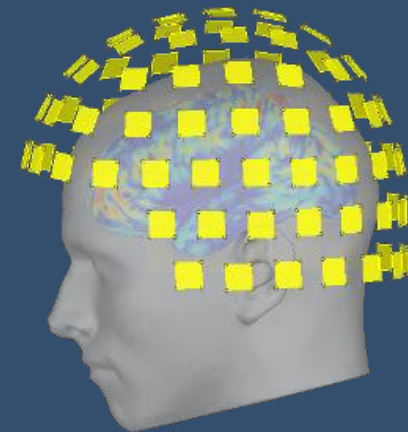
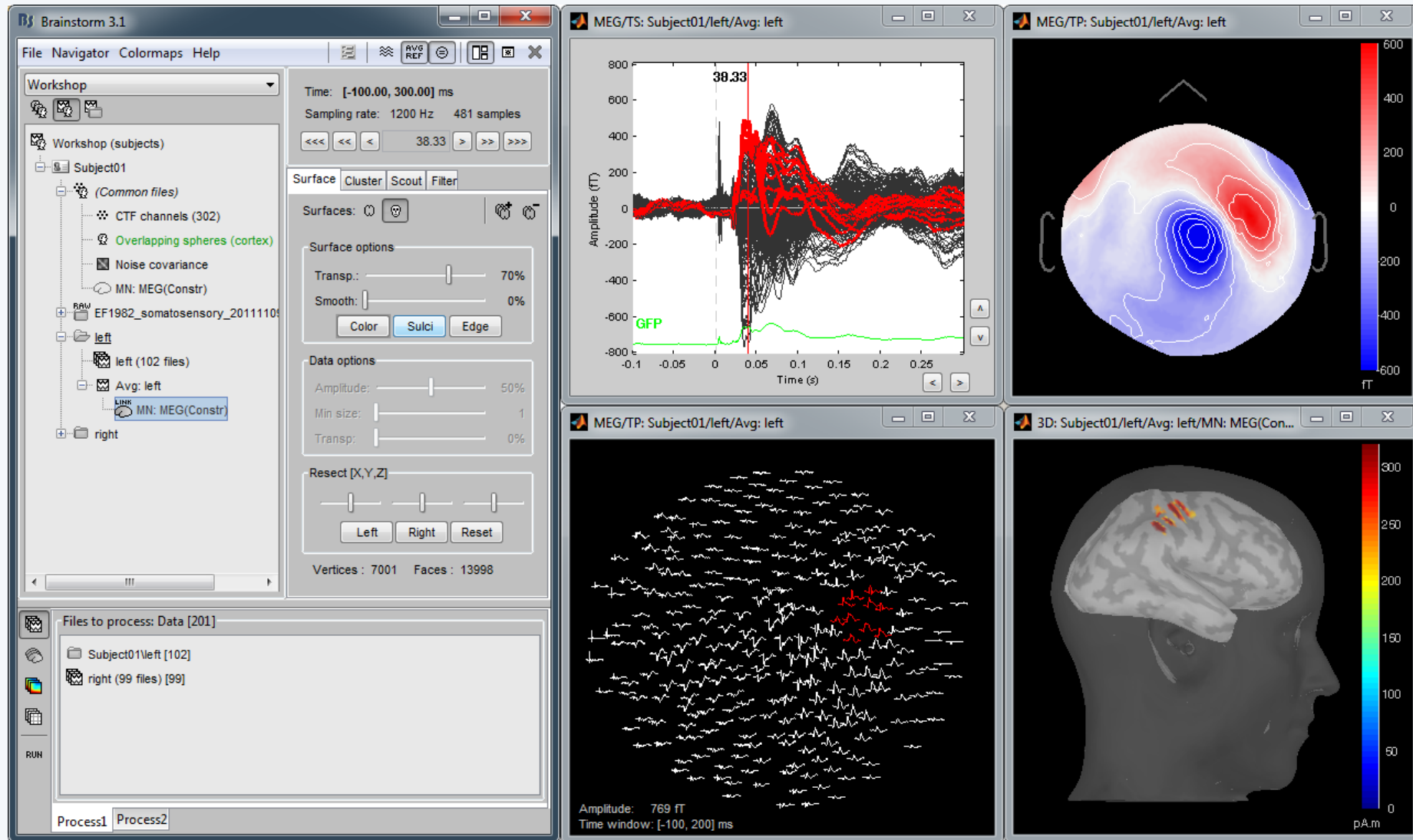


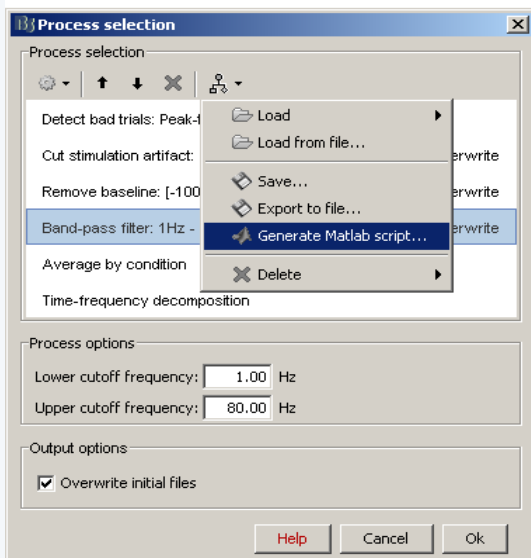
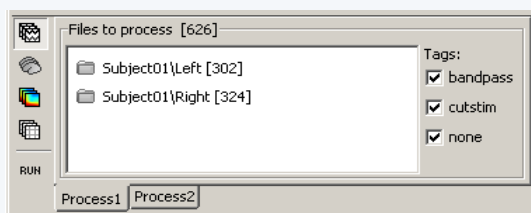
MEG and EEG analysis using
Brainstorm 3.2
<http://neuroimage.usc.edu/brainstorm>



François Tadel & Sylvain Baillet
May 2014



- Rapid selection of files and processes to apply
- Automatic generation of Matlab scripts
- Plug-in structure: easy to add custom processes

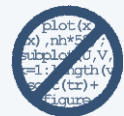


```

1  % Script generated by Brainstorm v3.1 (17-Dec-2010).
2  -
3  FileNamesA = ('Subject01\Left\data_average_101213_1558.mat', ...
4  'Subject01\Right\data_average_101213_1559.mat');
5  FileNamesB = [];
6
7  % Process: Detect bad trials: Peak-to-peak MEGGRAD(0-2000)
8  sFiles = bst_process(...
9  'CallProcess', 'process_detectbad', ...
10 FileNamesA, FileNamesB, ...
11 'timewindow', [-0.0998, 0.3000], ...
12 'meggrad', {[0, 2000], 'fT/cm (x 0.04)', 1e-015}, ...
13 'rejectmode', 2);
14
15 % Process: Remove baseline: [-100ms, -1ms]
16 sFiles = bst_process(...
17 'CallProcess', 'process_baseline', ...
18 sFiles, [], ...
19 'baseline', [-0.09983, -0.00056], ...
20 'overwrite', 1);
21
22 % Process: Band-pass filter: 1Hz - 80Hz
23 sFiles = bst_process(...
24 'CallProcess', 'process_bandpass', ...
25 sFiles, [], ...
26 'f1', 1, ...
27 'f2', 80, ...
28 'overwrite', 1);
29
30 % Process: Average by condition
31 sFiles = bst_process(...
32 'CallProcess', 'process_average', ...
33 sFiles, [], ...
34 'avgttype', 3, ...
35 'isstd', 0);
    
```

Brainstorm is...

- A free and open-source application (GPL)
- Matlab & Java: Platform-independent
- Designed for Matlab environment
- Stand-alone version also available
- Interface-based: click, drag, drop
- No Matlab experience required
- Daily updates of the software

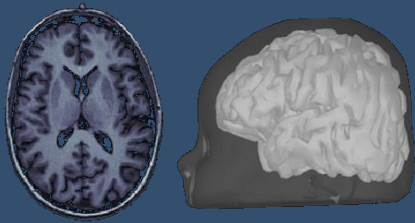


A bit of history

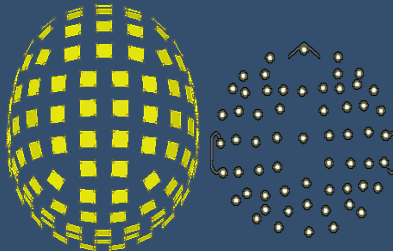
- 14 years of research and development
- Collaboration between multiple groups:
 - University of Southern California, Los Angeles, USA
 - La Salpetriere Hospital / CNRS, Paris, France
 - Neurospin / Inserm / CEA, Paris, France
 - Los Alamos National Lab, USA
 - Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, USA
 - Cleveland Clinic, USA
 - Martinos Center / MGH, USA
 - McGovern Institute / MIT, USA
 - Montreal Neurological Institute / McGill, Canada
- Over 9000 user accounts / 70 countries

Workflow

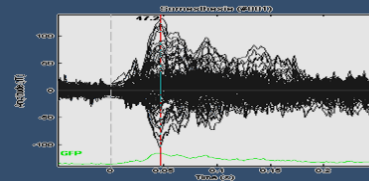
Anatomy



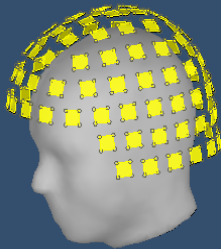
Sensors



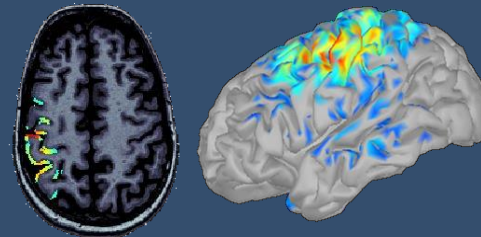
EEG/MEG



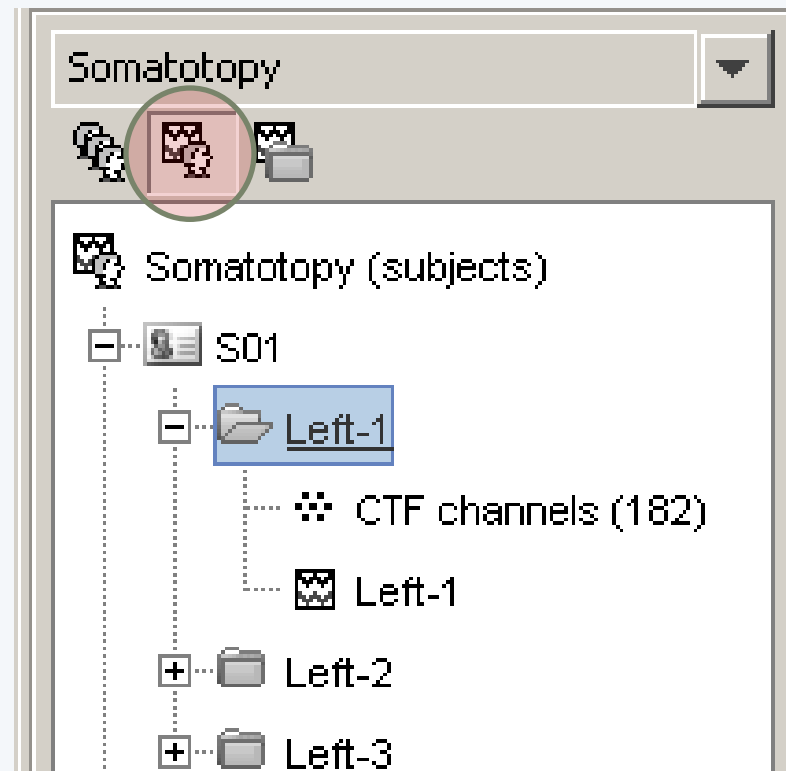
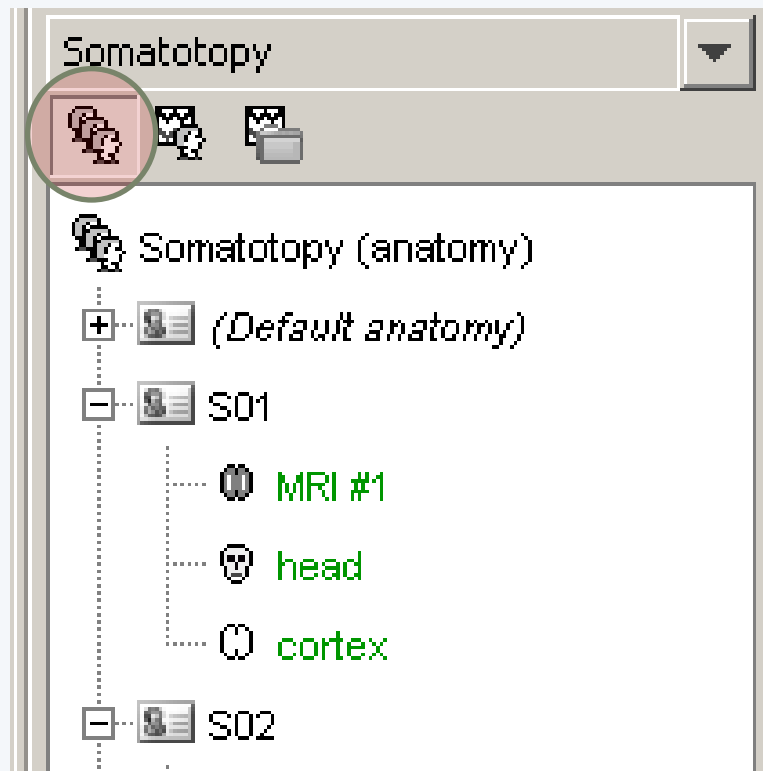
Co-registration



