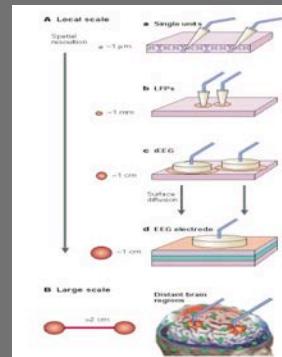


Neurociencia de Sistemas

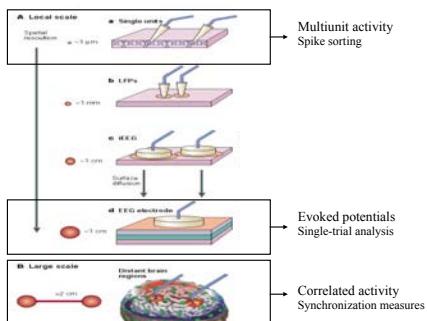
- Clase 1. Introducción
- Clase 2. Registros extracelulares y Spike sorting.
- Clase 3. Procesado de información visual.
- Clase 4. Percepción y memoria.
- Clase 5. Decodificación - Teoría de la información.
- Clase 6. Electroencefalografía - Análisis de tiempo-frecuencia y Wavelets.
- Clase 7. Potenciales evocados - Análisis de ensayo único.
- Clase 8. Dinámica no-lineal - Sincronización.

Scales of Brain activity



From Varela et al, Nature Reviews Neuroscience, 2001

Scales of Brain activity



From Varela et al, Nature Reviews Neuroscience, 2001

EEG

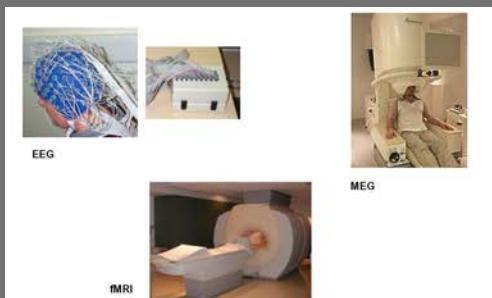
Measure of average electrical activity of the brain at different sites

Advantages

- Non-invasive
- Relatively cheap
- Easy to record
- Good temporal resolution
- Clinical use
- Used for the study of sensory and cognitive processes in humans.

Disadvantages

- Poor spatial resolution
- Indirect measure of neuronal activity
- Very low SNR
- Artifacts

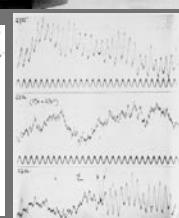


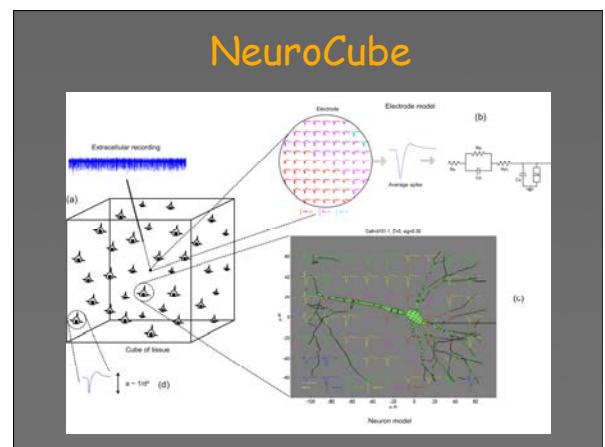
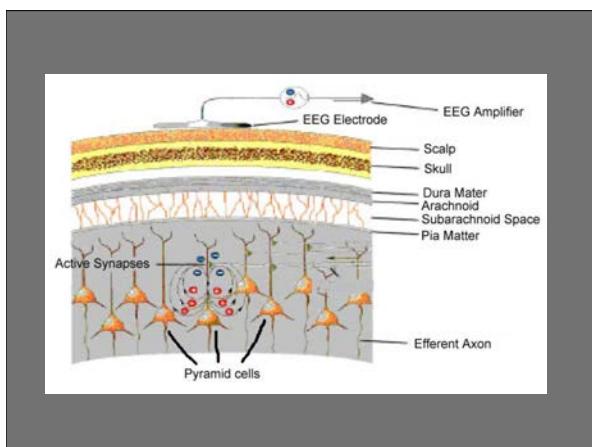
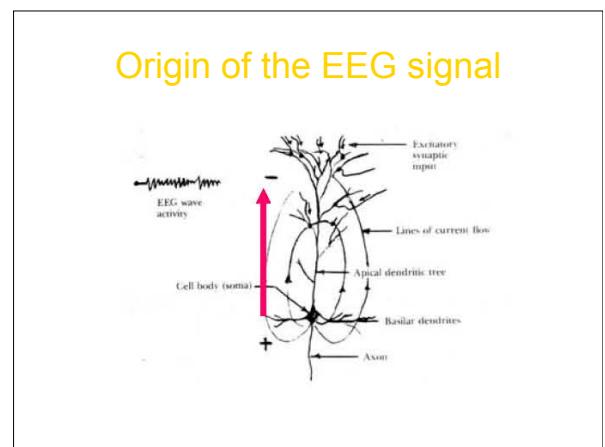
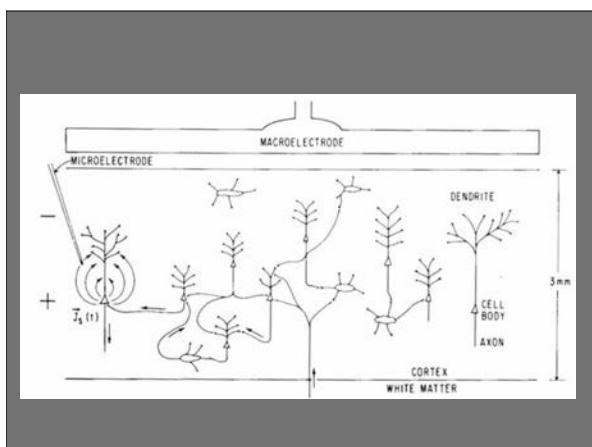
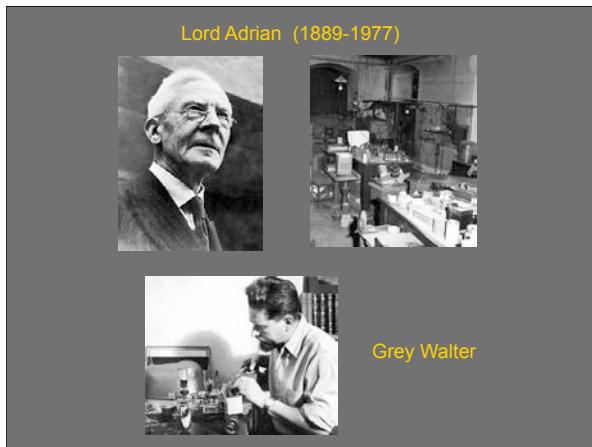
Hans Berger (1873-1941)

