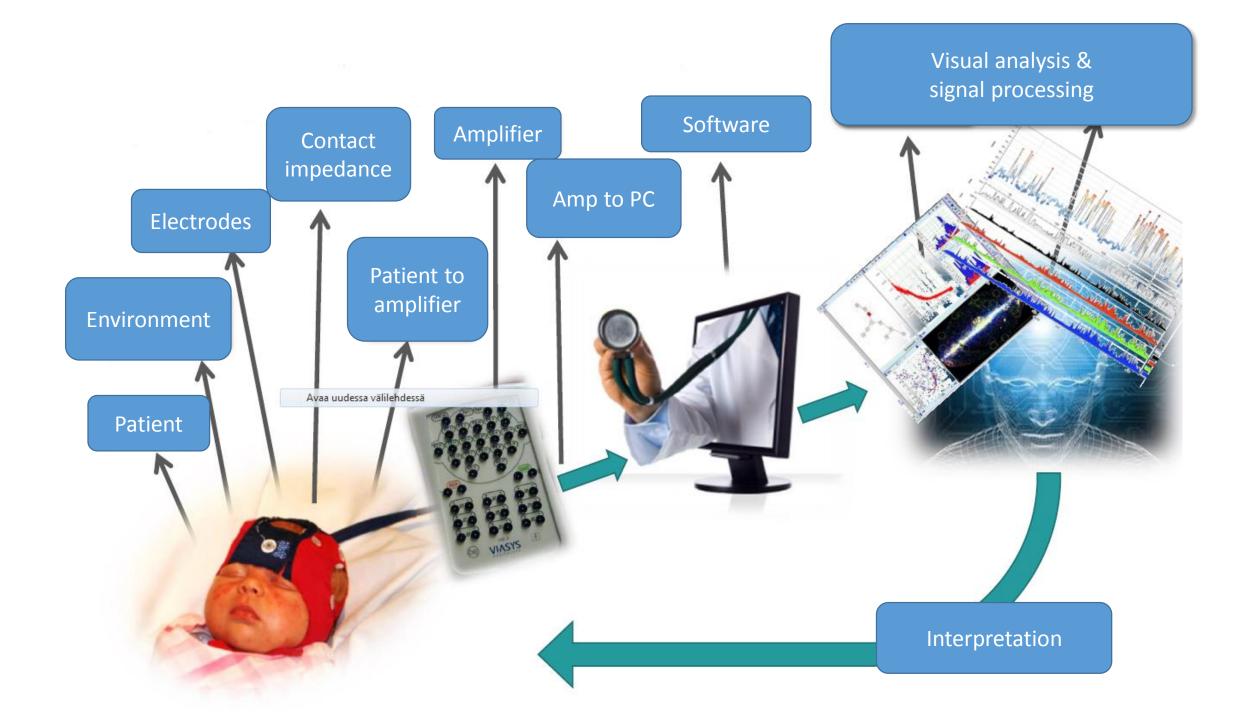
Basics of EEG

Signal and image processing 21.5.2018

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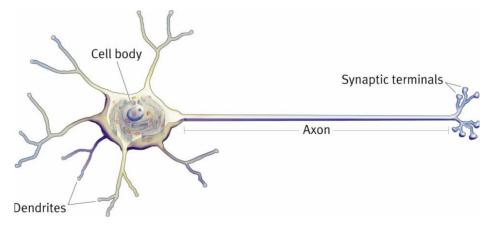
Origins of EEG signal

- Electroencephalography, EEG
- Source: various neuron based processes
 - Electrical and chemical