Source estimation

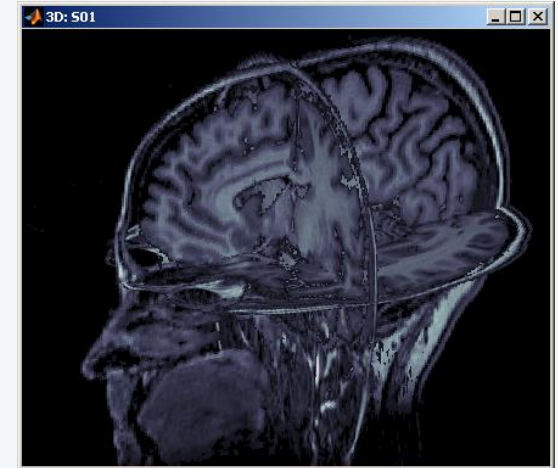


Analysis

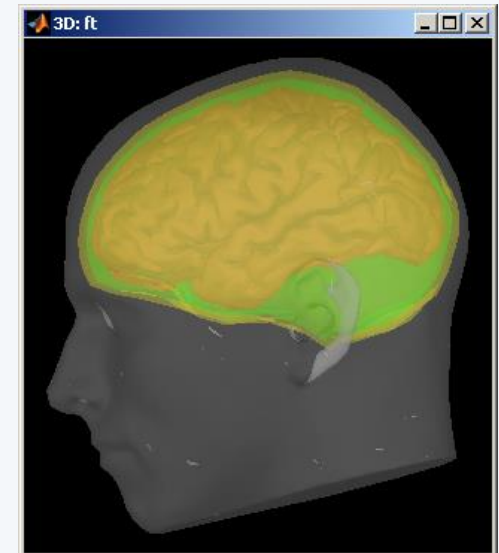
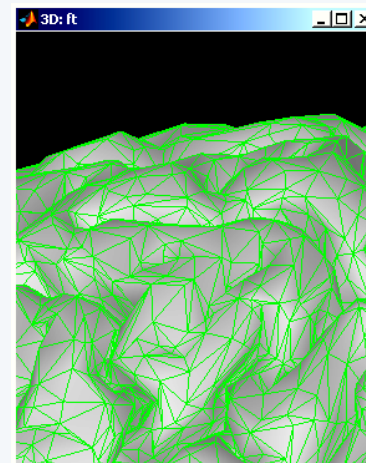
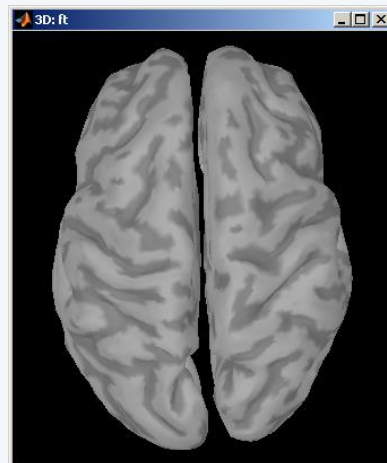


- Three levels:
 - Protocol
 - Subject
 - Condition
- Popup menus
- All files saved in Matlab .mat
- Same architecture on the disk

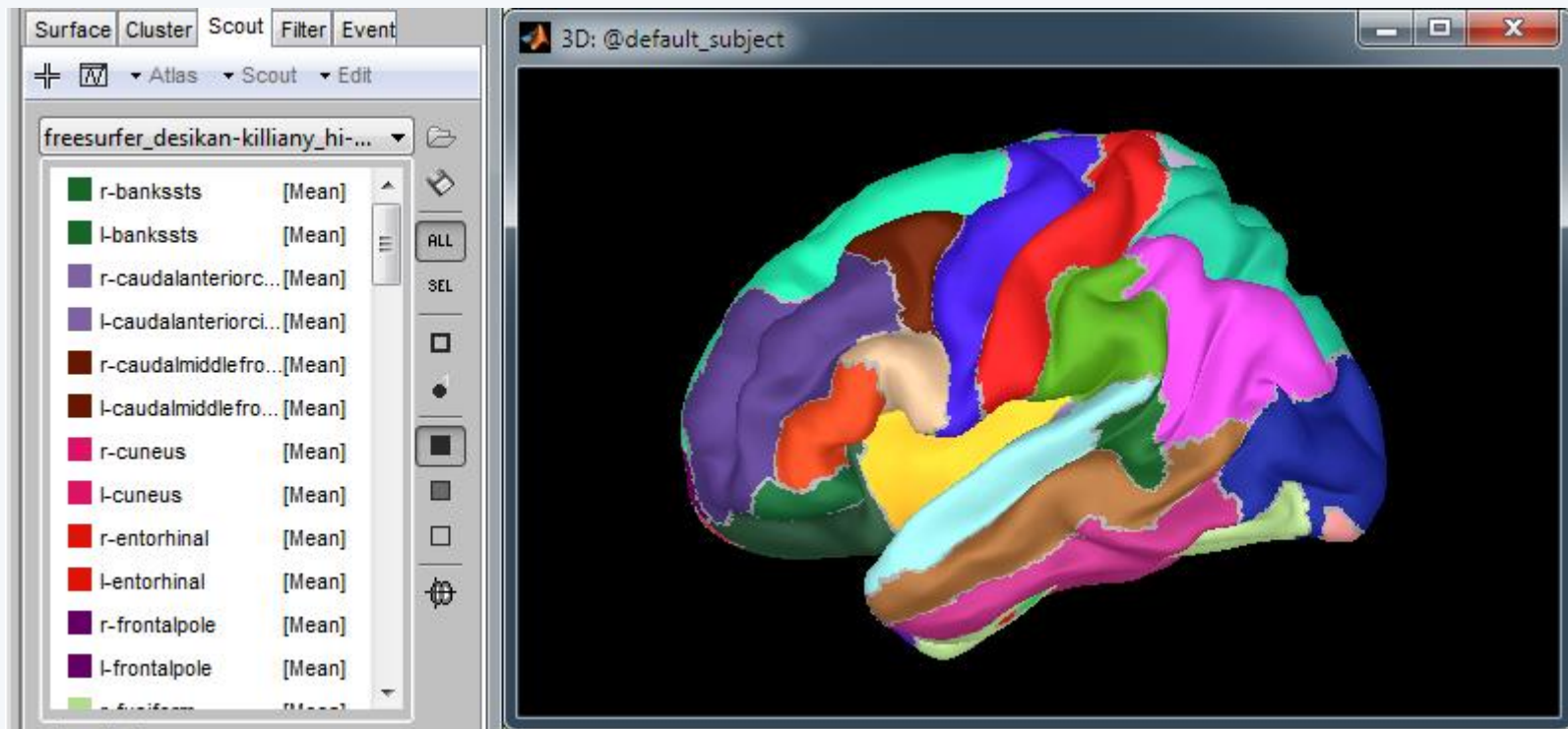
- T1-MRI volume



- Surfaces extracted with a dedicated software:
BrainVISA, FreeSurfer, BrainSuite

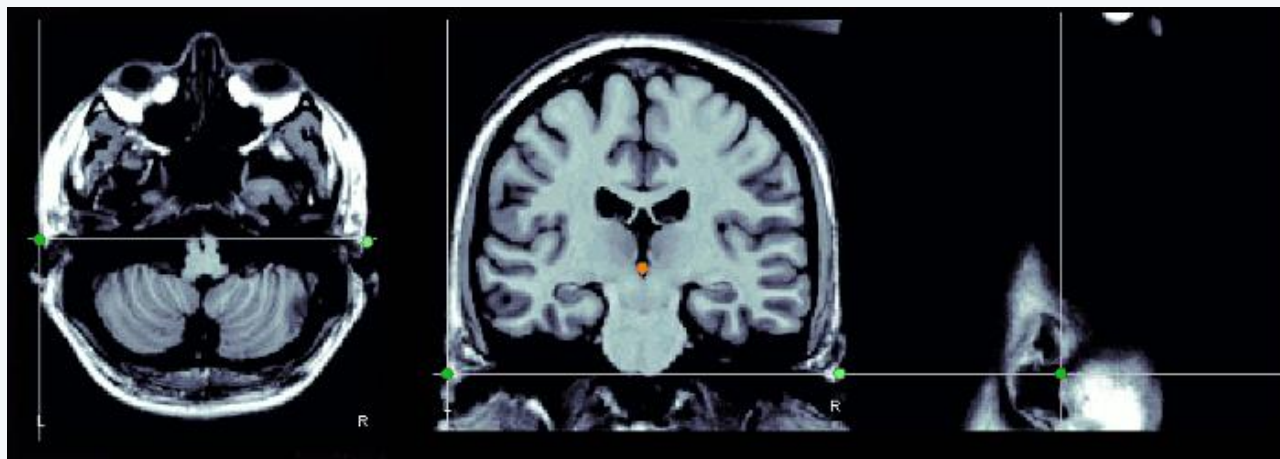


- Support for the surface-based atlases generated automatically by FreeSurfer



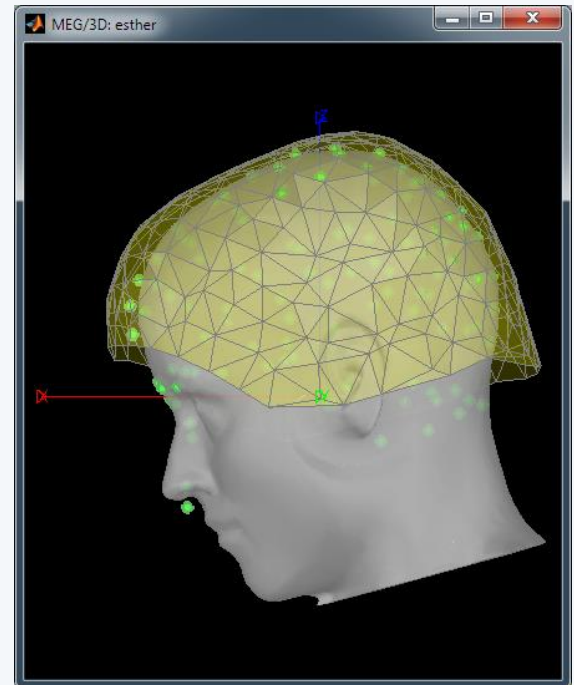
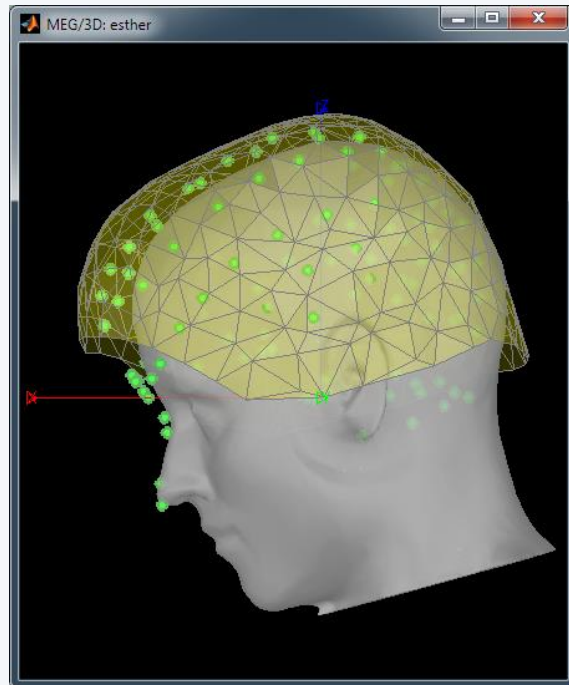
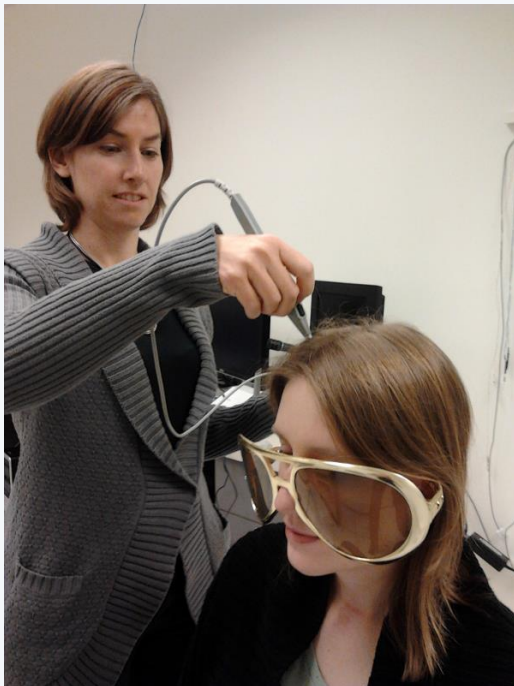
Co-registration MEG / MRI (I)

- Basic estimation based on three points (NAS,LPA,RPA)
 - MRI: Marked in the volume with the MRI Viewer
 - MEG: Obtained with a tracking system (Polhemus)



