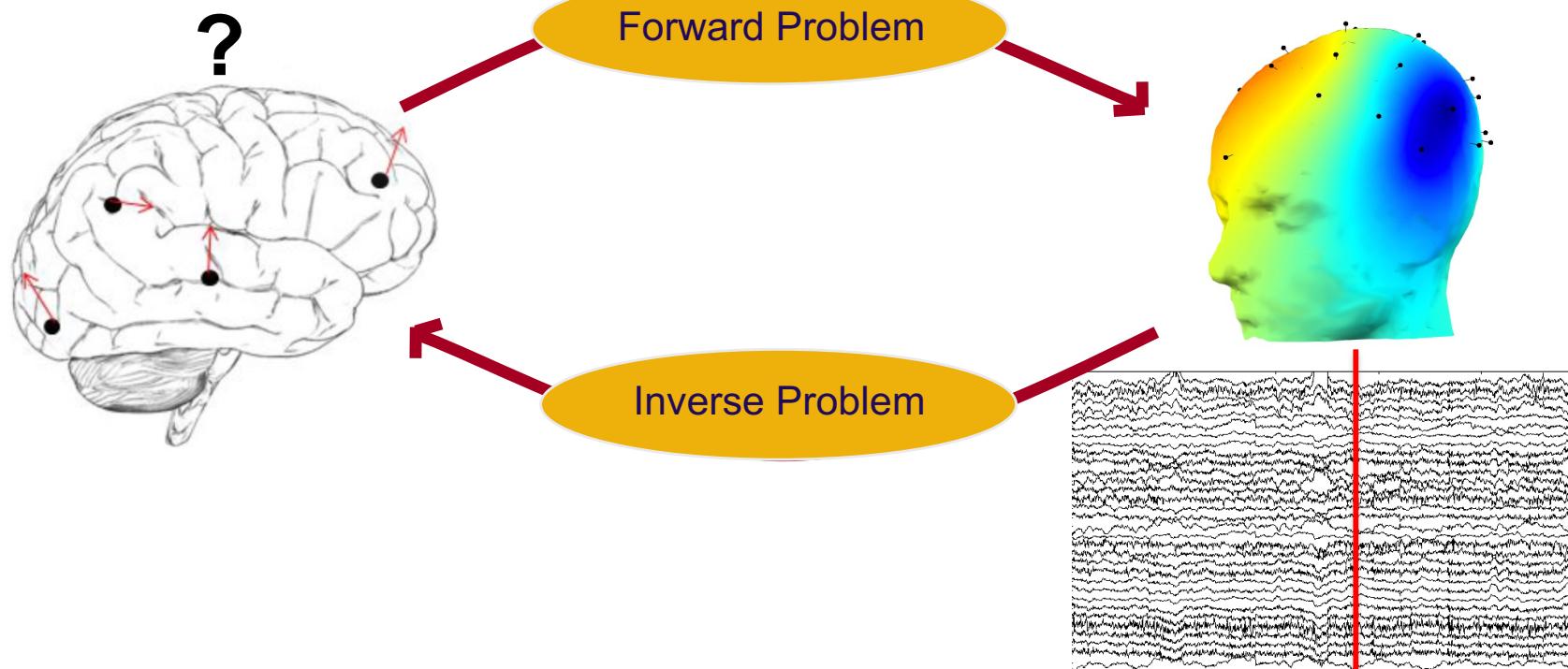
Johanna Wagner, PhD

"Repetitio est mater studiorum"
("Repetition is the mother of learning")

Source modeling

physiological source
electrical current

observed
potential or field

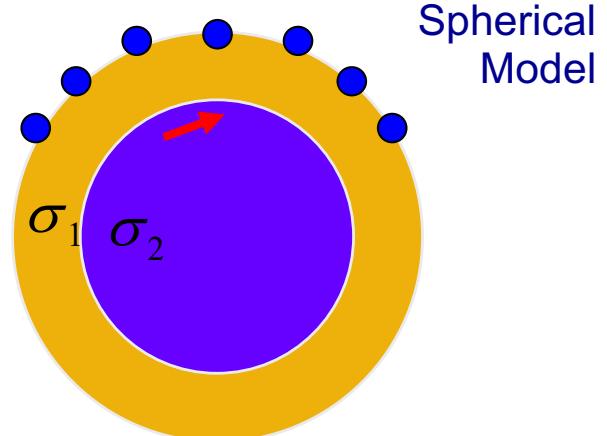


Forward Head Model Problem (well posed)

REQUIRES

→ Head Model

- Conductivity values
- Geometry

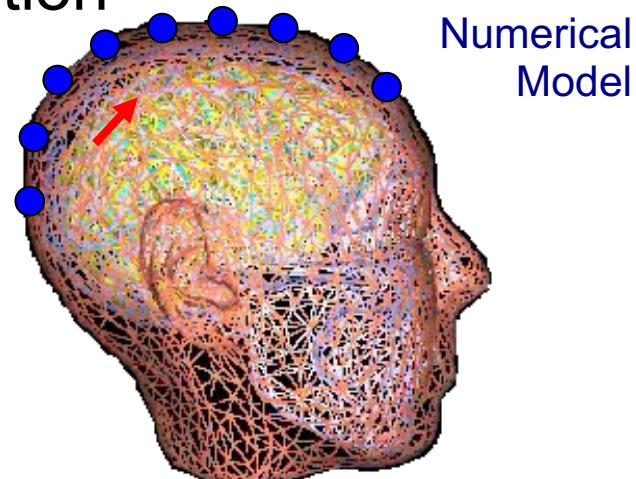


→ Sensor Locations

→ Possible source distribution

- Magnitudes
- Locations
- Directions

→ Solver

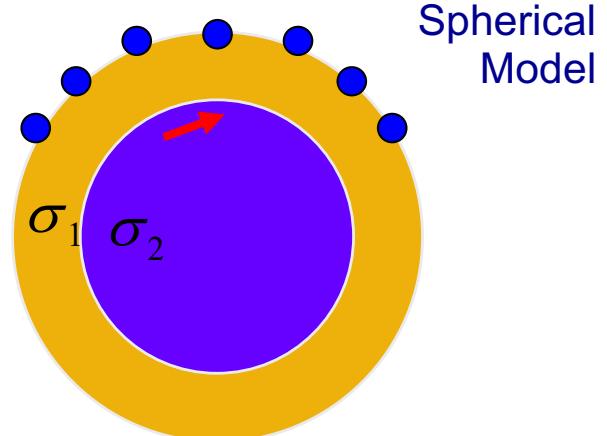


Forward Head Model Problem (well posed)

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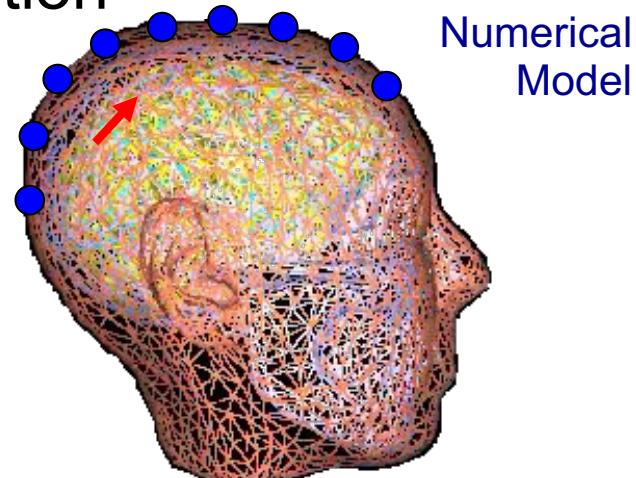


→ Sensor Locations

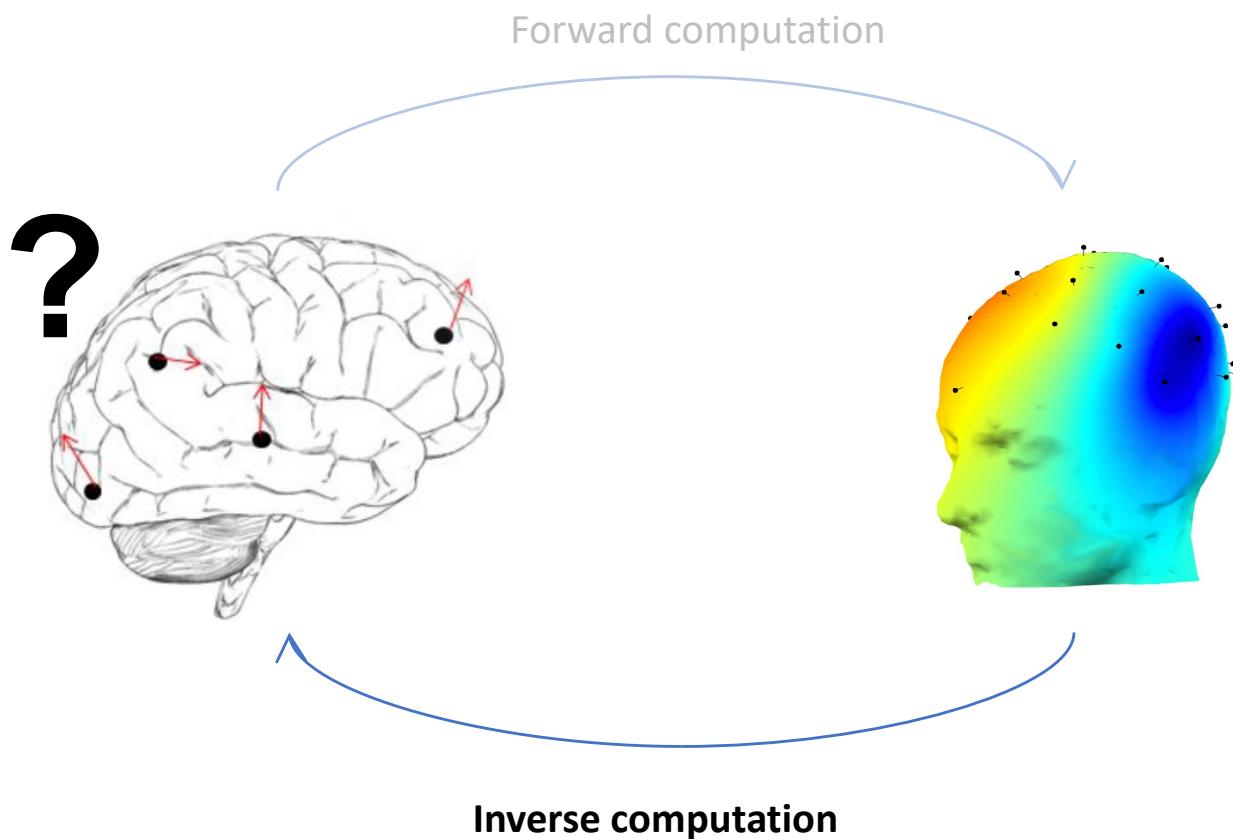
→ Possible source distribution

- Magnitudes
- Locations
- Directions

→ Solver



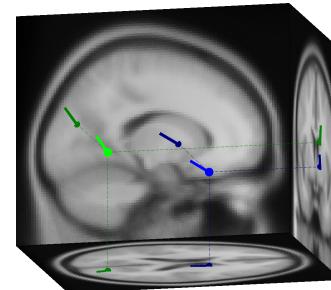
Since there is no unique solution
the inverse problem is ill posed



Inverse problem methods (ill posed)

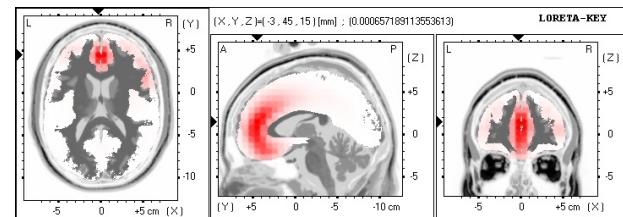
Single and multiple dipole models

- Minimize error between model and measured potential/field



Distributed dipole models

- Perfect fit of model to the measured potential/field
- Minimize an additional constraint on sources
 - LORETA (assume a smooth distribution)
 - Minimum Norm (L2, minimum power at the cortex)
 - Minimum Current (L1, minimum current in the cortex)



Solving the inverse problem

- **Spatial source filtering**
 - Scan whole brain with single dipole and compute the filter output at every location
 - MUSIC algorithm
 - *Beamforming* (e.g., LCMV, SAM, DICS)
- **Perform ICA decomposition (higher-order statistics)**
 - ICA gives the projections of the sources to the scalp surface, i.e., ‘**simple**’ maps!