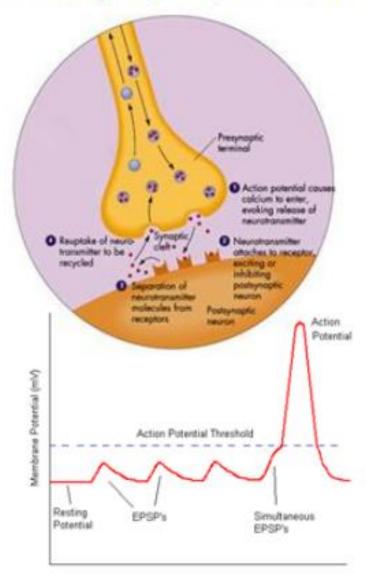
Action potential

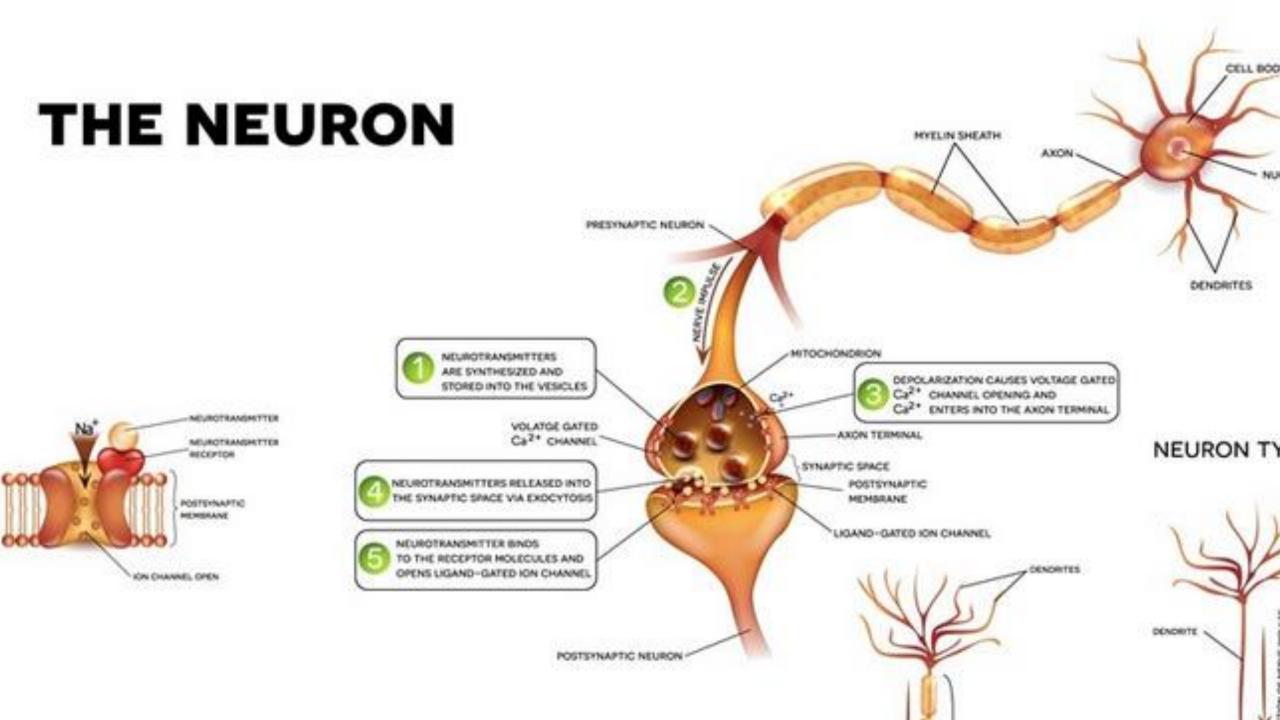
Neurotransmitters

Post synaptic potential



Post-synaptic potentials





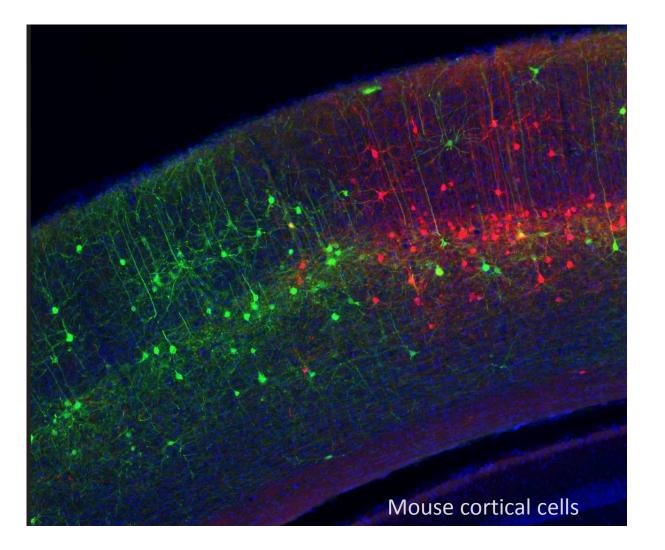
Origins of EEG signal

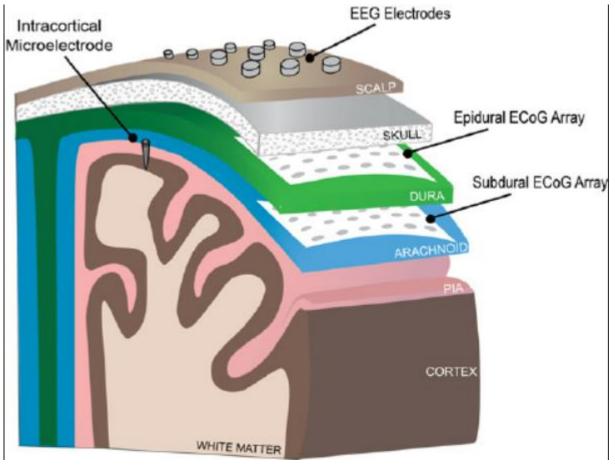
Billions of neurons all electrically active, what does the EEG measure?

- Post-synaptic potential
- Synchronicity
- 1% of cells in 1x1 square mm area in synchrony → create 96% of the signal
- Deep, thalamic structures create rythmic activity
