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► **To cite this version:**

Claire Cury, Giulia Lioi, Lorraine Perronnet, Anatole Lécuyer, Pierre Maurel, et al.. Impact of 1D and 2D visualisation on EEG-fMRI neurofeedback training during a motor imagery task.. IEEE International Symposium on Biomedical Imaging, Apr 2020, Iowa City, United States. inserm-02489459v1

HAL Id: inserm-02489459

<https://inserm.hal.science/inserm-02489459v1>

Submitted on 24 Feb 2020 (v1), last revised 18 Mar 2020 (v2)

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IMPACT OF 1D AND 2D VISUALISATION ON EEG-FMRI NEUROFEEDBACK TRAINING DURING A MOTOR IMAGERY TASK.

Claire Cury^{1,2}, Giulia Lioi^{1,3}, Lorraine Perronnet^{1,3}, Anatole Lécuyer³
Pierre Maurel¹, Christian Barillot¹

¹ Univ Rennes, CNRS, Inria, Inserm, IRISA UMR 6074, Empenn team, F-35000 Rennes, France.

² Univ Rennes, CNRS, Inria, IRISA UMR 6074, Panama team, F-35000 Rennes, France.

³ Univ Rennes, CNRS, Inria, IRISA UMR 6074, Hybrid Project team, F-35000 Rennes, France.

ABSTRACT

Bi-modal EEG-fMRI neurofeedback (NF) is a new technique of great interest. First, it can improve the quality of NF training by combining different real-time information (haemodynamic and electrophysiological) from the participant's brain activity; Second, it has potential to better understand the link and the synergy between the two modalities (EEG-fMRI). However there are different ways to show to the participant his NF scores during bi-modal NF sessions. To improve data fusion methodologies, we investigate the impact of a 1D or 2D representation when a visual feedback is given during motor imagery task. Results show a better synergy between EEG and fMRI when a 2D display is used. Subjects have better fMRI scores when 1D is used for bi-modal EEG-fMRI NF sessions; on the other hand, they regulate EEG more specifically when the 2D metaphor is used.

Index Terms— EEG, fMRI, bi-modal, data fusion

1. INTRODUCTION

Neurofeedback (NF) is a psycho-physiological technique that consists in feeding back real-time information to a subject about its own brain activity, and help him perform a given task via self-regulation [1]. NF is also a promising technique for clinical purposes, in the context of rehabilitation in stroke patients ([2]) or psychiatric disorders ([3]) for example. NF approaches are usually based on real-time measures of brain activity using a single imaging technique, with the majority of applications relying on electro-encephalography (EEG). However, it has been shown during the past few years that combining different modalities could give a more efficient and specific self-regulation [4]. In particular, integrating EEG and functional MRI (fMRI) might enhance temporal and spatial resolution. Simultaneous EEG-fMRI recording has been used to understand the links between EEG and fMRI in different physiological and pathological conditions and received recognition as a promising bi-modal measurement of brain activity [5]. It also has been suggested that bi-modal NF is more efficient than EEG only NF training, as shown in [6].

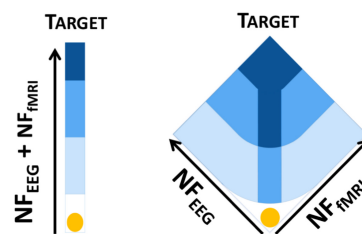


Fig. 1. NF scores representation during NF sessions introduced in [7]. The goal is to bring the ball into the dark blue area. Left : 1D representation. Right : 2D representation.

To improve methodologies for multi-modal data integration, to shed light on the coupling model underlying EEG and fMRI signals, and to conduct reproducible and comparable NF studies, it is crucial to understand how NF scores should be returned to subjects when visual feedback is used. In data fusion, it is essential to determine if bi-modal information should be displayed in 1D or 2D, and to know the bias when using one or the other representation. Indeed, the impact of the choice of visualisation has not been explored yet for bi-modal NF, therefore it is not clear if a fully or partially integrated visualisation (as introduced in [7]) should be used to improve data fusion and efficiency of NF training.