→ICA solves ‘the first half’ of the inverse problem

Plan



Part 1: ICA

- What is ICA
- ICA and EEG
- ICA Vs PCA

Part 2: Source Localization of ICA components

- Approach
- Physiological interpretation

Part 3: Practicum



Source estimation with ICA

Part 1: Independent Component Analysis

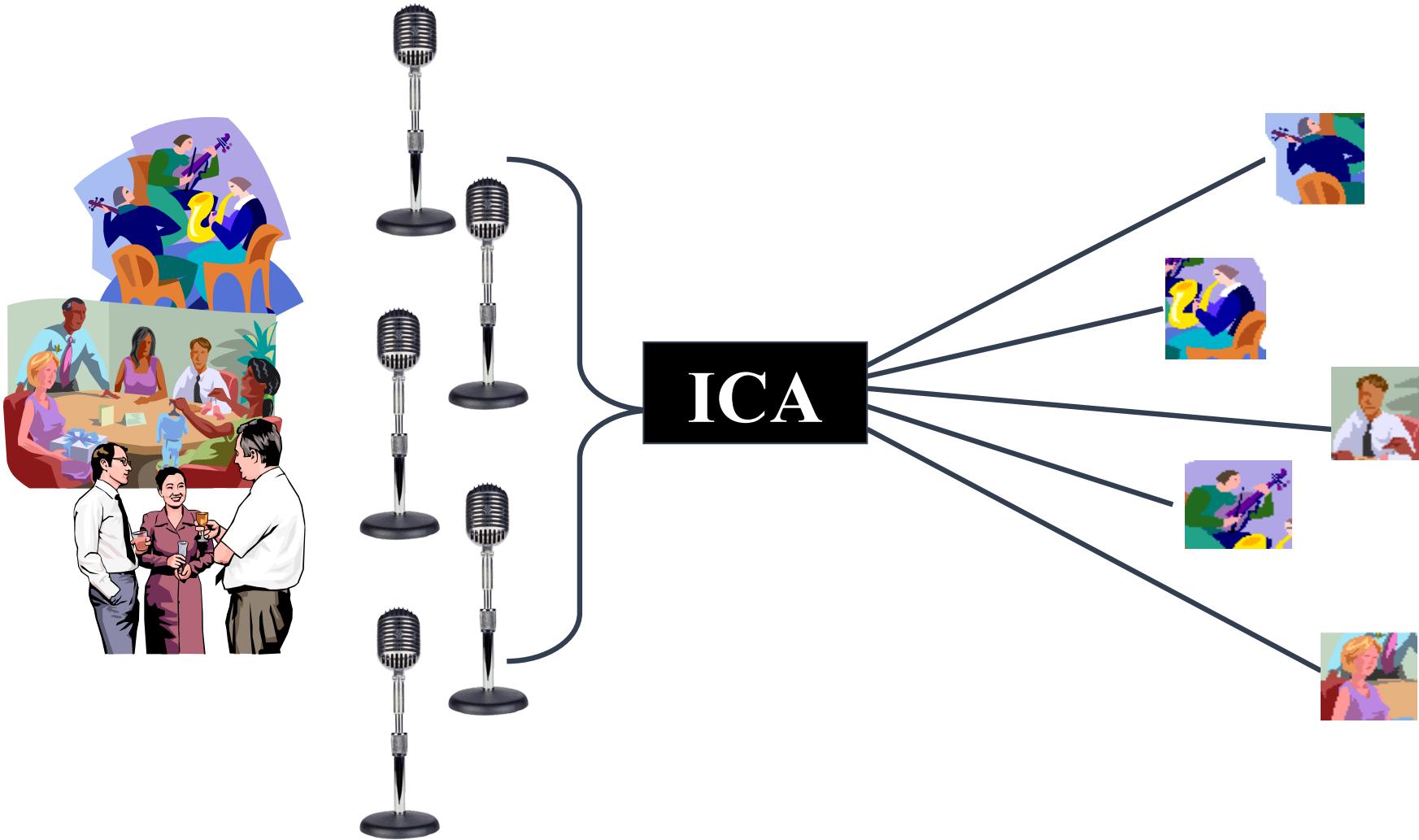


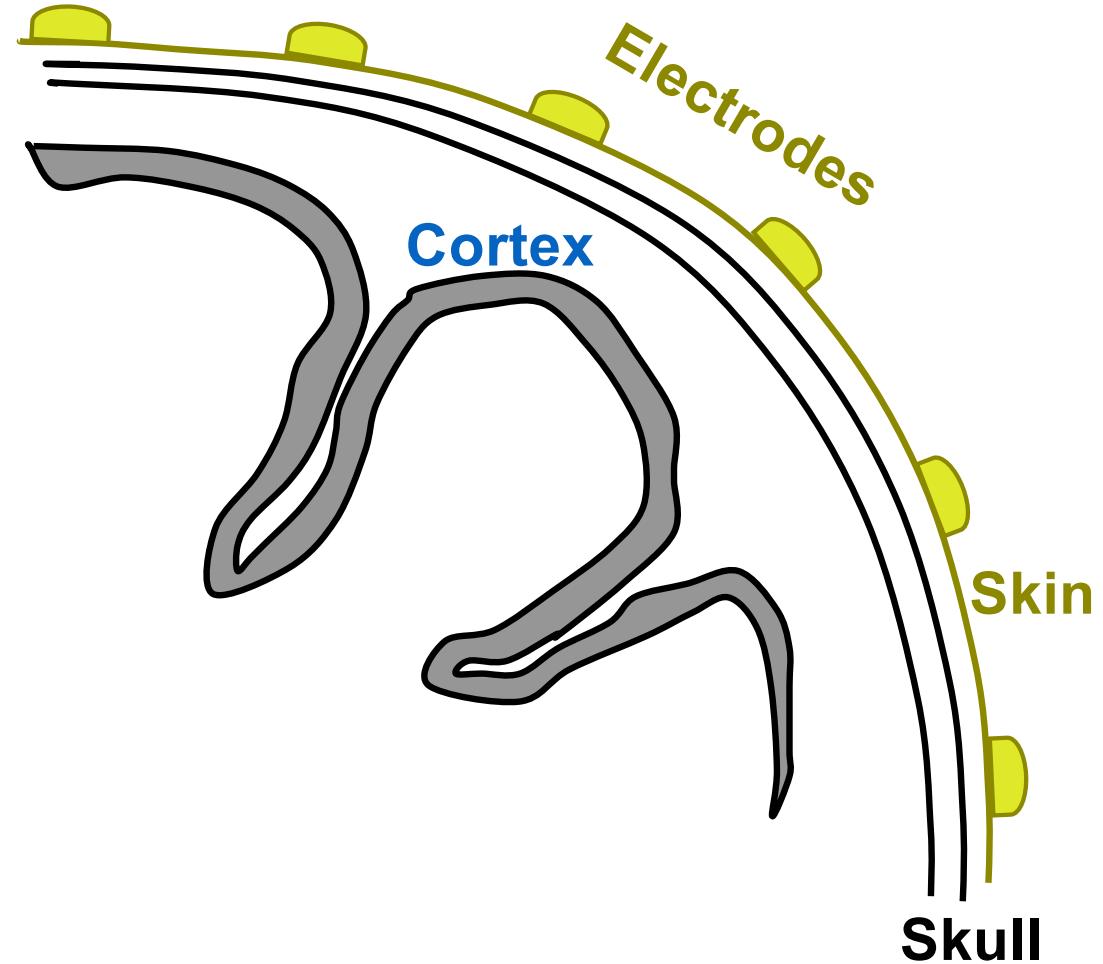
What is ICA?

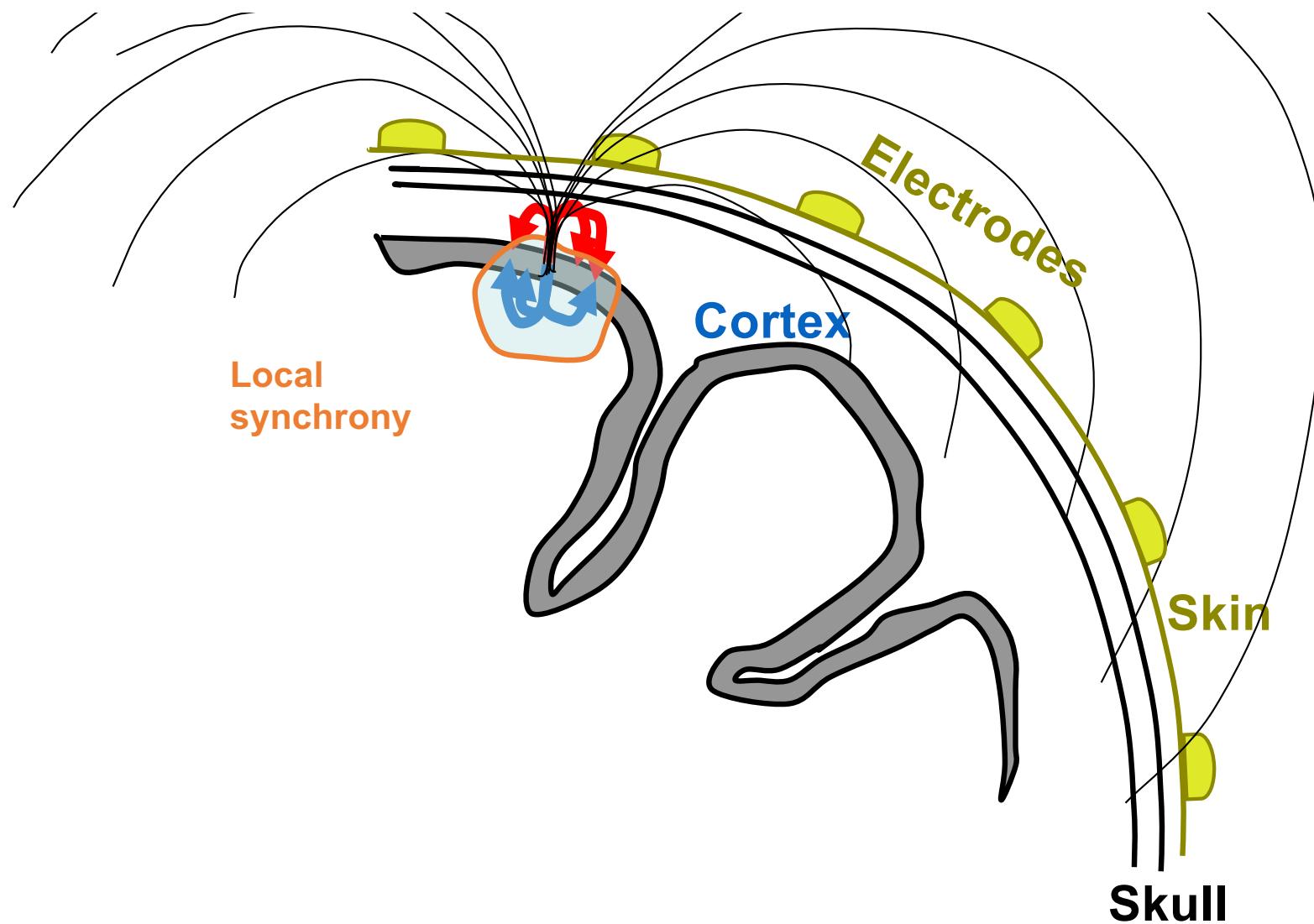
Independent Component Analysis is a signal processing method to separate independent sources linearly mixed in several sensors.

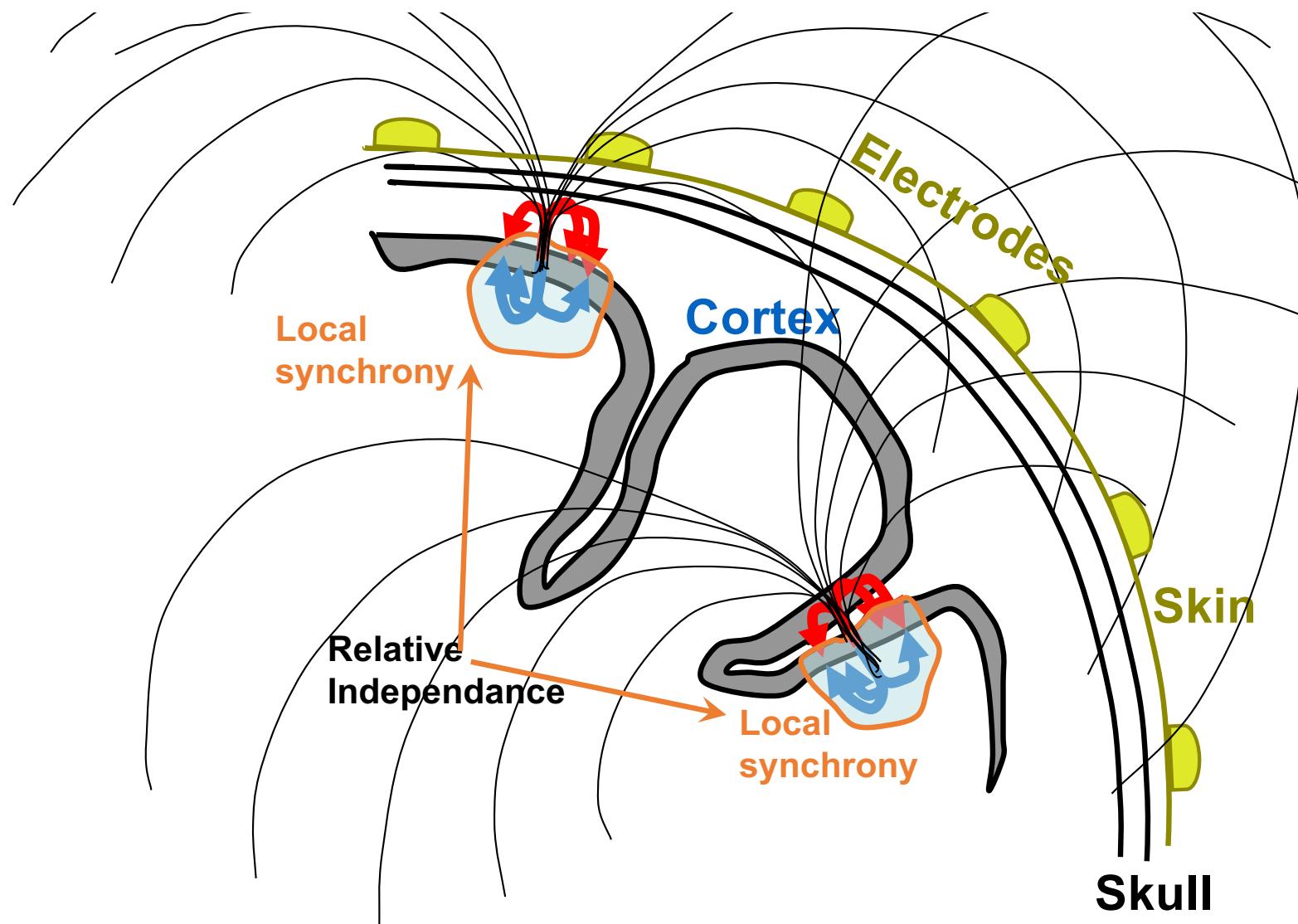
ICA for dummies
http://arnauddelorme.com/ica_for_dummies