- Interconnected cell might fire in sync for other reasons

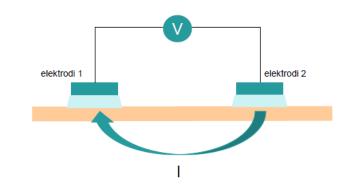
"It takes a combined synchronous electrical activity of approximately 108 neurons in a minimal cortical area of 6cm² to create visible EEG"... *Olejniczak J. ClinicalNeurophysiology,2006*.

Origin of EEG signal



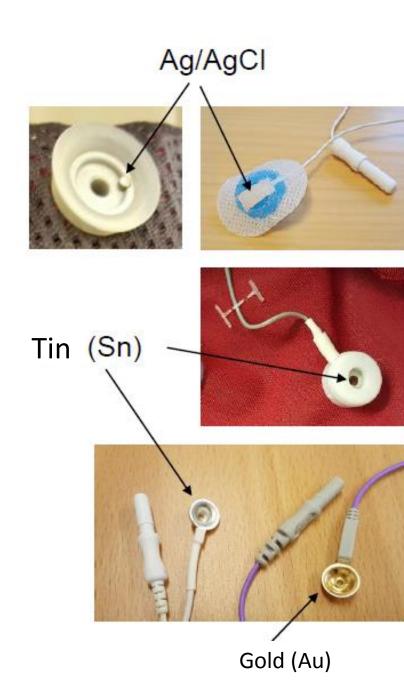


Measuring EEG



- Voltage
- Always between two points: reference and active electrode
- EEG-electrodes
 - Metal (Silver, silver-chloride, gold, tin...)
 - Different designs (Caps, needles, screws, plates,...)