If a visual feedback is used, NF scores are displayed using a metaphor indicating to the subject how well the task is performed, to help him improve his performance. When a single modality is used, a single dimension is needed. However, when performing bi-modal NF, different options are available. For instance, either the subject can visualise two gauges side by side, one for each modality [4], or one gauge representing the sum of the two NF scores (1D representation, Fig 1 left side). The use of two gauges is a simple representation but might need a higher cognitive load due to 2 distinct targets [8]. In a previous study from our group [7] we have proposed an original 2D metaphor that allows to separately regulate EEG and fMRI activity while focusing only on one target (see Figure 1). This 2D visualisation displays NF scores in 2 dimen-

sions with one modality per axis (2D representation). In this previous study, fMRI performances have been explored and results suggest that 1D feedback is easier to control than 2D, while the fMRI activation is more specific when 2D is used.

In this paper, we want to go further by analysing EEG performance. We are interested in evaluating the impact of the 1D or 2D representations on EEG patterns and NF scores during EEG-fMRI NF training of a motor imagery task.

2. DATASET DESCRIPTION AND PRE-PROCESSING

EEG and fMRI data were simultaneously recorded with a 64-channels MR-compatible EEG solution from Brain Products (Brain Products GmbH, Gilching, Germany) and a 3T Verio Siemens scanner (VB17) with a 12-channel head coil at the Neurinfo platform in Rennes, France. 20 right-handed NF-naive healthy participant were included in the study: 10 subjects received a 1D feedback representation (1D group: mean age 33 ± 6 years), and 10 subjects received a 2D representation (2D group : mean age 37 ± 14 years). All subjects were verbally informed about the study and signed a consent form describing the study (for more details see [6]).

The 1D representation is a ball moving on a gauge, the ball position being the sum of the EEG-NF and the fMRI-NF scores (described below). The 2D representation is a ball moving in a 2D space, where the ball position is the coordinates (EEG-NF, fMRI-NF) as shown at Figure 1.

Each participant performed a calibration and 3 NF training sessions. Each NF session included 8 blocks of 40 seconds : 20 seconds of rest and 20 seconds of task. During the task, subjects were asked to perform kinesthetic motor imagery : i.e. imaging moving their right hand and feel the sensation of movement, in order to control the ball. Data collected for this study are a useful tool to develop and test EEG-fMRI data fusion methods and can be found in BIDS format at : <https://openneuro.org/datasets/ds002338/> (details [9]).

EEG data were pre-processed for gradient and pulse artifact correction and band-pass filtered in the 8-30 Hz frequency band using Brain Products Analyzer (version 2.1.1.327). For fMRI-NF scores computation, a first-level general linear model analysis was performed on pre-processed scans, and activation maps were corrected using family-wise error correction ($p < 0.05$). For more details about data acquisition and pre-processing refer to [7, 10].

EEG-NF scores are estimated 4 times t per second on the past 2 seconds time window I_t as follow :

$$N_{eeg}(t) = [\overline{bp_{Lap}}(J_{rest}) - bp_{Lap}(I_t)] / \overline{bp_{Lap}}(J_{rest})$$

with $bp_{Lap}(x)$ the band power of a given time interval x of Laplacian filtered signal around C3 channel and $\overline{bp_{Lap}}(J_{rest})$ the average band power over time intervals J_{rest} , the last 4 seconds of the previous resting block. fMRI-NF are estimated 1 time per second i.e. for each volume v as follow :

$$N_{fmri}(v) = B_{roi}(v) / \overline{B_{roi}}(v_{rest}) - B_{bg}(v) / \overline{B_{bg}}(v_{rest})$$

with $B_{roi}(v)$ (respectively $B_{bg}(v)$) the mean BOLD signal in the ROI (resp. background) at volume v . v_{rest} represents the last 4 volumes of the previous resting block. $\overline{B_{roi}}(v_{rest})$ (resp. $\overline{B_{bg}}(v_{rest})$) represents the average of $B_{roi}(v)$, $v \in v_{rest}$. The ROI is the $9 \times 9 \times 3$ voxels box around the peak of activation in the motor area in the left hemisphere.

