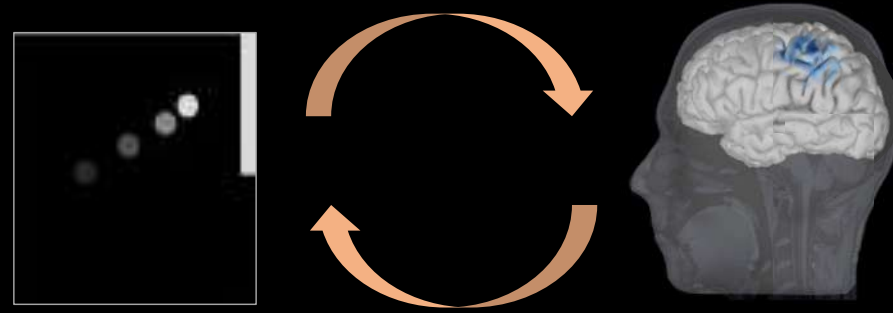


# M/EEG DATA ANALYSIS: WHERE IT ALL BEGINS !



Marie-Constance Corsi

Postdoctoral researcher,

ARAMIS team, Paris Brain Institute

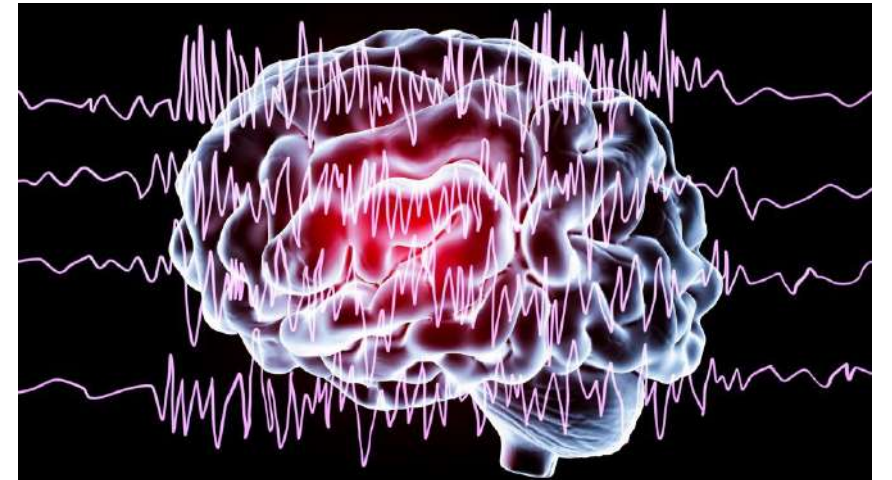
# CONTEXT

Measurement of brain activity, focus on two non-invasive tools:

- Electroencephalography (EEG): electrical activity
- Magnetoencephalography (MEG): magnetic activity

Question addressed here:

- Where do the signals come from ?
- How can I measure M/EEG signals ?
- How can I perform an analysis of my dataset ?



# OUTLINE

- Introduction
- M/EEG signals
- Data acquisition
- Data analysis
- Illustrative example

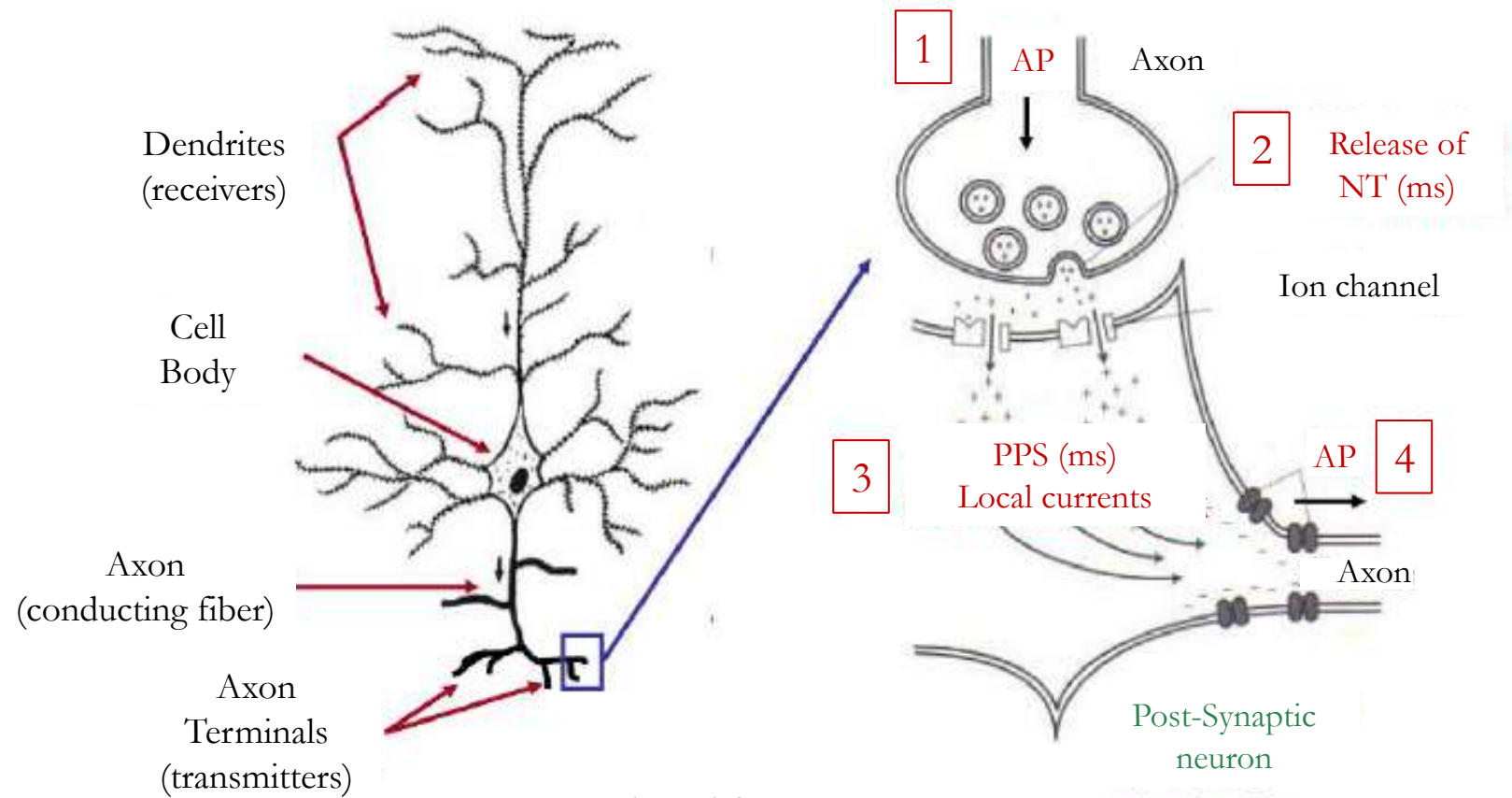


# M/EEG SIGNALS

ORIGINS



# ORIGINS



Adapted from (Campagne, 2014)

