

Learning cognitive features from multiway EEG data using tensor decomposition

Deqing Wang

deqing.wang@foxmail.com

http://deqing.me/

School of Biomedical Engineering, Dalian University of Technology, China



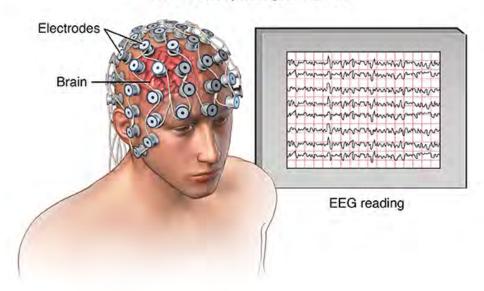
Part 1

Tensor Representation of EEG Data

EEG Data

Electroencephalography (EEG) is an electrophysiological monitoring method to record electrical activity of the brain.

Electroencephalogram (EEG)



Three categories of EEG data [2]:

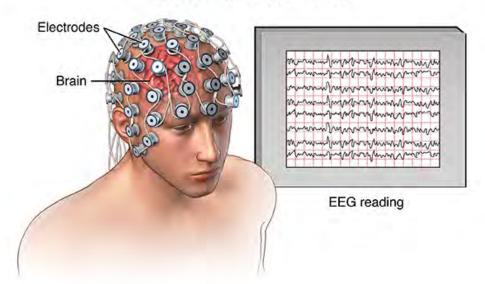
- 1. Spontaneous EEG: no external stimulus
- 2. Event-related potentials (ERP): repeated stimulus
- 3. Ongoing EEG: naturalistic and continuous stimulus

^{[1].} https://hvmn.com/biohacker-guide/cognition/eeg-measures-of-cognition

^{[2].} Cong, F., Ristaniemi, T., & Lyytinen, H. Advanced signal processing on brain event-related potentials. World Scientific, 2015.

EEG Data

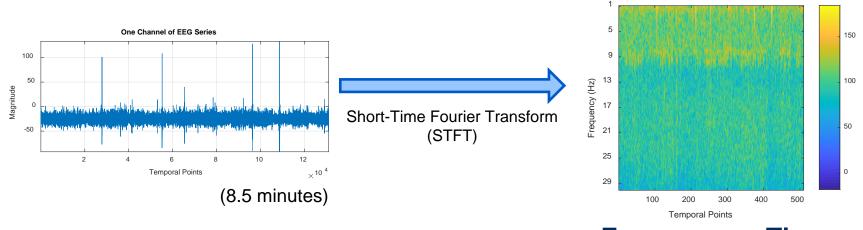
Electroencephalogram (EEG)



Matrix (two-way data): Channel × Time

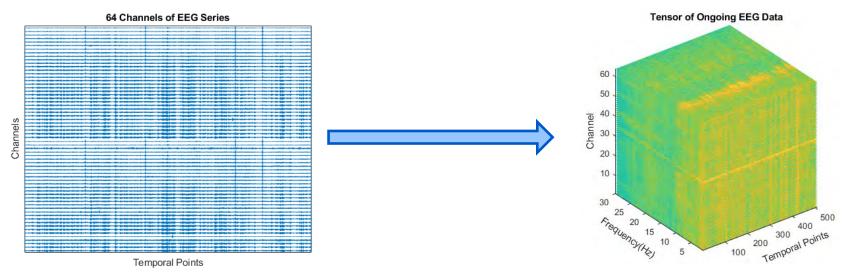
Frequency?

