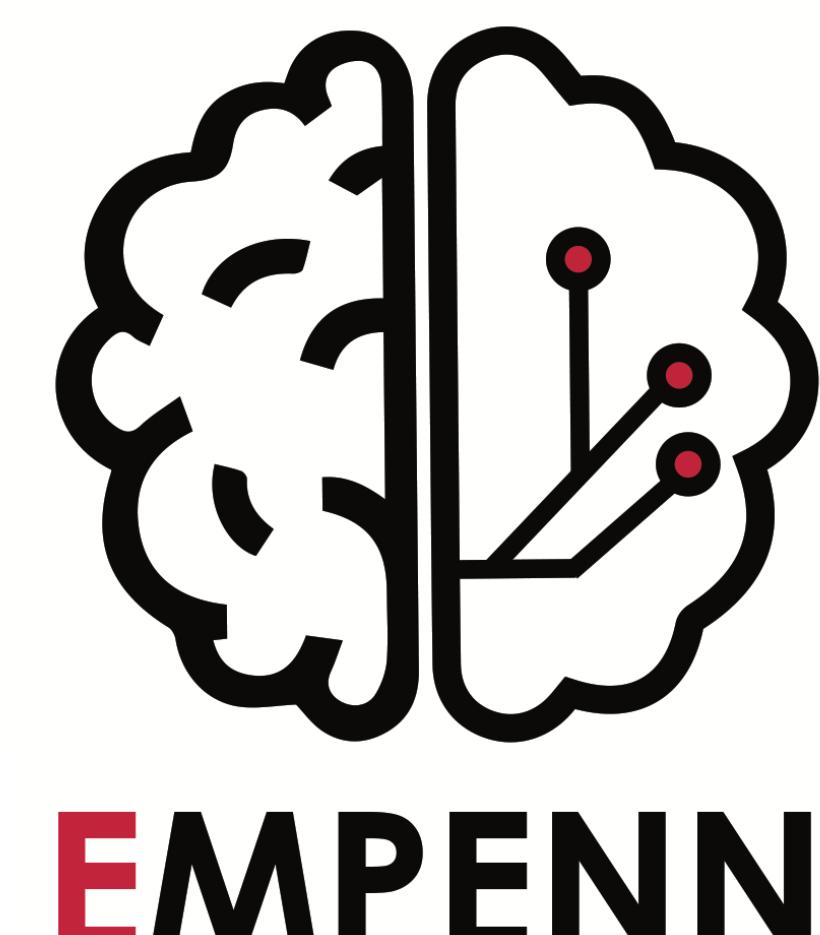


# Can we learn from coupling EEG-fMRI to enhance neuro-feedback in EEG only?



C. Cury<sup>1,2</sup>, P. Maurel<sup>1</sup>, R. Gribonval<sup>2</sup> and C. Barillot<sup>1</sup>

1 – CNRS, Inserm, Inria, Univ Rennes, IRISA, Empenn team  
2 – CNRS, Inria, Univ Rennes, IRISA, Panama team