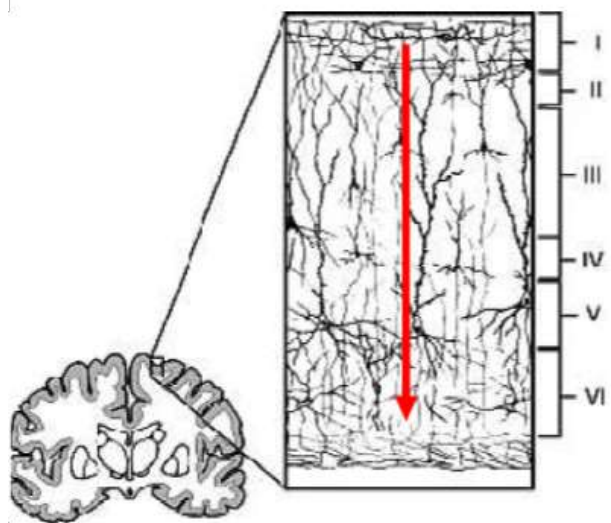
AP: Action Potential  
NT: Neurotransmitters  
PSP: Post-Synaptic Potentials

M/EEG signals come from **post-synaptic potentials**

# ORIGINS

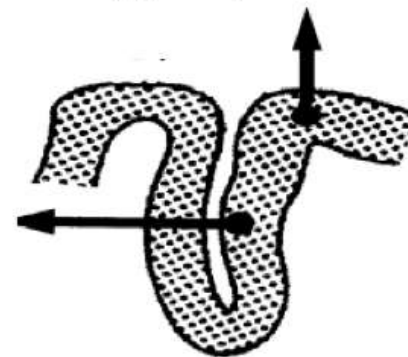
## Cortical macro-column

( $10^5 - 10^6$  neurons)



## Dipoles

Radial dipole  
(gyrus)



Tangential dipole  
(sulcus)

Adapted from (Campagne, 2014)

E/MEG signals result from the **spatial & temporal sum** of the activity at the level of a **large population** of synchronous neurons

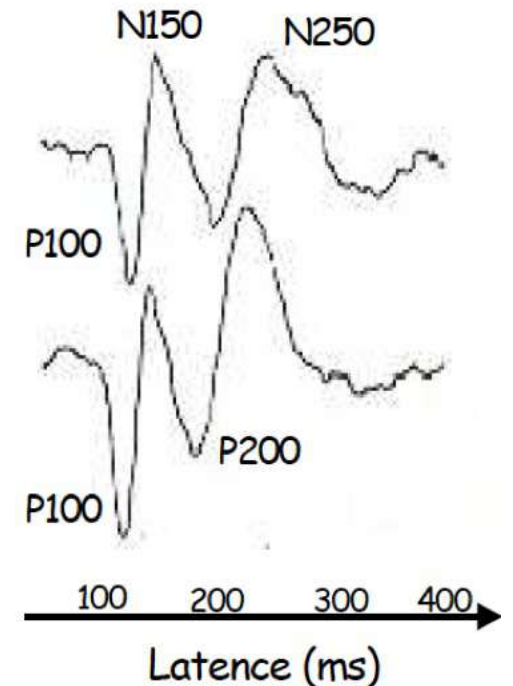
# EVOKED RESPONSES - TODO

Nomenclature: the latency, the amplitude, the shape and the polarity

- Nxxx: one negative wave @ xxx ms (EEG)
- Pxxx: one positive wave @ xxx ms (EEG)
- Mxxx: one wave @ xxx ms (MEG)

Components

- Early components (exogenous): related to stimulus characteristics
- Late components (endogenous): related to the task, to the subject's state



Adapted from (Campagne, 2014)

# RHYTHMS (THALAMO-CORTICAL LOOPS)

Spontaneous activity, characteristics:

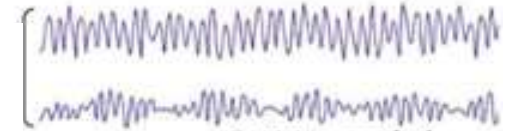
- Frequency
- Amplitude
- Shape
- Localization
- Psychopsychological context
- Duration
- Vanishing

alpha ( $\alpha$ ): 8-13Hz (occipital)  
mu ( $\mu$ ): 7-11Hz (movement)  
beta ( $\beta$ ): 18-30Hz (motor)  
gamma ( $\gamma$ ): 30-50Hz (muscles)  
delta ( $\delta$ ): 0.5-4Hz (sleep)

beta ( $\beta$ )  
18-30Hz



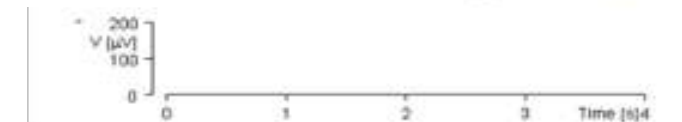
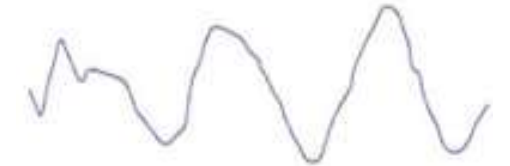
alpha ( $\alpha$ )  
8-13Hz



theta ( $\theta$ )  
4-8Hz



delta ( $\delta$ )  
0.5-4Hz



Adapted from (Campagne, 2014)



# ORIGINS OF M/EEG SIGNALS – TO GO FURTHER

In French:

- P. Hot & S. Delplanque, *Electrophysiologie de la cognition*, 2013, Ed. Dunod, ISBN: 9782100593064

In English:

- Hämäläinen et al, *Magnetoencephalography theory, instrumentation, and applications to noninvasive studies of the working human brain*, 1993, doi: 10.1103/RevModPhys.65.413