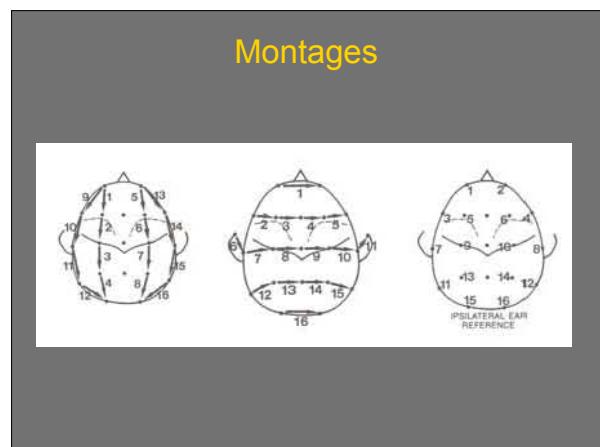
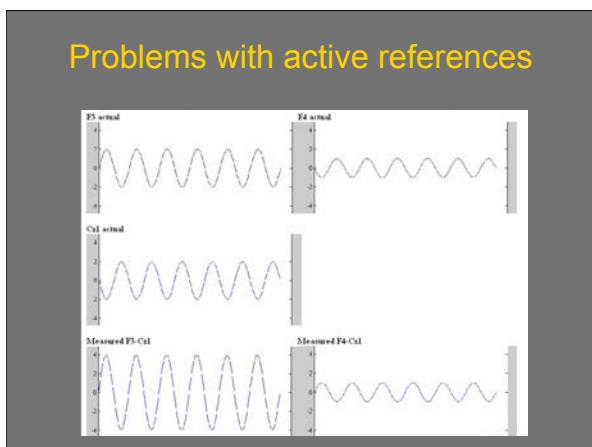
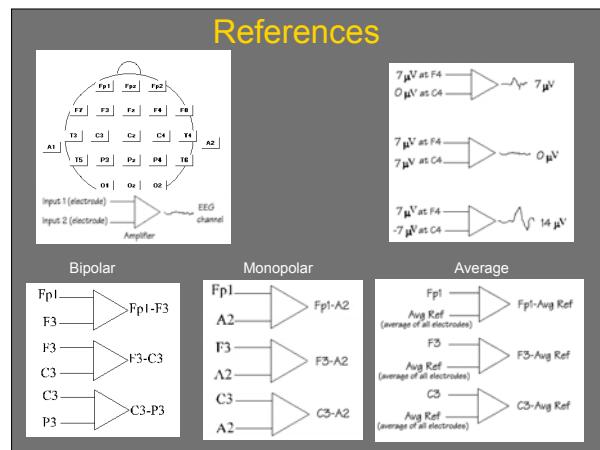
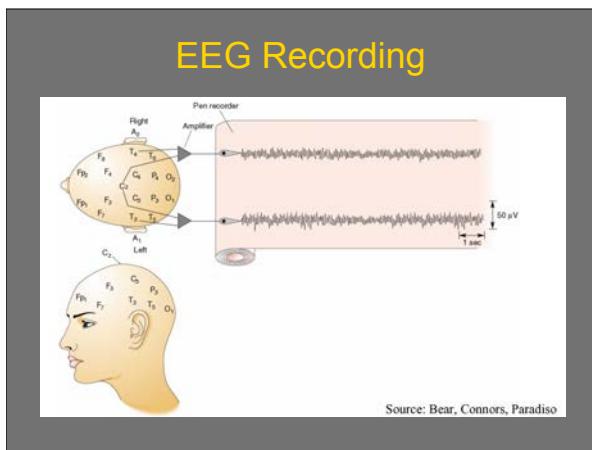
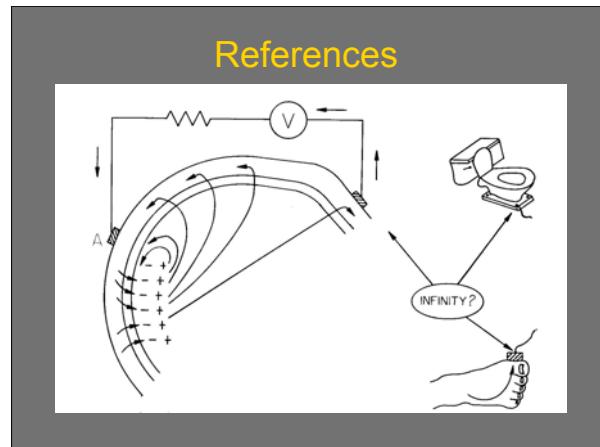
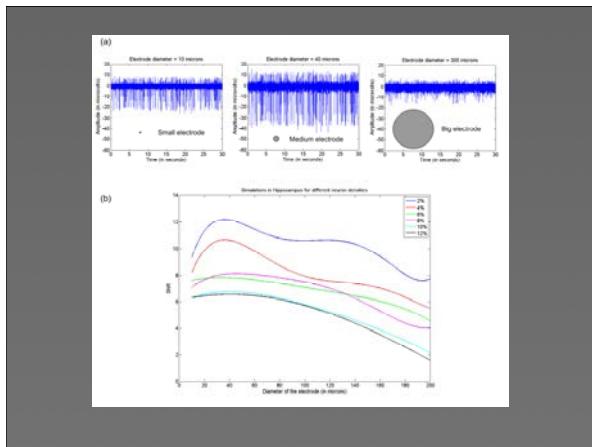