The Cocktail Party Problem



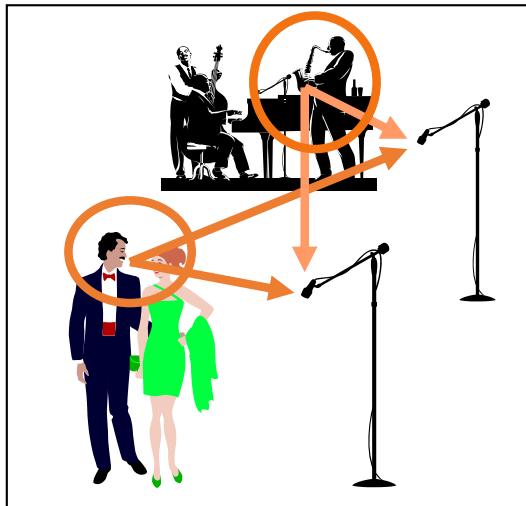




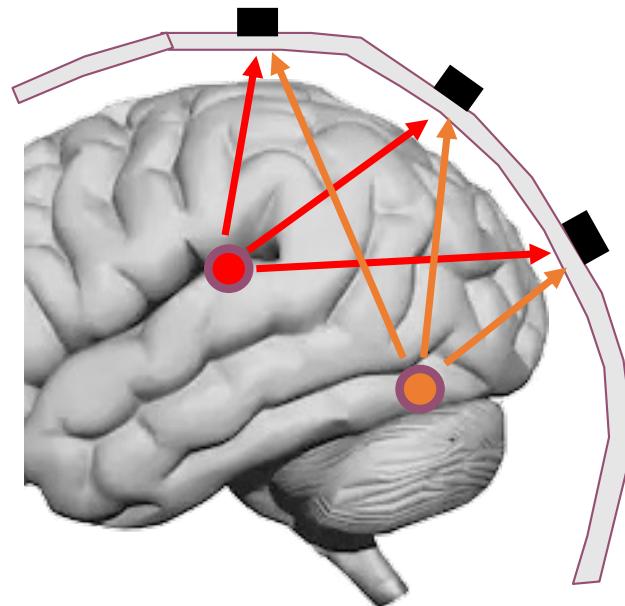


Independent Component Analysis

Cocktail Party



Mixture of Brain source activity



Independent Component Analysis

ICA is a method to recover a version of the original sources by multiplying the data by a unmixing matrix,

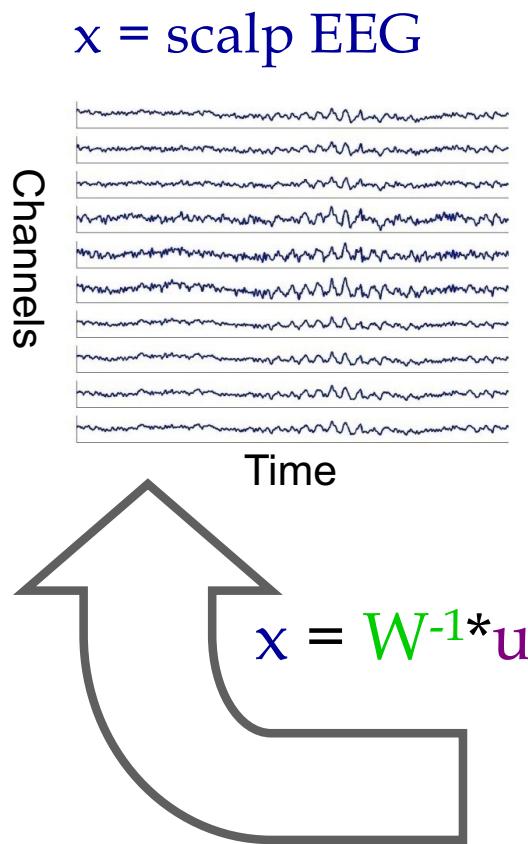
$$\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{W}\mathbf{X}$$

\mathbf{X} is the data (channels x time)

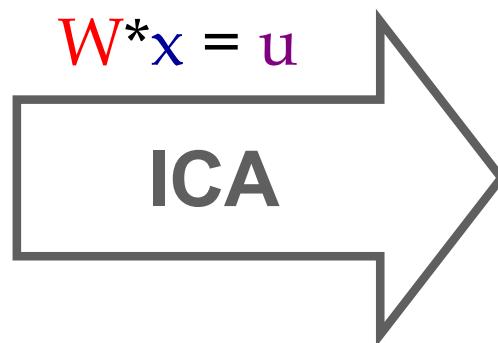
\mathbf{U} are the ICA source activities (component x time)

\mathbf{W} is the ICA unmixing matrix (components x channels)

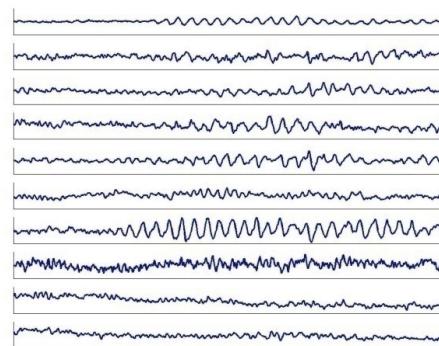
Independent Component Analysis



$W = \text{unmixing matrix}$

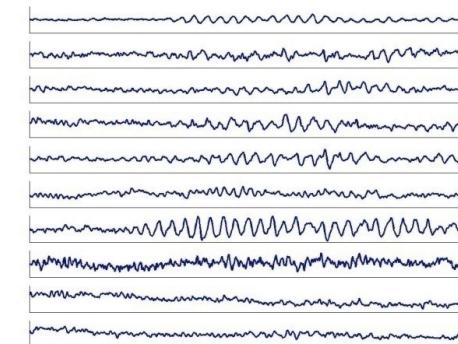


$u = \text{sources}$



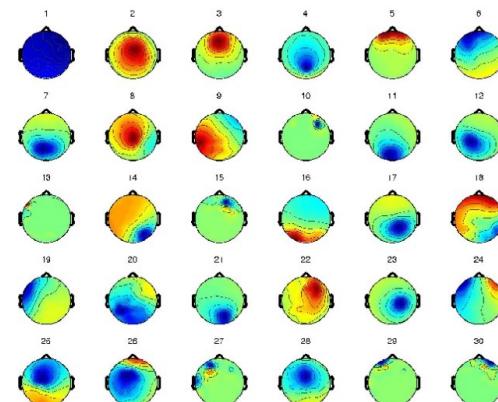
18

$u = \text{sources}$



Time

W^{-1} (scalp projections)



ICA Components

Review: ICA in Plain English

Source activation = **unmixing** * Channel data

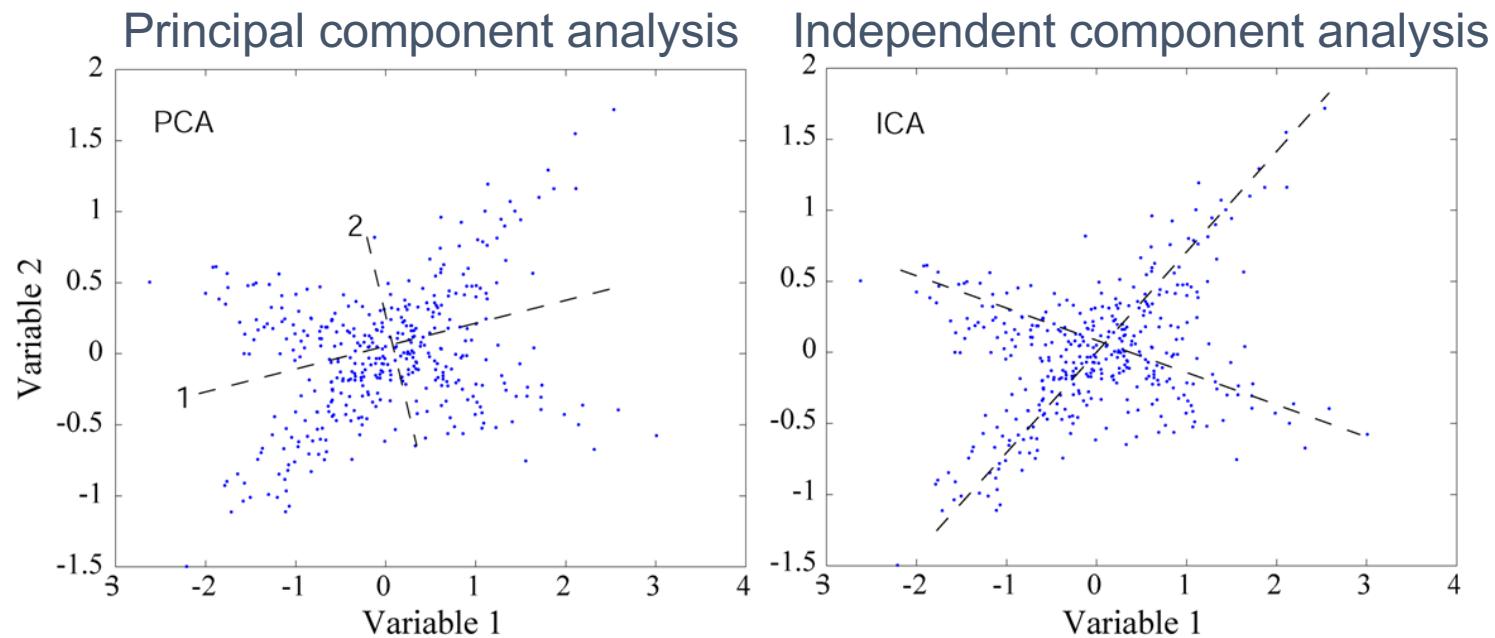
Channel data = **mixing (topo)** * Source activation

EEG.icaact = (EEG.icaweights*EEG.icasphere) * EEG.data

EEG.data = EEG.icawinv * EEG.icaact

ICA and PCA

ICA is a method to recover a version of the original sources by multiplying the data by an unmixing matrix,



While PCA simply decorrelates the outputs (using an orthogonal mixing matrix), ICA attempts to make the outputs **statistically independent**, while placing no constraints on the mixing matrix.

Historical Remarks

ICA algorithms

- ▶ Herault & Jutten (1986): Seminal paper, neural network
- ▶ Bell & Sejnowski (1995): Information Maximization
- ▶ Amari et al. (1996): Natural Gradient Learning
- ▶ Cardoso (1996): JADE

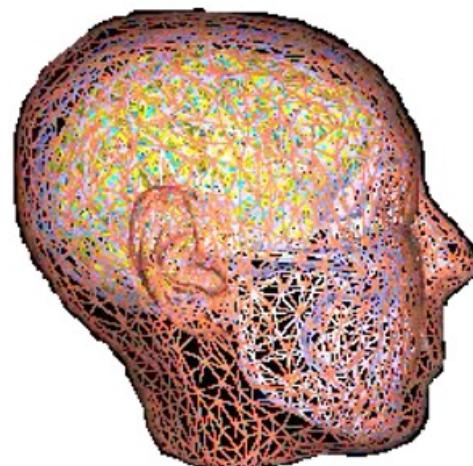
Applications of ICA to biomedical signals

- ▶ EEG/ERP analysis (Makeig, Bell, Jung & Sejnowski, 1996).
- ▶ fMRI analysis (McKeown et al. 1998)

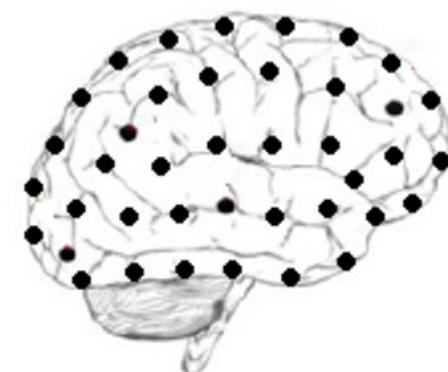
Electrode positions



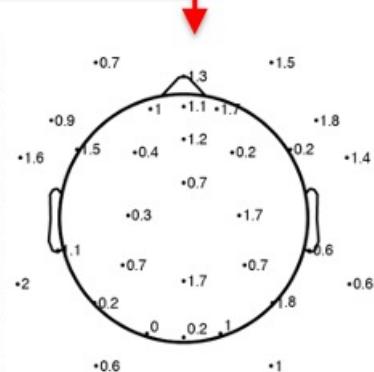
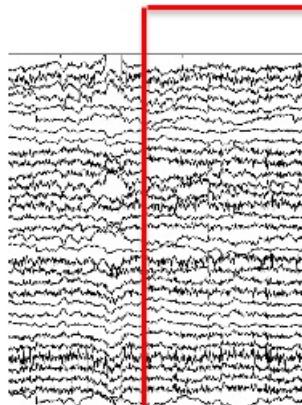
Head model
(surfaces and conductances)



Source model
(possible dipoles' location)



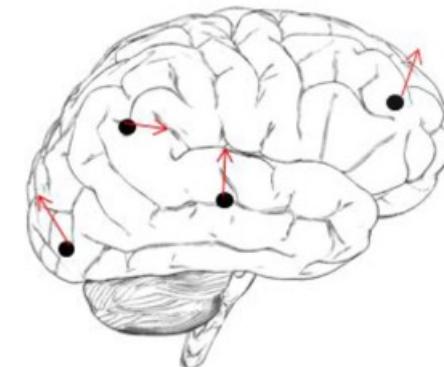
Actual EEG data



Align them all



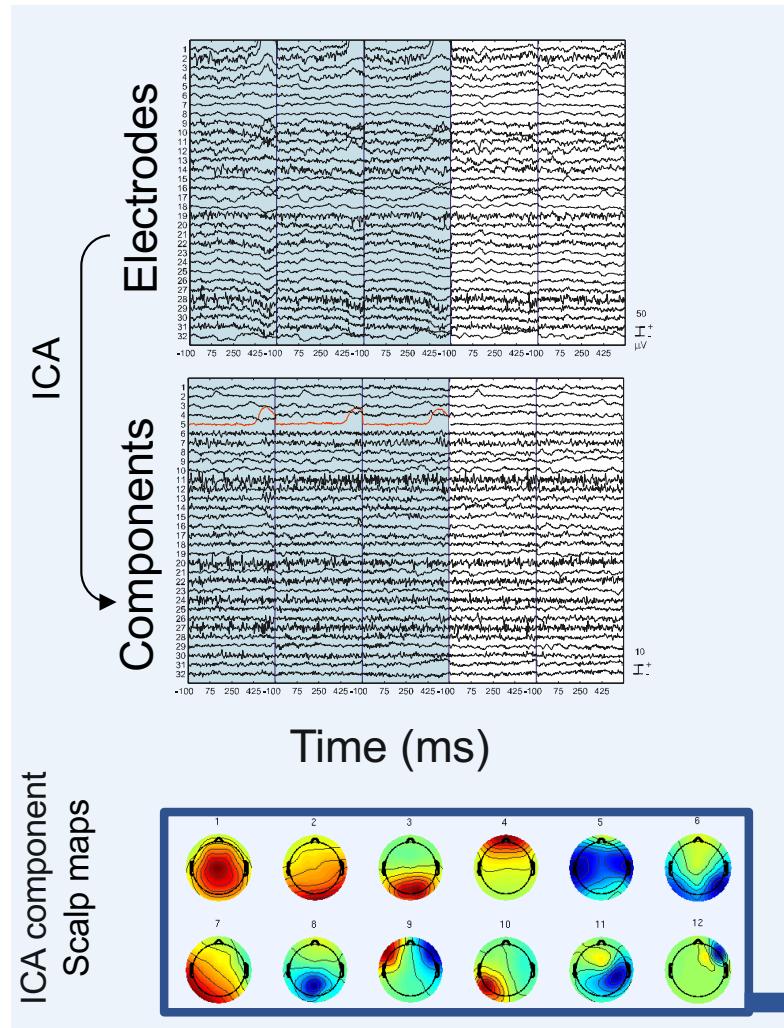
Inverse source
reconstruction
(eLoreta,
Beamforming, ...)