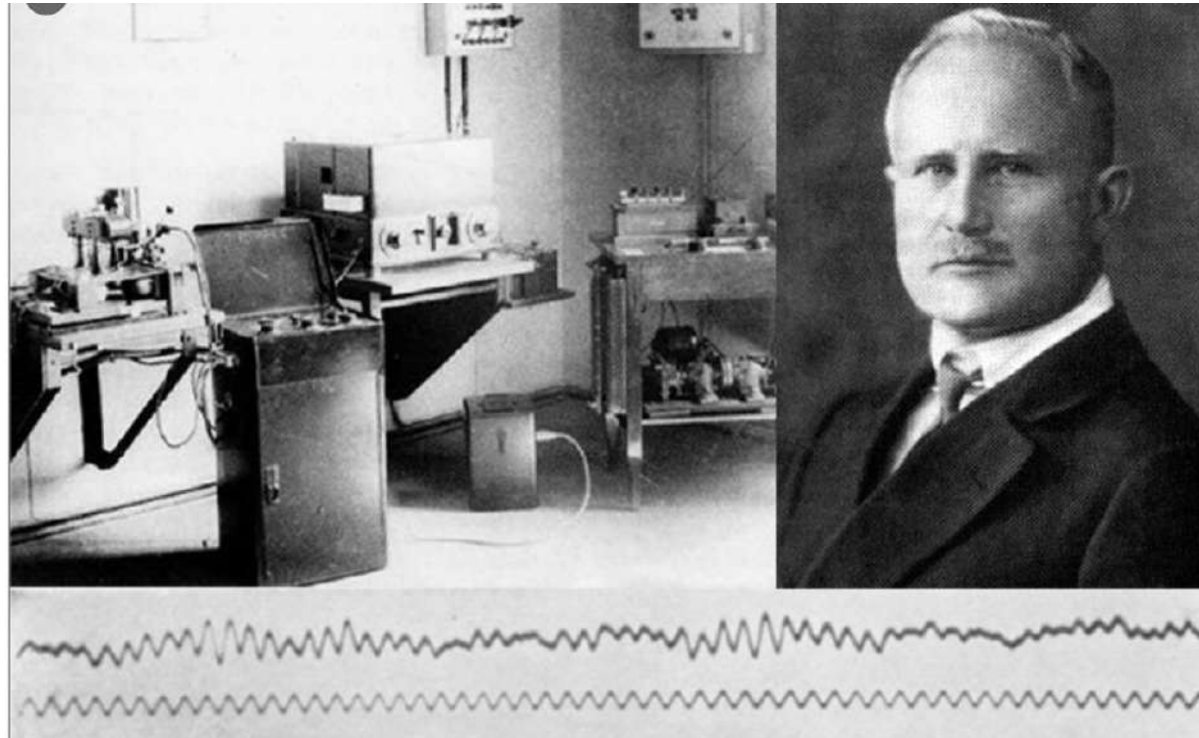


# DATA ACQUISITION

INSTRUMENTATION & MEASUREMENTS



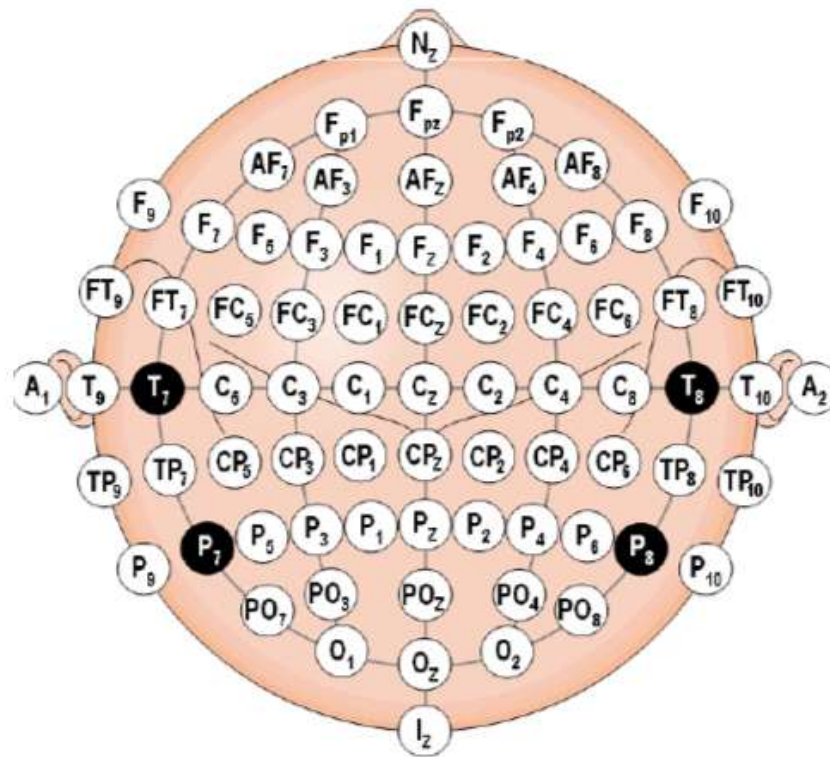
# EEG INSTRUMENTATION



First EEG recordings

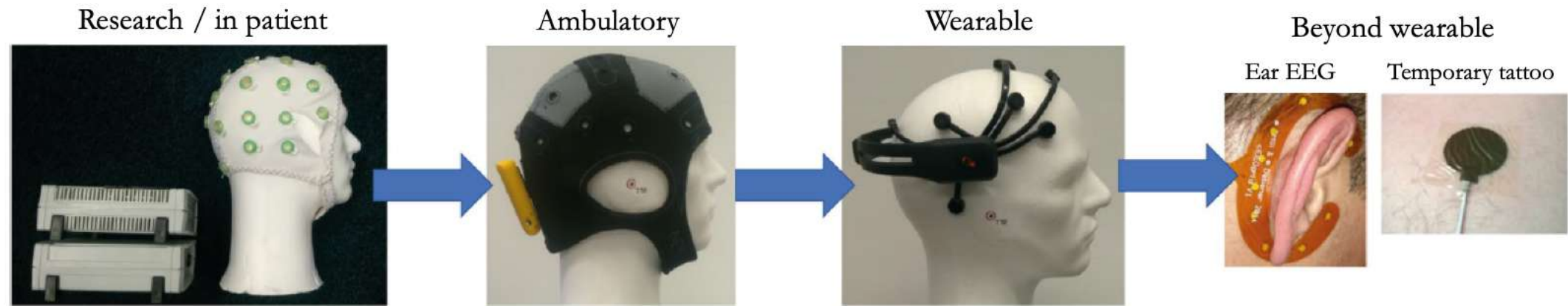
Nice resource dedicated to the pioneers of the EEG -> [here](#)