Tensor Representation of Ongoing EEG Data



Frequency × Time

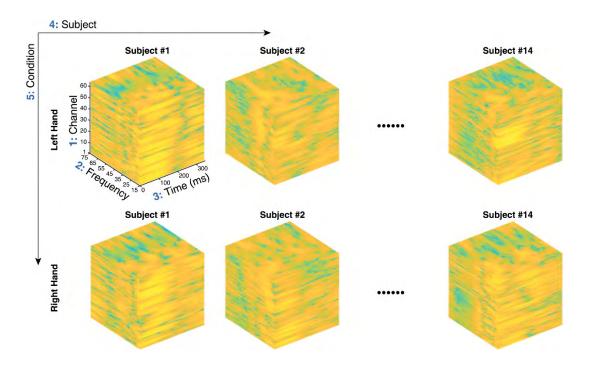
Spectrogram



Channel × Frequency × Time

Fifth-order ERP Tensor

Channel × Frequency × Time × Subject × Condition



EEG Data Analysis Methods:



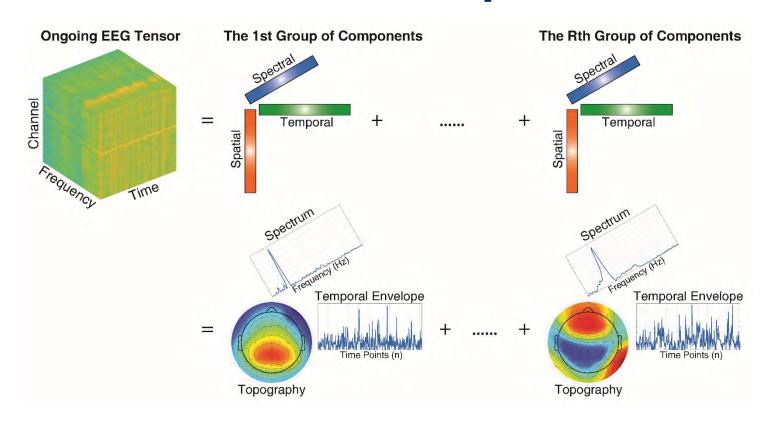








EEG Tensor Decomposition



Advantage:

the interaction information among different modes (channel, frequency, time) of EEG data is retained.



Part 2

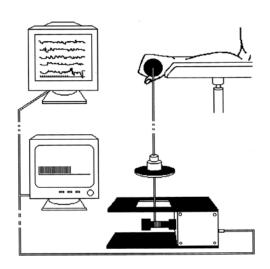
Real-world EEG Tensor Applications

Real-world EEG Application I

Fifth-order ERP tensor analysis: proprioceptive stimulus

Tensor Size: $64 \times 61 \times 72 \times 14 \times 2$

(Channel × Frequency × Time × Subjects × Condition)



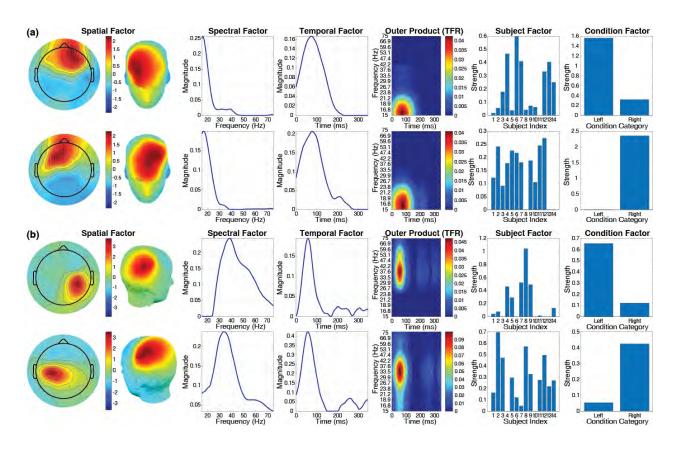
Stimulus on <u>left and right hand</u>.

[1]. Arnfred, Sidse, et al. "Proprioceptive evoked potentials in man: cerebral responses to changing weight loads on the hand." *Neuroscience letters* 288.2 (2000): 111-114.

[2]. Mørup, Morten, Lars Kai Hansen, Josef Parnas, and Sidse M. Arnfred. "Decomposing the time-frequency representation of EEG using non-negative matrix and multi-way factorization." *Technical University of Denmark Technical Report* (2006).

Real-world EEG Application I

Fifth-order ERP tensor analysis: proprioceptive stimulus



Deqing Wang, Yongjie Zhu, Tapani Ristaniemi, et al. *Extracting multi-mode ERP features using fifth-order nonnegative tensor decomposition*, Journal of Neuroscience Methods. Volume 308, 2018. p.240-247.