Source estimation with ICA

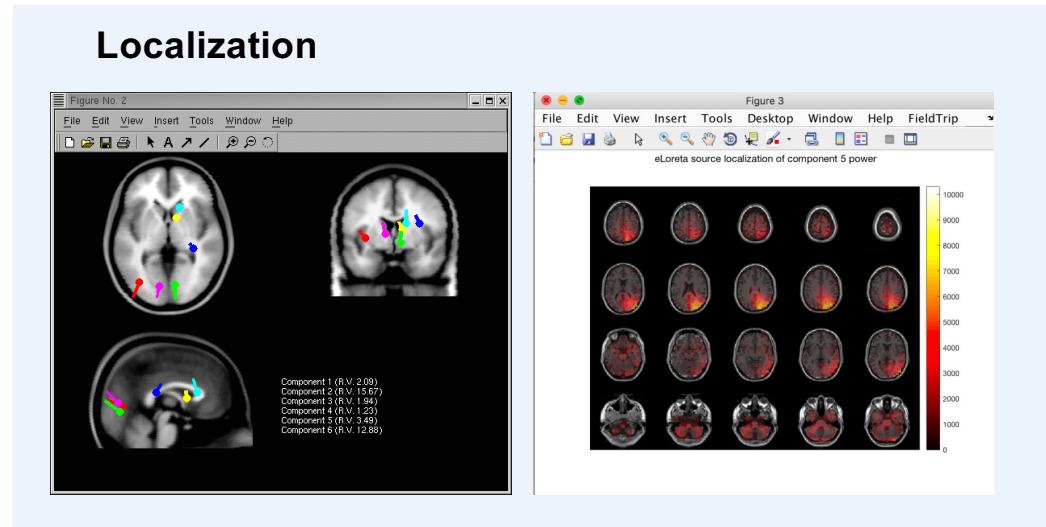
Part 2: Source Localization of ICA Components

Localization



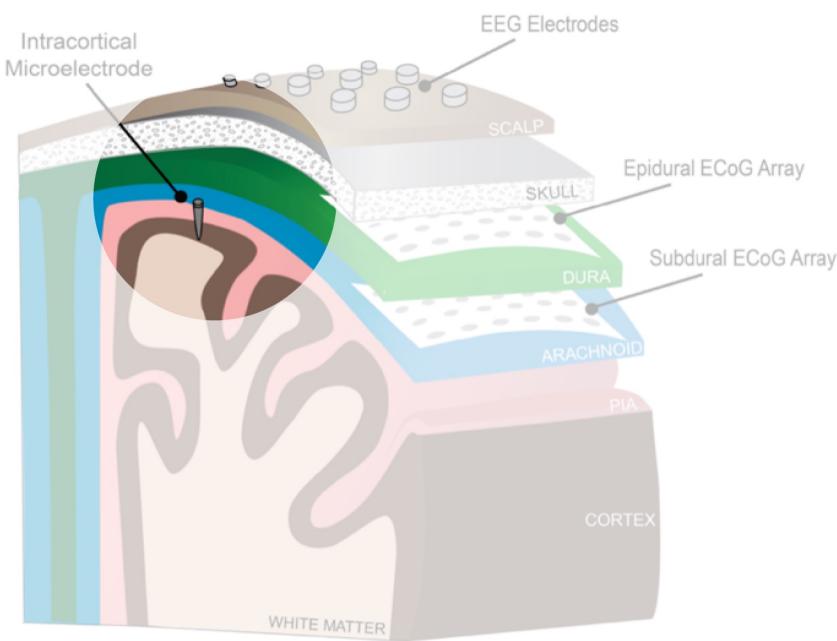
Two steps process

1. ICA takes care of unmixing of timeseries
2. Source analysis takes care of the location

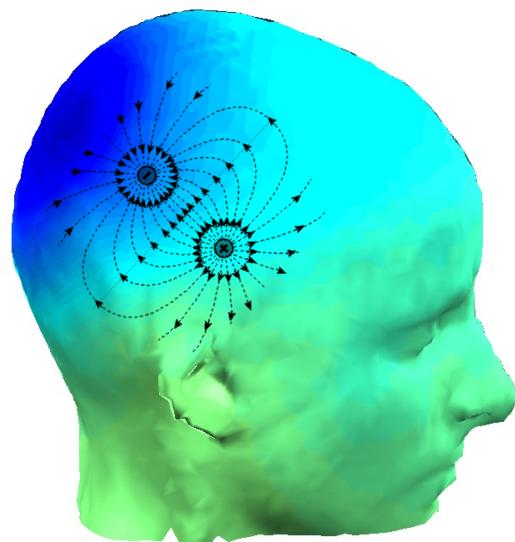


Patch of Cortex Acting as a Dipole

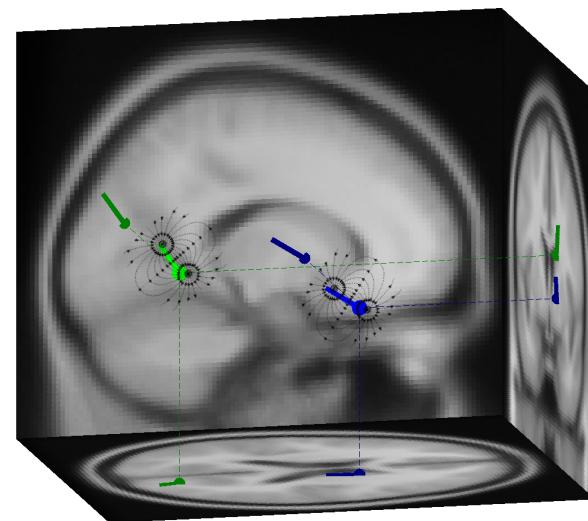
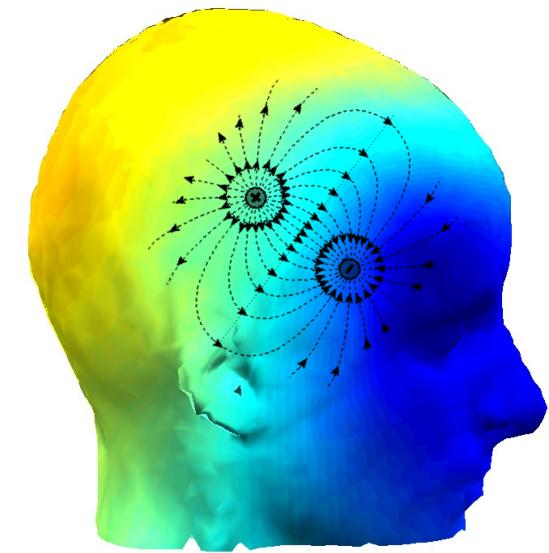
Assumption: components correspond to compact spatial patches (or bilateral patches)



Dipolar Scalp projections

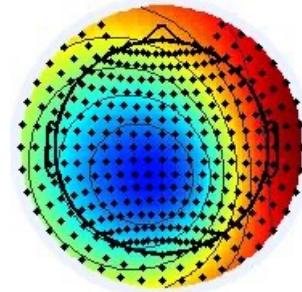


ICA creates a spatial filter for each temporally independent source

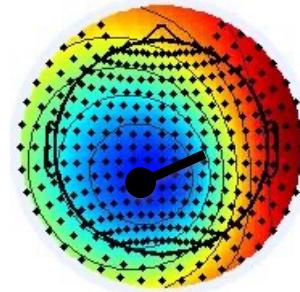


Computing Residual Variance

Actual IC map (\mathcal{X}_i)



Dipole projection ($\widetilde{\mathcal{X}}_i$)



$$rv = \frac{\sum_i (x_i - \widetilde{x}_i)^2}{\sum_i x_i^2}$$



Source estimation with ICA

Part 3: Practicum

Co-register electrodes with model

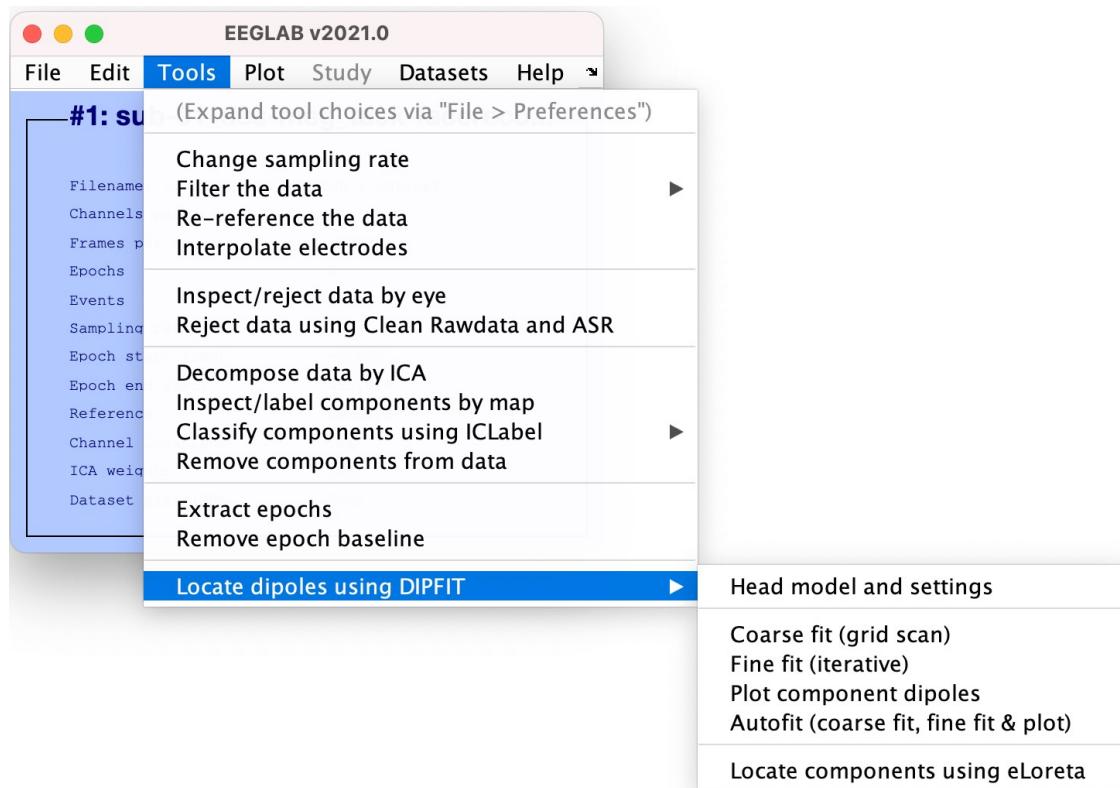


Getting ready

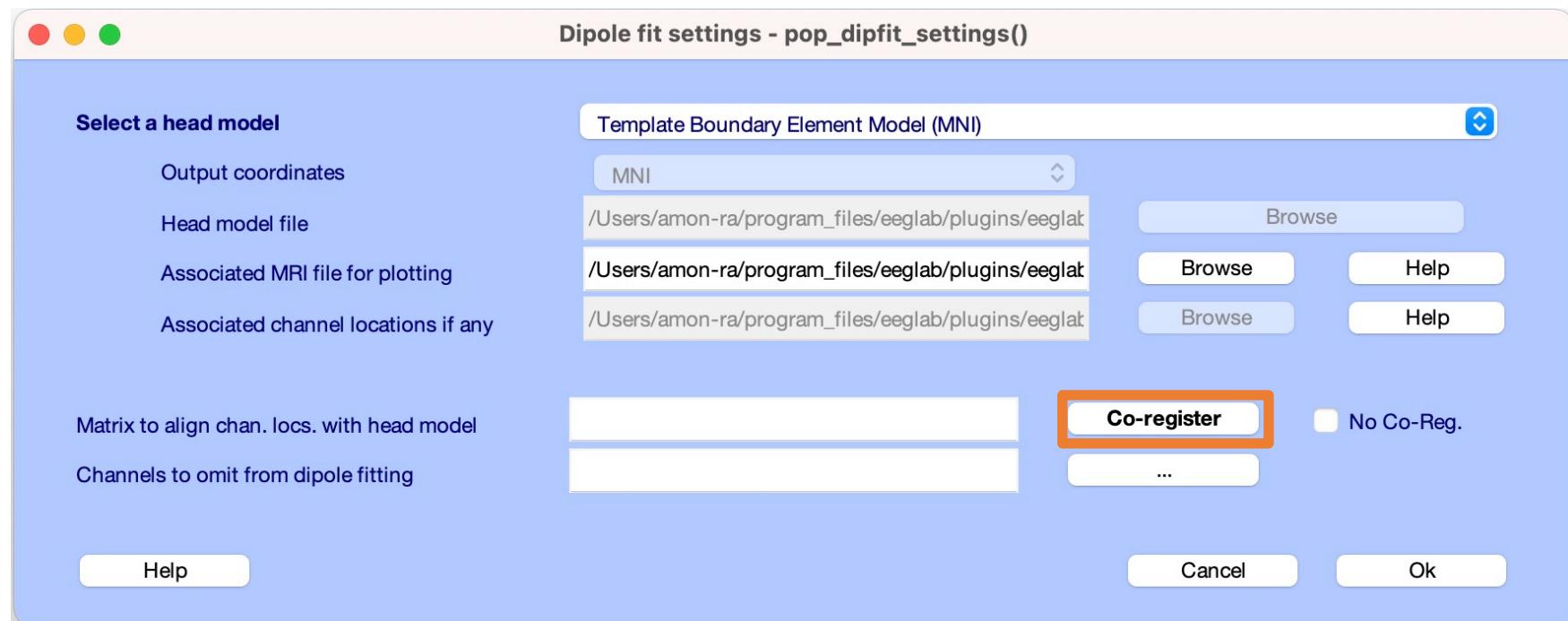
1. Load dataset

```
'wh_S01_run_01_preprocessing_data_session_1_out.set'
```