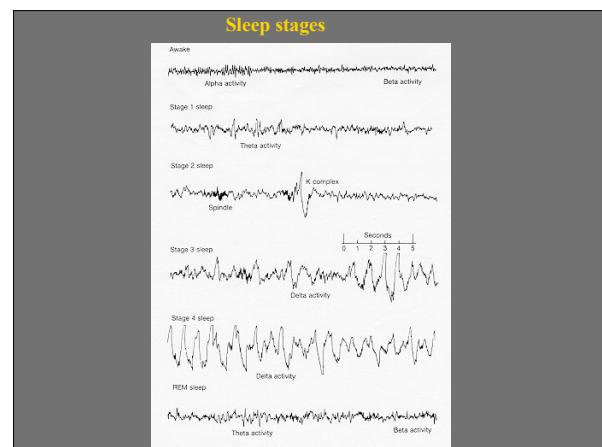
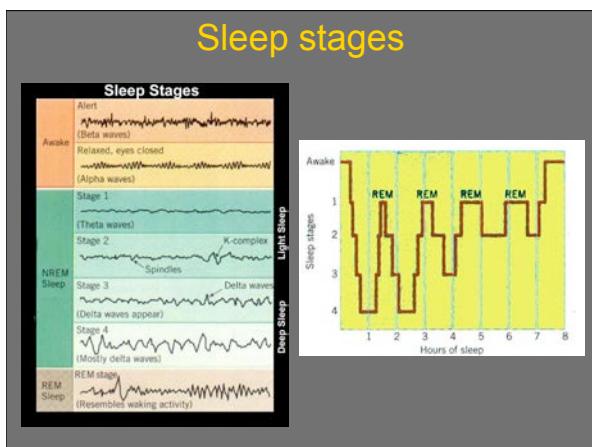
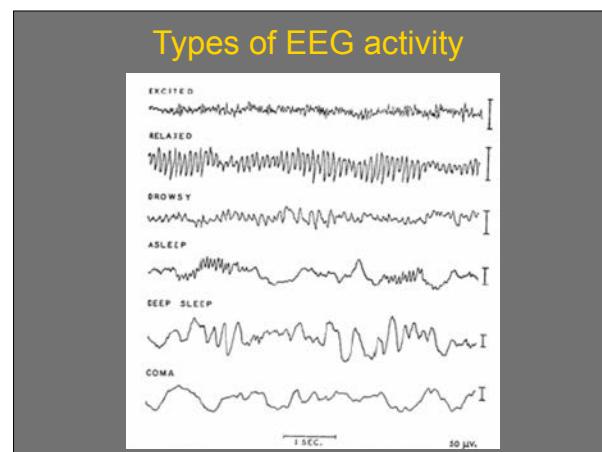
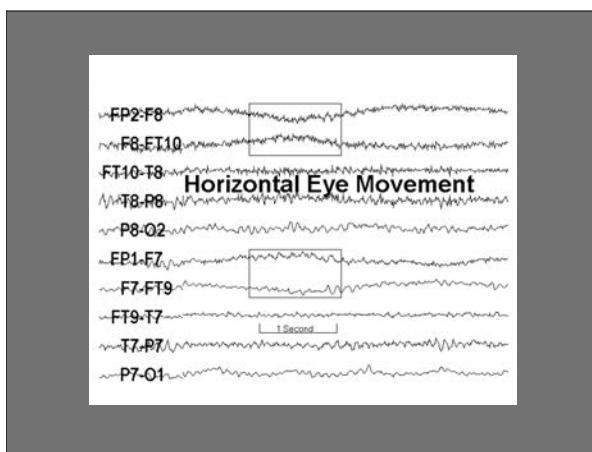
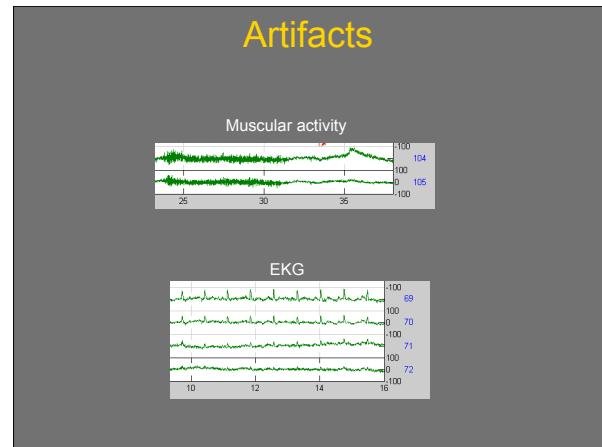
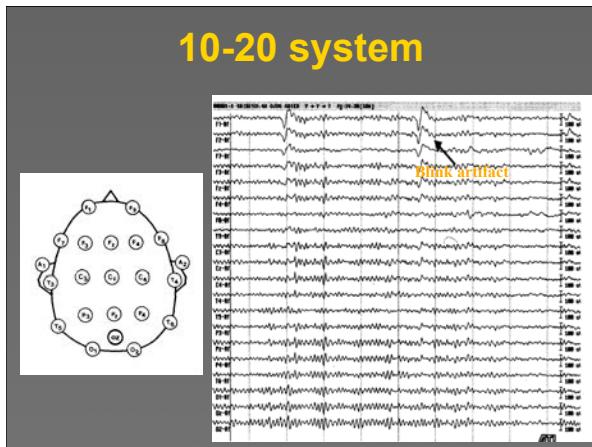
Über das Elektroenzephalogramm des Menschen.
Professor Dr. Hans Berger, Jena.
(Mit 41 Abbildungen.)
(Erschienen am 22. April 1924.)

