

Nonlinear Characterization of EEG Under the Internal and External Stimuli

Ki-Young Jung, M.D.¹, Jae-Moon Kim, M.D.¹, Cheol-Seung Yoo, M.S.², Sang-Hoon Yi, Ph.D.²

¹Department of Neurology, Chungnam National University Hospital, Institute for Brain Research, Chungnam National University

²Inje University, Chaos and Nonlinear Biological Laboratory

Backgrounds and objective : EEG reflect dynamic changes of continuous neuronal activities by internal and external stimuli. The aim of this study is to quantify nonlinearly the local dynamic differences among EEG data corresponding to different states of brain.

Methods : EEG was recorded from twelve healthy normal subjects(mean age, 29.7 years; 8 men and 4 women) using digital EEG machine. 18-channel EEG data were selected during eyes closed(EC), eyes open(EO), and mental arithmetic(MA) in each subject. Correlation dimension(D2) and largest Lyapunov exponent(LLE) were calculated from three states and average value was mapped 2 dimensionally and compared with each other.

Results : The distribution of D2 was relatively symmetric and its value was higher in frontal than in parieto-occipital region during EC. These findings were reversed during EO. Bilateral centro-temporo-parietal region showed high D2 value in MA compared with those in EC, which was more prominent in left side. LLE was larger than zero in all state and showed significant differences among EC, EO and MA(p=0.000).

Conclusion : These results suggest that nonlinear analysis of EEG can quantify dynamic state of brain.

Key Words : Nonlinear analysis, EEG, correlation dimension, Lyapunov exponent

Lutzenberger ⁵

⁶ Ikawa ⁷

가

가

¹⁻⁴

Address for correspondence

Ki-Young Jung, M.D.

Department of Neurology,
Chungnam National University Hospital, Institute for Brain Research,
Chungnam National University

Tel : +82-42-220-7882 Fax : +82-42-252-8654

E-mail : kyjung@cnuh.co.kr

* 2001

Table 1. Mean D2 at 18 electrodes during 3 conditions: eyes closed, eyes open, and mental arithmetic with eyes closed

	EC		EO		MA	
	mean	SD	mean	SD	mean	SD
Fp1	5.149708	0.409126	5.112733	0.656325	4.953258	0.262752
F7	5.140283	0.438831	5.090058	0.472655	5.146567	0.312136
T7	5.034308	0.413753	5.354075	0.408884	5.369092	0.51829
P7	4.928175	0.408598	5.374208	0.345061	4.999242	0.424634
F3	5.213517	0.385036	5.116183	0.618237	5.060225	0.634014
C3	5.023733	0.518397	5.078817	0.511028	5.278275	0.524225
P3	4.919933	0.503777	5.308083	0.487436	5.250367	0.601703
O1	4.831358	0.417729	5.096900	0.369975	5.032633	0.367579
Fz	5.014250	0.448601	5.057850	0.433624	4.798883	0.615966
Cz	5.235967	0.426831	5.162592	0.364349	5.081550	0.609899
Fp2	4.965258	0.270140	5.176633	0.422090	4.912733	0.326237
F8	5.126100	0.543444	5.172725	0.718580	4.968142	0.504405
T8	5.247583	0.561088	5.270825	0.469782	5.359617	0.396228
P8	4.981433	0.307897	5.418758	0.379436	5.025200	0.713036
F4	5.208867	0.390406	5.047608	0.693488	4.839592	0.383932
C4	5.133742	0.526028	5.250458	0.537329	5.284433	0.631849
P4	5.154333	0.308981	5.192392	0.422635	5.249617	0.429294
O2	4.852142	0.243305	5.312875	0.381553	4.878608	0.525516
Total	5.064483	0.429877	5.199654	0.489606	5.082669	0.514569

EC; eyes closed, EO; eyes open, MA; mental arithmetic with eyes closed.