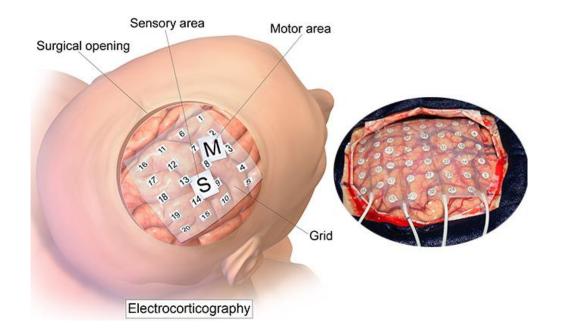




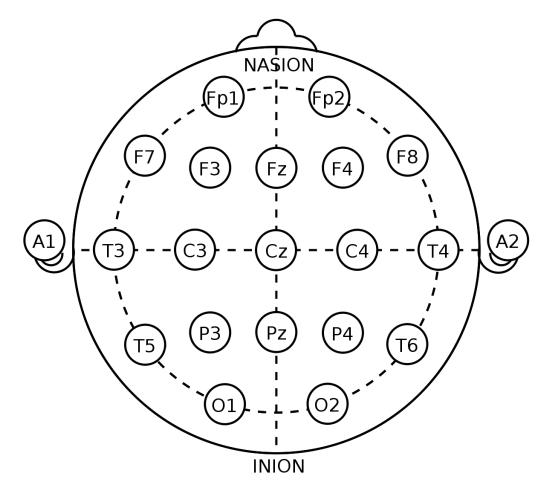
Measuring EEG

- Mainly from scalp surface
- Also Subcortical recordings
 - Neurosurgery monitoring,
 - Advanced epilepsy diagnostics

Skull attenuates 90% of the signal



From 21 up to 500 electrodes



10-20 system for finding locations: 10 or 20% measured from the key locations from nasion and inion

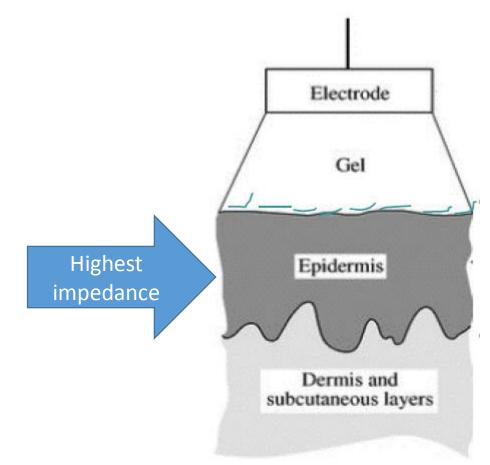


Measuring EEG

- Good quality measurement requires
 - 1. Good contact of the electrode to skin Impedance

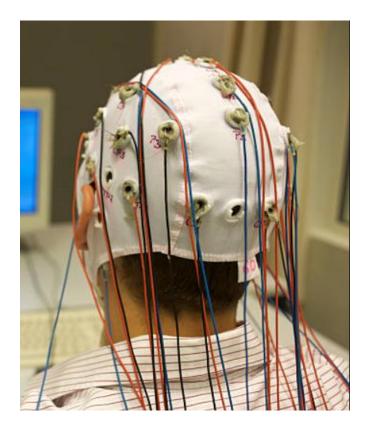
Scratching the epidermis Preparing with conductive gel

- 2. Good quality amplifier
- 3. Proper choice of reference
- Anoise cancellation strategies
 Amplifier
 Electrodes
 - Signal processing



Amplifiers

- Differential amplifiers amplify difference only
 - Common noise is cancelled out



 Leads have different EM environment→also noise gets amplified

Twisting leads together helps



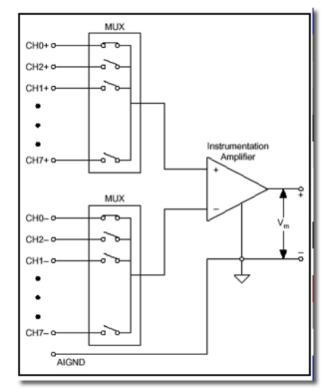
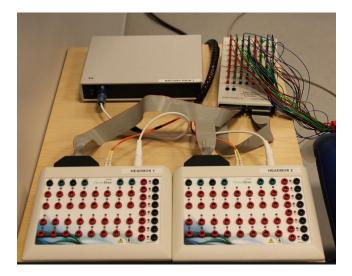