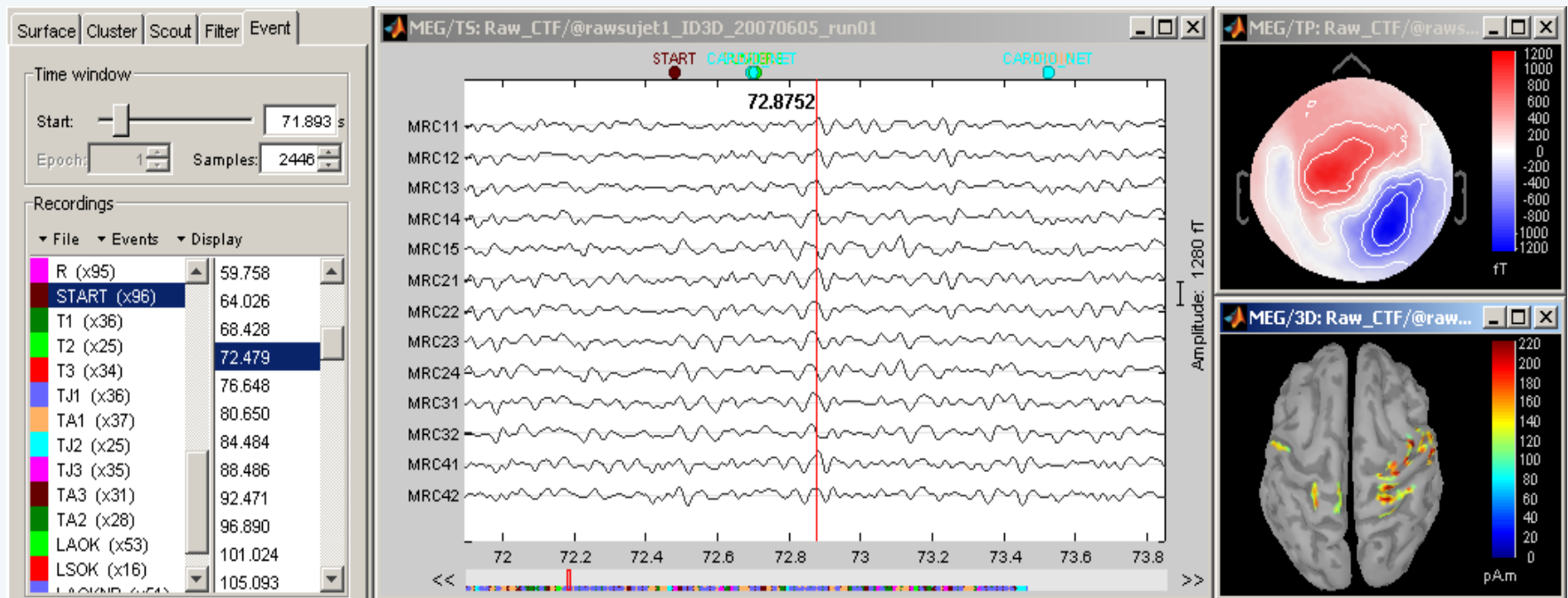
Co-registration MEG / MRI (2)

- Automatic adjustment based on head shape
 - Trying to fit the head points (Polhemus) with the head surface (from the MRI)
- Final registration must be checked manually

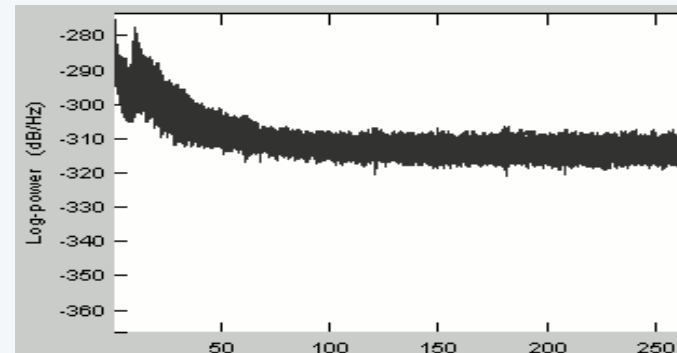
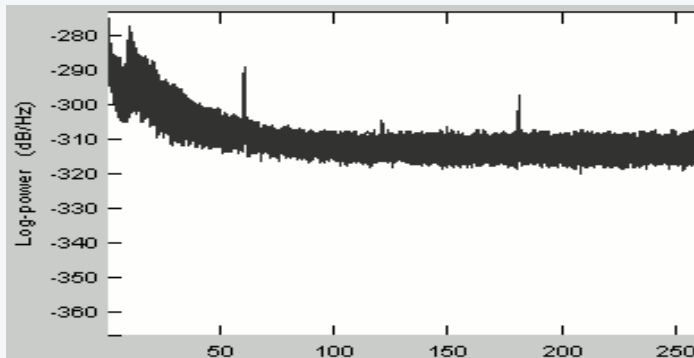


Continuous recordings

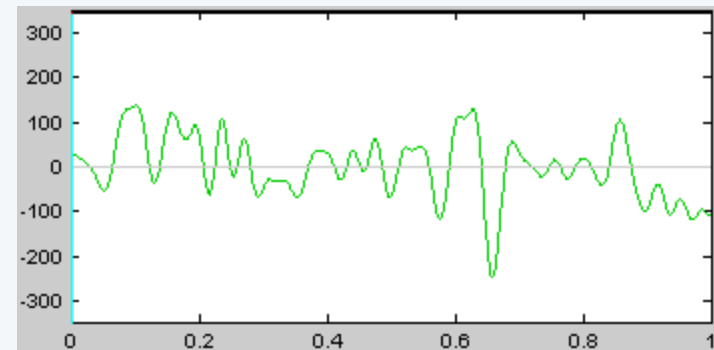
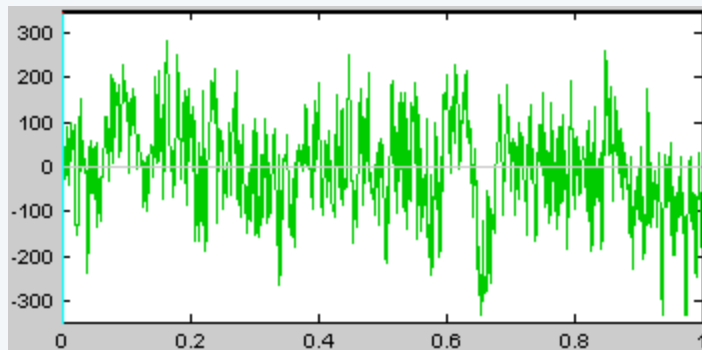
- Manual inspection of the recordings
- Identify the noise sources
- Mark bad channels and bad segments
- Check stimulus markers, add custom events



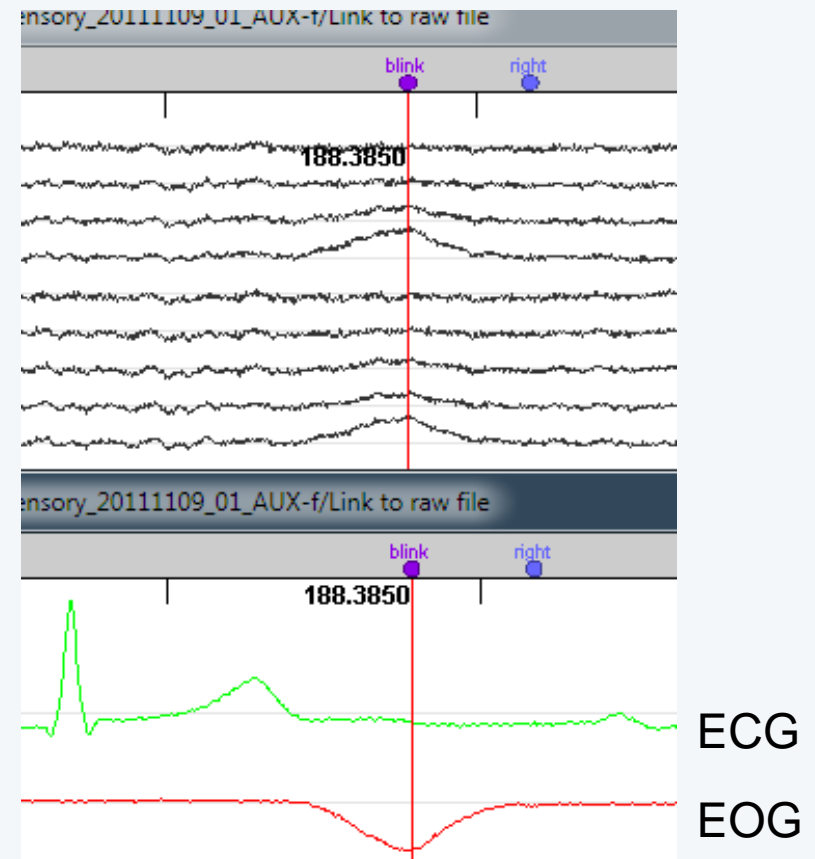
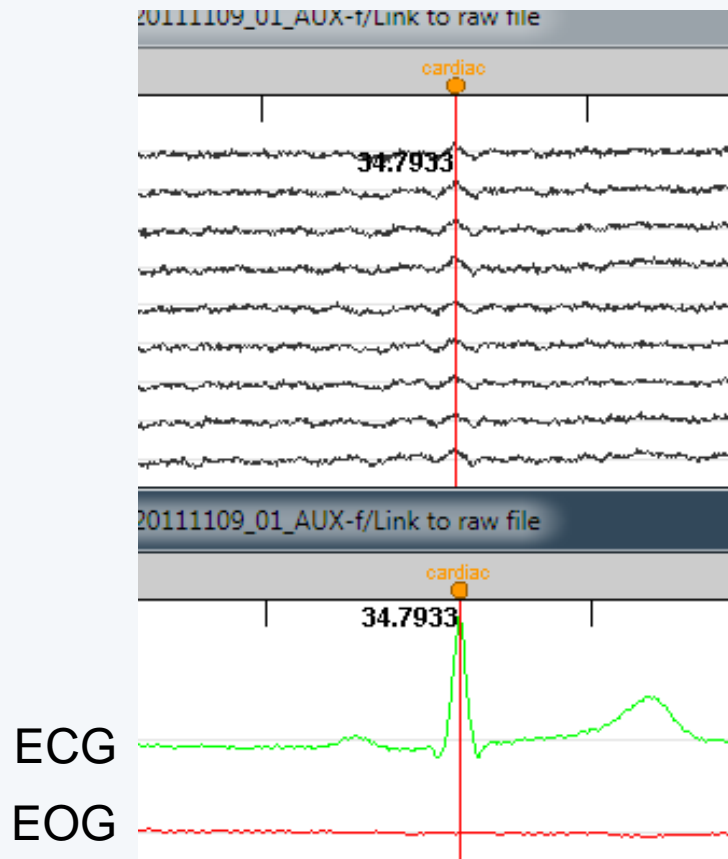
- Sinusoid removal:
Remove 50Hz or 60Hz power line contamination



- Band-pass filter:
Remove slow drifts and high frequencies



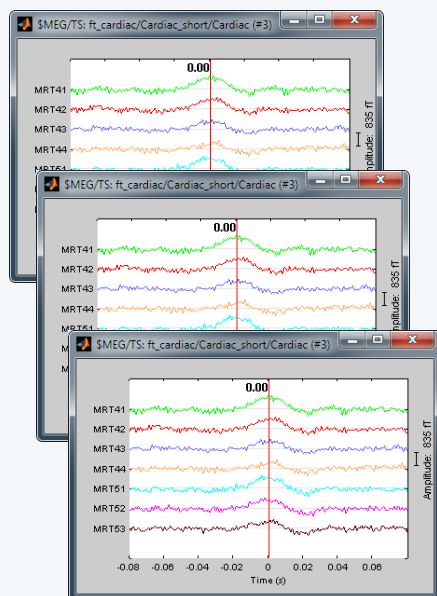
- Artifact detection and removal:
 - heartbeats, eye blinks, movements, ...



- Two categories of artifacts:
 - Well defined, reproducible, short, frequent:
 - Heartbeats, eye blinks, some stimulators
 - Unavoidable and frequent: we cannot just ignore them
 - Can be modeled and removed from the signal efficiently
 - All the other events that can alter the recordings:
 - Movements, building vibrations, metro nearby...
 - Too complex or not repeated enough to be modeled
 - Safer to mark them as bad segments, and ignore them

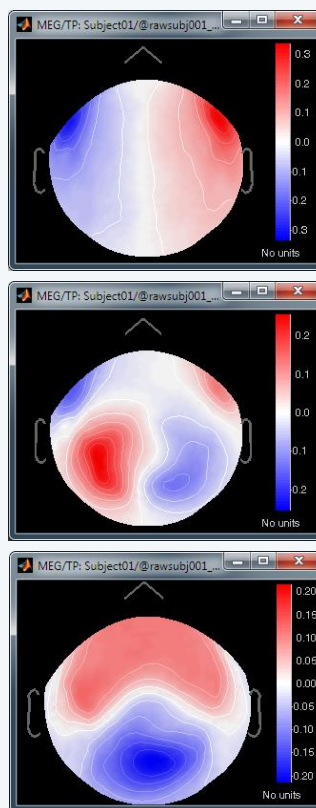
Signal-Space Projection (SSP)