3. METHODS

3.1. Neurofeedback scores analysis

As a first analysis, we investigated how well the subjects regulated EEG and fMRI motor activity, when receiving a 1D or 2D representation of their bi-modal NF scores.

We divided each group of subjects (1D and 2D) into 4 sub-groups : We concatenated NF scores - over all blocks of all NF sessions and all subjects within the group. The N_{eeg} scores during task are noted T_{eeg}^{1D} (respectively T_{eeg}^{2D}); N_{eeg} scores during rest (scores not shown to the participant) are noted R_{eeg}^{1D} (respectively R_{eeg}^{2D}); N_{fmri} scores during task are noted T_{fmri}^{1D} (respectively T_{fmri}^{2D}); N_{fmri} scores during rest (not displayed) are noted R_{fmri}^{1D} (respectively R_{fmri}^{2D}).

During NF sessions, subjects were alternatively following resting blocks and motor imagery task blocks. A good NF training is when a subject is able to follow the rest/task changes along time (320 seconds here). To validate the previous analysis, we investigated the correlation, for each session and for each subject, between this rest/task shifts and the corresponding NF scores time courses, from EEG and fMRI.

3.2. EEG time-frequency analysis

In order to investigate EEG patterns (Event Related Desynchronisation, ERD and Event Related Synchronisation, ERS) associated to the NF task, EEG power spectrum was firstly estimated using a multitaper Hanning approach in the 8-30 Hz frequency band. ERDs for each block and NF session were then computed in relation to a baseline segment corresponding to the 10 s interval before motor imagery execution (in order to exclude in the baseline computation the ERS occurring at the end of the motor imagery task). Average ERD scalp distributions in the alpha (8-12 Hz) low beta (13-20 Hz) and high beta (21-30 Hz) frequency bands were investigated, as well as temporal and frequency patterns.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Using a k-means cluster analysis based on ERD and ERS features, two outliers (one in the 1D and the other in the 2D group) with abnormal or artifactual ERD were identified and excluded from further analysis.

A Jarque-Bera test was run on each of the 8 sub-groups, and none of the sub-groups comes from a normal distribution. Therefore, non-parametric tests are used to assess significant

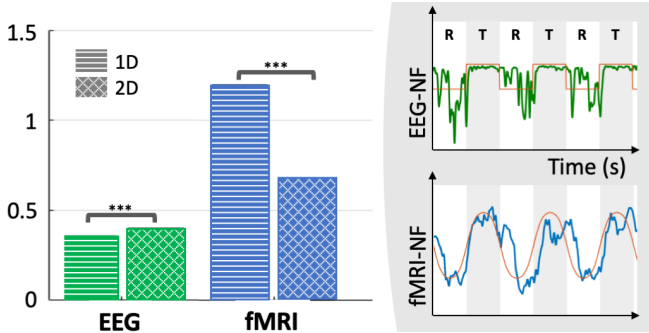


Fig. 2. Left : Median of NF scores during tasks (T_{eeg}^d on the left and T_{fmri}^d on the right, with $d \in \{1D; 2D\}$), of each groups. The *** indicates a significance of $p < 1e-3$ for the corresponding Wilcoxon test. Right : example of task/rest alternations for both NF time courses, with the corresponding ideal shift in red.

differences between subgroups, and especially between T_{eeg}^{2D} and T_{eeg}^{1D} (respectively T_{fmri}^{2D} and T_{fmri}^{1D}).