200
12 bit

1. 2. 29.7 (: 18~45) , 가 8
가 4 8-10
32
(Vanguard system, Cleveland clinic foundation, Cleveland, OH)
가
가 Ag-AgCl , 10~20
18 (Fp1, F7, T7, P7, F3, C3, P3, O1, Fz, Cz, Fp2, F8, T8, P8, F4, C4, P4, O2) (correlation dimension; D2),
, 5 K ohm 가 exponent; LLE) (largest Lyapunov
0.1~70 Hz 가 Pz (eyes open; EO) (D2)
(eyes closed; EC) (LLE)
1000 7 (mental arithmetic; MA) 30 (stationarity)
3 (EC, EO, MA) 20 (4000 data
가 , points)
20 1 epoch , 2

Table 2. Mean LLE at 18 electrodes during 3 conditions: eye closed, eye open, and mental arithmetic with eye closed

	EC		EO		MA	
	mean	SD	mean	SD	mean	SD
Fp1	2.46E-03	1.29E-03	1.85E-03	9.74E-04	2.19E-03	9.63E-04
F7	2.16E-03	8.83E-04	1.92E-03	8.81E-04	1.77E-03	7.23E-04
T7	2.83E-03	1.40E-03	2.43E-03	7.93E-04	3.56E-03	1.54E-03
P7	2.96E-03	6.45E-04	2.37E-03	6.32E-04	2.65E-03	7.53E-04
F3	2.61E-03	1.15E-03	2.66E-03	2.66E-03	2.31E-03	6.84E-04
C3	3.03E-03	1.04E-03	2.20E-03	1.22E-03	2.34E-03	8.46E-04
P3	2.50E-03	8.72E-04	2.53E-03	9.31E-04	2.36E-03	7.96E-04
O1	2.80E-03	9.53E-04	2.06E-03	7.86E-04	2.53E-03	9.03E-04
Fz	2.38E-03	7.52E-04	1.93E-03	9.11E-04	2.06E-03	5.02E-04
Cz	2.53E-03	1.12E-03	1.90E-03	6.00E-04	2.48E-03	9.13E-04
Fp2	1.99E-03	8.02E-04	1.77E-03	7.56E-04	1.84E-03	6.26E-04
F8	2.26E-03	9.13E-04	1.33E-03	4.15E-04	1.77E-03	8.56E-04
T8	2.65E-03	1.02E-03	2.42E-03	7.28E-04	3.27E-03	1.39E-03
P8	3.25E-03	1.17E-03	2.28E-03	9.92E-04	2.74E-03	8.73E-04
F4	2.38E-03	6.27E-04	2.02E-03	5.76E-04	2.49E-03	9.32E-04
C4	2.42E-03	7.79E-04	2.47E-03	1.12E-03	2.75E-03	1.24E-03
P4	2.95E-03	5.37E-04	3.08E-03	9.18E-04	2.66E-03	9.13E-04
O2	2.80E-03	1.30E-03	2.41E-03	1.02E-03	3.05E-03	9.41E-04
Total	2.61E-03	1.00E-03	2.20E-03	1.08E-03	2.49E-03	1.02E-03

EC; eyes closed, EO; eyes open, MA; mental arithmetic with eyes closed.

(mapping) , SPSS for (T7, C3, P3)가 가 ,
 Windows(Ver 10.0) . EC D2 LLE (df=17, F=1.347, p=0.158).
 (3) (18) 2. (LLE)
 Bonferroni LLE 가
 1. (D2) EC 5.064, , MA, EO EC 가
 EO 5.199 MA 5.082 LLE (table 2).
 가 (df=2, F=9.668, p=0.000).
 (df=2, F=5.105, p=0.006), EC LLE (fig. 1(b)),
 (table 1, fig. 1(a)). , EC EO , 가
 (p=0.01), MA . EO EC
 , EO MA 가 LLE ,
 (p=0.033). F8, P8, C3, P7 . EO EC
 , EC , P8 , (T7, T8)
 가 , 가 LLE
 . EC EO 가 가 (df=17, F=4.411, p=0.000),
 , MA C3, F7, F8, (df=34,
 가 가 F=0.867, p=0.686).
 , EC