- Detect artifacts
- Concatenate epochs



PCA

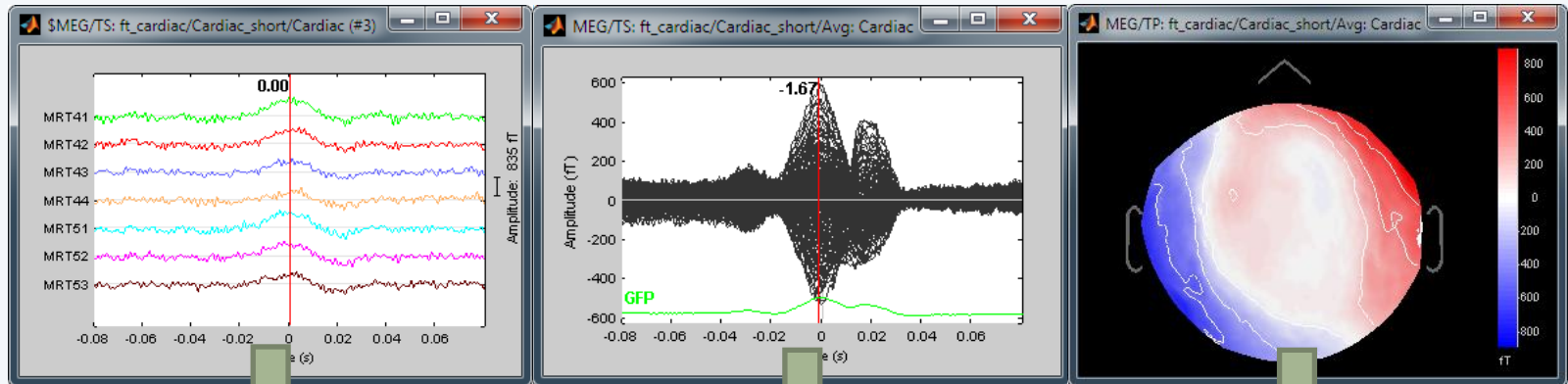
Spatial components



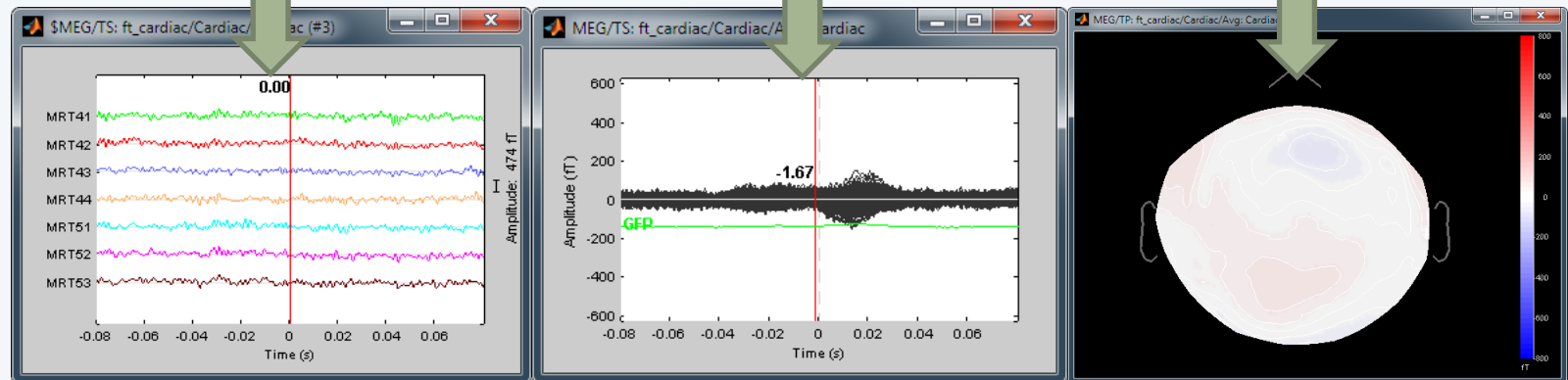
- Select components
- Compute projectors (linear operator)
- Apply to EEG/MEG

- Example: Cardiac artifact

Original

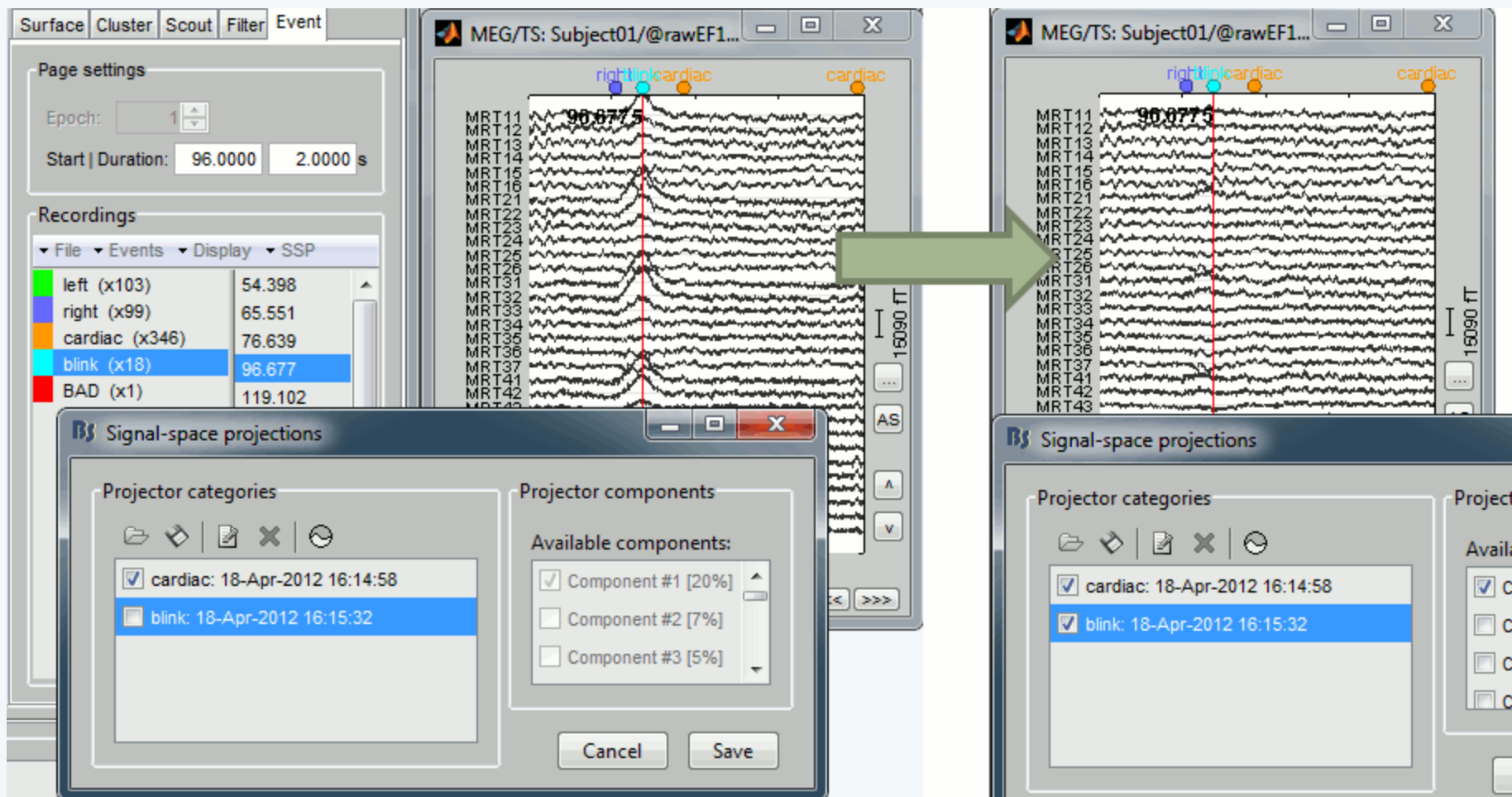


SSP

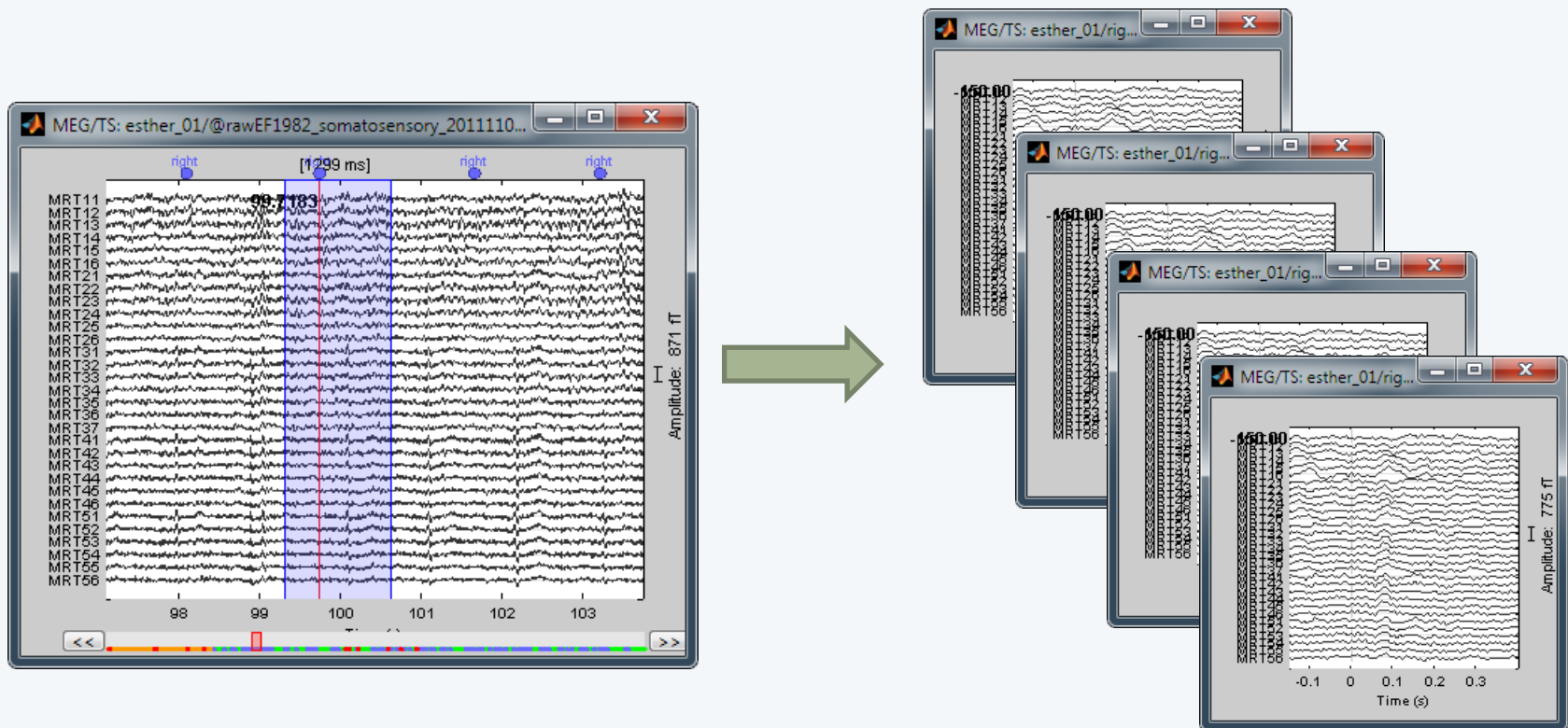


Pre-processing

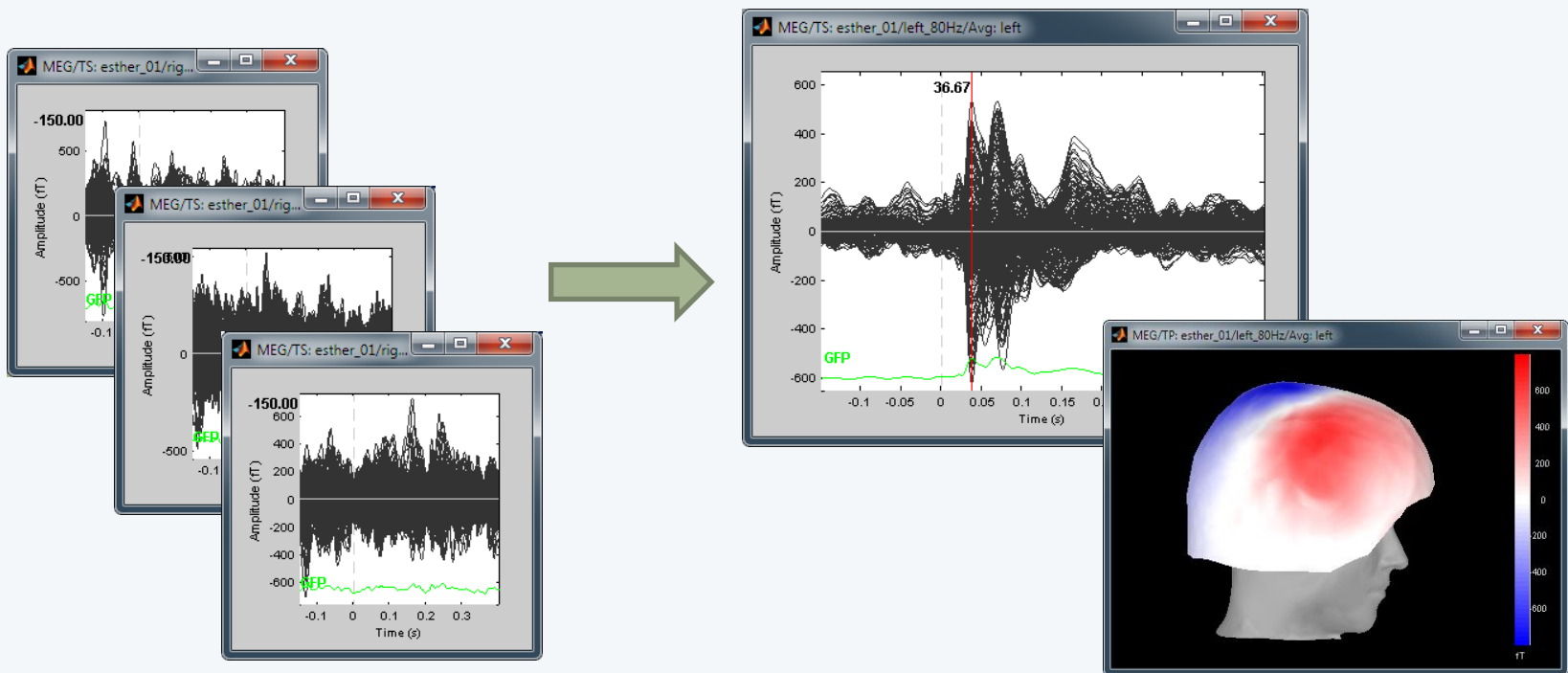
Cleaning



- Epoching: extraction of small blocks of recordings around an event of interest (stimulus, spike...)