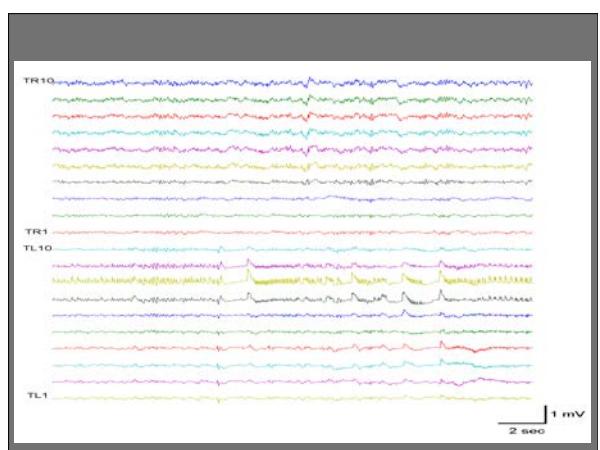
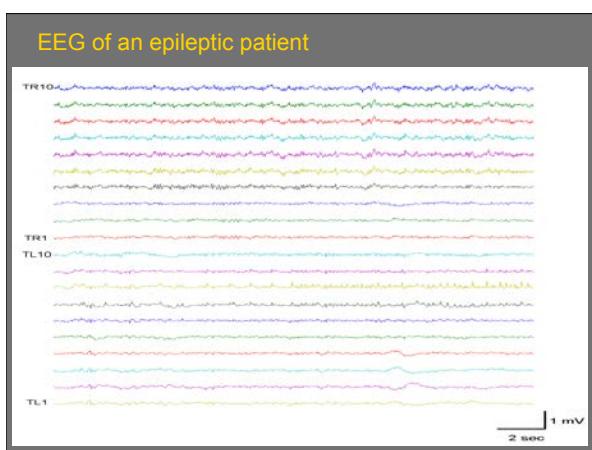
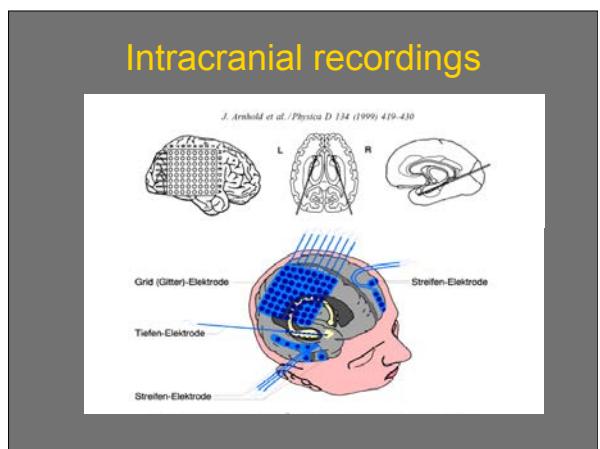
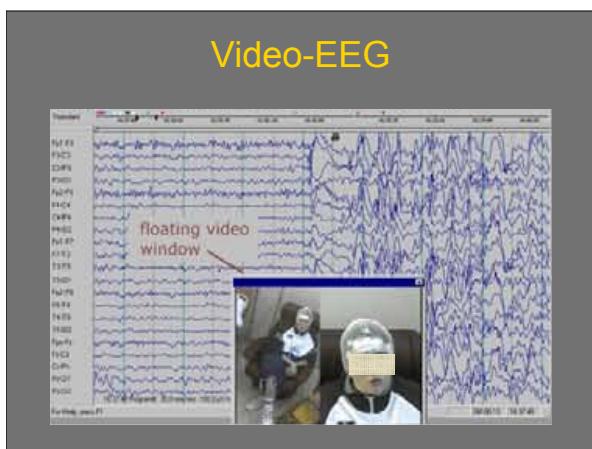
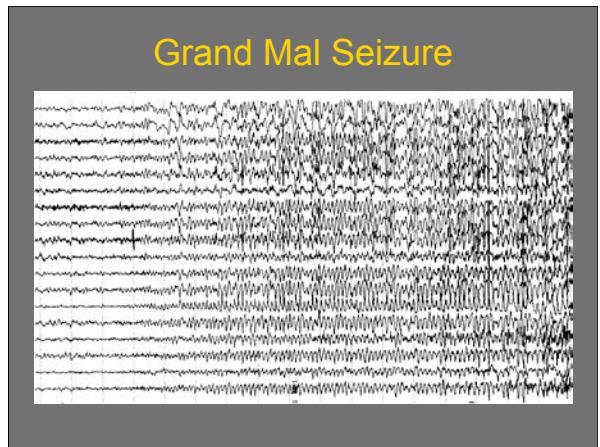
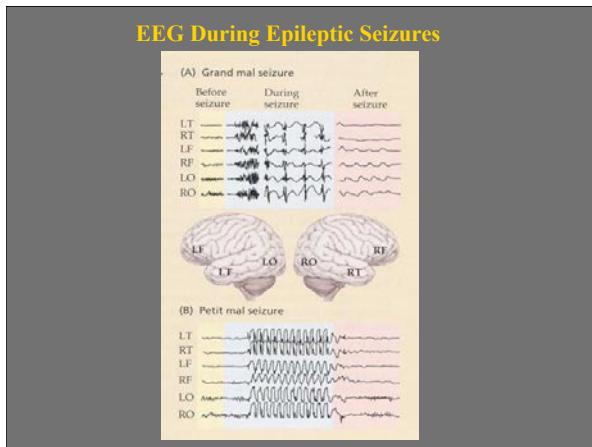
Wir danken Ihnen sehr für Ihren Konsort der Elektroenzephalogramme und für Ihre Geduld bei der Bearbeitung dieser Arbeit. Sie haben uns sehr geholfen. Zwei vorläufige und unvollständige Notizen der Elektroenzephalogramme des Menschen sind schon erschienen. Diese Notizen sind als handelsübliche Notizen, weil sie die wesentlichen Leidensbeschreibungen und die Ergebnisse der Untersuchungen enthalten. Sie zeigen Veränderungen, ähnlich den körperfremden Reaktionen, die man ab unterscheiden kann. Allerdings ist es schwierig, die Ergebnisse mit den entsprechenden körperfremden Reaktionen zu vergleichen, da die gewöhnliche Bezeichnung nicht ausreicht, um die verschiedenen Reaktionen zu kennzeichnen, die sich auf gewisse Störungen beziehen. Insbesondere diejenigen, die durch verschiedene Störungen hervorgerufen werden, sind schwer voneinander zu unterscheiden.