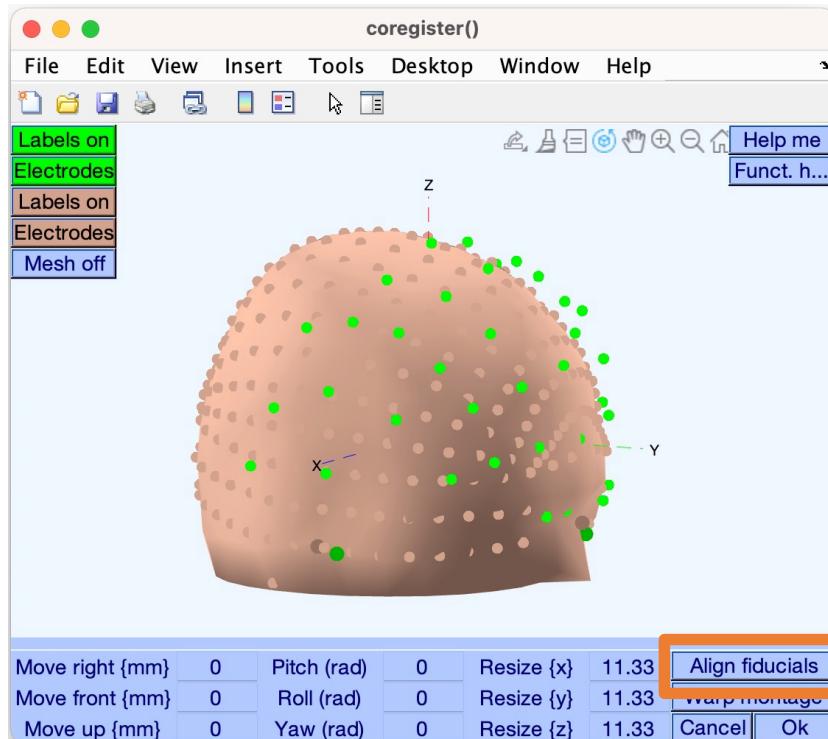
DIPFIT



Head model and settings

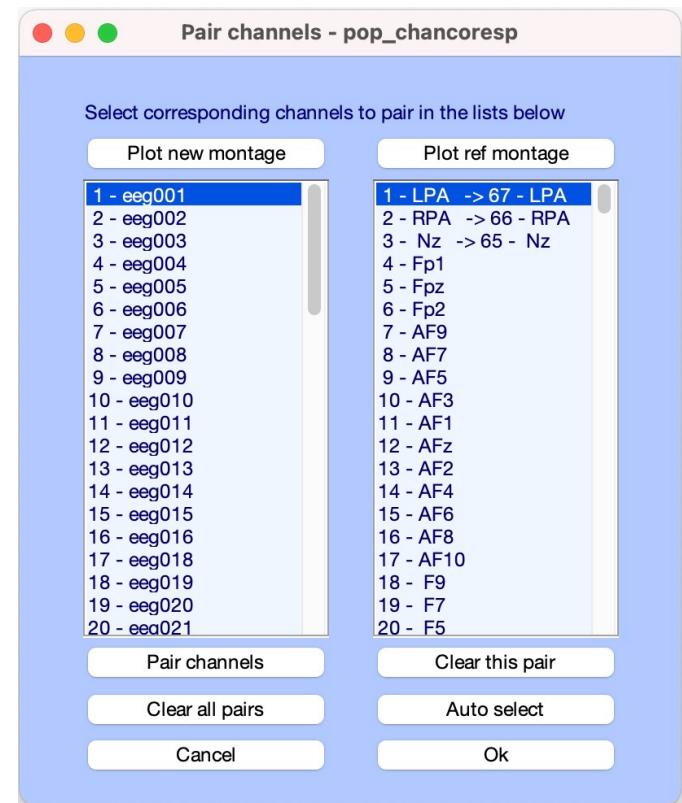


Warp to standard montage

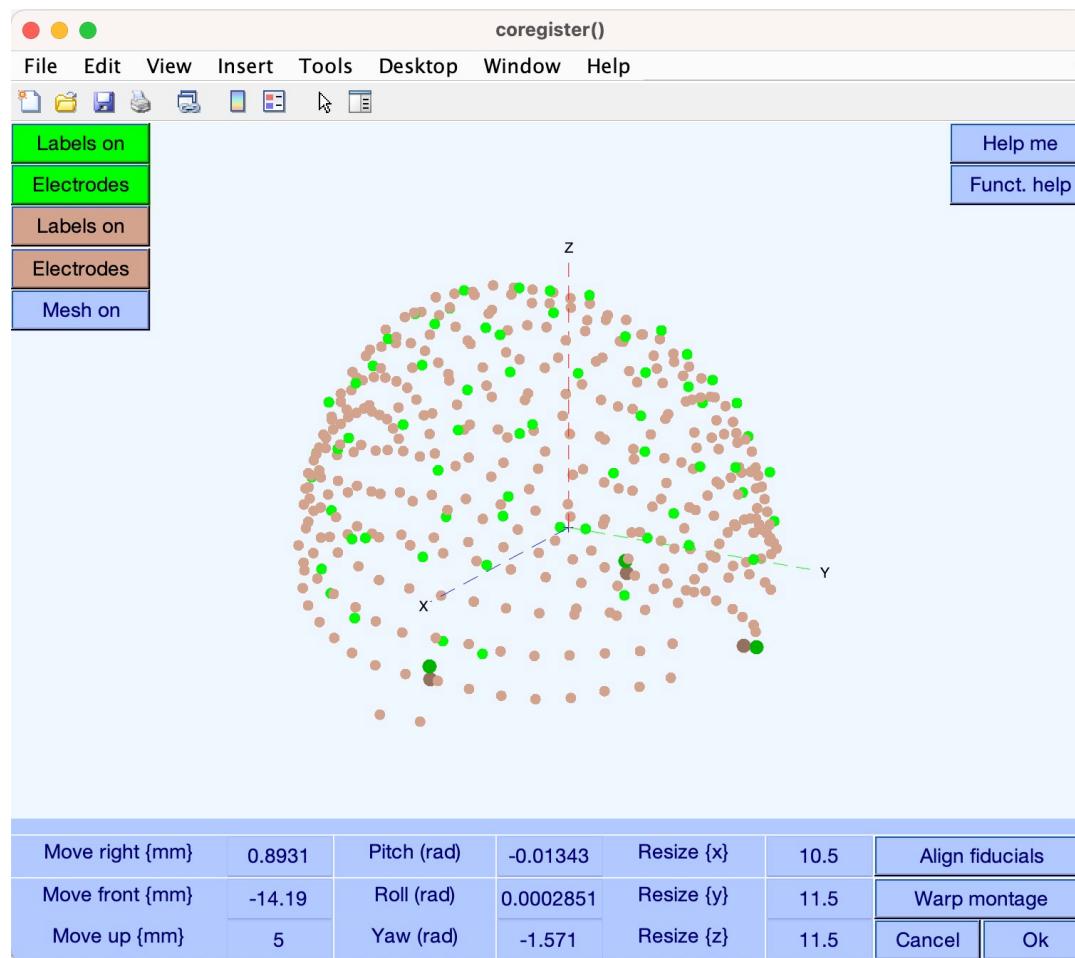


stats toolbox may be required for warping!

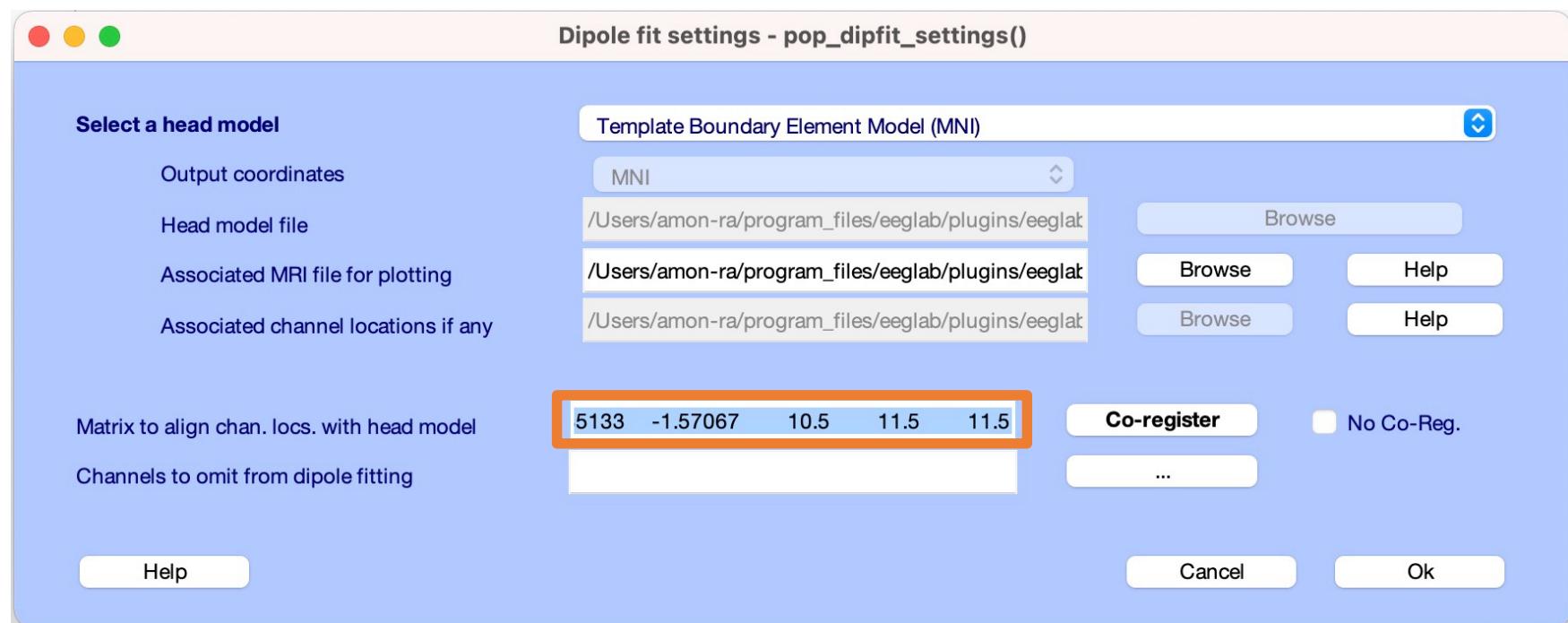
Check matching of data
electrodes to the head model
electrodes



Check Coregistration with Model



Confirm Transformation



EEG.dipfit structure

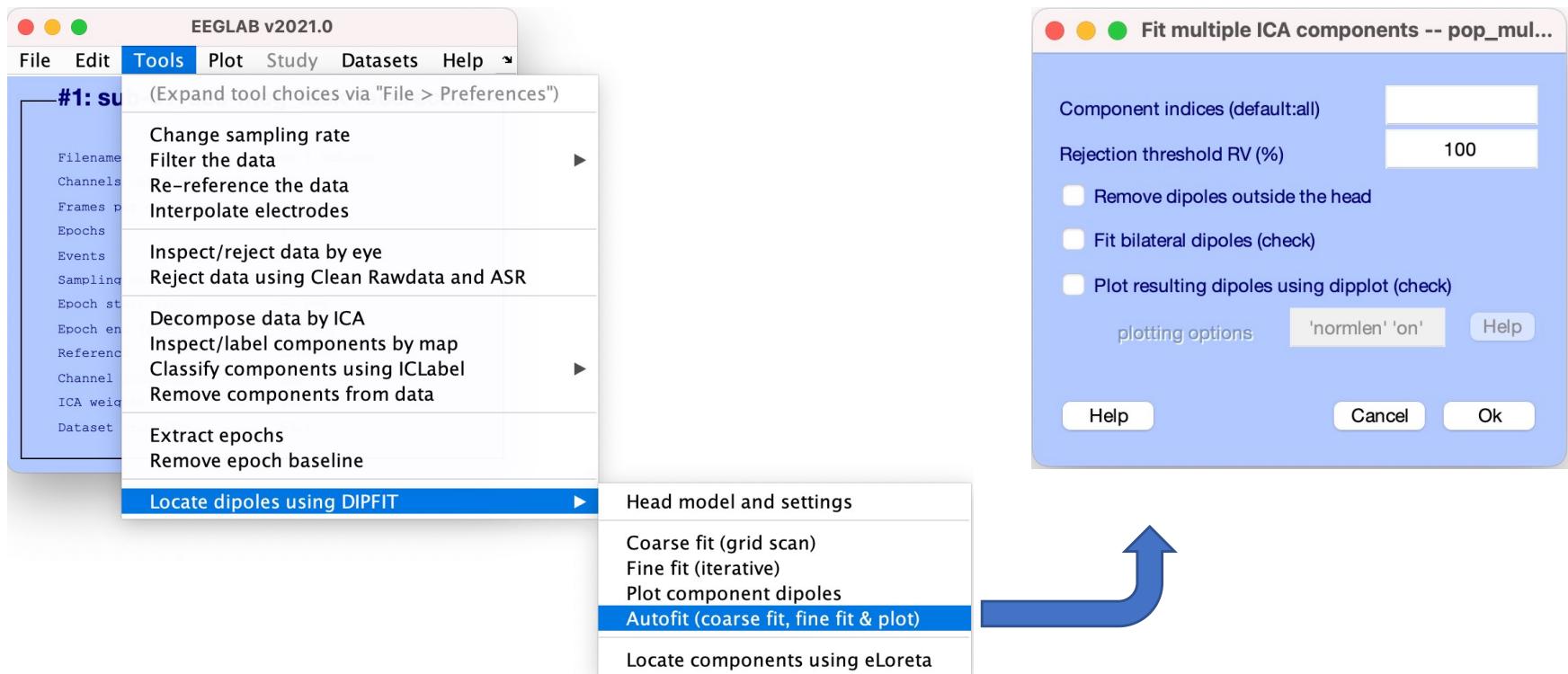
```
>> EEG.dipfit
ans =
struct with fields:

    hdmfile: '... eeglab/plugins/eeglab2021.0/plugins/dipfit/standard_BEM/standard_vol.mat'
    mrifile: '... eglab/plugins/eeglab2021.0/plugins/dipfit/standard_BEM/standard_mri.mat'
    chanfile: '... eeglab/plugins/eeglab2021.0/plugins/dipfit/standard_BEM/elec/standard_1005.elc'
    chansel: [1 : 11]
    coordformat: 'MNI'
coord_transform: [0.8931 -14.1933 5 -0.0134 2.8513e-04 -1.5707 10.5000 11.5000 11.5000]
```