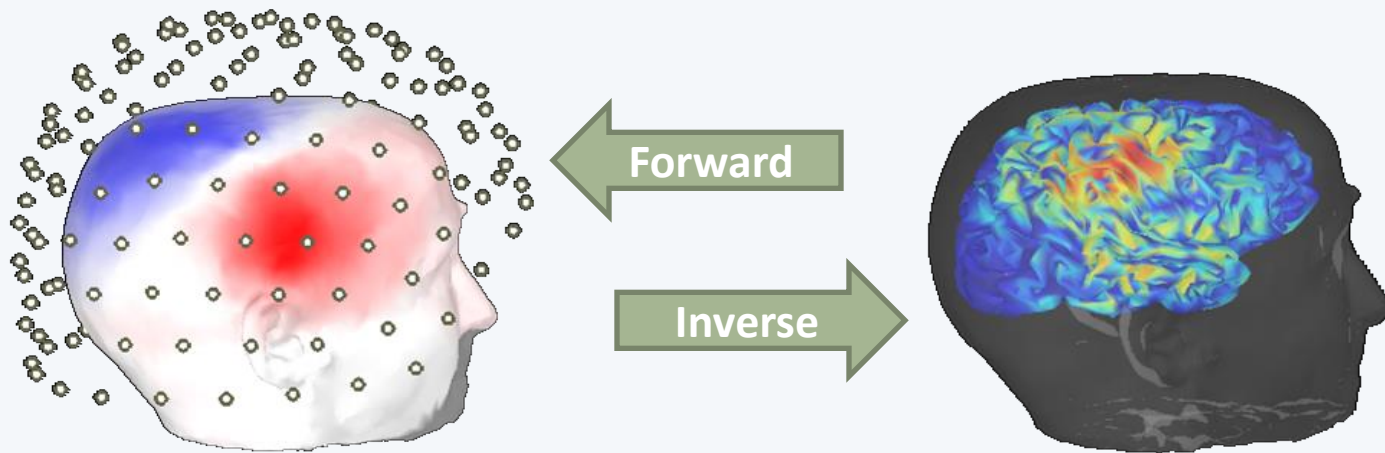


- Averaging all the trials: Reveals the features of the signals that are locked in time to a given event
=> Evoked-response field (or potential)

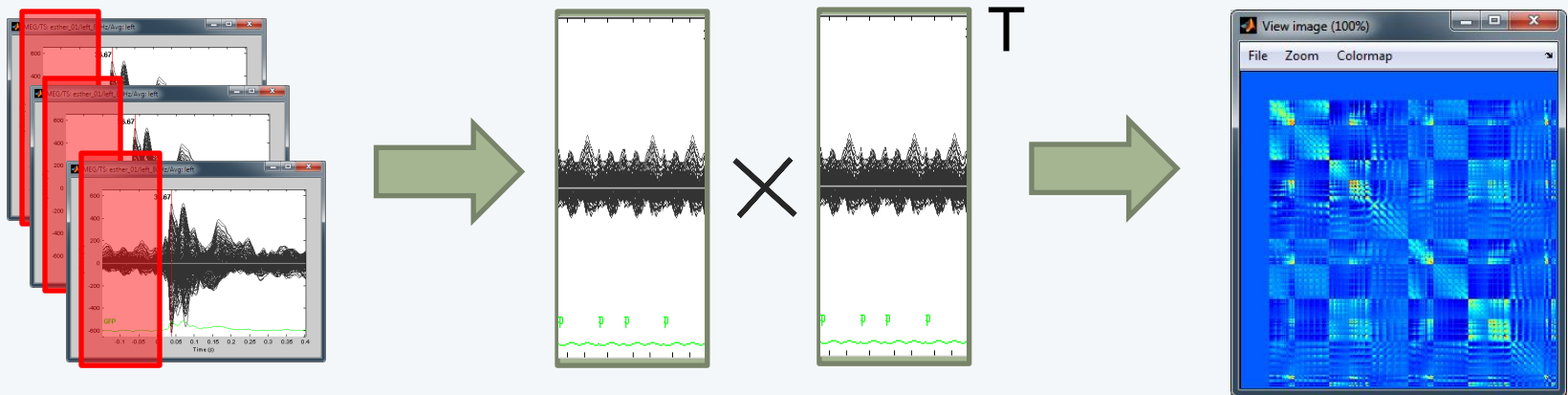


Source estimation

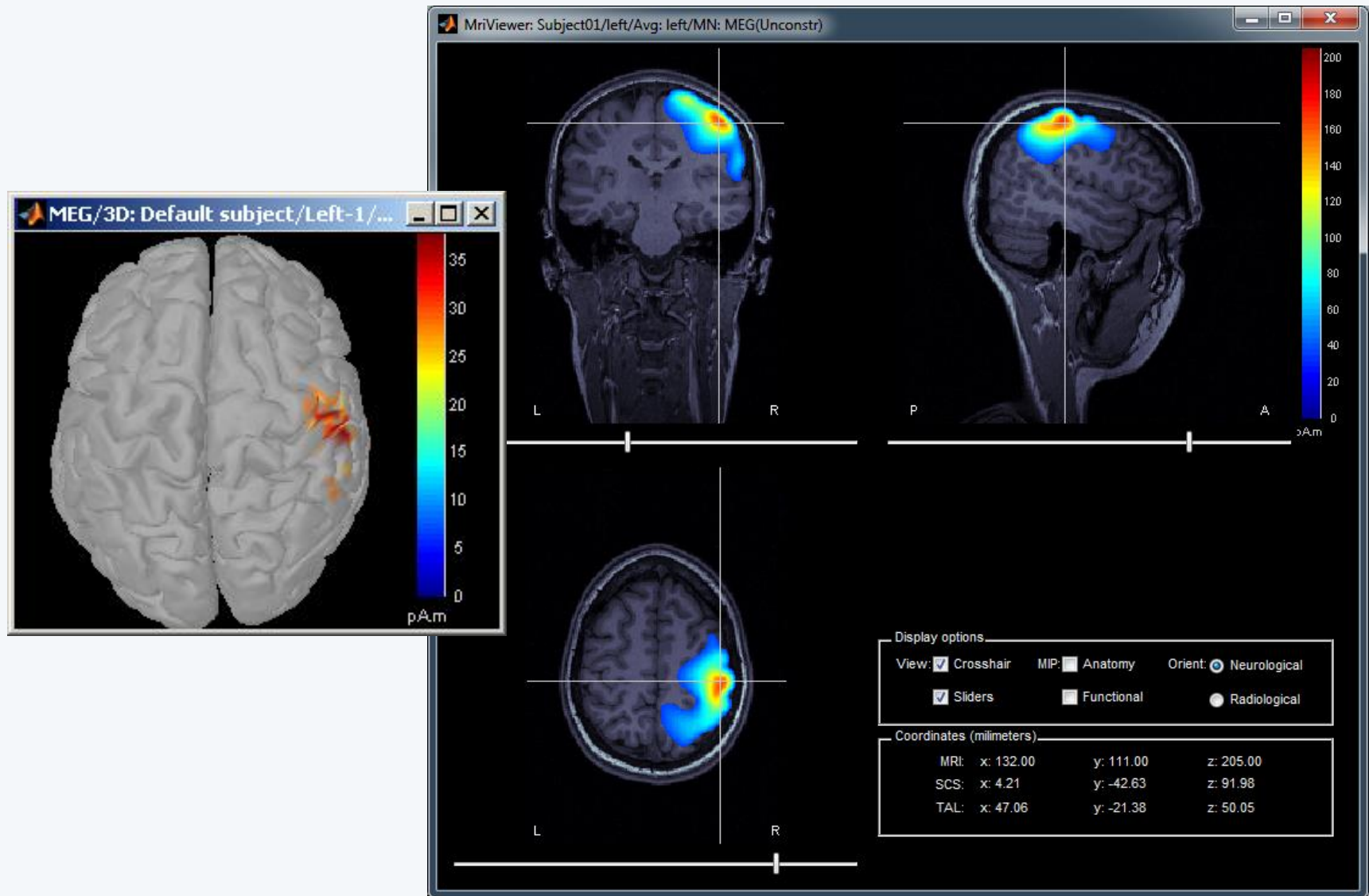
- Source space: cortex surface (or full head volume)
- Forward model = head model
Sources => Sensors
- Inverse model: Minimum norm estimates
Sensors => Sources



- Inverse model (minimum norm estimates) requires an estimation of the level of noise on the sensors
- Noise covariance matrix = covariance of the segments that do not contain any “meaningful” data
- Typically: empty room measures, or pre-stim baseline

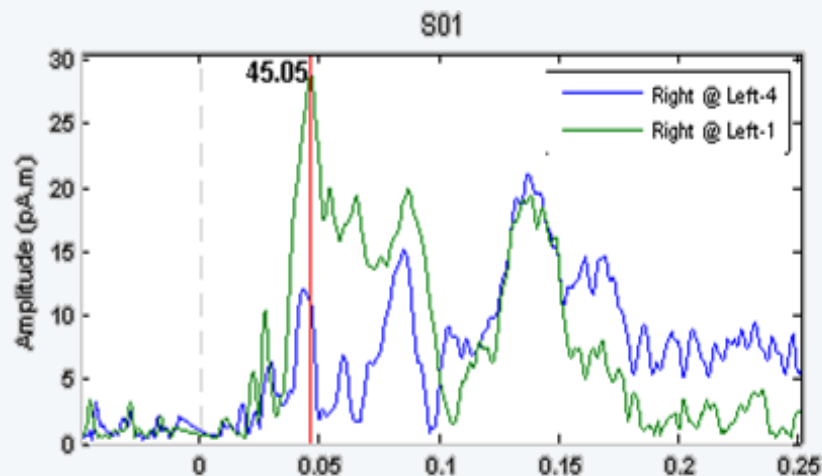
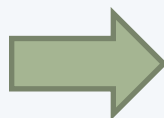
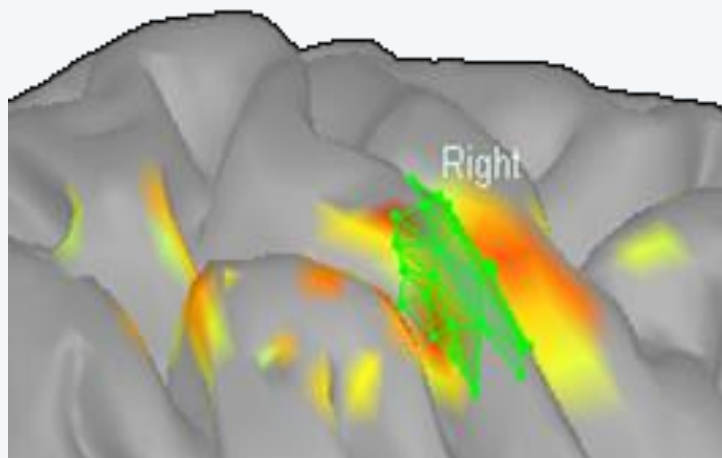


Source activity



Regions of interest

- Regions of interest at cortical level (scouts)
 - = Subset of a few dipoles in the brain
 - = Group of vertices of the cortex surface



Source estimation: MEG

- Recommended in MEG analysis:
 - The subject head can move in the helmet
 - One sensor is not corresponding to one brain region
 - Different types of sensors (magneto / gradiometers)
 - Difficult to read, reproduce or compare
- Converting to source space helps solving those issues

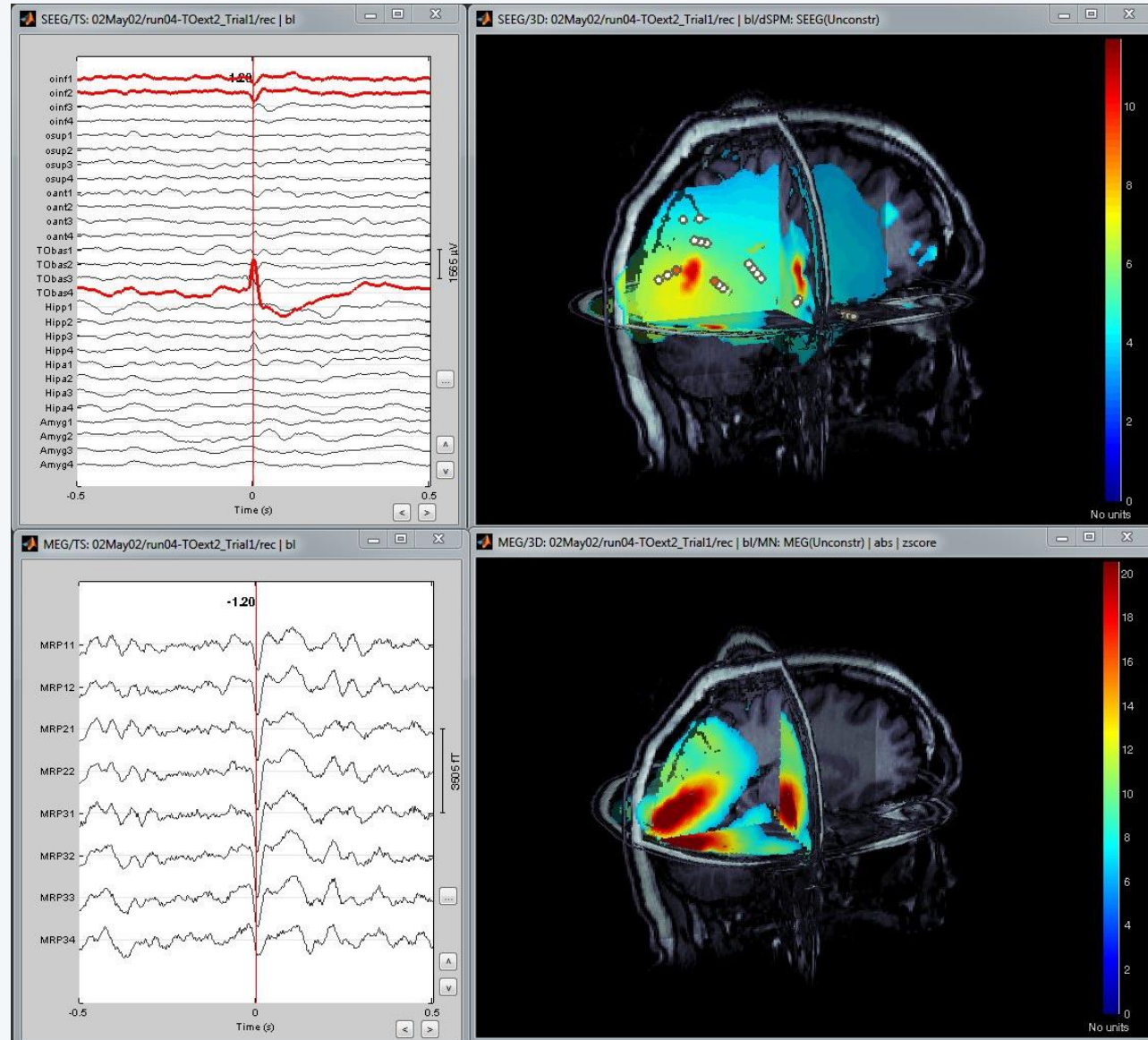
Multi-modal imaging

Easy integration of:

- MEG
- EEG
- ECoG
- SEEG

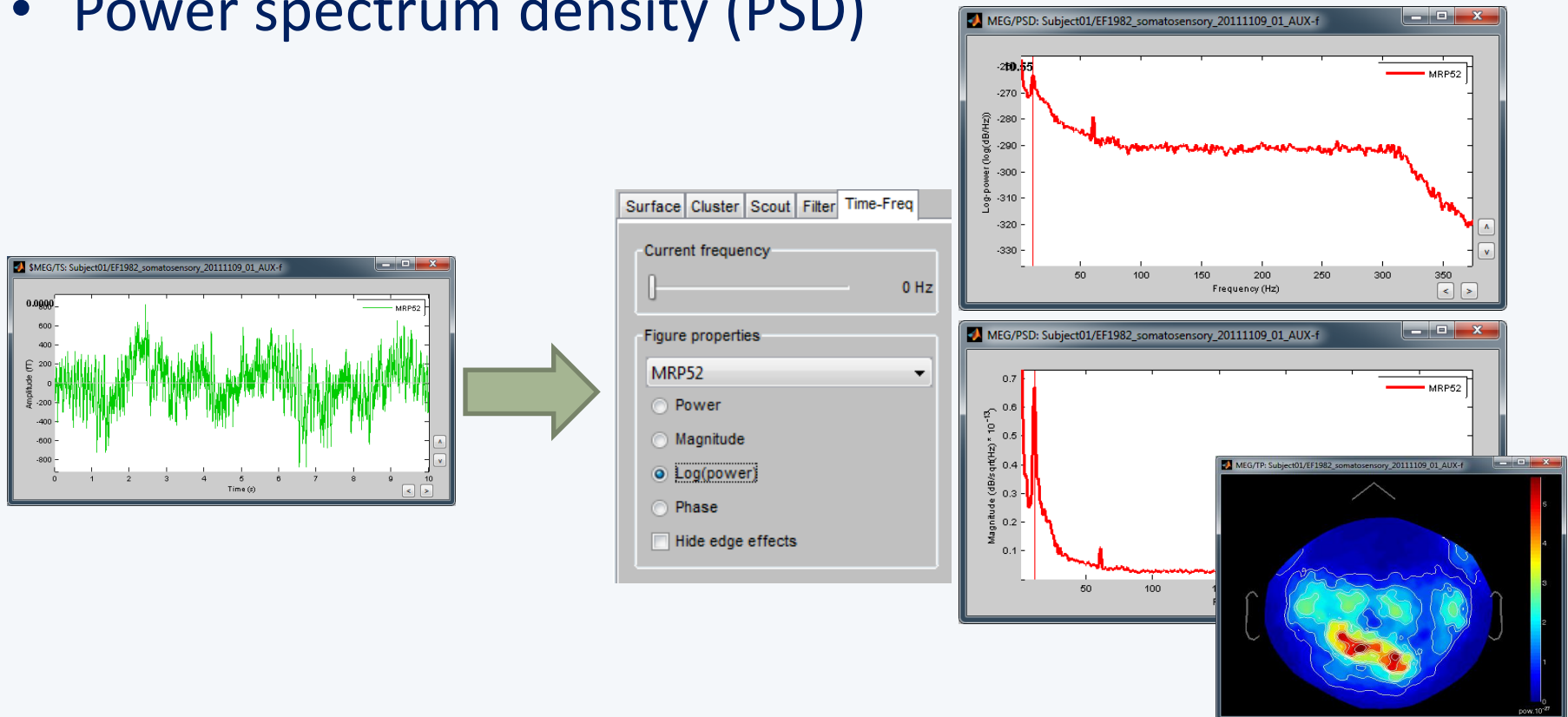
In a near future:

- NIRS



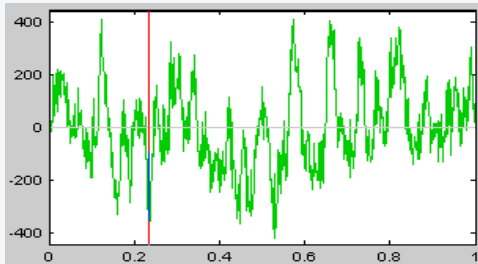
Spectral analysis

- Fast Fourier transform (FFT)
- Power spectrum density (PSD)

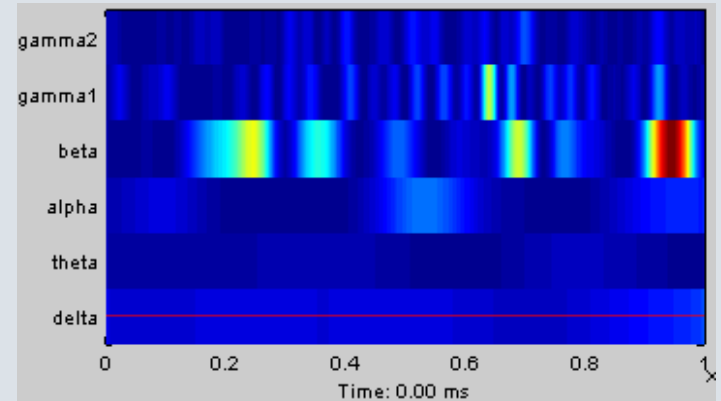
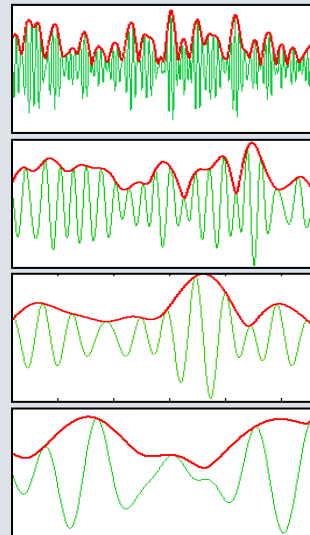
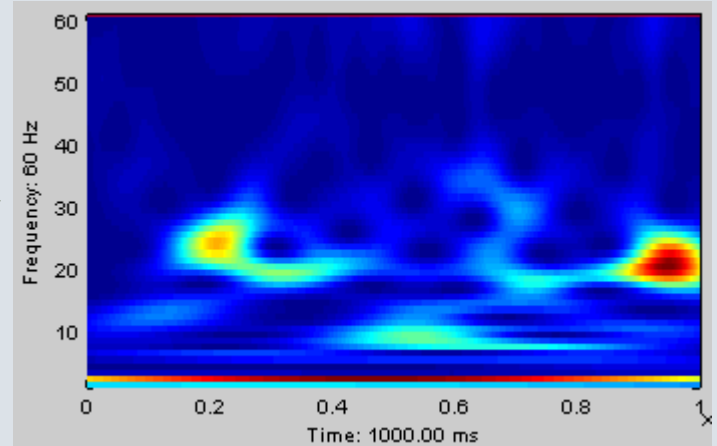
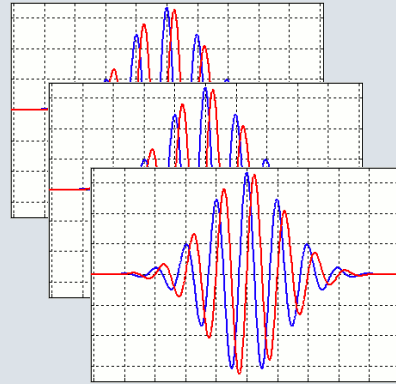


Time-frequency

Morlet wavelets



Hilbert transform + band-pass filter



Time-frequency

Time-frequency (Morlet wavelets)

Comment:

Time definition

☒ Same as input files
 [-500.00 : 0.42 : 1000.00] ms

☐ Group in time bands (ms)

t1: 0.00, 999.17
 t2: 1000.00, 1999.17
 t3: 2000.00, 2999.17
 t4: 3000.00, 3999.17
 t5: 4000.00, 4999.17
 t6: 5000.00, 5999.17

Generate

Frequency definition

☐ Linear (start:step:stop)
 1:1:80

☒ Group in frequency bands (Hz)

delta: 2, 4
 theta: 5, 7
 alpha: 8, 12
 beta: 15, 29
 gamma1: 30, 59
 gamma2: 60, 90

Reset

Morlet wavelet options

Central frequency: Hz (default=1)

Time resolution (FWHM): s (default=3)

Processing options

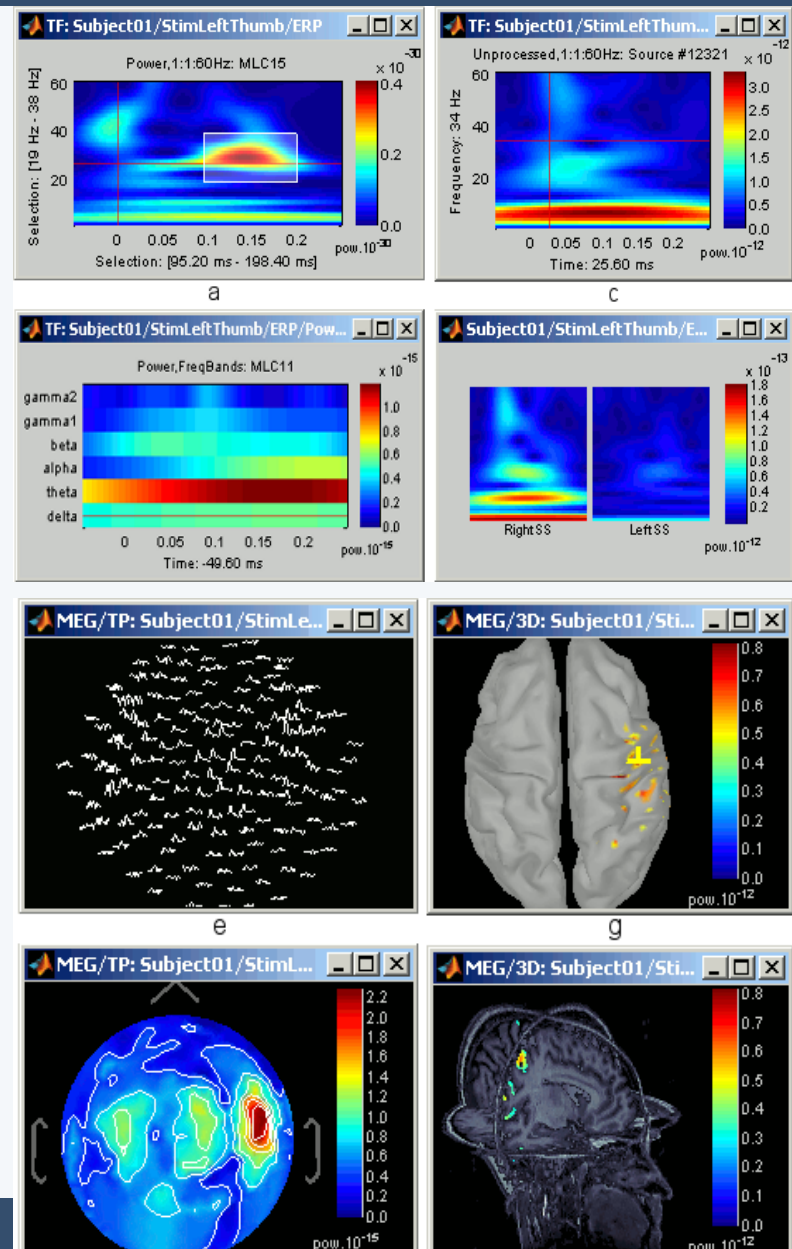
Compute the following measure:

☐ None (save complex values)