Figure 4. Differential Measurement System



Amplifiers

amplifier specifications

Dimensions (w x d x h)	160 x 205 x 22 mm / amplifier
Weight	< 500 gram / amplifier
Number of referential channels	32, 64, 128, 256
Number of bipolar channels	24 / amplifier
Referential input noise	< 1.0 uV rms (lowest sampling rate and signal range
Referential input signal range	150 -1000 mV pp (programmable gain)
Input Impedance	> 1GOhm
CMRR	> 100 dB
Max. sampling rate	16,384 Hz across all referential channels
Resolution	24 bit
Trigger input	8-bit TTL

What does the signal look like?

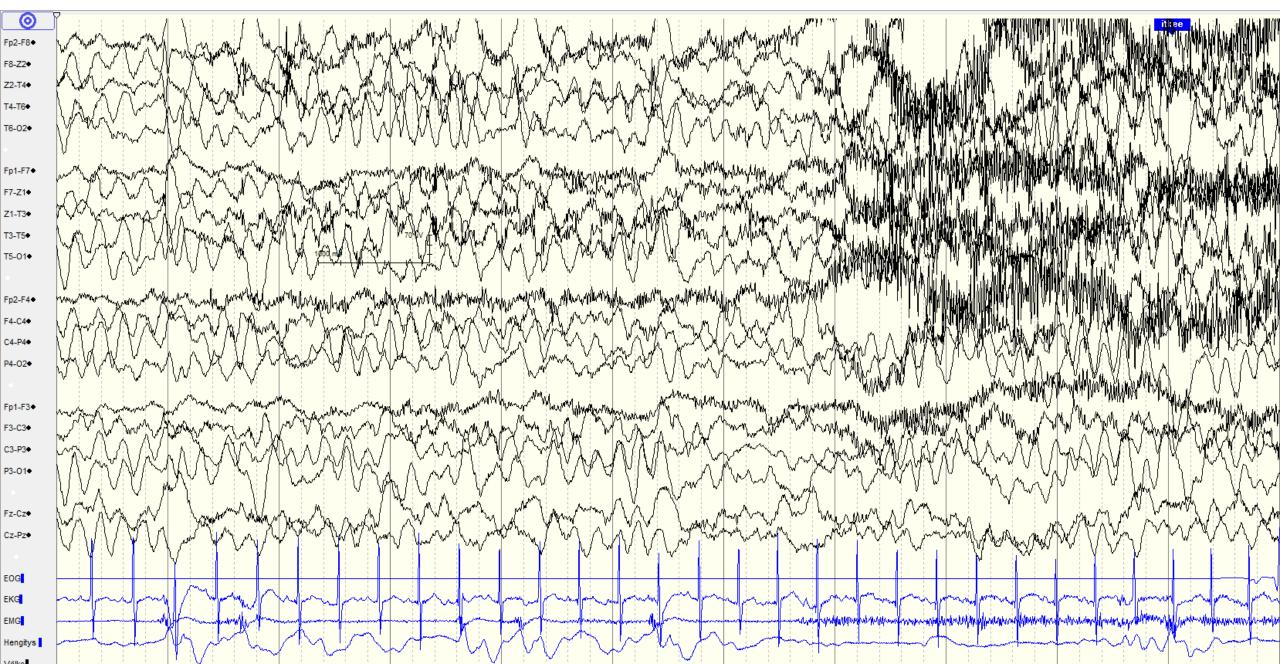
- Amplitude few tens of microvolts
- Frequency spectrum typically under 30 Hz