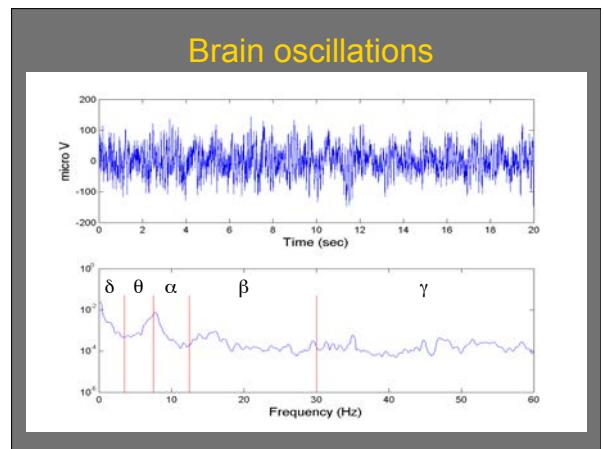
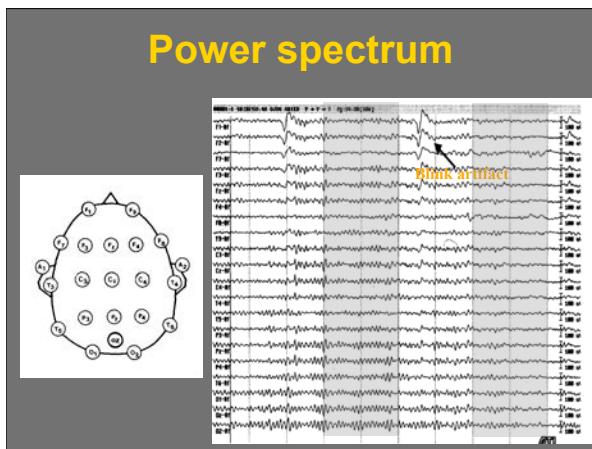
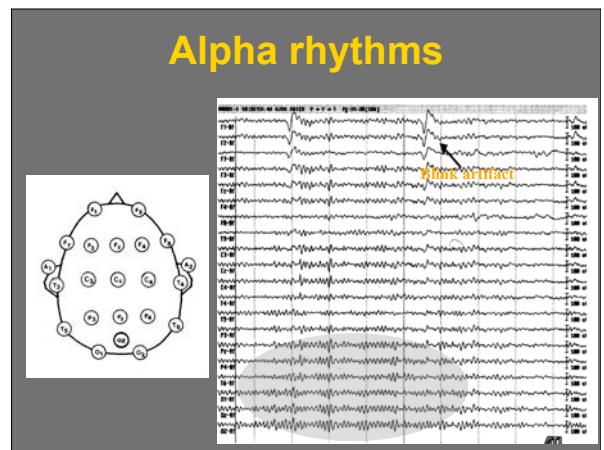
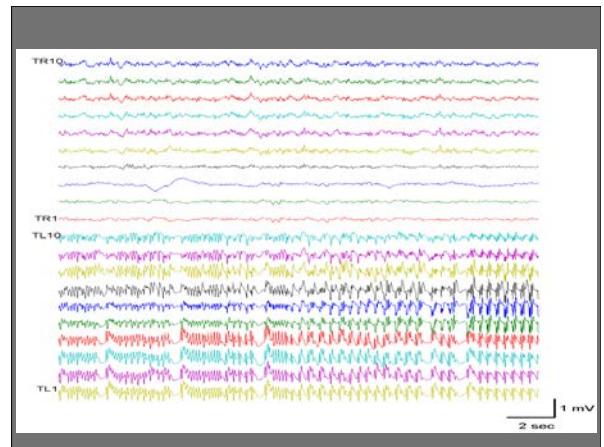
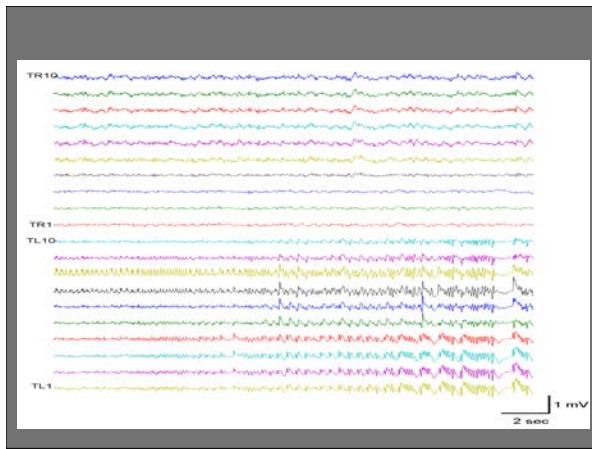