# EEG INSTRUMENTATION



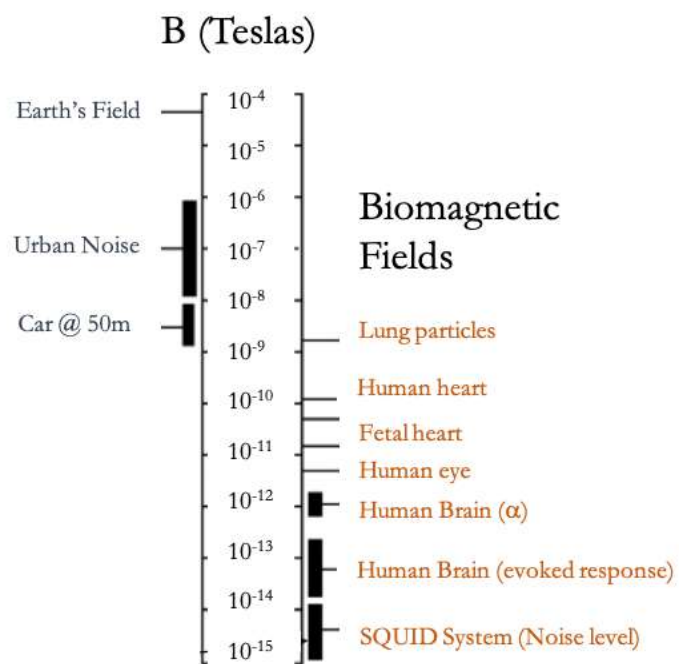
Electrode localization adapted from [Sharbrough, 1991]

# EEG INSTRUMENTATION

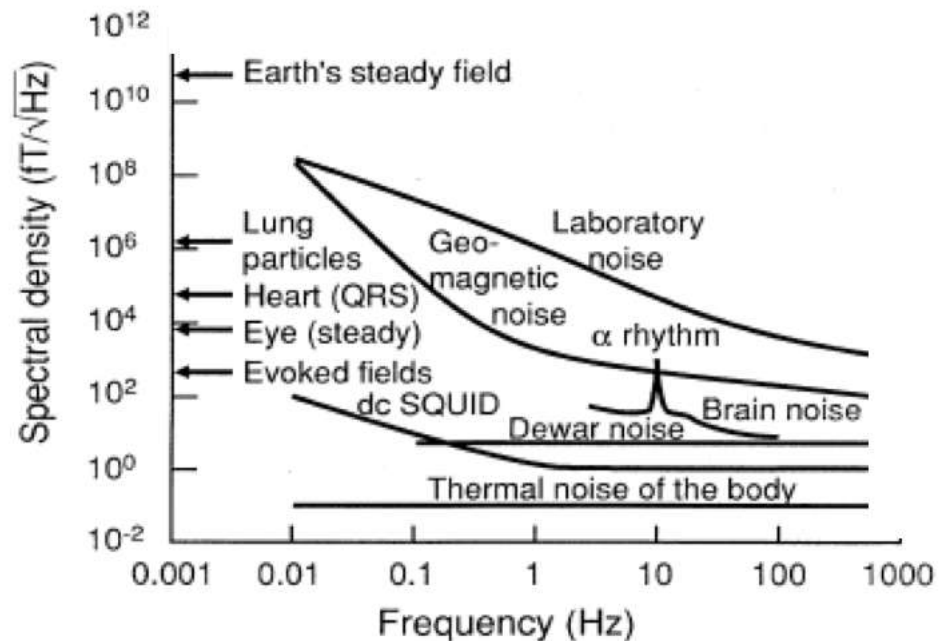


Overview of the evolution of EEG modalities, adapted from [Casson, 2019]

# MEG INSTRUMENTATION



Adapted from [Garnero, 2011]

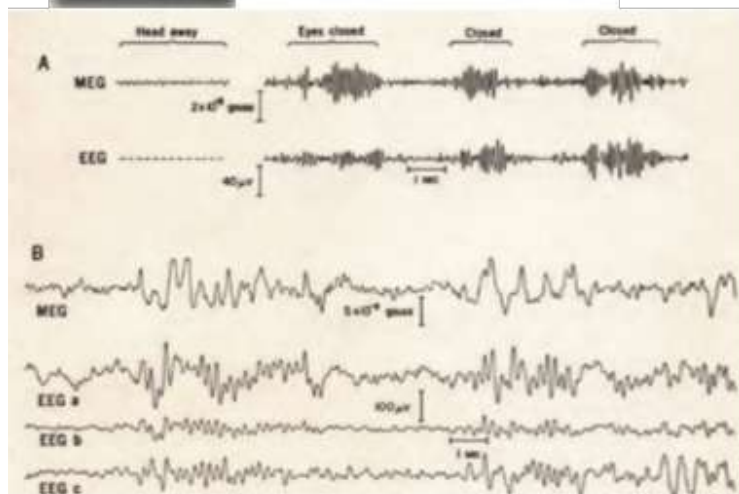


Adapted from [Hämäläinen, 1993]

# MEG INSTRUMENTATION



David Cohen



Registration obtained in 1971

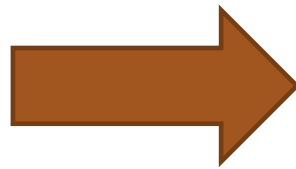


1<sup>st</sup> MEG device

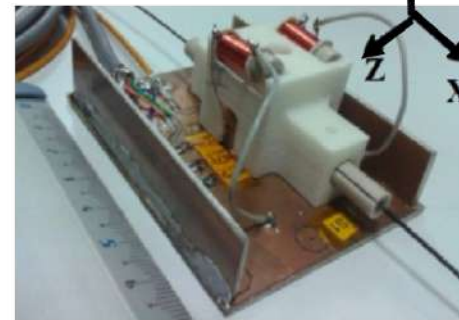
# MEG INSTRUMENTATION



Current MEG device



OPM devices by Cerca



$^4\text{He}$  OPM & experimental setup adapted from [Labyt, Corsi et al, 2019]



# TAKE-HOME MESSAGES

	MEG	EEG
Measurement	Magnetic field, + intracellular currents	Difference of electric potentials, + extracellular currents
Spatial resolution	1 cm	2-3 cm
Temporal resolution	1 ms or less	
Avantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Absolute values</li> <li>- Less affected by bone</li> <li>- Focal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Portable</li> <li>- Cost</li> </ul>
Drawbacks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Financial &amp; mechanical constraints</li> <li>- Sensitive to physiological artifacts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Need of a reference</li> <li>- Affected by bone                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Diffuse</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Sensitive to physiological artifacts</li> </ul>



# DATA ANALYSIS

THE MAIN STEPS (OFFLINE)