Normal EEG eyes closed

Blinking

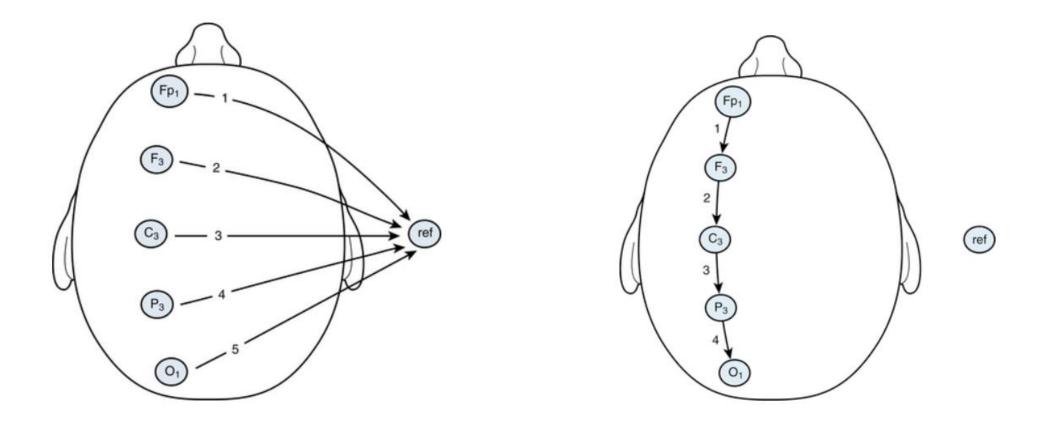
		-	
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rµz-ro♥		Jan	
F8-Z2•	have a second and a	N/ T	- Carlor and a
Z2-T4•	have a second of the second of	Murray	mont
T4-T6◆	an water and a second a se	mm	man
T6-02●	winder break with the second of the second	him	~~~~
•		materia	
Fp1-F7•			www.weighter
F7-Z1•		Vin	war war war
Z1-T3•	man and the second of the seco	mun	mon
T3-T5•			
T5-01•		m	
Fp2-F4•	many war	mon	Ann.
F4-C4•	war	a finnin	mayles my
C4-P4•		C.m.	howen
P4-02•			
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C3-P3•	when the provide the second of		
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EKG	And Marken an	V	1
EMG			

Abnormal EEG (or a baby...)