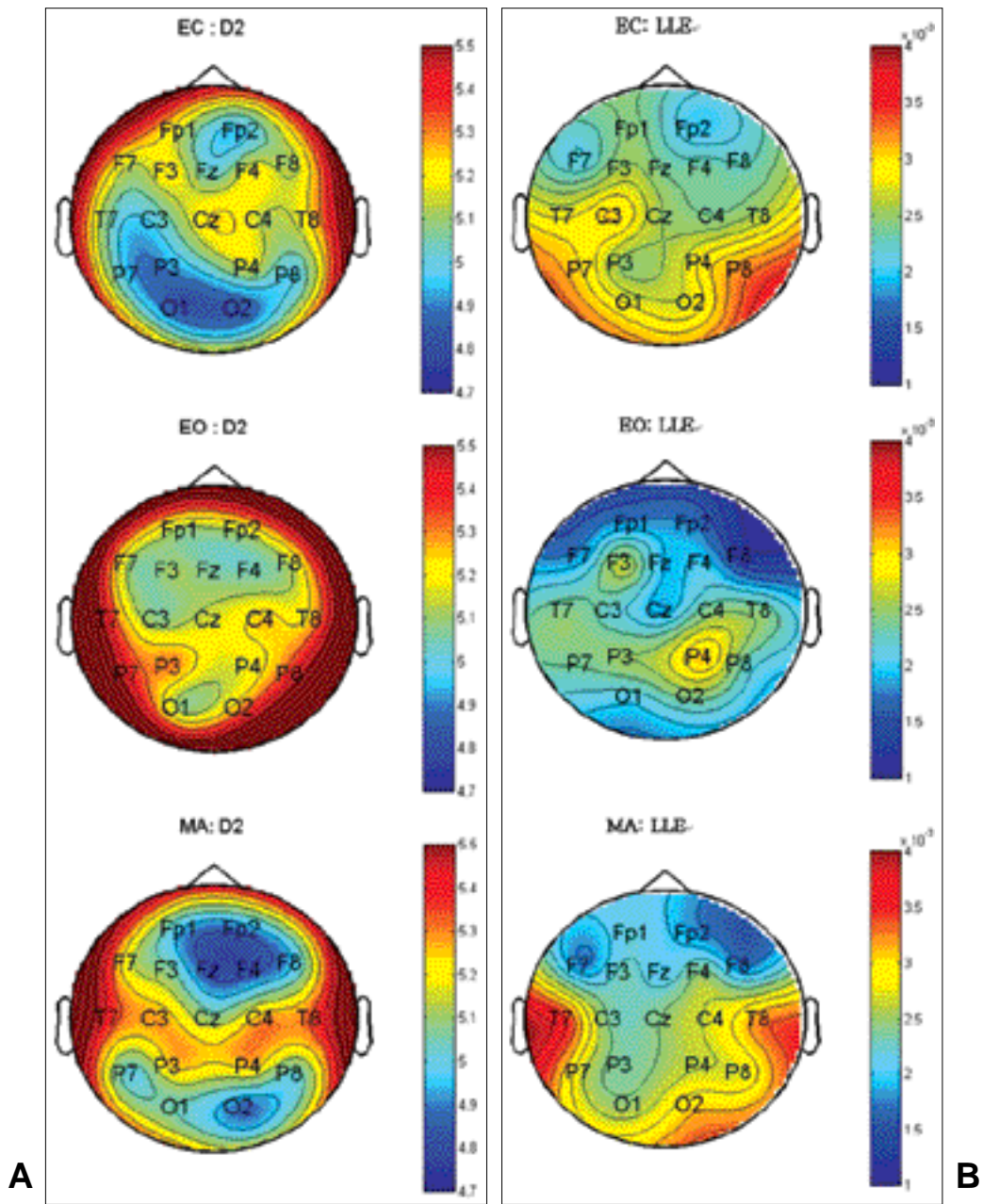


Figure 1. 2D brain map of mean D2(a) and LLE(b) of 3 states: eyes closed(EC), eyes open(EO), and mental arithmetic(MA) with eyes closed