Beforehand, we checked if participants in each group were doing better during task than during rest. Both groups have significant higher NF scores during task than during rest (one-sided Wilcoxon test $R_m^d < T_m^d$, $p < 1e-100$, $z > 30$, respectively for $d \in \{1D; 2D\}$ and $m \in \{eeg; fmri\}$). Participants are responsive to the NF motor imagery task independently from the display used (1D or 2D).

We first tested EEG-NF scores. A one-sided Wilcoxon test shows that $T_{eeg}^{2D} > T_{eeg}^{1D}$ ($p = 6e-20$, $z = 9.1$). This first result suggests that subjects are able to better regulate EEG activity when the 2D representation is used.

On the contrary, for fMRI-NF scores a one-sided Wilcoxon test between T_{fmri}^{2D} and T_{fmri}^{1D} shows that $T_{fmri}^{1D} > T_{fmri}^{2D}$ ($p < 1e-100$, $z = -28.5$), results are illustrated at Figure 2 left part. This second result suggests that subjects are more responsive to fMRI-NF when 1D feedback is used. Together with the first result, we can entail that fMRI is easier to control than EEG. Considering that when the 1D representation is used, NF scores rise mainly thanks to the fMRI-NF. When using a 2D representation, subjects are encouraged to equally engage EEG and fMRI, and can visualise their contribution to each modality (Figure 1). T_{fmri}^{2D} values are smaller than T_{fmri}^{1D} : this suggests that in 2D subjects are less sensitive to the fMRI (than in 1D) and focuses more on EEG, as EEG-NF scores are higher when a 2D representation is used.

To support this hypothesis and compare the quality of the NF sessions, we tested the correlations between the different NF scores time courses and the interchanges between rest and task. Because of the hemodynamic delay, we smoothed the "squared shape" function $\mathbf{1}_{task}(t)$ of the rest/task alternation, when compared to fMRI-NF scores (Figure 2 right). We computed Spearman rank correlations, for each session and subject in each group (1D, 2D) and for each modality

(EEG, fMRI). In this context, correlations are used as an index to evaluate performances between groups. In both groups, for EEG and fMRI, the distribution of correlations comes from a normal distribution (Jarque-Bera test, $p > 0.5$) thus we used student tests. The mean correlation of N_{eeg} is higher in the 2D group ($\bar{r}_s = 0.26$) than in the 1D group ($\bar{r}_s = 0.22$) but this difference is not significant.

For the 1D group, N_{fmri} scores have a significantly higher correlation with the alternation rest/task that N_{eeg} (one-sided t-test, $p = 1e-4$, average correlation for fMRI-NF scores $\bar{r}_s = 0.40$). However, for the 2D group, N_{eeg} have a non-significant higher average correlation ($\bar{r}_s = 0.26$) compared to N_{fmri} ($\bar{r}_s = 0.24$). This consolidates the idea that when 1D is used, subjects are more sensitive to fMRI measures than to EEG signal, letting think that fMRI-NF is easier to control, also because the quality of EEG is affected by residual MRI induced artifacts. In 2D the sensitivity to fMRI signal drops in favour of the EEG signal, as the average correlation of fMRI-NF scores is significantly lower in 2D than in 1D (one sided t-test, $p = 1e-4$).

In line with these findings, average time-frequency maps (Figure 3 panel B) show a larger desynchronisation in the alpha and beta bands for the 2D group than for the 1D group (that, on the other hand, seems to have a higher beta ERS after the motor imagery task, as can be seen in the first seconds of the rest block and in the 20-25 Hz band in red).

Moreover, ERD scalp distributions (as shown at Figure 3 panel A) in the alpha band indicate that when receiving 2D feedback, subjects were more specifically activating the contralateral motor area (electrodes C3 and CP3), while topographic maps for the 1D group exhibit a broader activation including ipsilateral and occipital areas (Figure 3). According to results in the literature [11] ERD distributions in the beta bands are larger and involve centro-parietal electrodes for both groups. This last result shows that EEG activation is more specific in 2D than in 1D.