PANAMA

PANAMA  
Paradigm and NeuAlgorithms  
for Auditory and Signal Modeling

EMPENN

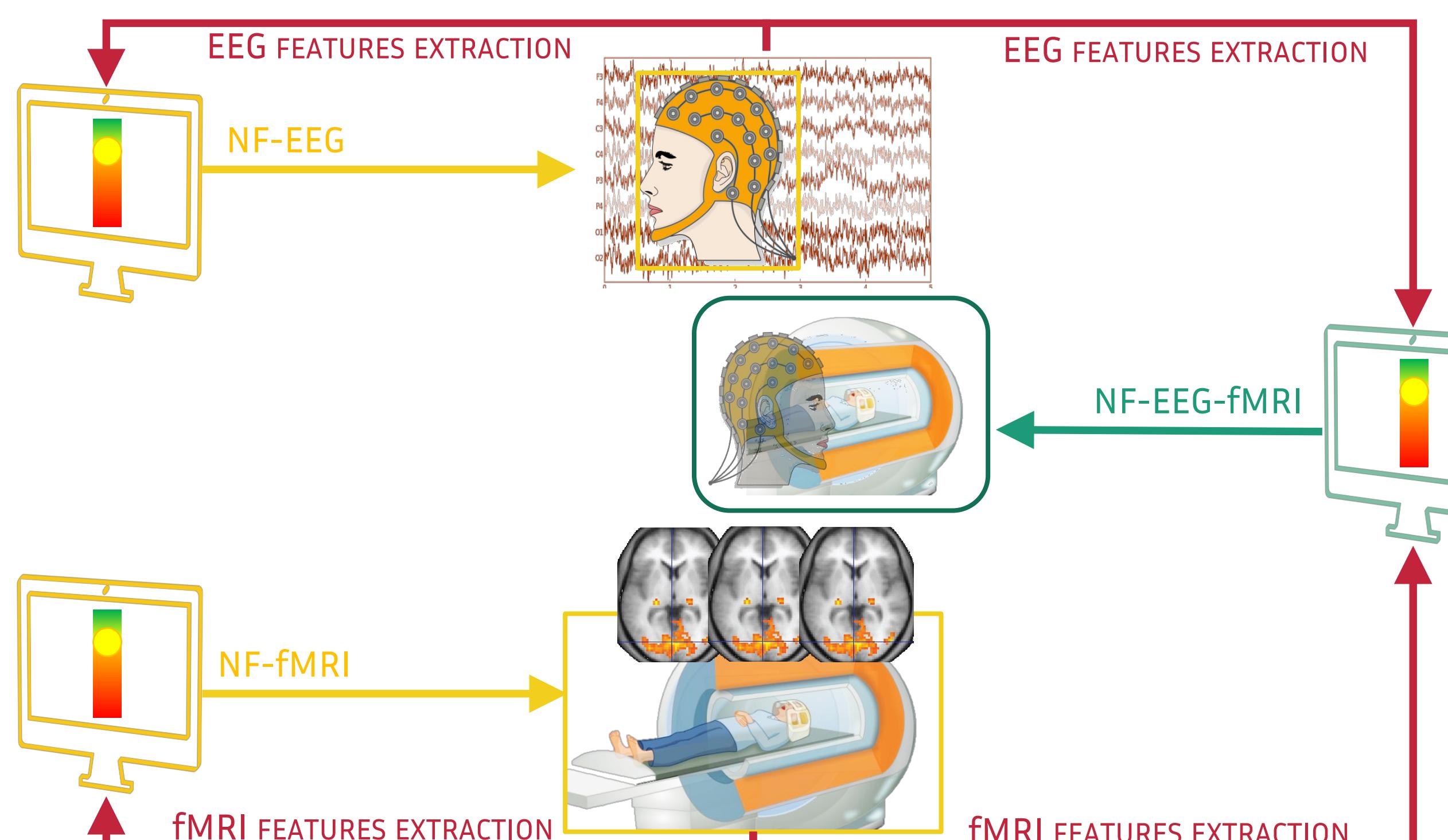
## INTRODUCTION

**Neuro-feedback (NF)** : Learn to control your brain with your brain.

EEG and fMRI, grounds solutions in the context of **brain rehabilitation** protocols.

EEG and fMRI provide complementary information.