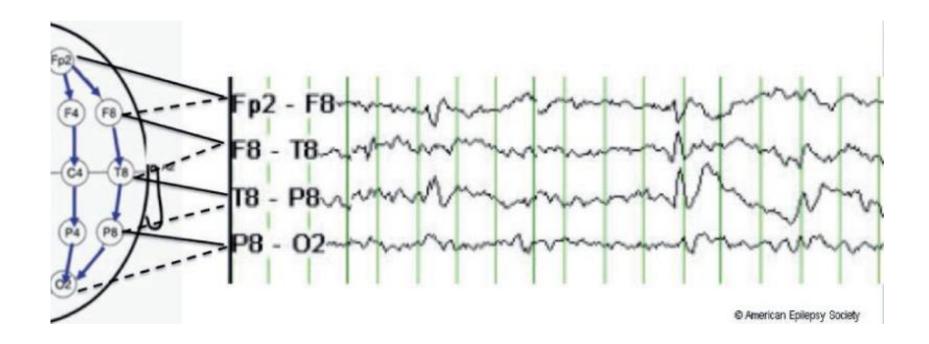


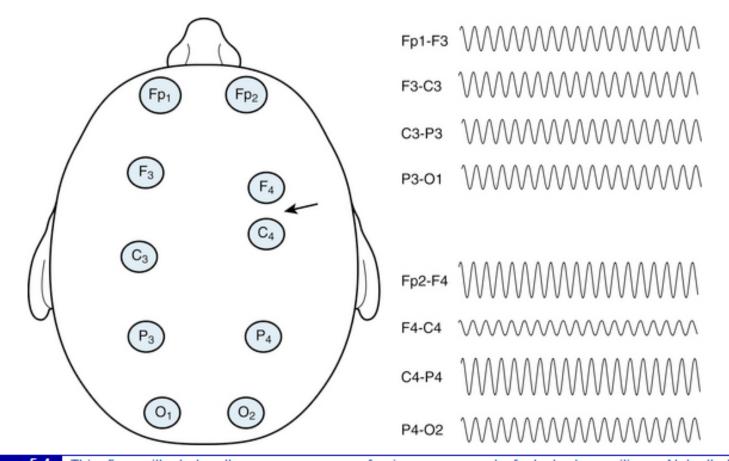
Electrode montages

• Montage – between which two electrodes to measure V



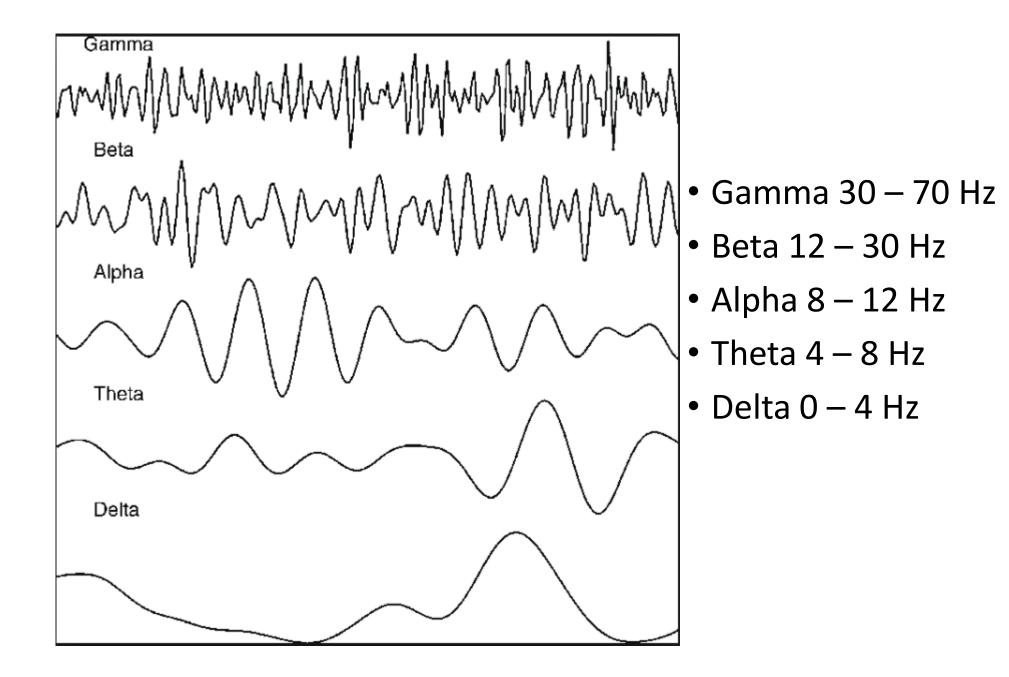
- Front-to-bakc: banana
- Ear-to-ear: transversal





Doctors look a different montages to get an overview of the signal

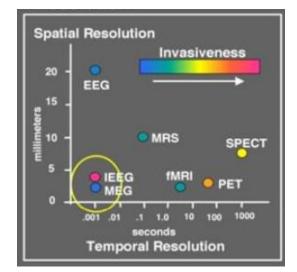
Figure 5-4 This figure illustrates the consequences of mismeasurement of electrode positions. Note that the electrodes of the left parasagittal chain, starting with Fp1, are measured in the usual way with constant interelectrode distances. The electrode positions of the right parasagittal chain, however, have been mismeasured so that the F4 and C4 electrodes have been placed too close together, resulting in an inadvertent increase in the interelectrode distance in the Fp2-F4 and C4-P4 electrode pairs, while the F4-C4 interelectrode distance is too small (arrow). The left parasagittal chain, the output of which is represented by the top four channels on the right side of the page, correctly displays equal voltages in each channel. As a consequence of the mismeasurement in the right parasagittal chain, the channels for which interelectrode distances are too large, Fp2-F4 and C4-P4, show exaggerated, higher voltages, and the channel with the decreased interelectrode distance, F4-C4, shows a misleadingly decreased voltage. Note that if each of these chains had been displayed using a referential montage, the error in measurement in the right parasagittal chain would not necessarily be evident.