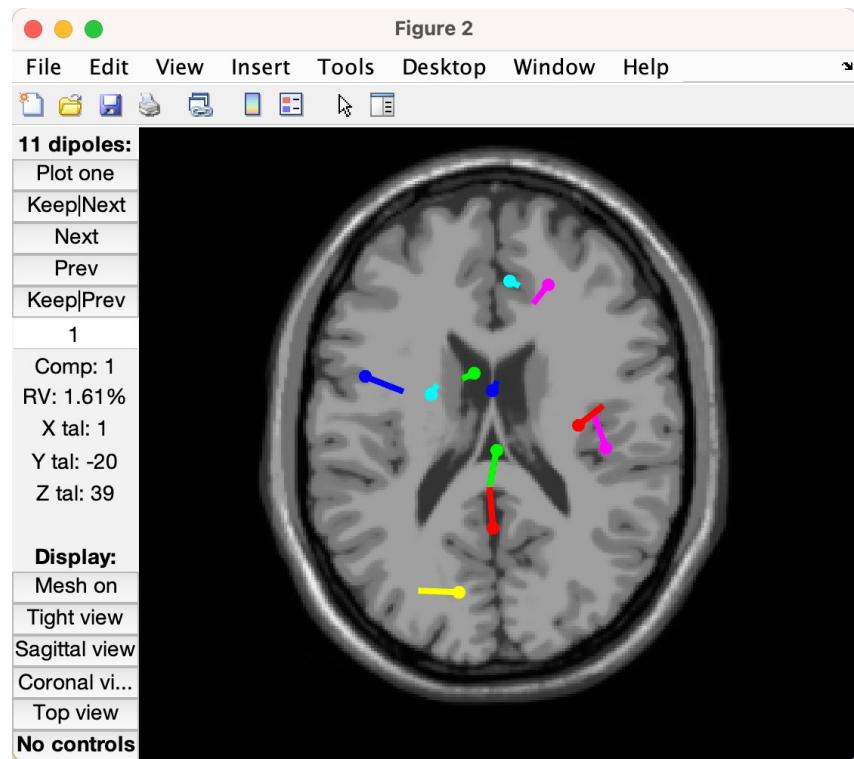
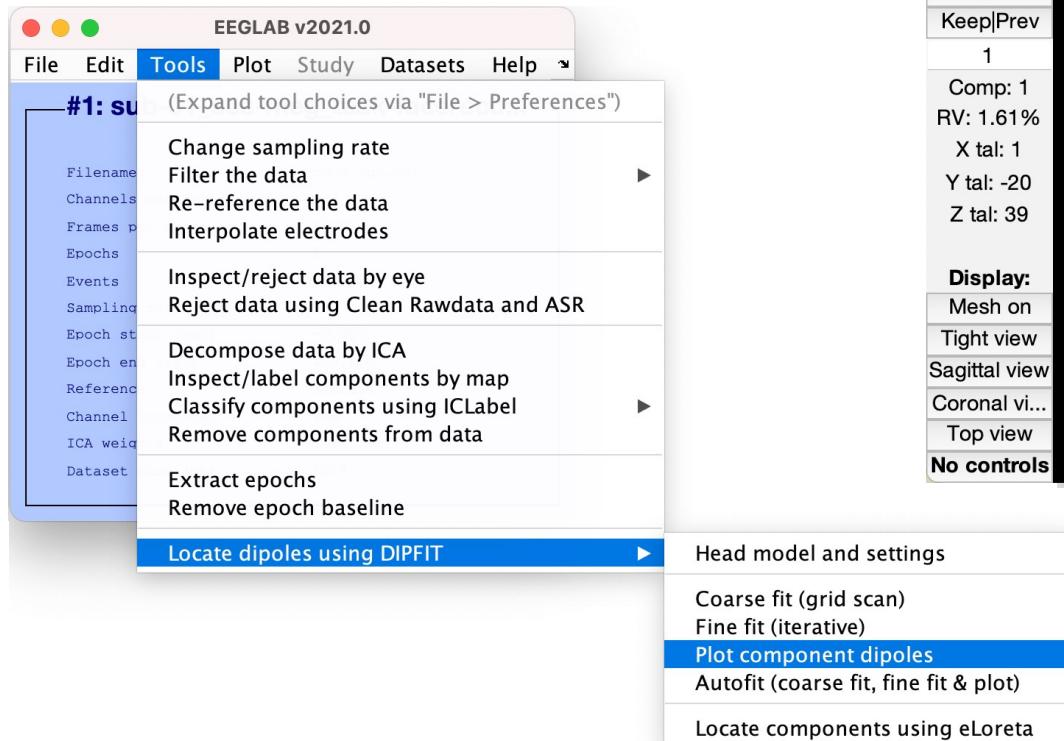
Autofit, plot dipoles, fine fit



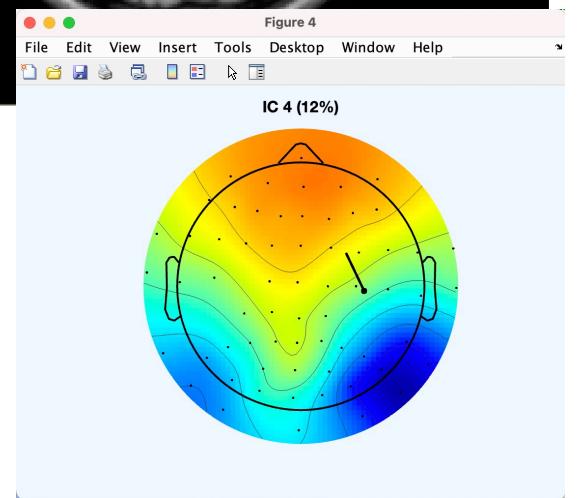
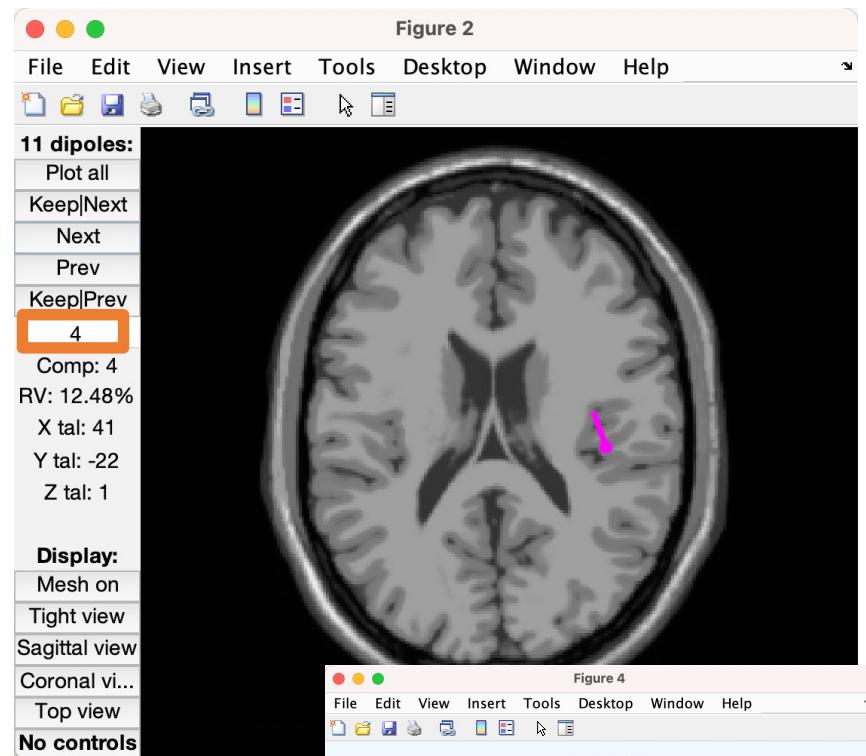
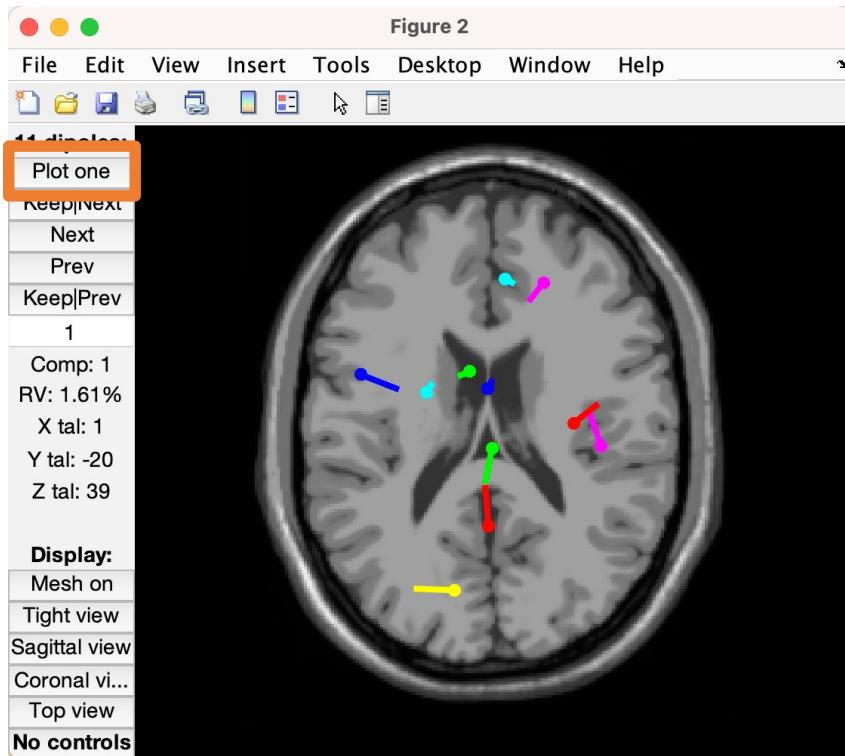
EEG.dipfit structure



Plot Dipoles



Plot Dipoles



IC Map associated to dipole 4

Fine fit options in DIPFIT: Fitting two dipoles

The image shows two windows from the EEGLAB v2021.0 software. The left window is the main interface with the title "EEGLAB v2021.0". The "Tools" menu is open, displaying various data processing and analysis options. The "Locate dipoles using DIPFIT" option is highlighted with a blue rectangle. A blue arrow points from this option to the right window. The right window is titled "Manual dipole fit -- pop_dipfit_nonlinear()". It shows settings for fitting two dipoles. The "Component to fit" dropdown is set to "1". The "Plot map" button is selected. The "Residual variance =" field shows "1.61%". The "dipole" column lists "#1" and "#2". The "fit" column has checkboxes for "#1" (checked) and "#2" (unchecked). The "position" column lists coordinates for each dipole. The "moment" column lists moment values for each dipole. Buttons for "Flip (in/out)" are available for both dipoles. A checked checkbox labeled "Symmetry constrain for dipole ..." is present. At the bottom are "Cancel", "Help", and "Ok" buttons.

EEGLAB v2021.0

File Edit Tools Plot Study Datasets Help

#1: W (Expand tool choices via "File > Preferences")

Change sampling rate
Filter the data
Re-reference the data
Interpolate electrodes
►

Inspect/reject data by eye
Reject data using Clean Rawdata and ASR
►

Decompose data by ICA
Inspect/label components by map
Classify components using ICLLabel
Remove components from data
►

Extract epochs
Remove epoch baseline
►

Locate dipoles using DIPFIT ►

Manual dipole fit -- pop_dipfit_nonlinear()

Component to fit 1 Plot map Residual variance = 1.61%

dipole fit position moment

#1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.379 -23.018 41.206	-5355.224 -28174.332 15729.94	Flip (in/out)
#2	<input type="checkbox"/>	0.000 0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000 0.000	Flip (in/out)

Symmetry constrain for dipole ...

Fit dipole(s)' position & moment Or fit only dipole(s)' moment Plot dipole(s)

Cancel Help Ok

Head model and settings

Coarse fit (grid scan)

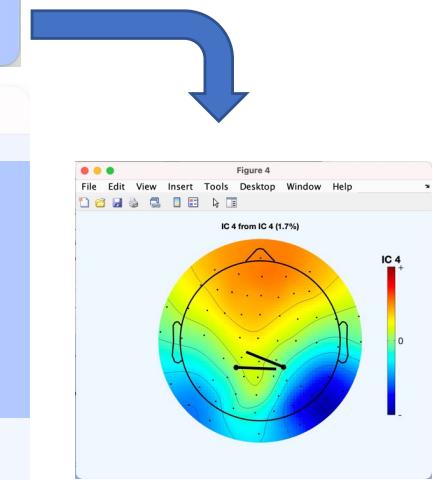
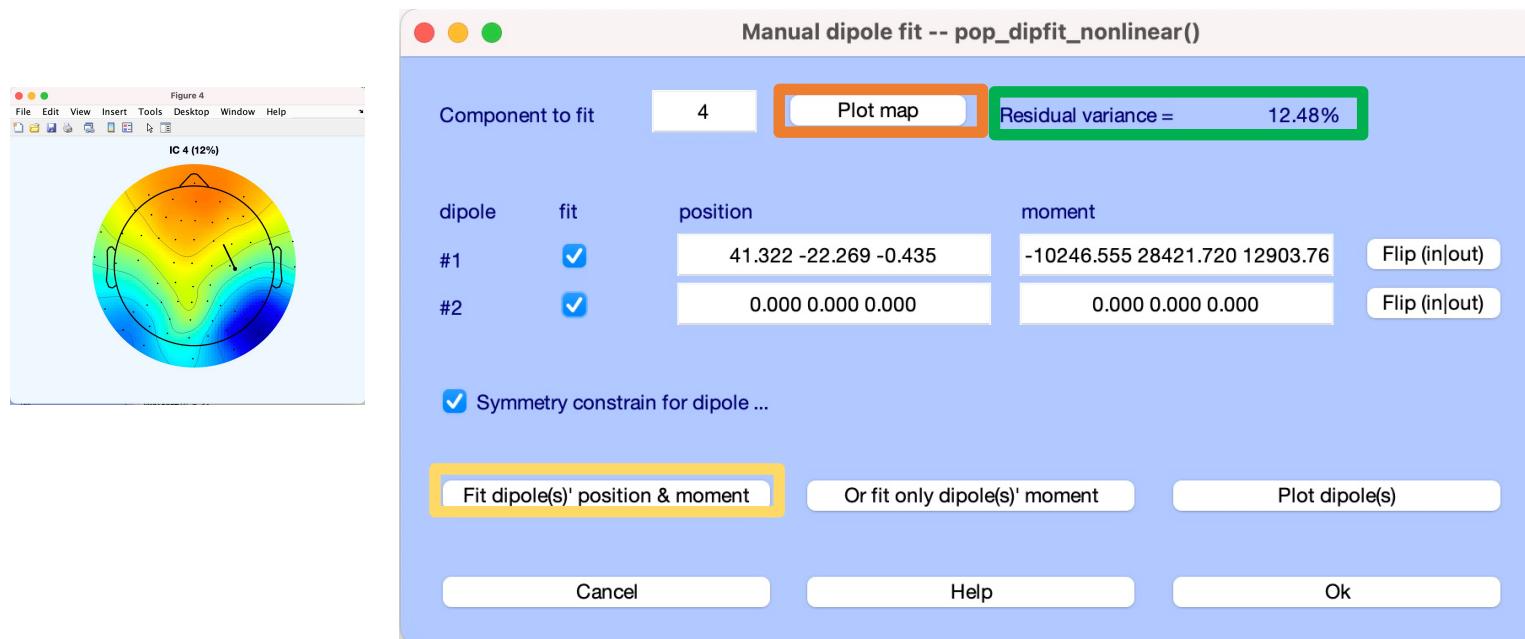
Fine fit (iterative) ►