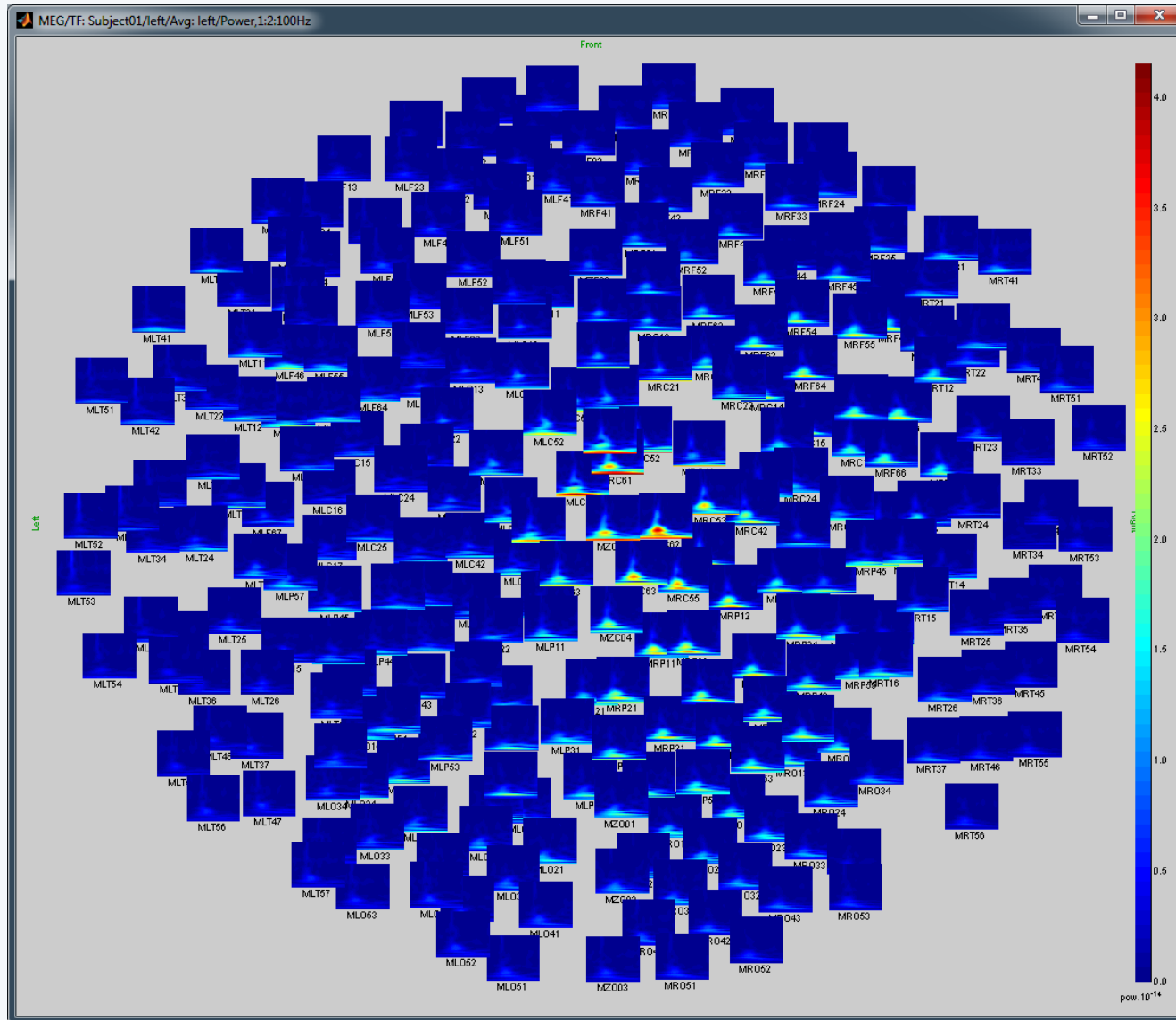
☒ Power

Estimated output file size: 45 Mb

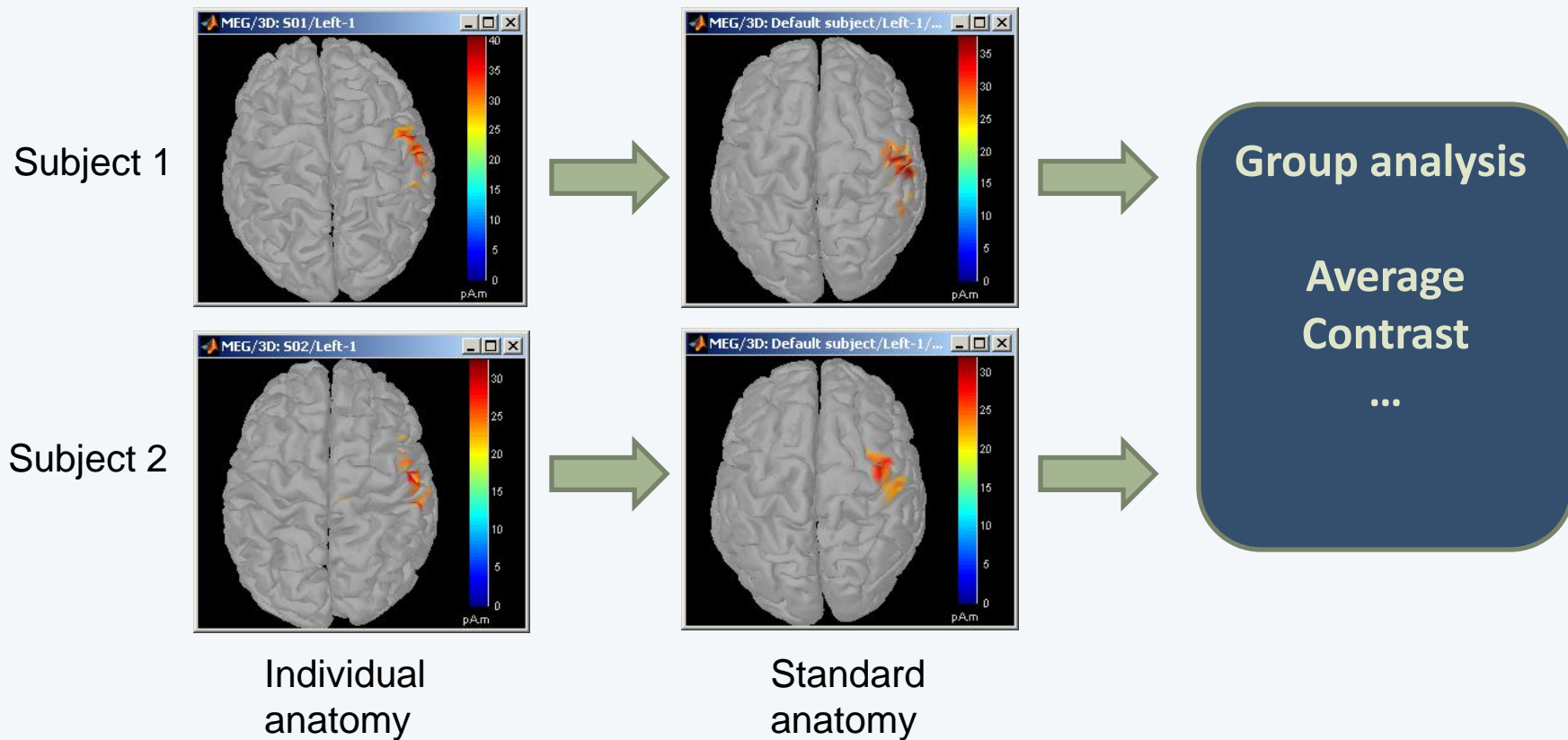
OK



Time-frequency

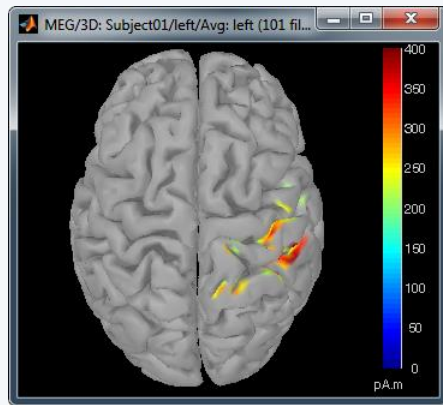


- Registration of individual brains on a template

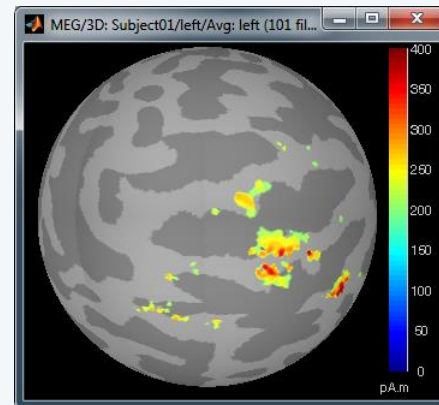


Group analysis

Subject



*FreeSurfer
registration*

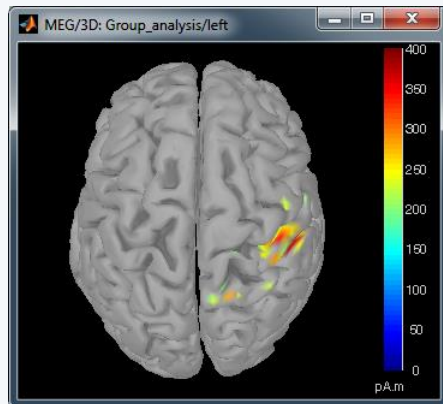


Subject anatomy
Right hemisphere

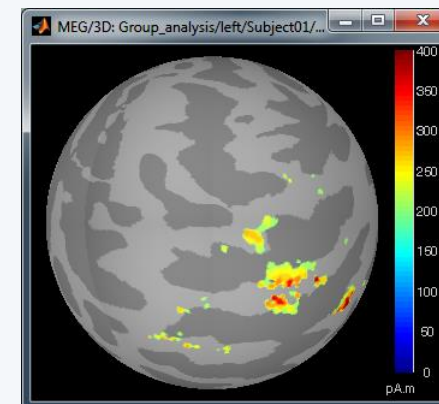


Shepard interpolation

Default anatomy

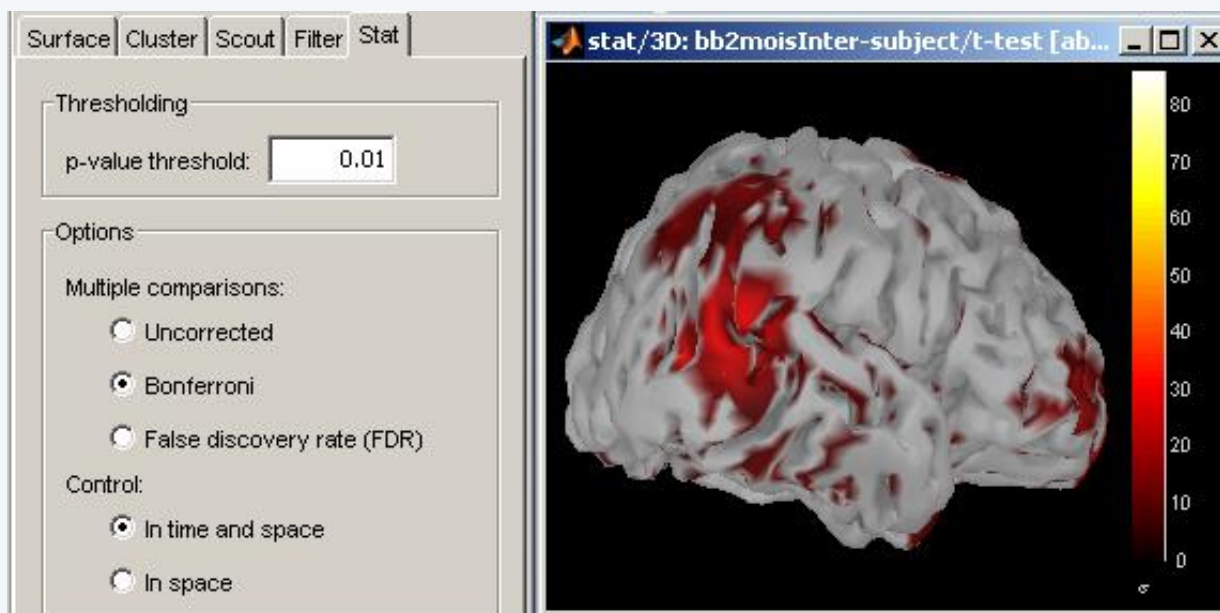


*FreeSurfer
registration*

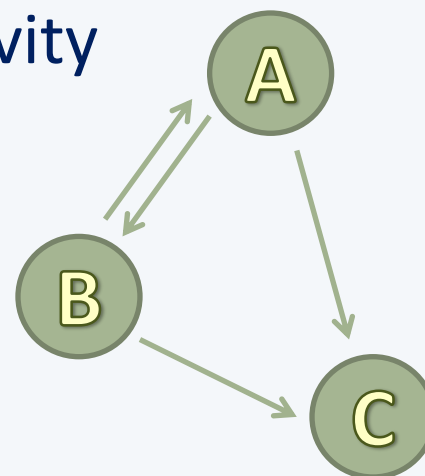


Template
Right hemisphere

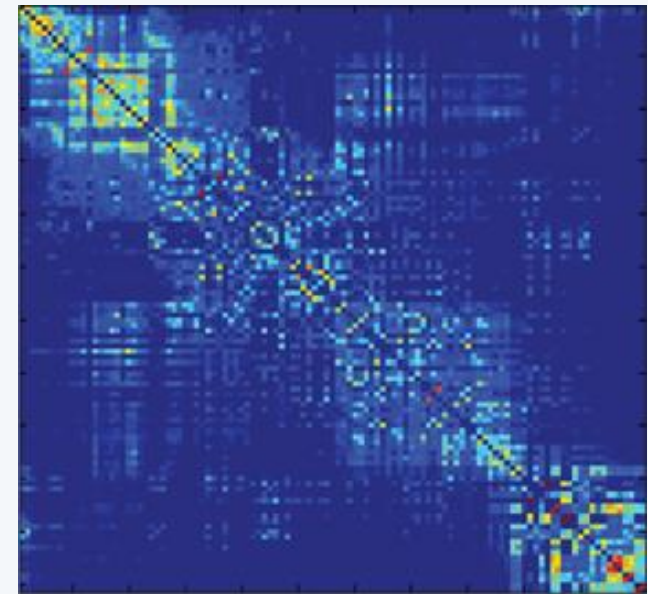
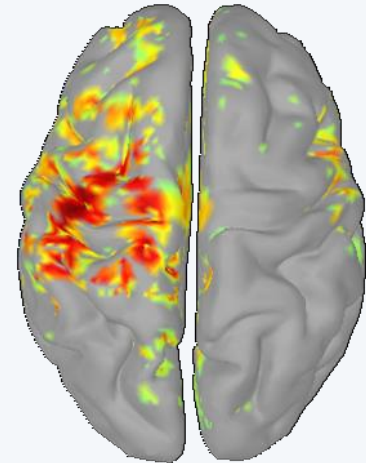
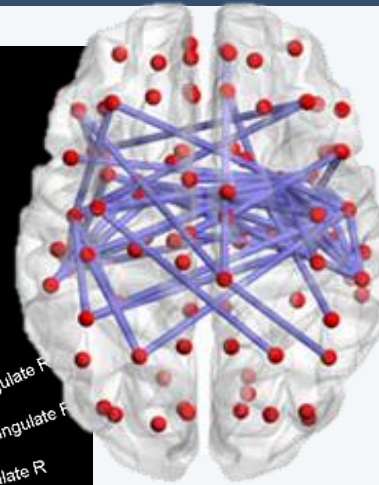
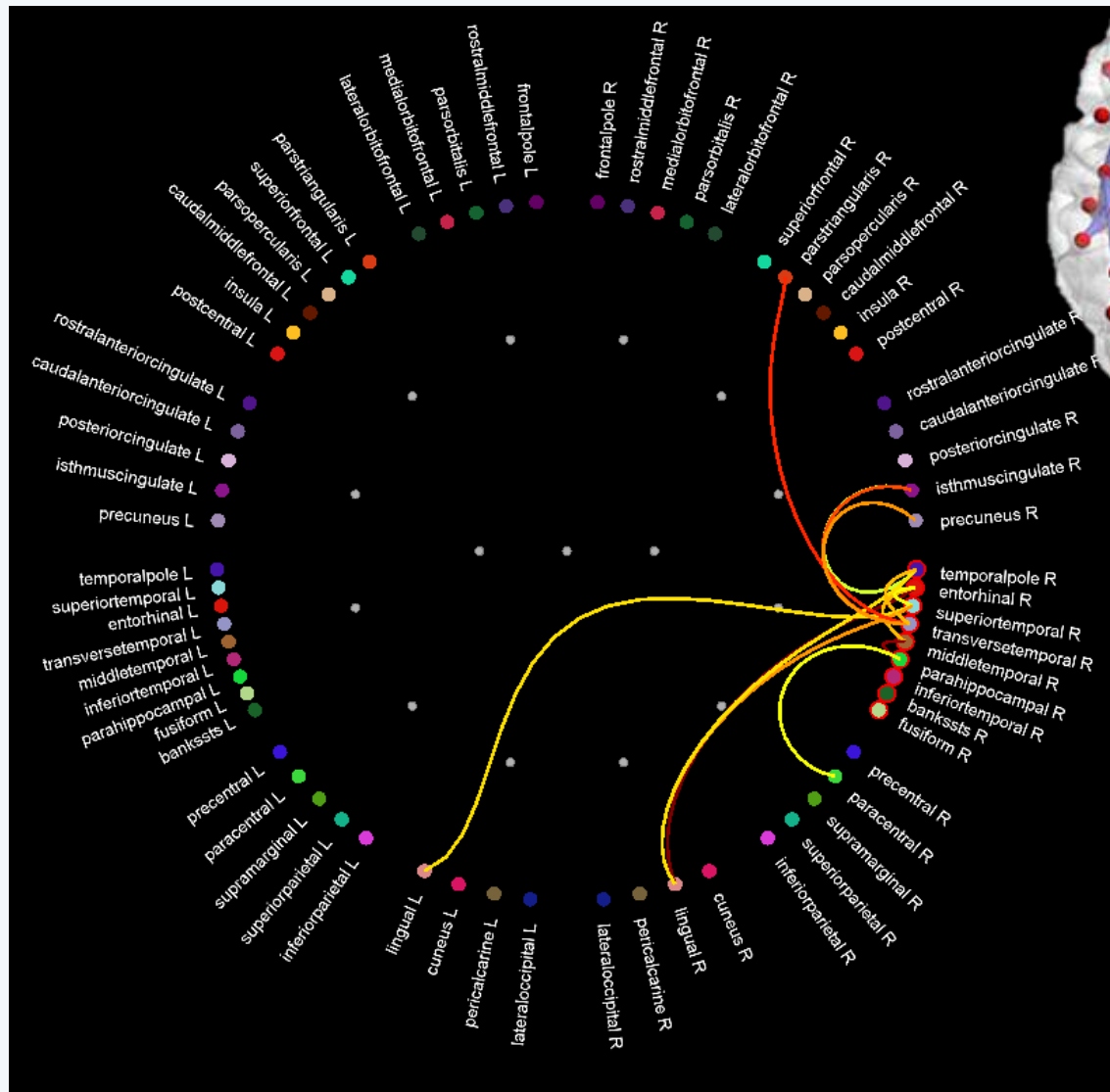
- Contrasts between subjects or conditions
- Statistical analysis: z-score, t-test
- Quick extraction of measures from complex paradigms
=> Export to: SPM, R, Excel, Statistica, SPSS, Matlab...



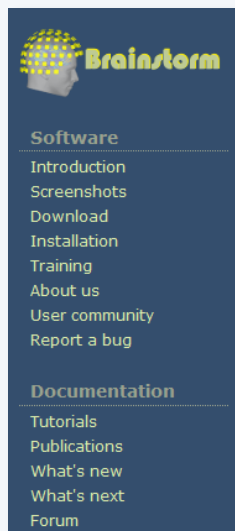
- Objectives: Describe the interaction between two brain regions, identify the brain networks
- Non-directed: Functional connectivity
 - Correlation / Coherence
 - Phase locking value
- Directed: Effective connectivity
 - Granger causality
- Both at sensor and source levels



Connectivity



- Online tutorials: 20-hour self-teaching program
- Active user forum: 150 posts/month
- Daily updates: 500 downloads/month

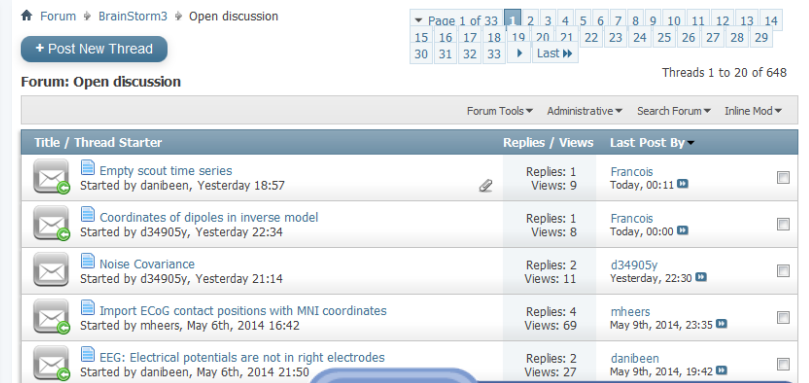


12 easy steps through Brainstorm

1. Brainstorm architecture [10 min]
2. First steps [30 min]
3. Importing individual anatomy [30 min]
4. Importing MEG recordings [30 min]
5. Exploring the recordings [60 min]
6. Head model [30 min]
7. Noise covariance [30 min]
8. Source estimation [45 min]
9. Scouts [45 min]
10. Graphical scripting [45 min]