(PET) (fMRI) 22 4~8
 가 가 가 23-26 27-28 가 27
 29 (EO)
 EC 가

Prichard Duke²⁶ 가 가 , Rapp
 27 Stam 29 가 가 , 가
 가 , , 39 ,
 , D2 PET MRI fMRI
 30 EO EC 가 , 가 , 40 ,
 가 가 가 가 , D2 , LLE .
 가 가 가 가 가 가 28
 , 가 - , EC 가
 가 - 가 29,31
 가 , 32 ,
 Tomberg³³ 가 , 가 가
 , fMRI PET ,
 (prefrontal lobe) ,
 , 34-38 가 가
 , (coupling)
 (mutual dimension) 29 ,
 , ,
 LLE , 가
 , 가 ,
 가 , 가

REFERENCES

1. Duffy FH, McNulty GB, Jones K, Als H, Albert M. Brain electrical correlates of psychological measures: Strategies and problems. *Brain Topogr* 1993;5(4):399-412.
2. Gundel A, Wilson G. Topographical changes in the ongoing EEG related to the difficulty of mental tasks. *Brain Topogr* 1992;5(1):17-25.
3. Leuchter AF, Cook IA, Newton TF, Dunkin J, Walter DO, Rosenberg-Thompson S, Lachenbruch PA, Weiner H. Regional differences in brain electrical activity in dementia: use of spectral power and spectral ratio measures. *Electroencephalogr Clin Neurophysiol* 1993;87(6):385-393.
4. Pozzi D, Petracchi M, Sabe L, Golimstock A, Garcia H, Starkstein S. Quantified electroencephalographic correlates of neuropsychological deficits in Alzheimer's disease. *J Neuropsychiatr Clin Neurosci* 1995;7:61-67.
5. Lutzenberger W, Birbaumer N, Flor H, Rockstroh B, Elbert T. Dimensional complexity of the human EEG and intelligence. *Neurosci Lett* 1992;143:10-14.
6. Lutzenberger W, Elbert T, Birbaumer N, Ray WJ, Schupp H. The scalp distribution of the fractal dimension of the EEG and its variation with mental tasks. *Brain Topogr* 1992;5(1):27-34.
7. Ikawa M, Nakanishi M, Furukawa T, Nakaaki S, Hori S, Yoshida S. Relationship between EEG dimensional complexity and neuropsychological findings in Alzheimer's disease. *Psychiatry Clin Neurosci* 2000;54:537-541.
8. , 1998.
9. 1998;38:S170-183.
10. Hegger R, Kantz H, and Schreiber T. Practical implementation of nonlinear time series methods. *Chaos* 1999;9:413.
11. Broomhead DS, and King GP. Extraction qualitative