Plot component dipoles

Autofit (coarse fit, fine fit & plot)

Locate components using eLoreta

Fine fit options in DIPFIT: Fitting two dipoles



Exercise

- Load .set file using menu item *File > Load existing dataset*

'ds000117_pruned/derivatives/meg_derivatives/sub-01/ses-meg/meg/wh_S01_run_01_preprocessing_data_session_1_out.set'

- Select BEM model using menu item

Source localization using DIPFIT > Head model and settings

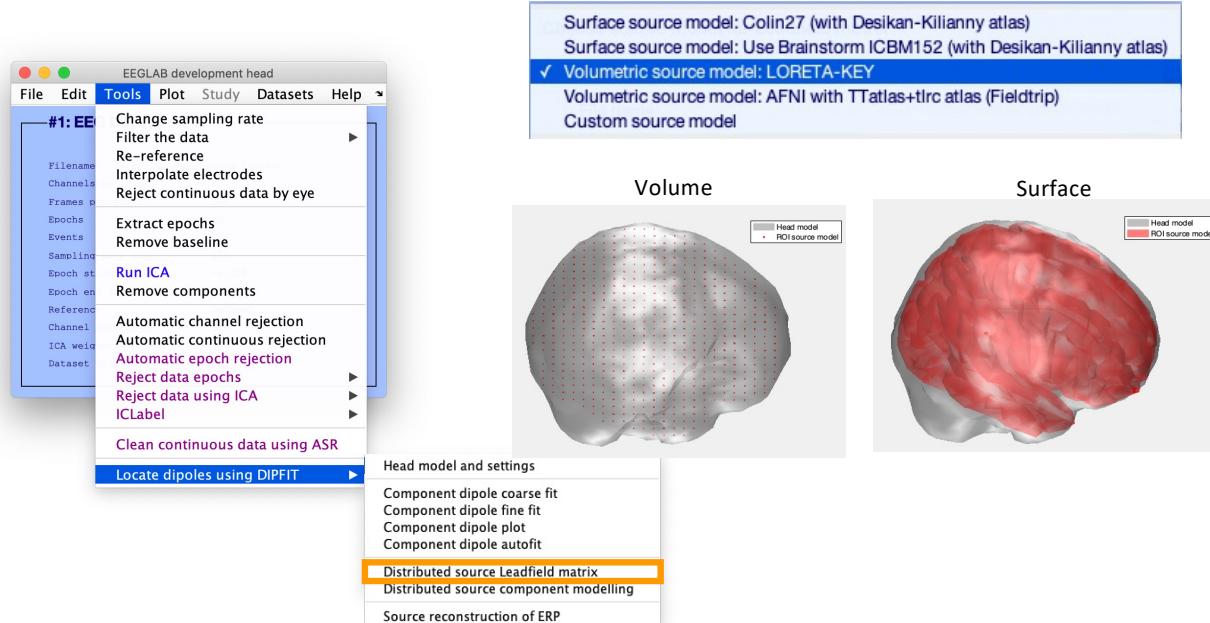
- Fine fit dipole number 3 using menu item

Source localization using DIPFIT > Component dipole autofit

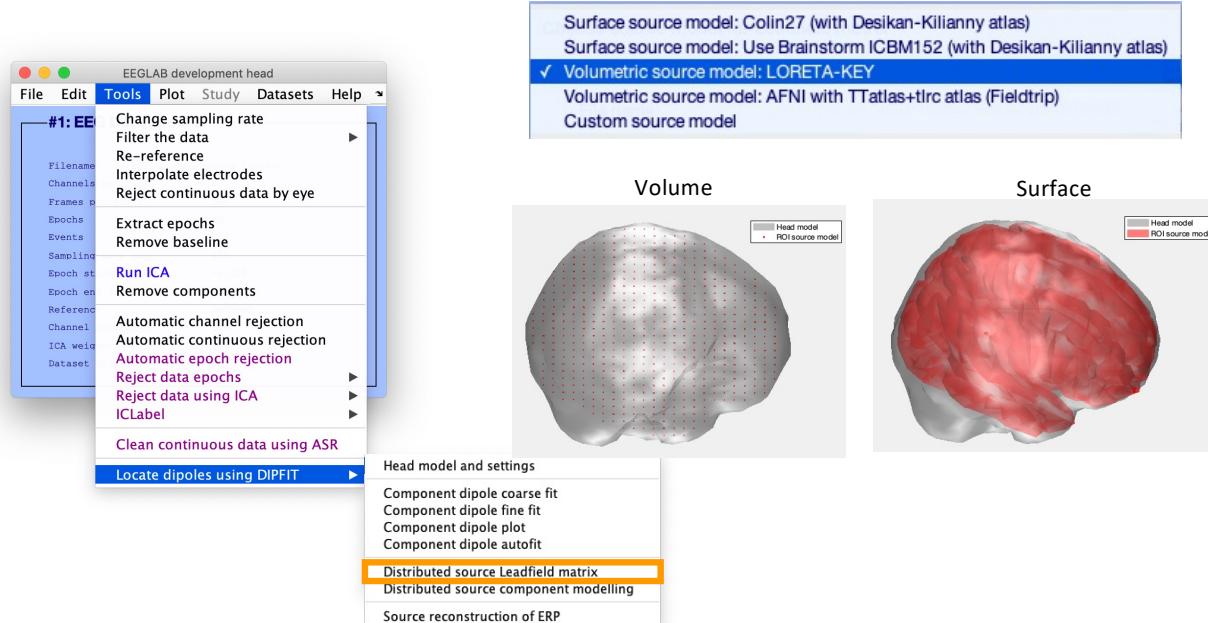
eLORETA



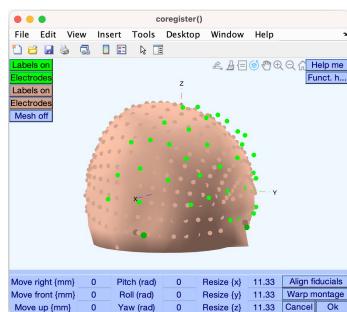
Distributed source localization in DIPFIT



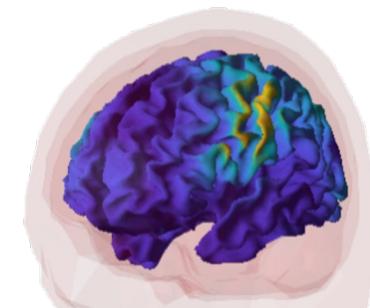
Distributed source localization in DIPFIT



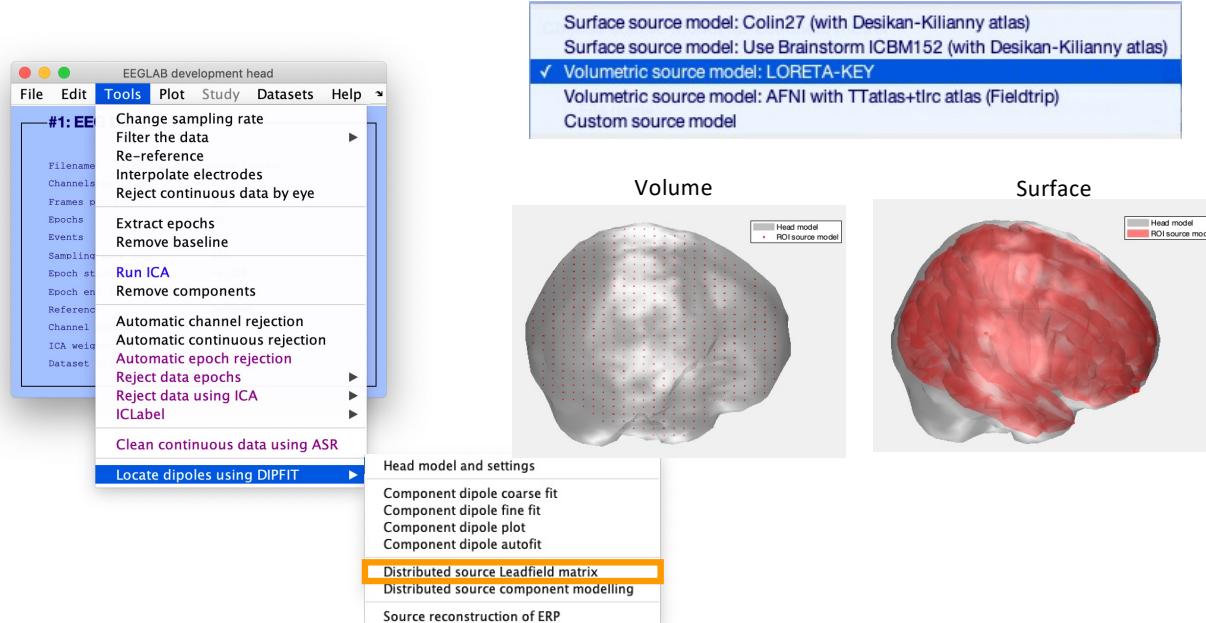
Electrode <-> Head model



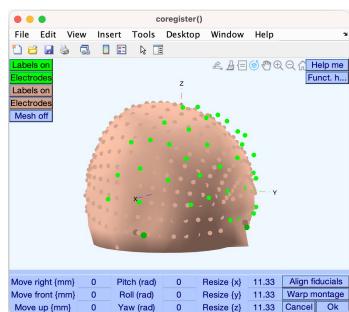
Head model <-> Source model (blue)



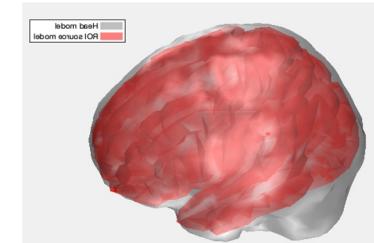
Distributed source localization in DIPFIT

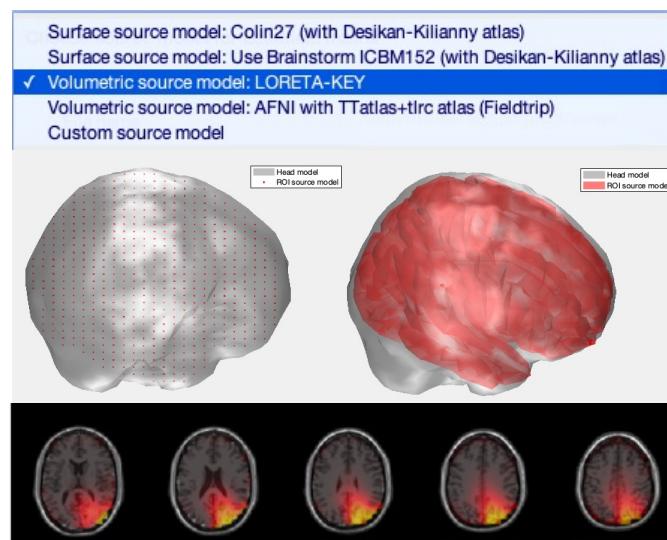


Electrode <-> Head model



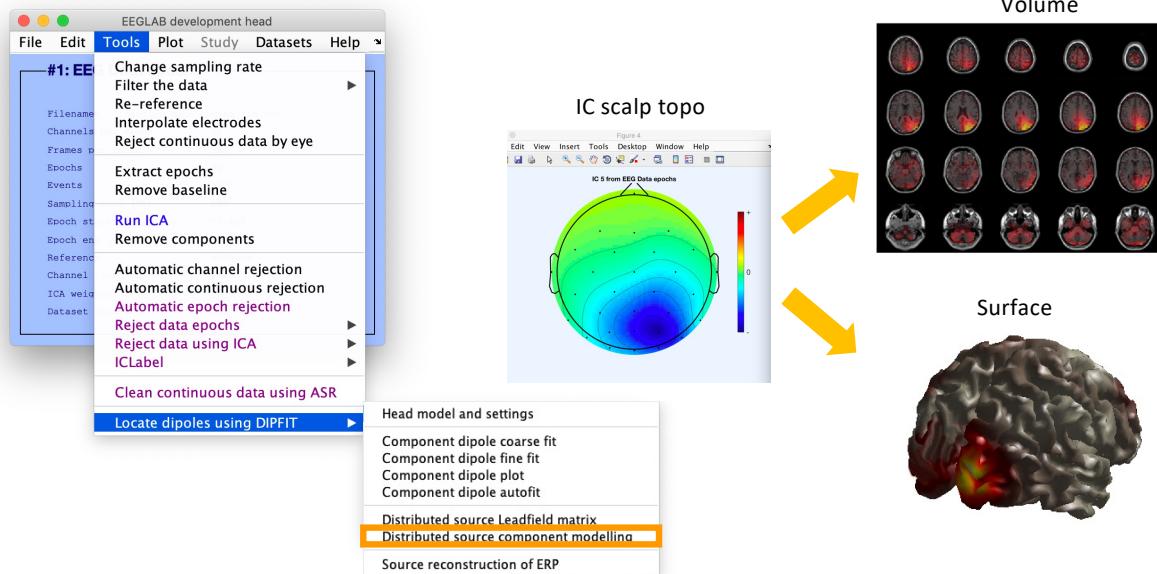
Head model <-> Source model (red)





