



Introduction to Neuroscience & EEGs

Neurotech@Davis



Recap

Neurotech encompasses all technologies developed to understand the brain, visualise its processes and even control, repair or improve its functions.

Brain Computer Interfaces (BCIs) are a subset of the Neurotechnology field and are based on recording neural activity and outputting it to an external machine output



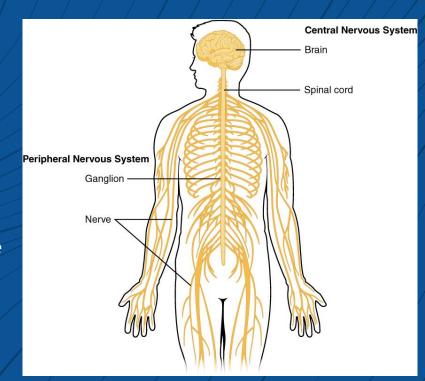
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Central Nervous System

- Composed of the Brain and Spinal Cord
- Takes sensory input and send motor output

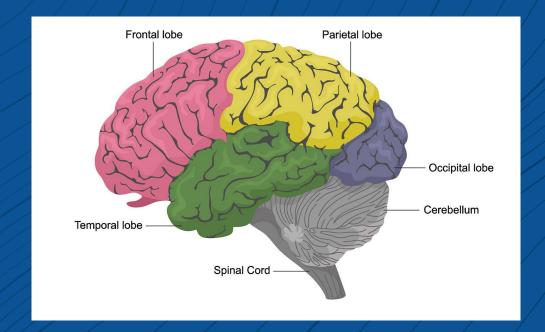
Peripheral Nervous System

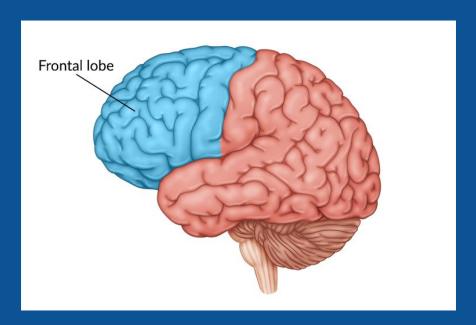
- Composed of Nerves that extend from the brain and spinal cord to other parts of the body
- Responsible for motor output and relaying info between brain and body





The Brain

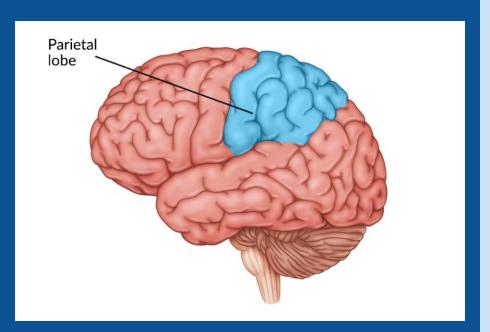




Frontal Lobe

Functions

- High level executive functions
 - Decision Making
 - Planning
 - Goal Oriented responses
 - Emotion Regulation
 - Impulse Control



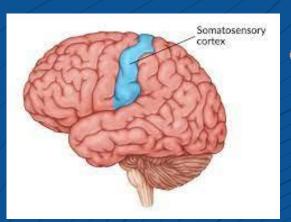
Parietal Lobe

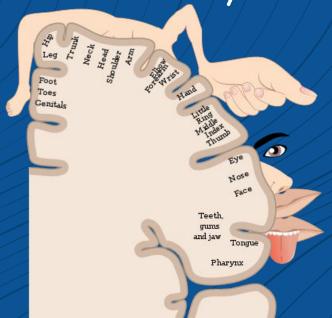
Functions

- Processes somatosensory information
- Integrates multiple sensory modalities together