# DATA ANALYSIS – PRELIMINARY REMARKS

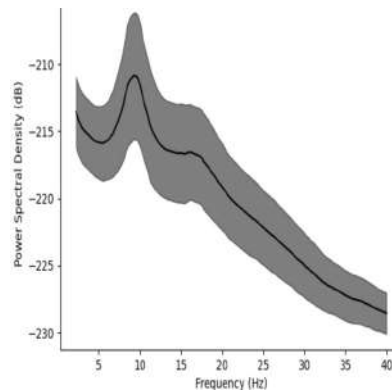
**Plethora** of methods to preprocess and analyze your data but before everything :

- Have a look to your data
- Take the time to consider different preprocessing pipelines instead of applying one blindly
  - Each method has its pro/cons
  - Some of them can **alter** your signal (filters)
  - It strongly depends on the quality of your dataset
  - It depends on the **purpose of your study**

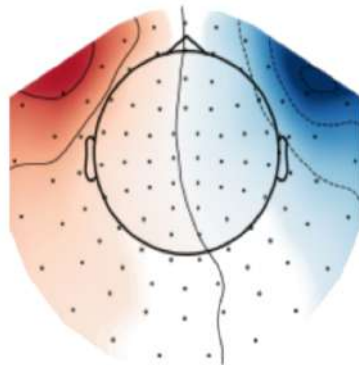
**The simpler the better !**

# DATA ANALYSIS – MAIN STEPS

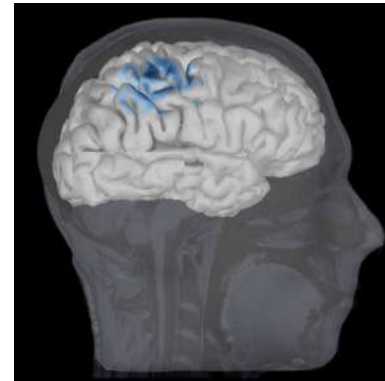
Data  
inspection



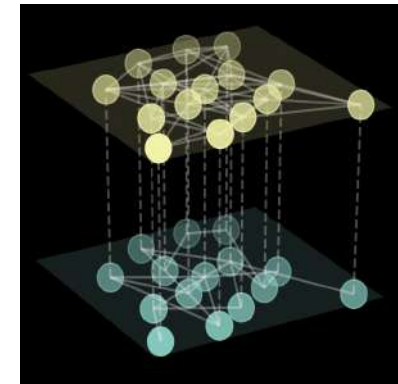
Artifacts  
removal



Source  
reconstruction

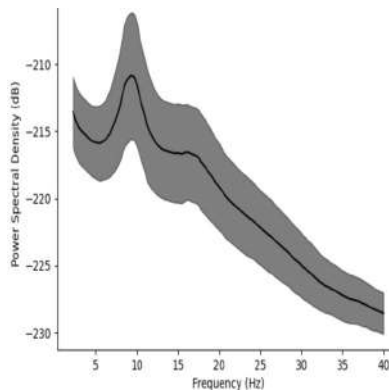


Advanced  
analysis

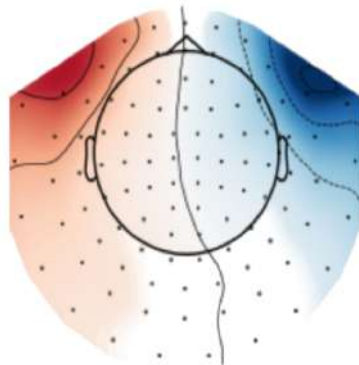


# DATA ANALYSIS – MAIN STEPS

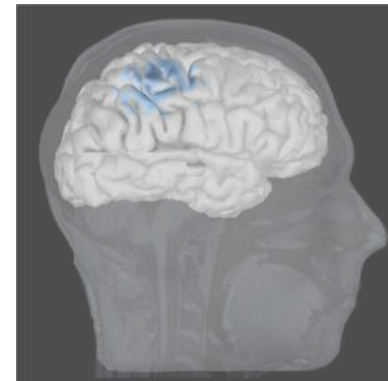
Data  
inspection



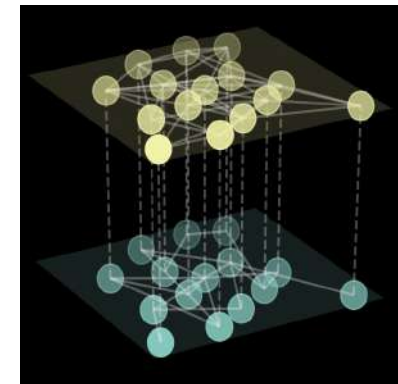
Artifacts  
removal



Source  
reconstruction

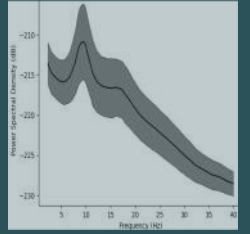


Advanced  
analysis



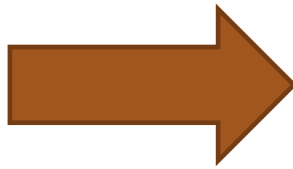
The most crucial steps – addressed here

# DATA INSPECTION



## ■ Questions

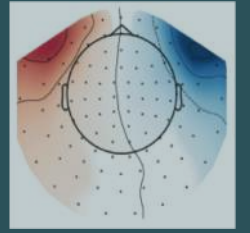
- What kind of artifacts do I have ?
- Do they present a pattern ?
- Do they affect one/several channels ?
- How long do they last ?



## ■ Tools to address them

- Timeseries
- Power spectra
- Use of biosignals/triggers to detect events

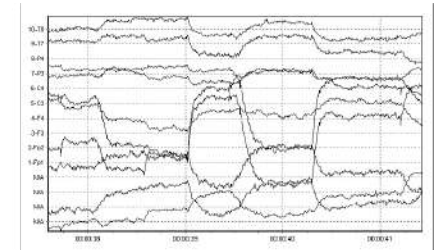
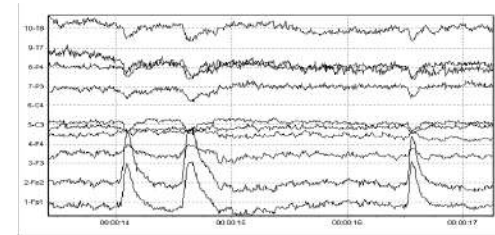
# ARTIFACTS REMOVAL – WHAT METHODS ?