Distributed source localization

(eloreta or LCMV beamforming)



Exercise

- Compute Leadfield matrix using menu item

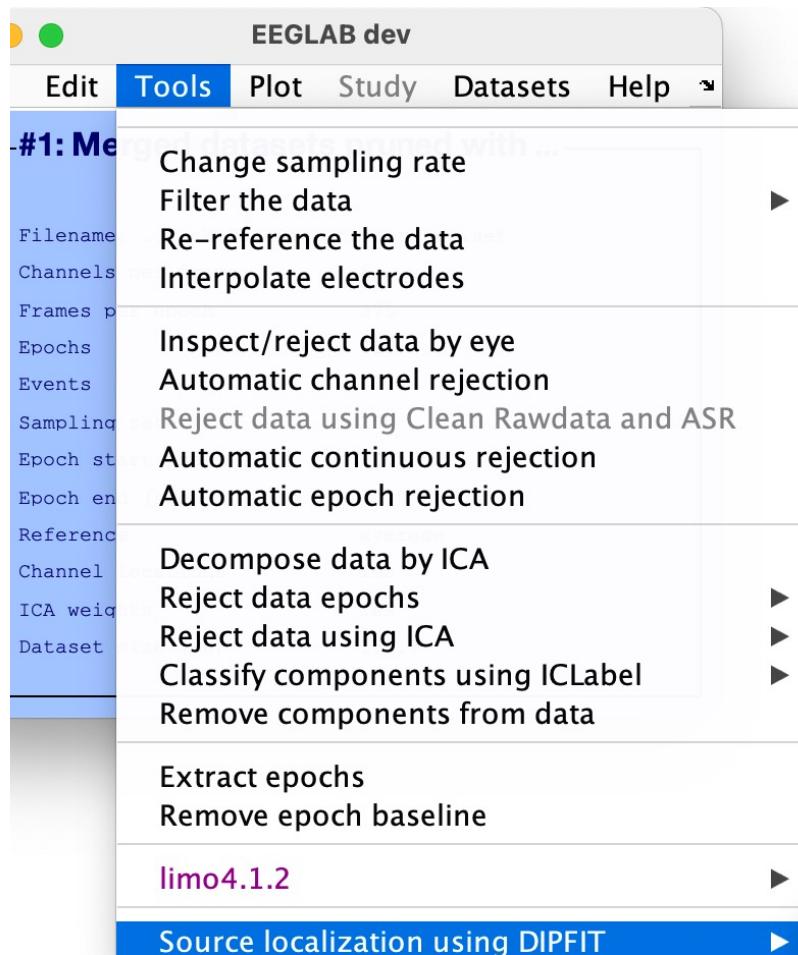
Source localization using DIPFIT > Compute Leadfield matrix

- Compute eLoreta solution for component 3 using menu item

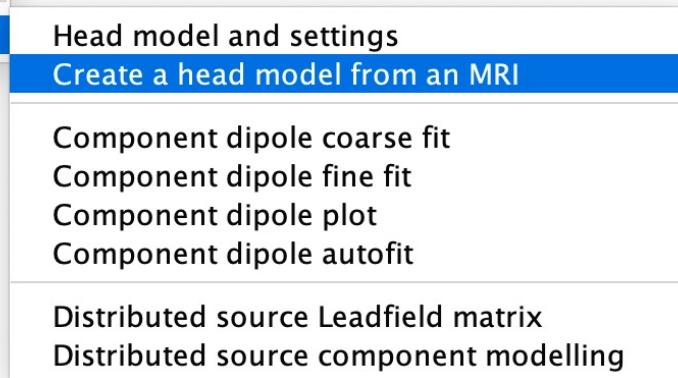
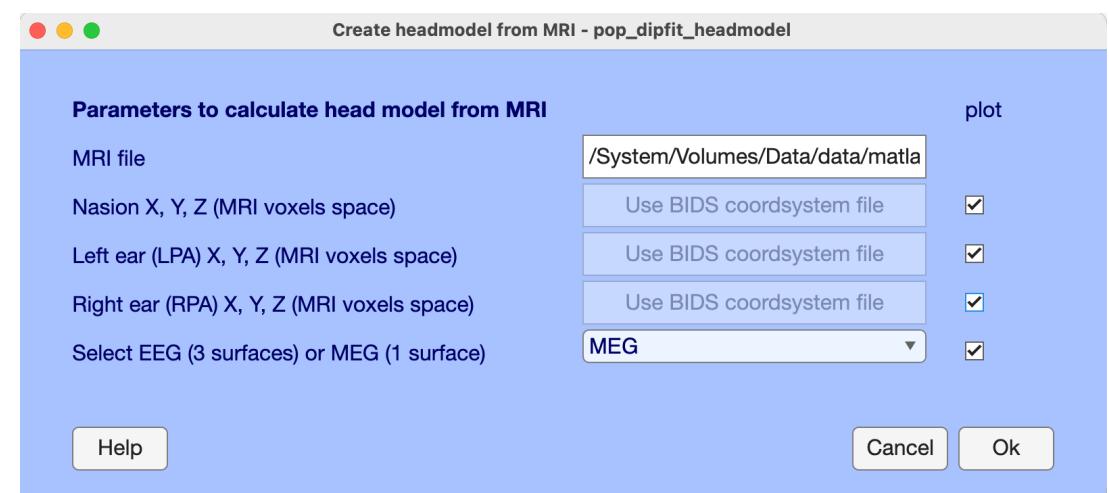
Source localization using DIPFIT > Distributed Source Component Modeling

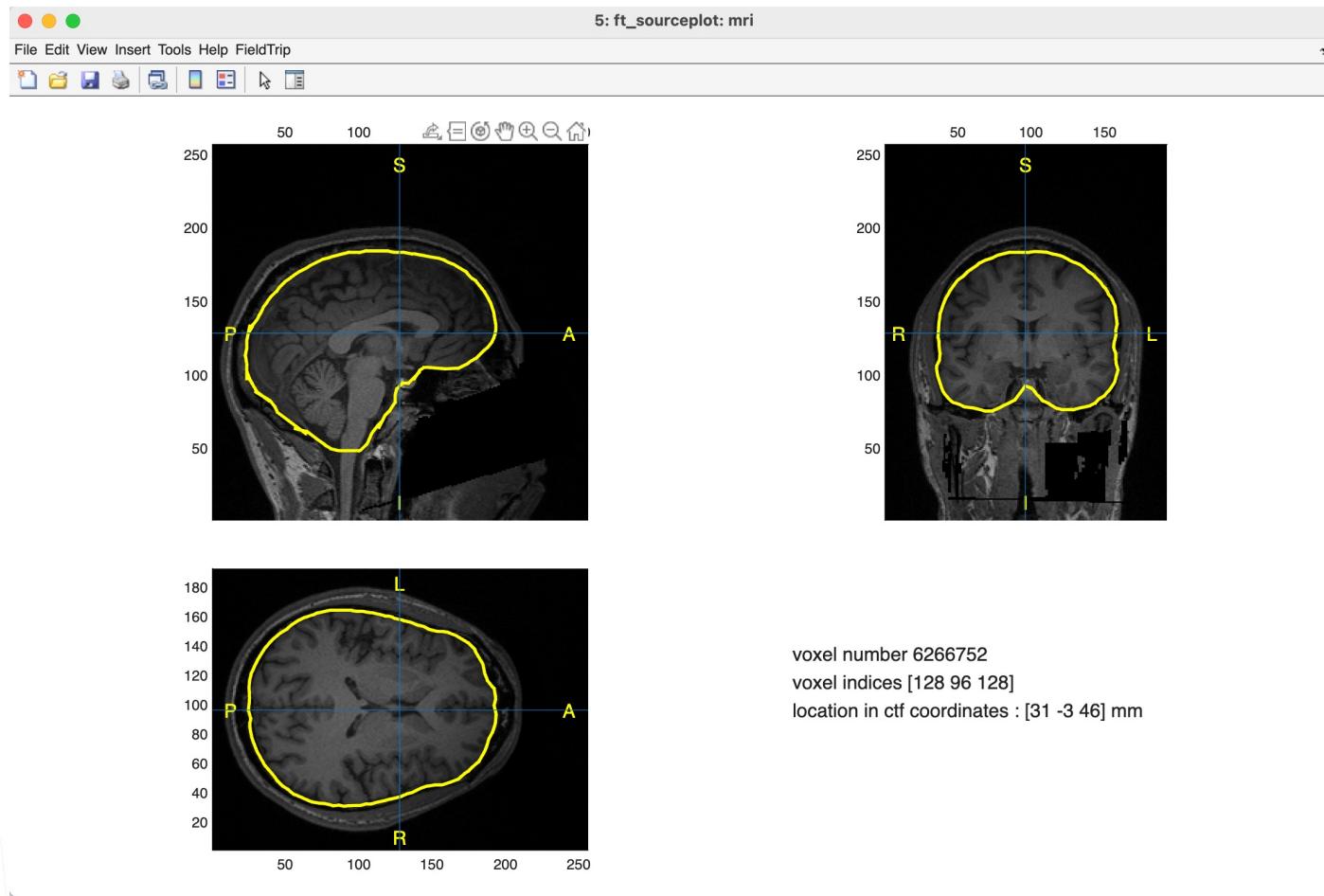
Realistic fit



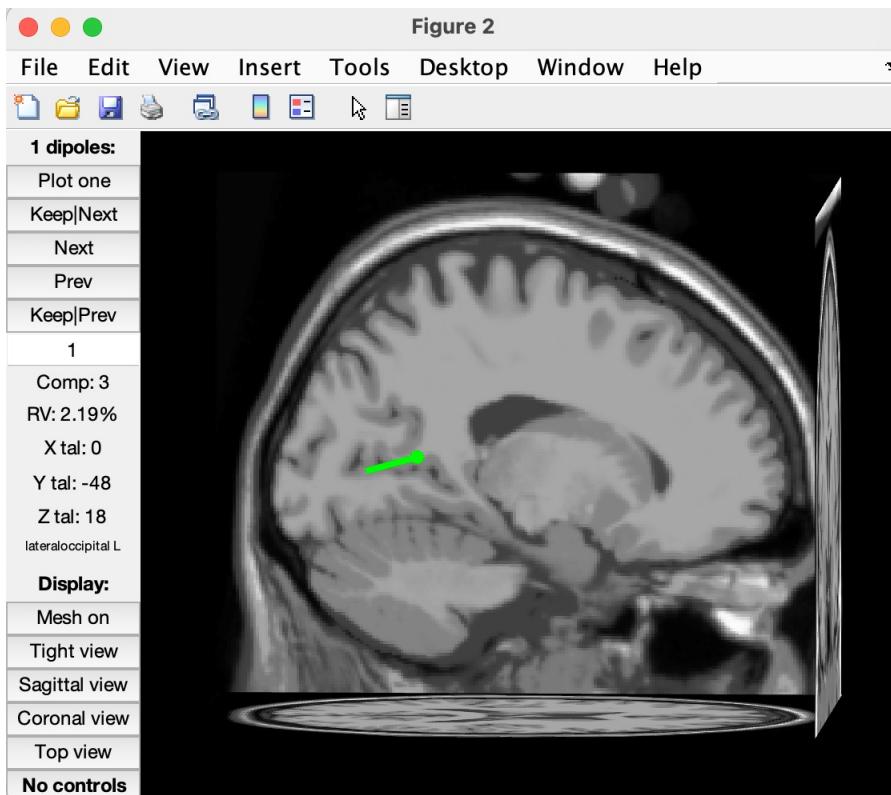


use file "ds000117_pruned/sub-01/mri/anat/sub-01_ses-mri_acq-mprage_T1w.nii.gz"

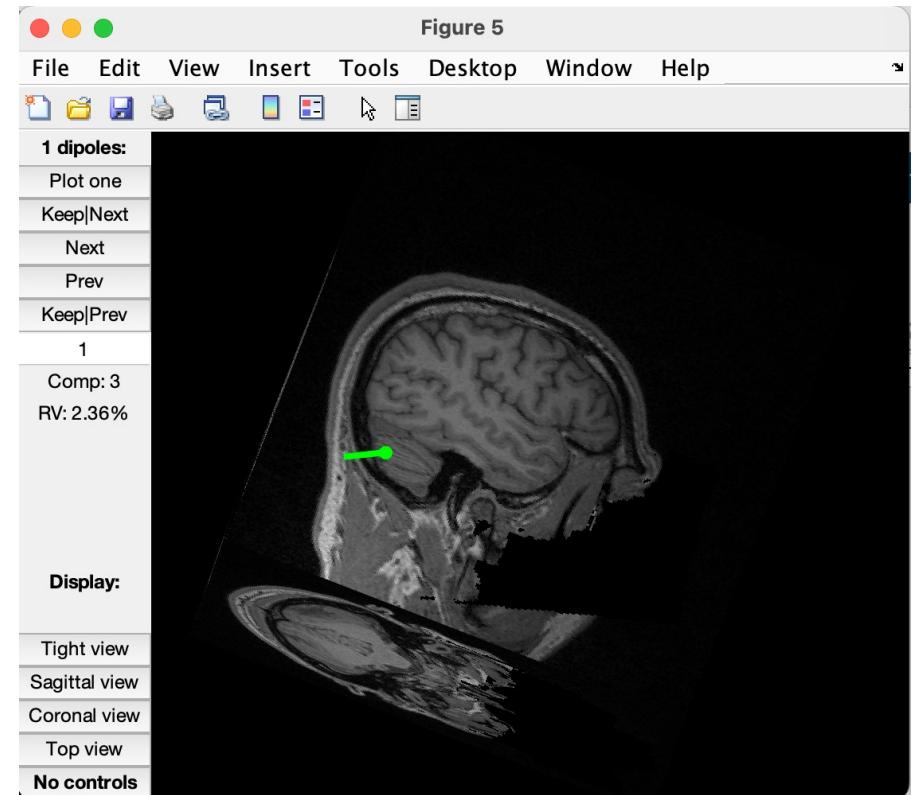




Template



Subject's brain



Anatomical MRI of subject should be normalized to MNI first using SPM (group analysis, atlas etc...)