EEG pros and cons

+

- Time resolution in milliseconds
- Cheap and portable
- Tolerates movement
- Functional information



• Spatial resolution poor

-

- No anatomical information
- Artifacts and noise

Artifacts

- Noise and physiological events that or not under investigation
 - Ocular
 - Muscle
 - Cardiac
 - Pacemakers
 - Normal heart function (mechanical and electrical)
 - Electrode artifacts
 - Movement of leads
 - Mixing materials
 - Salt bridges
 - EM noise

Electrode pop

Fp2-F8	and marked a second and the second and a second
F8-T4	Kan market a second and the second and the second second second and the second se
T4-76	and the second of the second o
T6-02	kunny war and the second and the second the
Fp1-F7	
F7-T3	We have a second s
T3-T5	And a hard a start and a start a
T5-01	Montemportant and the second and the
A2-T4	A SUTTING THE STORY THE WAY TO BE AND THE ALL AND ADDING
T4-C4	Den my my more many many many many many many many many
C4-Cz	man and the second an
Cz-C3	have been a second and the second an
C3-T3	Manual and a second which a second and the second s
T3-A1	Without another the second and the s
Fp2-F4	where we wanted and the second s
F4-C4	Manual and a second a
C4-IM	Man Marken Marken and Ma
P4-02	
Fp1-F3	Annound and the second and the secon
F3-C3	Warman war
C3-P3	When the work was a second was a second the
P3-01	Manufacture and a second and a
	Muncheles man and a second and a second and a second and a second
	177

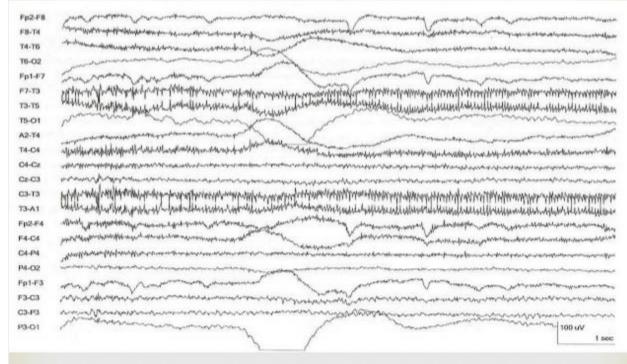
The nearly vertical rise followed by the slower fall at the F3 electrode is typical of electrode pop artifact. Also typical is an amplitude that is much greater than the surrounding activity, a field that is limited to one electrode, and repeated recurrence within a short time

Electrode Movement artifact

Fp2-F8	man and the second an
FB-T4	Tomas a manual and a second and the second and the second the seco
T4-T0	
16-02	and a second
Fp1-F7	and the second provide the second sec
F7-T3	for many and
T3-T5	have any her man and with the man and a second with a second and a second and a second and a second a second a
T5-O1	to many with the second with the second seco
A2-T4	Marine and a second
T4-C4	ware an an an and the second of the second o
C4-Cz	and the manual of the second and a second and a second and and a second and a second and a second and a second
Cz-C3	and how many and a share a share a share and and and a share a
C3-T3	Constrained to a second
T3-A1	man and a second a second a second and a second a
Fp2-F4	- a formant parameter and a superior
F4-04	Canado and a second a second a second s
C4-P4	many and a many and the second and t
P4-02	Lange all Marine and mary Marine and a source and the and the and the area of the area and the
Fp1-F3	man manus manus and a superior and a
F3-C3	1
C3-P3	The water and the second of th
P3-01	www.www.www.www.www.www.www.www.www.ww

The focal slowing in the T4-T6 and T6-O2 channels has no field beyond T6 electrode and has the oscillations typical of rhythmic electrode movement

Lead movement



Multiple channels demonstrate the artifact through activity that is both unusually high amplitude and low frequency and also disorganized without a plausible field

To finish...

Signal processing is about getting rid of the unwanted artifacts and obtaining useful information from the measured signal

EEG measurement requires skill in order to obtain reliable signal with as good quality as possible

Diagnostic and experimental uses for the signal, for example Brain computer interface for prosthetic arms