Depends on the type of artifacts & your problematic to be addressed

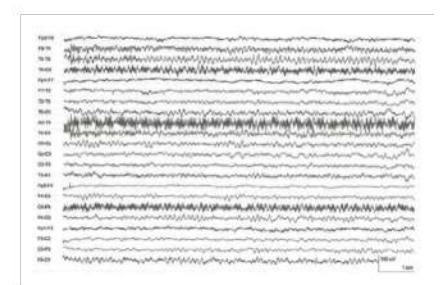
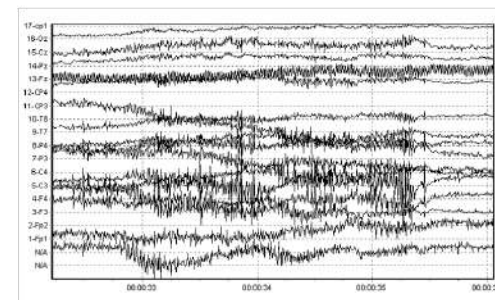
- Powerline & need to study activity in the gamma band

⇒ Notch filter @ 50Hz



- Clear patterns (blinks, saccades, cardiac activity)

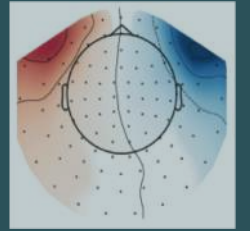
⇒ Independent component analysis & use of biosignals



- A broken channel

⇒ Interpolation (depends on the location though)

# ARTIFACTS REMOVAL – QUALITY CHECK

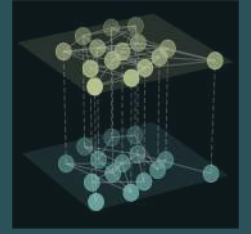
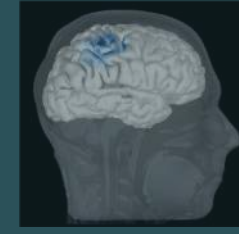
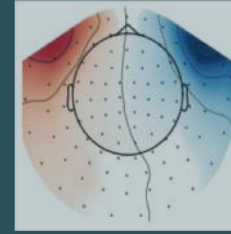
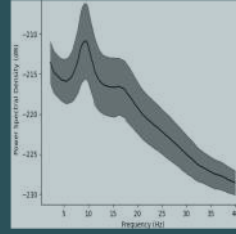


Do not underestimate this step to assess the efficacy of your pipeline !

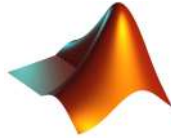
- Timeseries & power spectra before vs after
- Identify suited judgement criteria: variance, zscore...



# DATA ANALYSIS – TOOLS



Matlab



Python



Brainstorm



MNE

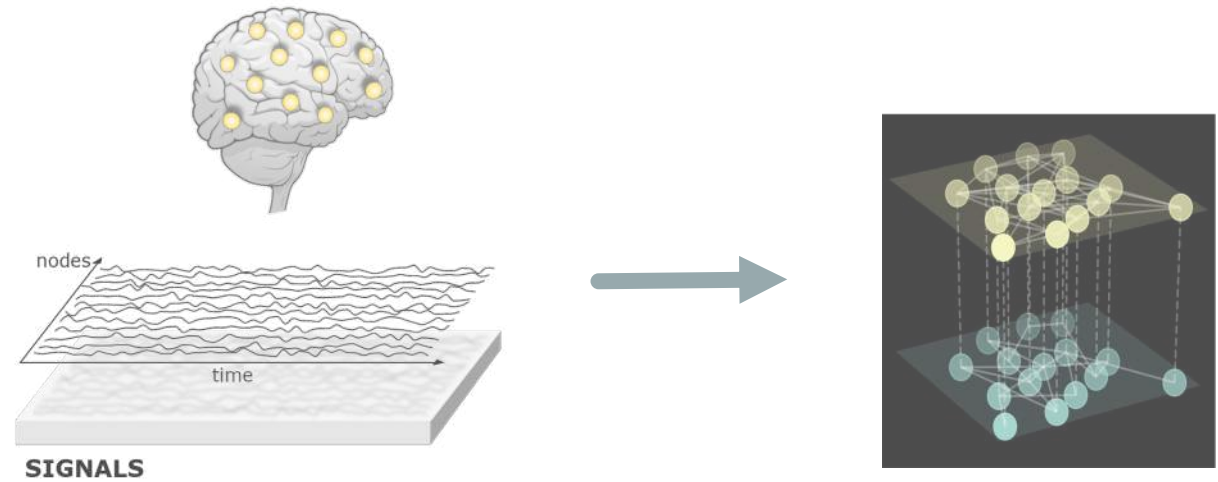
MEG + EEG ANALYSIS & VISUALIZATION

All of them provides **tips** and **tutorials** to guide you in the analysis of your dataset !