Real-world EEG Application II

Ongoing EEG Data analysis: naturalistic music stimulus



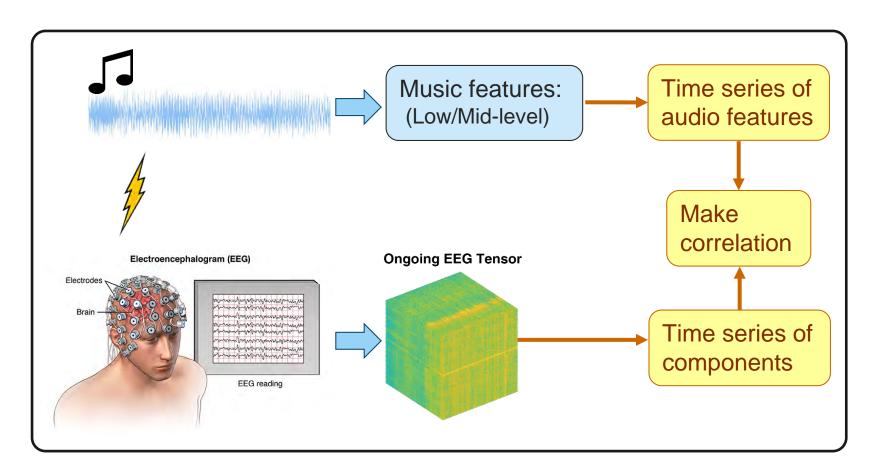


Uncovering the neural underpinnings of **music processing** has become a central theme in **cognitive neuroscience** in the past decade.

[1]. Janata P., Cognitive Neuroscience of Music, in The Oxford Handbook of Cognitive Neuroscience, Volume 1: Core Topics. 2013, Oxford University Press: New York. p. 111-134.

Real-world EEG Application II

Ongoing EEG Data analysis: naturalistic music stimulus



Research Framework

Real-world EEG Application II

Ongoing EEG Data analysis: naturalistic music stimulus

Tensor Data:

Stimulus: continuous and naturalistic modern tango music stimulus.

Tensor Size: (one subject) time×frequency×channel = $510\times146\times64$

Five music features:

Tonal features (Mode, Key Clarity)
Rhythmic features (Pulse Clarity, Fluctuation Centroid, Fluctuation Entropy)

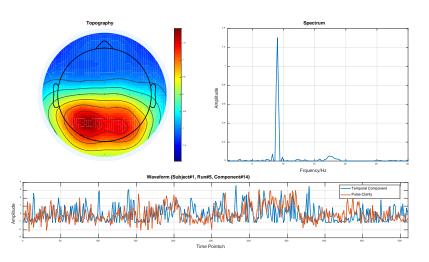


Fig. 1. Components correlated with pulse clarity feature

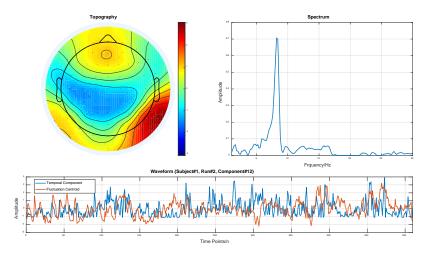


Fig. 2. Components correlated with fluctuation centroid feature





http://deqing.me/

References:

Deqing Wang, Yongjie Zhu, Tapani Ristaniemi, et al. Extracting multi-mode ERP features using fifth-order nonnegative tensor decomposition, Journal of Neuroscience Methods. Volume 308, 2018. p.240-247.

Deqing Wang, Xiaoyu Wang, Yongjie Zhu, et al. Increasing stability of EEG Components Extraction Using Sparsity Regularized Tensor Decomposition, in Advances in Neural Networks – ISNN 2018, T. Huang, et al., Editors. 2018, Springer International Publishing. p. 789-799.

Deqing Wang, Extracting Meaningful EEG Features Using Constrained Tensor Decomposition, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Jyväskylä, Finland. December 2019.

(The demonstrations and codes of EEG tensor decomposition are available on the author's website, http://deging.me/)