Somatosensory Cortex

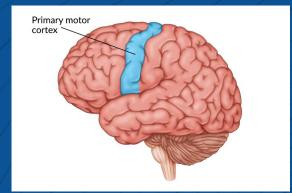


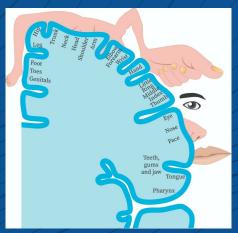




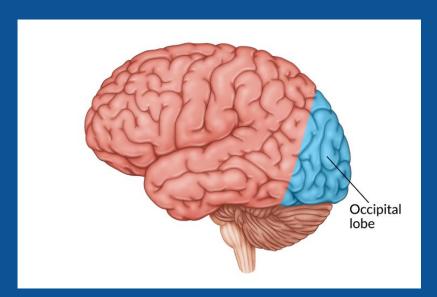


Motor Cortex





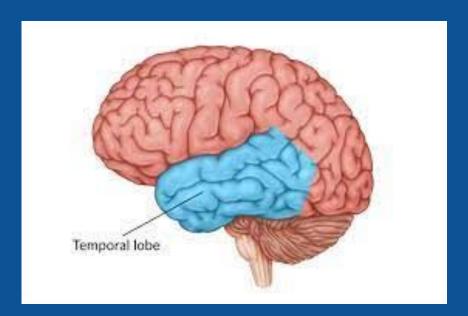




Occipital Lobe

Functions

- Visual processing
- Color & Motion
- Object identification and location orientation



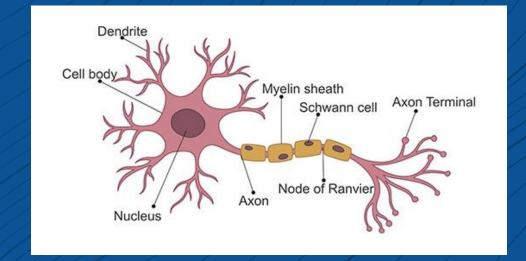
Temporal Lobe

Functions

- Auditory processing
- Language processing

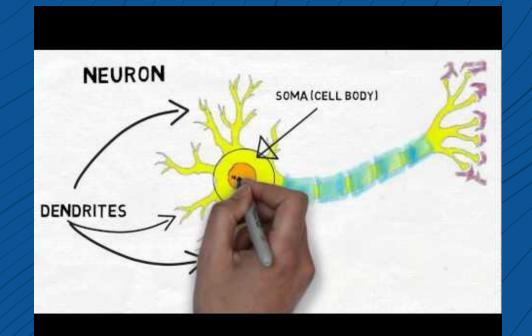


Neurons





Neuron Video





How can we measure neural activity?

EEG

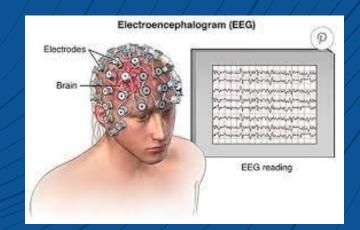


EEG Recap

- Electroencephalogram
- Electrodes pick up changes in neural activity from the clusters of neurons
- Signal travels through skull and scalp

Advantages:

- Non-invasive
- Easily accessible
- Cheap
- Good Temporal Resolution



Disadvantages:

- Noise (SNR)
- Poor Spatial Resolution

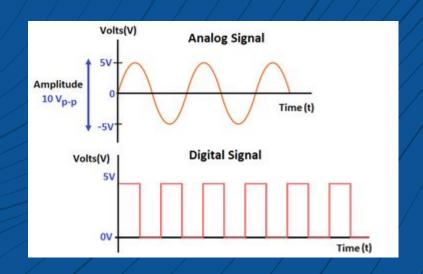




Digital Signal vs Analog Signal

Analog Signal: continuous electrical signals

Digital Signal: non-continuous electrical signals

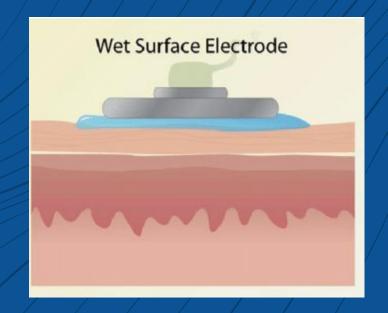




Dry vs Wet Electrodes

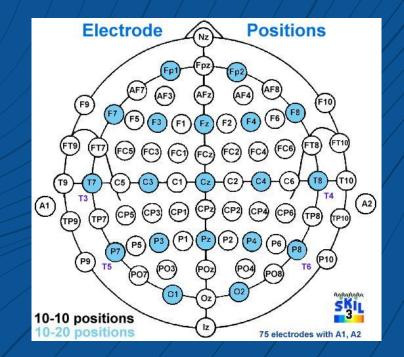
Dry Electrodes: single metal that acts as a conductor between skin the and electrode

Wet Electrodes: electrolyte gel acts as a conductor between skin the and electrode