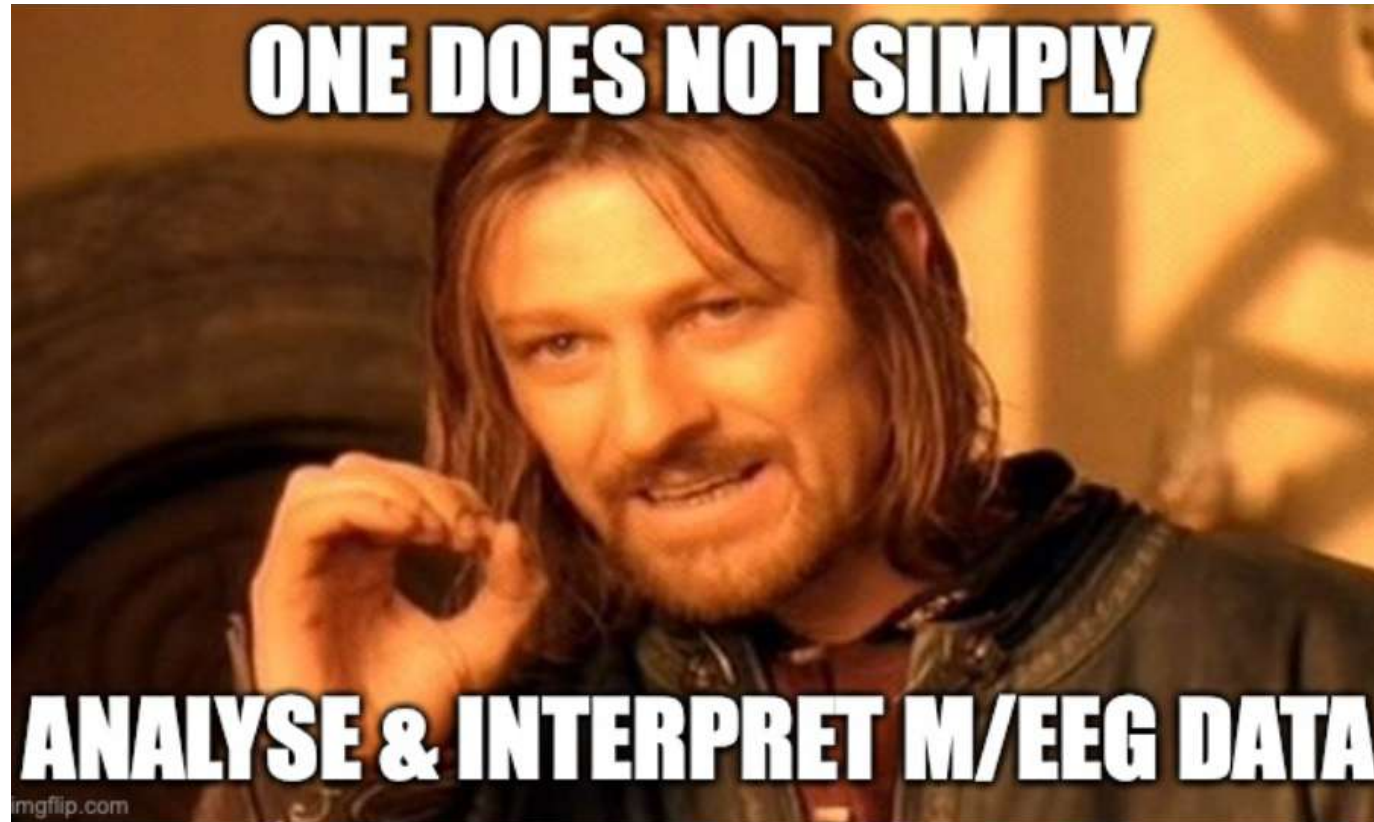
# TAKE HOME MESSAGES

Before applying any filter/method:

- During the experiment, take notes
- Take the time to inspect your data !
- Construct (and test !) a suited pipeline with QC

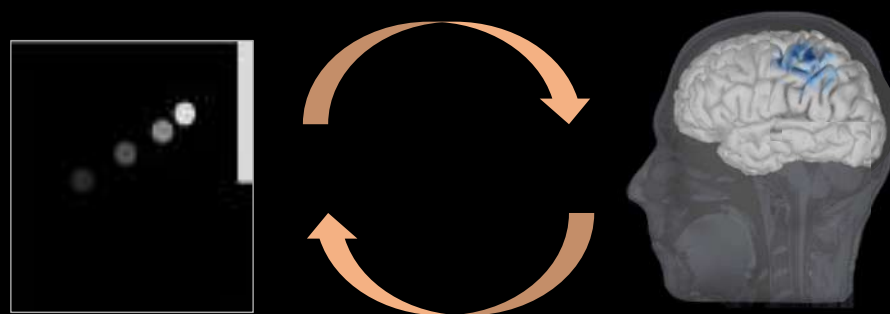


SINCE...



If you want to go further, here is an [example with references](#)

# Thank you for your attention !



Webpage & contact

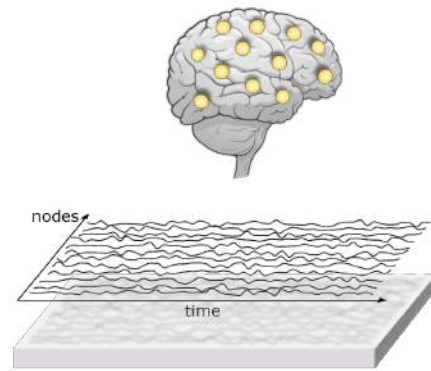
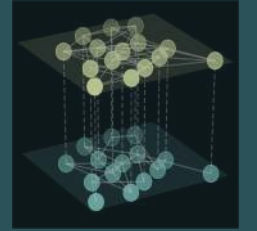


[marie.constance.corsi@gmail.com](mailto:marie.constance.corsi@gmail.com)



MConstanceCorsi

# DATA ANALYSIS – ADVANCED

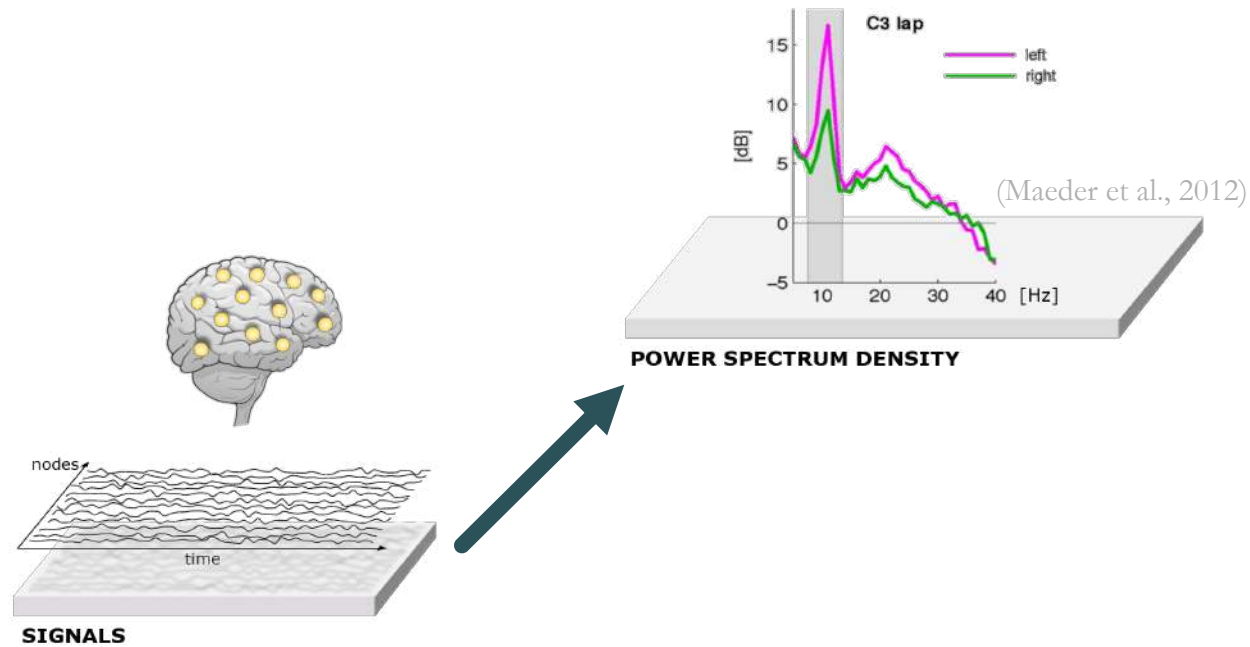
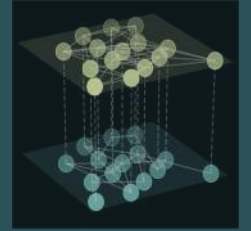