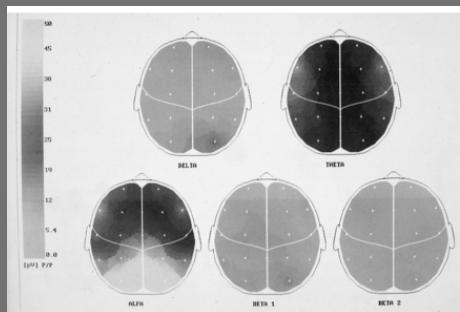




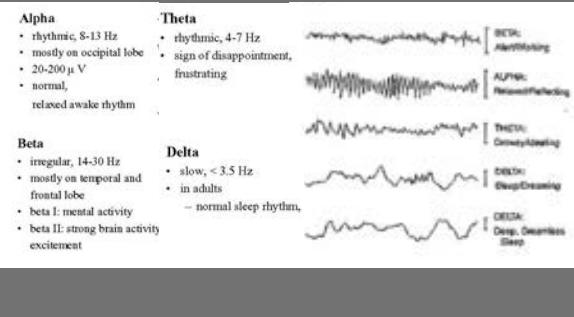




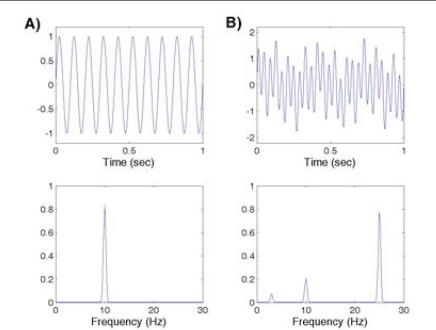
Topographic mapping



Brain oscillations



Fourier Transform

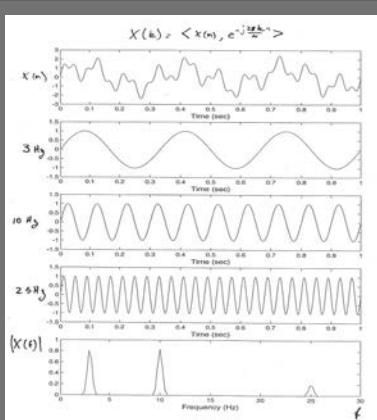


Fourier Transform

$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$X(\omega) = \langle x(t), e^{-j\omega t} \rangle$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

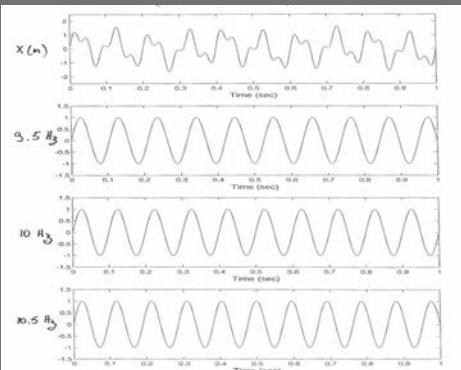


Frequency resolution and Nyquist frequency

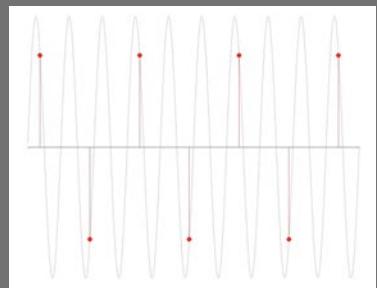
$$\Delta f = \frac{1}{N \Delta t} = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$f_N = \frac{1}{2\Delta t} = \frac{f_s}{2}$$