EEG is easy to use, fMRI is a costly and exhausting for patients modality



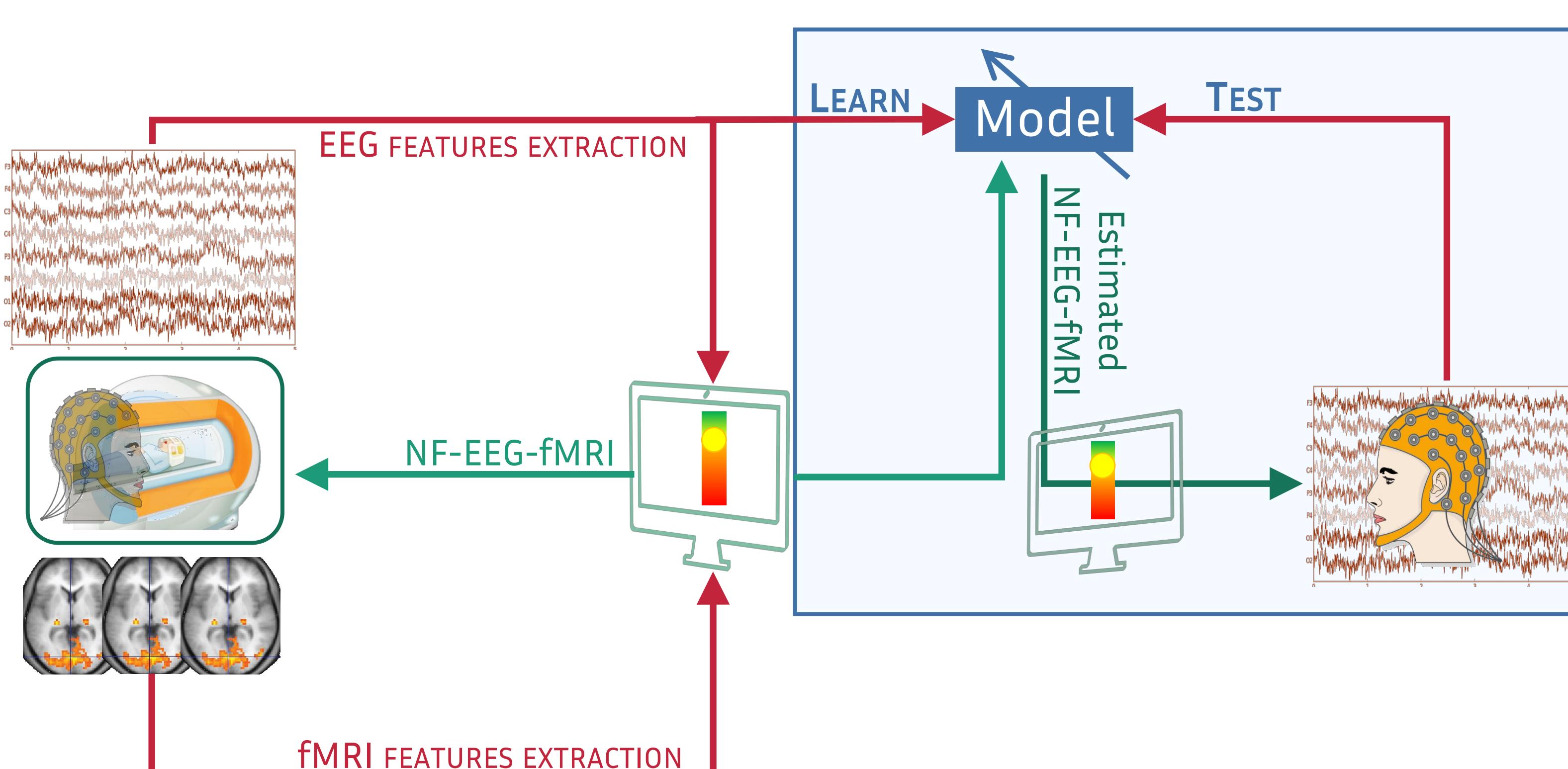
**Bi-modal NF :**

- Records and synchronises EEG and fMRI signals, in real time (Mano et al.).
- Combines NF-EEG and NF-fMRI advantages
- Improve the quality of NF sessions (Perronnet et al.).
- It is not portable or easy to use, due to the fMRI modality.

→ Can we enhance NF in EEG only, from a previous bi-modal NF session ?

## METHOD

- **Design and strategy** : Machine learning mechanism based on bimodal NF scores and EEG signals.

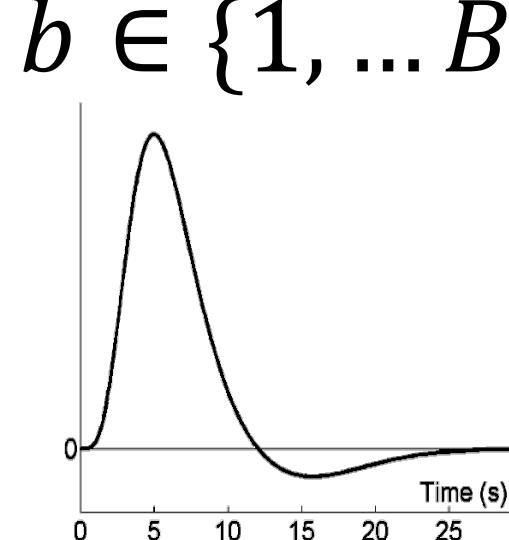


- **Model** : Non linear structured design matrix  $X$

$$X = [X_0; X_3; X_4; X_5], \in \mathbb{R}^{T \times 4E \times B}, \text{ with } X_i \in \mathbb{R}^{T \times E \times B}$$

$X_0(t, e, b) = \text{Freq}(EEG(e, I_t), F_b), \forall t \in \{1, \dots, T\} \text{ and } \forall b \in \{1, \dots, B\}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} X_3(., e, b) = X_0(., e, b) * HRF(3) \\ X_4(., e, b) = X_0(., e, b) * HRF(4) \\ X_5(., e, b) = X_0(., e, b) * HRF(5) \end{array} \right\} \forall e \in \{1, \dots, E\}, \text{ and } \forall b \in \{1, \dots, B\}$$



- **Optimisation** : structured sparse regularisation following 3 conditions:

1. Spatial sparsity
2. Smooth across frequency bands
3. Group selection of frequency bands.

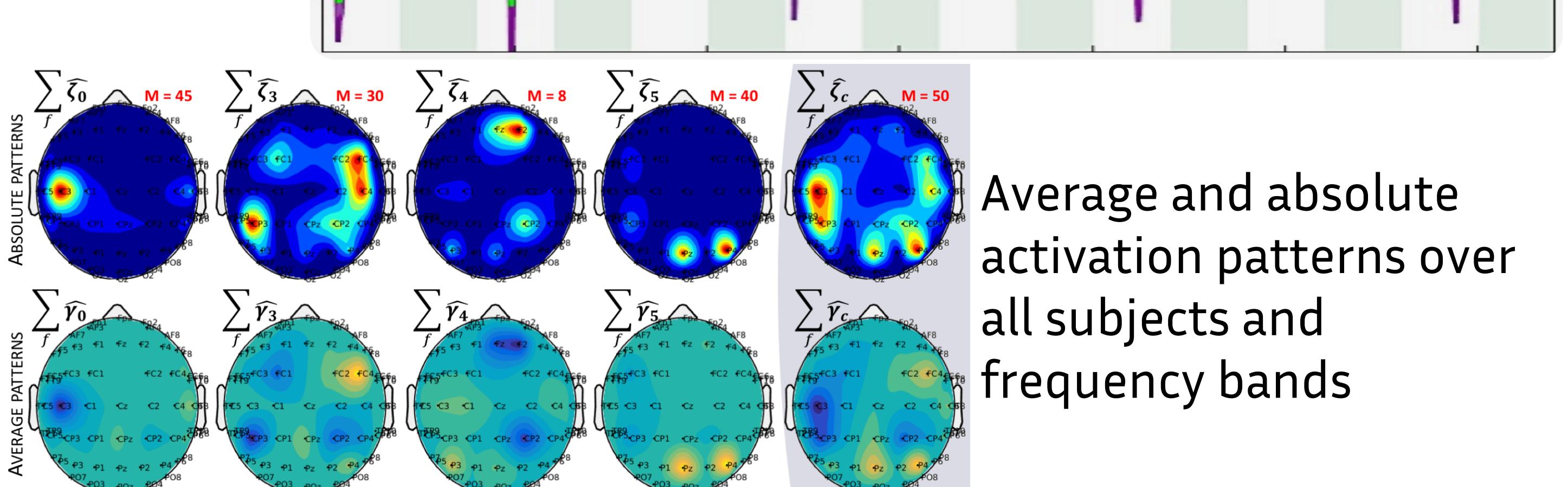
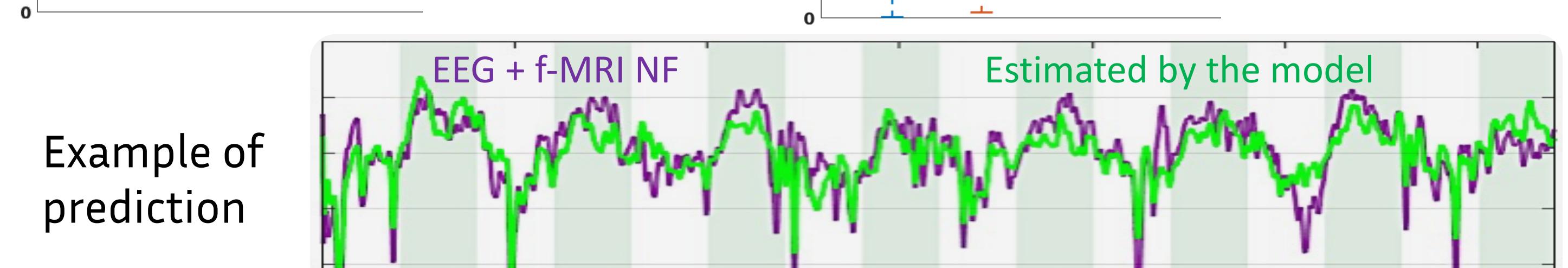
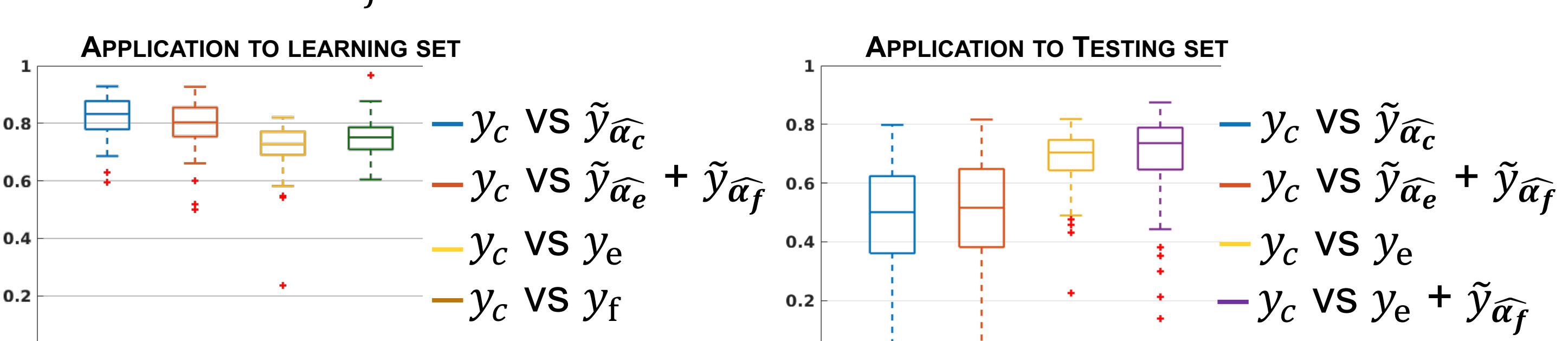
$$\hat{\alpha} = \arg \min_{\alpha} \sum_{t=1}^T \frac{1}{2} (NF(t) - \langle X(t), \alpha \rangle)^2 + \lambda \|\alpha\|_{21} + \rho \|\alpha\|_1$$