**SIGNALS**

(Gonzalez-Astudillo et al, 2020)

(De Vico Fallani & Bassett, 2019)

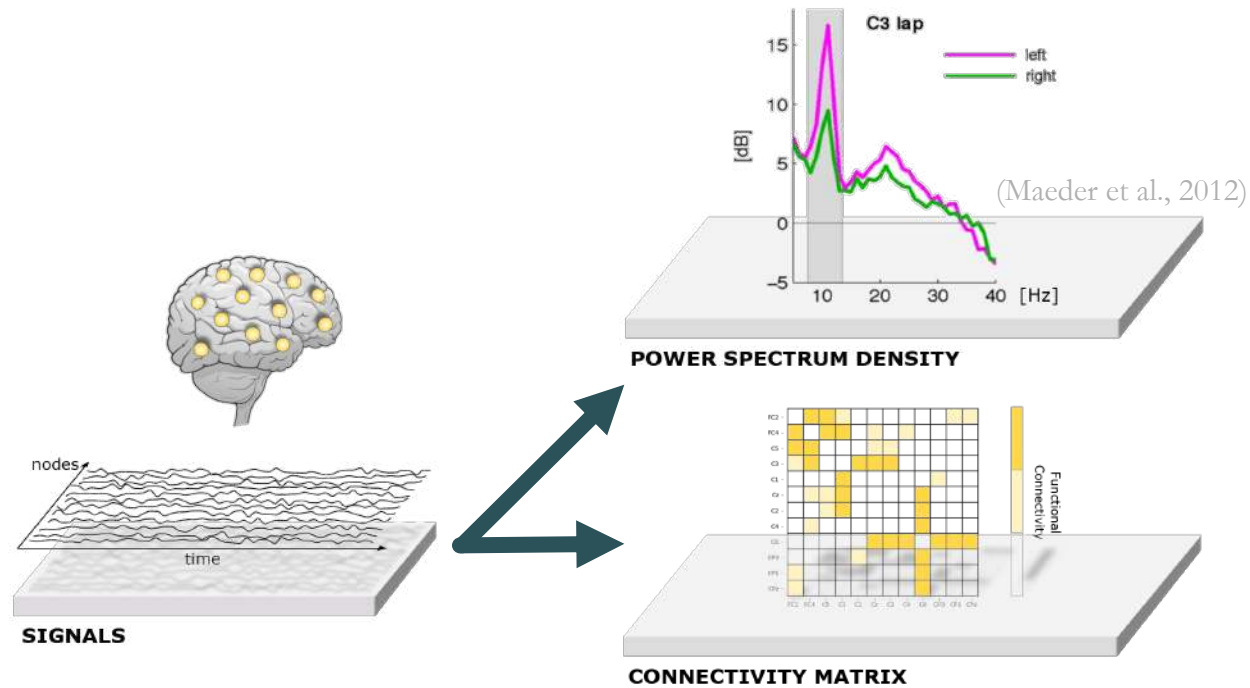
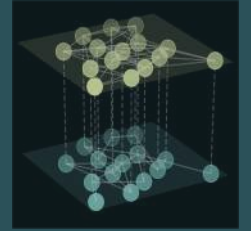
# DATA ANALYSIS – ADVANCED



(Gonzalez-Astudillo et al, 2020)

(De Vico Fallani & Bassett, 2019)

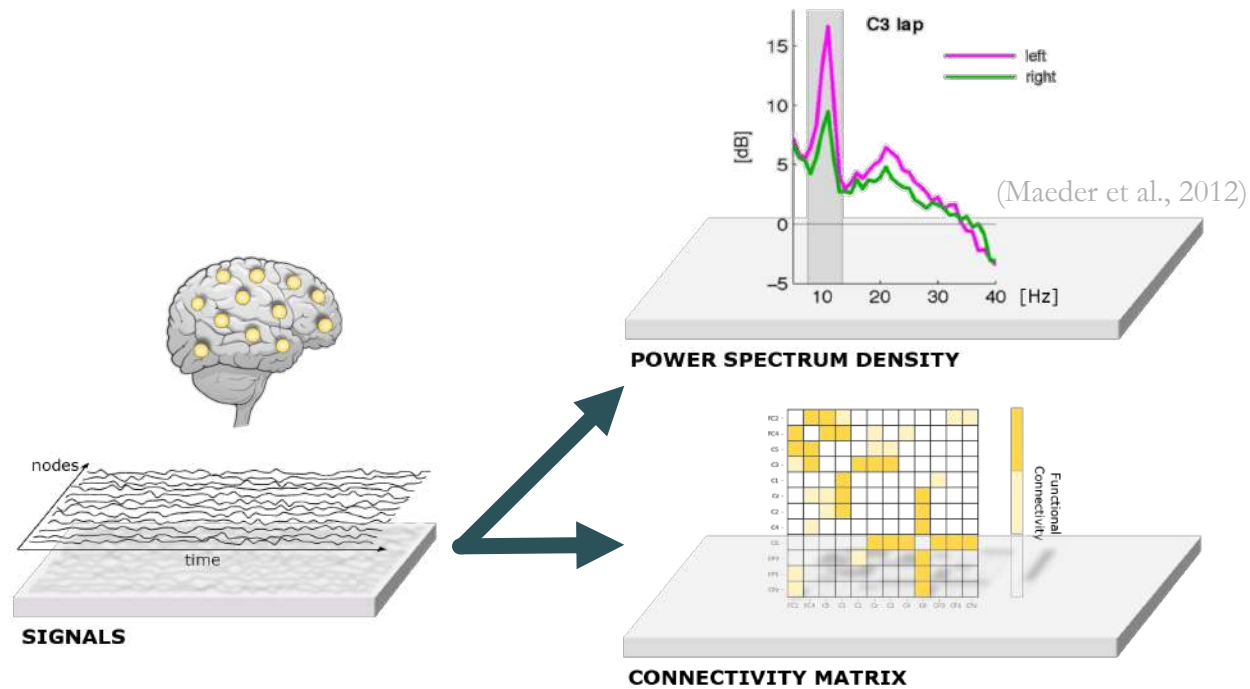
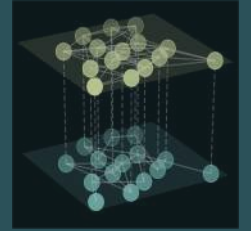
# DATA ANALYSIS – ADVANCED



(Gonzalez-Astudillo et al, 2020)

(De Vico Fallani & Bassett, 2019)

# DATA ANALYSIS – ADVANCED



(Gonzalez-Astudillo et al, 2020)

(De Vico Fallani & Bassett, 2019)



# DATA ANALYSIS – ADVANCED