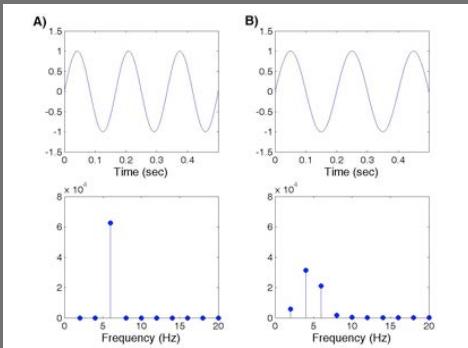
Frequency resolution



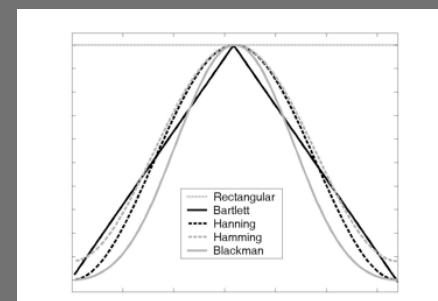
Aliassing



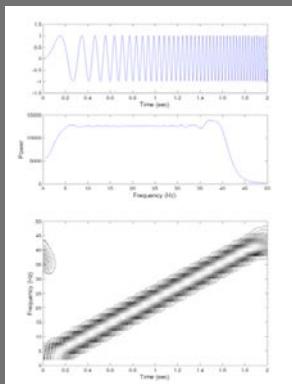
Leakage



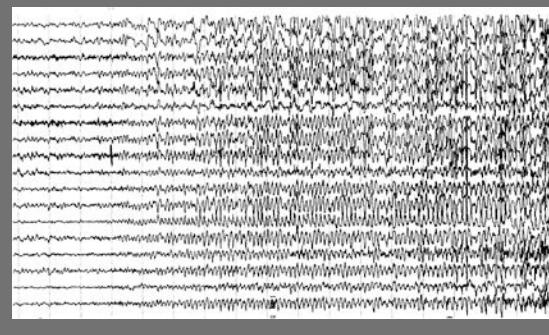
Windowing



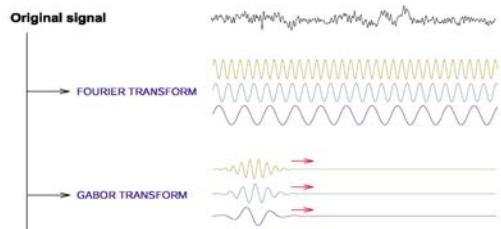
Chirp signal



Grand Mal Seizure



Gabor Transform



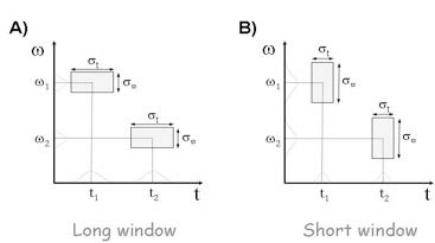
Gabor Transform

$$G_\alpha(\omega, t) = \langle x(t'), g_\alpha(t' - t) e^{-j\omega t'} \rangle$$

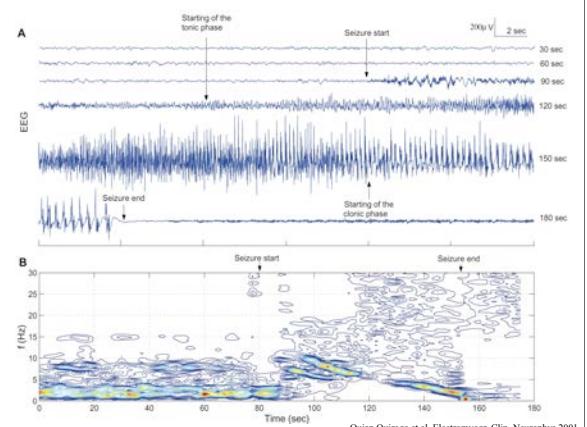
$$g_\alpha(t) = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi} \right)^{1/4} e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2} t^2}$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} G_D(f, t') g_D(t - t') e^{j\omega t} d\omega dt'$$

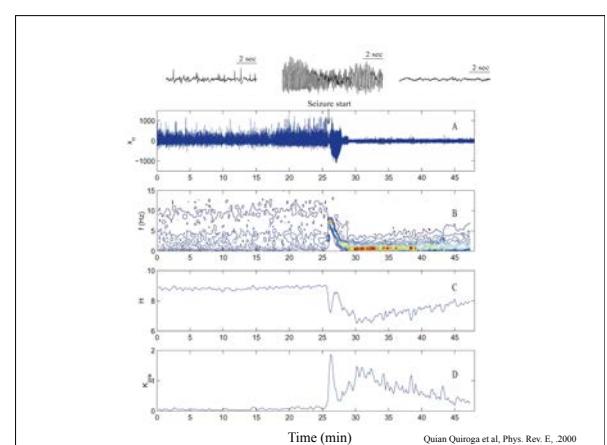
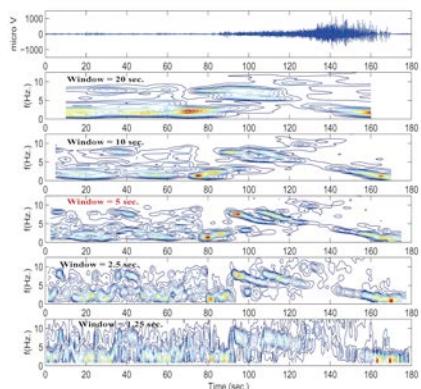
Uncertainty Principle



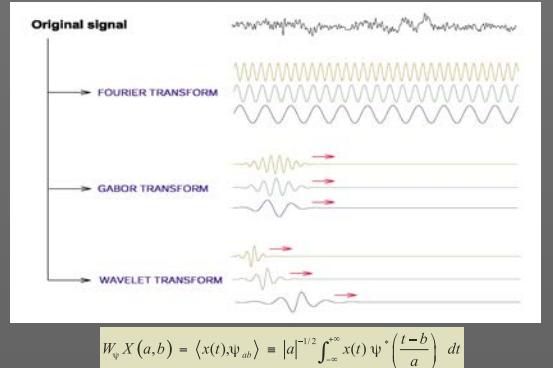
$$\sigma_t \sigma_\omega \geq \frac{1}{2}$$