- # of Electrodes
- Electrode Placement

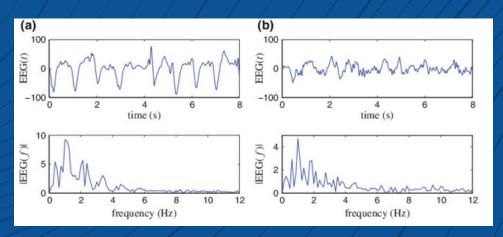




Time Domain & Frequency Domain

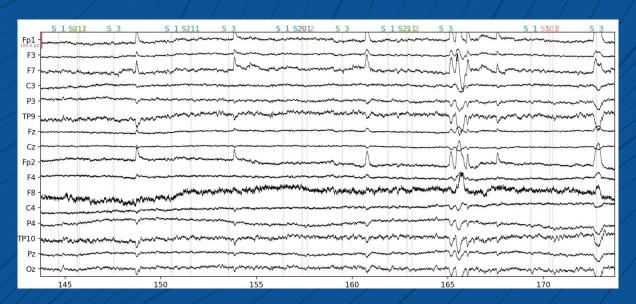
Time Domain: shows how a signal changes over time

Frequency Domain: shows how the frequency changes





Visualising EEG Recordings



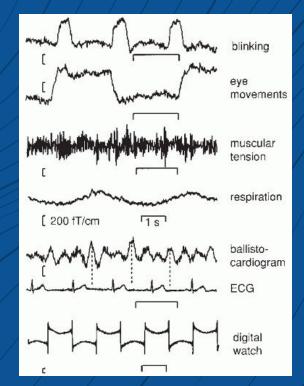


What does EEG pick up?

- Neural Activity
- Motor Movements
- Other Electrical Signals

Key Terms:

- ❖ Noise
- Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR): measure used in science and engineering that compares the level of a desired signal to the level of background noise
- Artifacts: any signal that does not arise from the brain itself

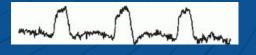


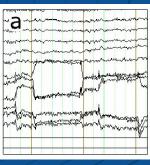


POP QUIZ!!



Identify These Artifacts

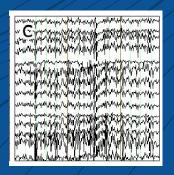






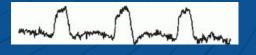


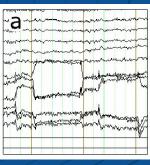






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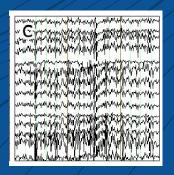












What other signals are detectable rotech@Davis through EEG?

Brainwaves AKA Neural Oscillations:

Gamma [>35 Hz]

Deep focus

Beta [13-35 Hz]

- Awake and active
- Frontal & Central regions

Alpha [8-13 Hz]

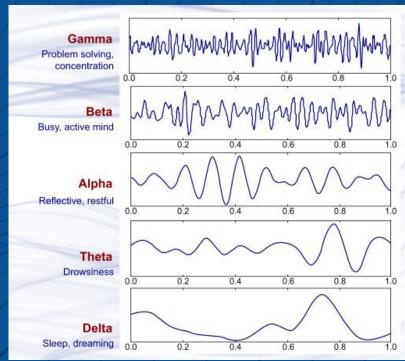
- Awake but relaxed
- Associated with Occipital region

Theta [4-8 Hz]

- Daydreaming, meditation

Delta [.5-4 Hz]

- Deep sleep, dreaming
- Right Hemisphere

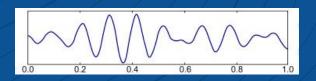


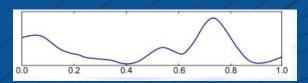


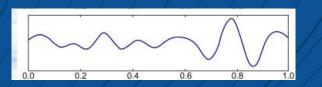
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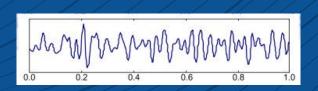


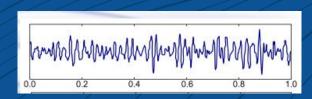
Identify These Brainwaves





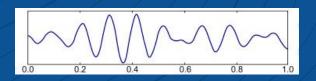


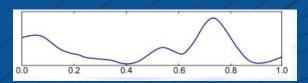


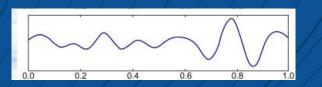


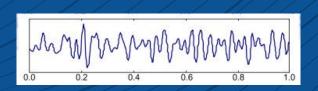


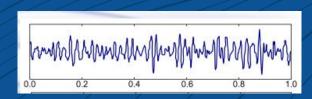
Identify These Brainwaves













Next Meeting: EEG Hardware & Setup Demo







 Different headsets designed for commercial or research settings



Any Questions?

Thank you for coming! Don't forget to sign in before you leave :)





bit.ly/projectsattendance22