Cond 1. and 2.      Cond 3.

- **SIGNIFICANT INFORMATION FROM NF-fMRI CAN BE CAPTURED BY THE MODEL, AND ENHANCE EEG ONLY NEUROFEEDBACK.**  
- **PREDICTION WITH NF-PREDICTOR 5 WITH A MEDIAN CORRELATION OF 0.74**

- Method tested on 17 subjects with 3 bimodal neurofeedback sessions of motor imagery tasks.
- We tested 5 NF-predictors:

  1.  $\tilde{y}_{\alpha_c}(t) = \langle X, \hat{\alpha}_c \rangle$ , learned from  $X$  and  $NF_c = NF\text{-EEG} + NF\text{-fMRI}$
  2.  $\tilde{y}_{\alpha_e}(t) = \langle X, \hat{\alpha}_e \rangle$ , learned from  $X_0$  and  $NF\text{-EEG}$
  3.  $\tilde{y}_{\alpha_f}(t) = \langle X, \hat{\alpha}_f \rangle$ , learned from  $X_d$  and  $NF\text{-fMRI}$
  4.  $\tilde{y}_{\alpha_e}(t) + \tilde{y}_{\alpha_f}(t)$
  5.  $y_e(t) + \tilde{y}_{\alpha_f}(t)$ , with  $y_e(t) = NF\text{-EEG}(t)$



### References :

- Abreu, R., Leal, A., Figueiredo, P. EEG-Informed fMRI: A Review of Data Analysis Methods. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, no. 12 (Feb 2018)  
Gramfort, A., Strohmeier, D., Haukeisen, J., Hamalainen, M., Kowalski, M.: Functional Brain Imaging with M/EEG Using Structured Sparsity in Time-Frequency Dictionaries. *IPMI*, vol. 6801, pp. 600–611. (2011)  
Mano, M., L'ecuyer, A., Bannier, E., Perronnet, L., Noorzaeh, S., Barillot, C.: How to Build a Hybrid Neurofeedback Platform Combining EEG and fMRI. *Frontiers in Neuroscience* 11 (2017)  
Meir-Hasson, Y., Kinreich, S., Podlipsky, I., Hendler, T., Intrator, N.: An EEG Finger-Print of fMRI deep regional activation. *NeuroImage* 102, 128–141 (2014)  
Noorzaeh, S., Maurel, P., Oberlin, T., Gribonval, R., Barillot, C.: Multi-modal EEG and fMRI Source Estimation Using Sparse Constraints. *MICCAI* (2017)  
Perronnet, L., L'ecuyer, A., Mano, M., Bannier, E., Lotte, F., Clerc, M., Barillot, C.: Unimodal Versus Bimodal EEG-fMRI Neurofeedback of a Motor Imagery Task. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience* 11 (Apr 2017)  
Zotev, V., Self-regulation of human brain activity using simultaneous real-time fMRI and EEG neurofeedback. *NeuroImage* 85, pp. 985–995 (Jan 2014)