5. CONCLUSION

This study shows, in the context of bi-modal neurofeedback training during motor imagery task, a different impact on EEG-NF when used with a 1D or a 2D feedback representation : the quality of EEG-NF improves when 2D display is used, and EEG activity involves more specifically the contralateral motor area in 2D than in 1D, especially in the alpha band. fMRI-NF scores seem to be of a better quality when a 1D display is used, which is in line with results of the previous study [7] on fMRI signal, which suggests that 1D feedback is easier to control than 2D. Yet, [7] also indicates that 2D representation gives more specific fMRI activation. Those results are of great interest for data fusion methods and for NF research, since the choice of the representation significantly impacts the response of the subjects to the task, and therefore the modalities synergy. In the context of data

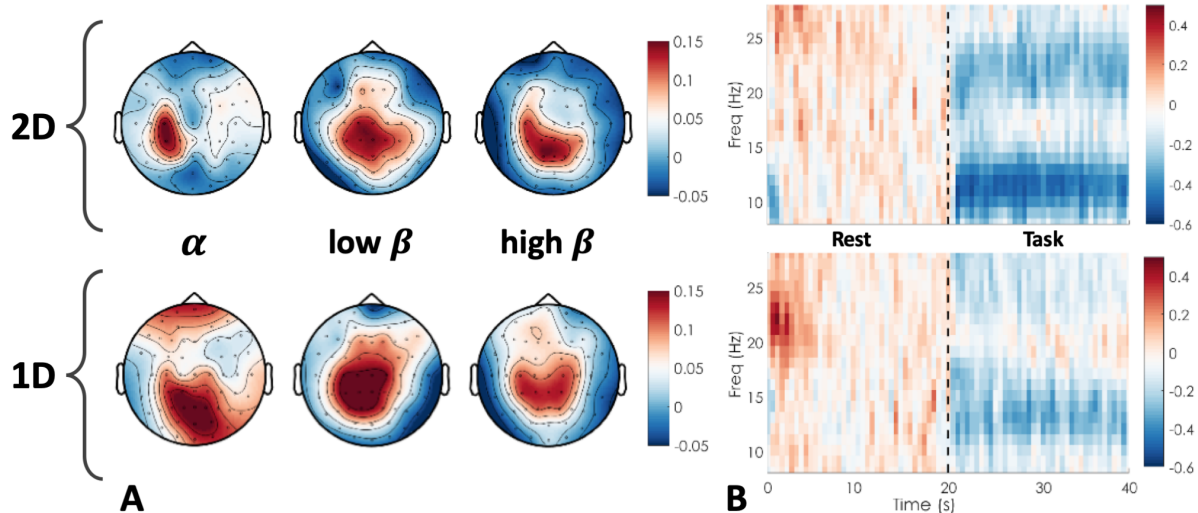


Fig. 3. Average EEG ERD time-frequency patterns during NF sessions in the 2D feedback group (first line) and 1D feedback group (second line). **A.** ERD scalp distributions in the alpha (8-12 Hz) low beta (13-20 Hz) and high beta (21-30 Hz) frequency bands. **B :** Time-Frequency maps displaying ERD (red) and ERS (blue) in the contralateral motor electrodes (C3 and CP3) with respect to baseline in the [10-20]s of the resting block.

fusion, using a task as simple as the motor imagery task in bi-modal NF, provides an efficient model to study the synergy between EEG and fMRI signals when the 2D metaphor (Figure 1) is used. This 2D representation of the NF scores might help to better understand relation between EEG and fMRI. In the context of NF, understanding such link between modalities will improve the computation of NF scores depending on the task asked, which is a biomedical question of great interest. The gain of synergy while using the 2D representation is therefore needed to develop new NF scores. Furthermore, new bi-modal NF scores presentation learned on healthy subjects could be used in clinic to improve the quality of NF training of patients, responding to the challenge of providing a richer and more specific NF, while keeping the cognitive demand low to be adapted to the clinical context.

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