11. Statistics [30 min]
12. Time-frequency [1:30 hr]

Processing continuous recordings

1. Review continuous recordings and edit markers [2:00 hr]
2. Detect and remove artifacts [2:00 hr]
3. Epoching and averaging [1:30 hr]

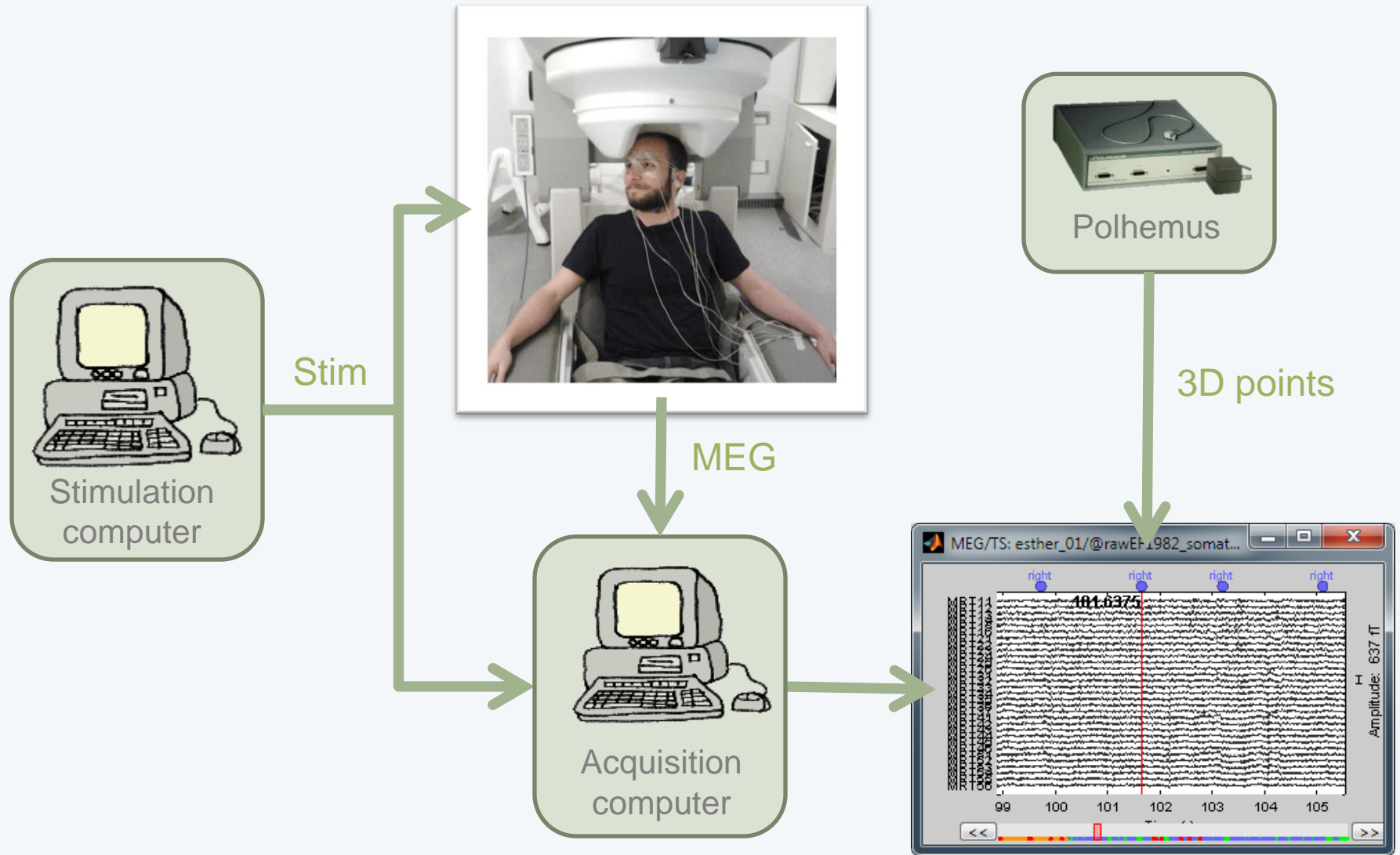


- Contact us for specific questions and requests:
We will help you adding the features you need

- Median nerve stimulation
(Nov 2011, Montreal Neurological Institute, McGill)
 - Random electric stimulation of both arms
 - ~ 100 trials per arm
 - Acquisition at 1200 Hz
 - Recorded on CTF 275 MEG sensors
 - + 26 reference sensors
 - + EOG + ECG + STIM + ... = 302 channels
 - 6 minutes of recordings, 500 Mb

Sample data

Acquisition setup



- Creation of a new protocol, with one subject
- Preparation of the anatomy (MRI, surfaces)
- Anatomical atlases
- Co-registration MRI / MEG
- Reviewing the continuous file
- Correcting for eye blinks with SSP
- Epoching and averaging
- Source estimation

- Regions of interest (scouts)
- Frequency analysis: FFT, time-frequency, Hilbert
- Functional connectivity
- Scripting interface
- Group analysis and statistics
- Registration on default anatomy

Contributors

Investigators



Sylvain Baillet
MNI



Richard Leahy
USC



John Mosher
Cleveland Clinic

France

Ghislaine Dehaene
Claude Delpuech
Antoine Ducorps
Line Garnero
Etienne Labyt
Karim N'Diaye
Lauri Parkkonen
Denis Schwartz

MEG @ McGill



Elizabeth Bock
MNI



Esther Florin
MNI



Francois Tadel
MNI

USA

Felix Darvas
Belma Dogdas
Guillaume Dumas
John Ermer
Matti Hamalainen
Sheraz Khan
Esen Kucukaltun-Yildirim
Alexei Ossadtchi
Darren Weber

Key collaborators



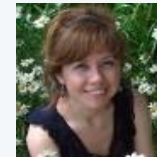
Alexandre Gramfort
MGH / INRIA



Dimitrios Pantazis
MIT



Rey Ramirez
UW



Sergül Aydore
USC



Syed Ashrafulla
USC



Sebastien Dery
MNI