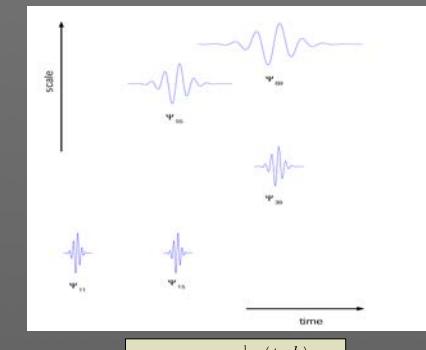
Effect of the window size



Wavelets



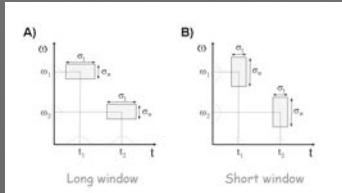
Wavelet function



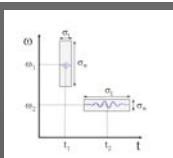
$$\psi_{a,b}(t) = |a|^{-1/2} \psi \left(\frac{t-b}{a} \right)$$

Uncertainty Principle

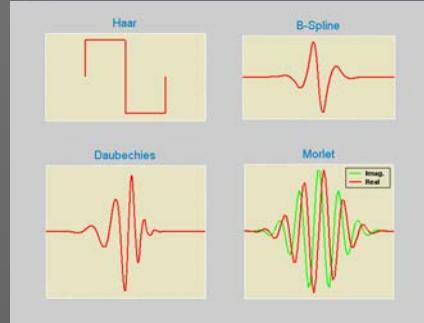
Gabor



Wavelets

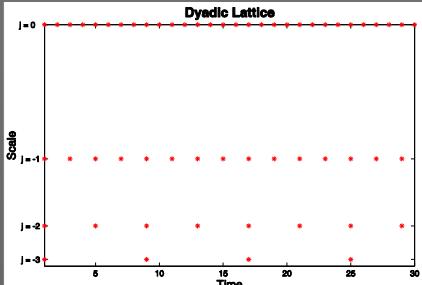


Wavelet function



Dyadic wavelet transform (DWT)

Dyadic Lattice

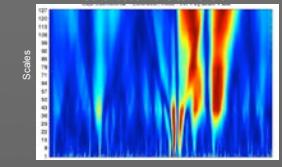


$$\psi_{a,b}(t) = |a|^{-1/2} \psi \left(\frac{t-b}{a} \right)$$

$$\{a_j = 2^j, b_{j,k} = 2^j k \quad j, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

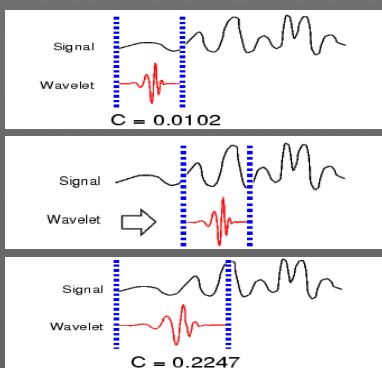


Continuous Wavelet Transform

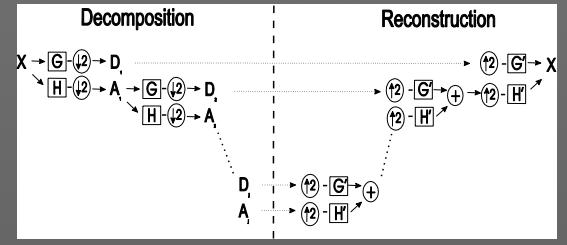


Dyadic Wavelet Transform

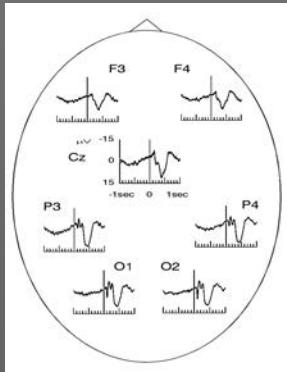
How to calculate the DWT



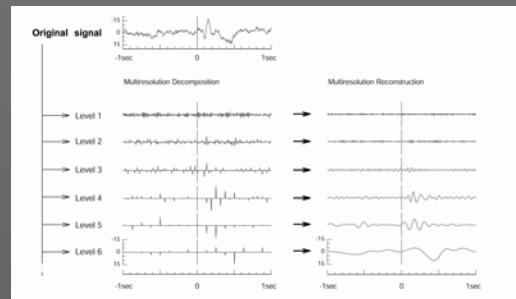
Multiresolution decomposition



Visual evoked potentials



Multiresolution decomposition



Challenges in EEG analysis

- Seizure prediction
- Seizure localization
- Spatial analysis
- Automatic sleep classification
- Automatic spike detection and classification
- Integration with imaging techniques
- Quantification of transient oscillations
- Biofeedback
- Source localization

Clase 6. Electroencefalografía – Análisis de tiempo-frecuencia y Wavelets.

Wavelet Transform in the analysis of the frequency composition of evoked potentials.
Quian Quiroga R, Sakowitz O, Basar E and Schürmann M.
Brain Research Protocols, 8: 16-24; 2001.

Imaging Brain Function With EEG: Advanced Temporal and Spatial Analysis of Electroencephalographic Signals
Walter Freeman and Rodrigo Quian Quiroga
Springer; 2013.

Niedermeyer and Lopes da Silva.
Electroencephalography. (*La biblia de EEG!*)