- dynamics from experimental data. *Physica D* 1986;20:217-236.
12. Taken F. Detecting strange attractors in turbulence, dynamical systems and turbulence. In: Rand, DA; Young, LS. Eds. *Lecture Notes in Mathematics*. Vol 898. Berlin: Springer, 1981;366-381.
 13. Hegger R, and Kantz H. Improved false nearest neighbor method to detect determinism in time series data. *Phys Rev E* 1999;60:4970.
 14. Packard NH, Crutchfield JP, Farmer JD, and Shaw RS. Geometry from a time series. *Phys Rev Lett* 1980;45(9):712-716.
 15. Fraiser AM, and Swinney HL. Independent coordinates for strange attractors from mutual information. *Phys Rev A* 1986;33:1134.
 16. Grassberger G, and Procaccia I. Characterization of strange attractors. *Phys Rev Lett A* 1994;50:346.
 17. Grassberger P, and Procaccia I. Dimensions and entropies of strange attractors from a fluctuating dynamic approach. *Physica D* 1984;13:34-54.
 18. Iasemidis LD, Sackellares JC, Zaveri HP, and Williams WJ. Phase space topography and the Lyapunov exponent of electrocorticograms in partial seizures. *Brain Topogr* 1990;2(3):187-201.
 19. Fell J, Roeschke J, and Beckmann P. Deterministic chaos and the first positive Lyapunov exponent: a nonlinear analysis of the human electroencephalogram during sleep. *Biol Cybern* 1993;69:139-146.
 20. Wolf A, Swift JB, Swinney HL, and Vastano JA. Determining Lyapunov exponent from a time series. *Physica D* 1985;16:285-317.
 21. Rosenstein MT, Collins JJ, and Luca JD. A practical method for calculating largest Lyapunov exponents from data sets. *Physica D* 1993;65:117.
 22. Layne S, Mayer-Kress G, Holzfuss J. Problems associated with the dimensional analysis of electroencephalogram data. In: Eds. *Dimensions and entropies in chaotic systems*. Berlin: Springer-Verlag, 1986;246-256.
 23. Babloyantz A, and Lourenco C. Brain chaos and computation. *Int J Neural Syst* 1996;7(4):461-471.
 24. Pradhan N, and Dutt DN. A nonlinear perspective in understanding the neurodynamics of EEG. *Comput Biol Med* 1993;23(6):425-442.
 25. Rey M, and Guillemant P. Contribution of nonlinear mathematics(chaos theory) to EEG analysis. *Neurophysiol Clin* 1997;27(5):406-428.
 26. Pritchard WS, and Duke DW. Measuring "chaos" in the brain: a tutorial review of EEG dimension estimation. *Brain Cogn* 1995;27(3):353-397.
 27. Rapp PE, Bashore ThR, Martinerie JM, Albano AM, Zimmerman ID, and Mees AI. Dynamics of brain electrical activity. *Brain Topogr* 1989;2:99-118.
 28. Gallez D, and Babloyantz A. Predictability of human EEG: a dynamical approach. *Biol Cybern* 1991;64(5):381-391.
 29. Stam CJ, van Woerkom TCAM, and Prichard WS. Use of nonlinear measures to characterize EEG changes during mental activity. *Electroenceph Clin Neurophysiol* 1996;99(3):214-224.
 30. Prichard WS. The brain in fractal time: 1/f-like power spectrum scaling of the human electroencephalogram. *Int J Neuroscience* 1992;66:119-129.
 31. Innouye T, Shinosali K, Iyama A, and Matsumoto Y. Localization of activated areas and directional EEG patterns during mental arithmetic. *Electroenceph Clin Neurophysiol* 1993;86:224-230.
 32. Chwilla DJ, and Brunia CHM. Effects of emotion on event-related potentials in an arithmetic task. *Psychophysiol* 1992;6:312-332.
 33. Tomberg C. Focal enhancement of chaotic strange attractor dimension in the left semantic(Wernicke) human cortex during reading without concomitant change in vigilance level. *Neurosci Lett* 1999;263:177-180.
 34. Burbaud P, Camus O, Guehl D, Bioulac B, Caille J, Allard M. Influence of cognitive strategies on the pattern of cortical activation during mental subtraction. A functional imaging study in human subjects. *Neurosci Lett* 2000;287(1):76-80.
 35. Burbaud P, Camus O, Guehl D, Bioulac B, Caille JM, Allard M. A functional magnetic resonance imaging study of mental subtraction in human subjects. *Neurosci Lett* 1999;273(3):195-199.
 36. Pesenti M, Zago L, Crivello F, Mellet E, Samson D, Duroux B, Seron X, Mazoyer B, Tzourio-Mazoyer N. Mental calculation in a prodigy is sustained by right prefrontal and medial temporal areas. *Nat Neurosci* 2001;4(1):103-107.
 37. Rickard TC, Romero SG, Basso G, Wharton C, Flitman S, Grafman J. The calculating brain: an fMRI study. *Neuropsychologia* 2000;38(3):325-335.
 38. Rueckert L, Lange N, Partiot A, Appollonio I, Litvan I, Le Bihan D, Grafman J. Visualizing cortical activation during mental calculation with functional MRI. *Neuroimage* 1996;3(2):97-103.
 39. Oostenveld R, Praamstra P. The five percent electrode system for high-resolution EEG and ERP measurements. *Clin Neurophysiol* 2001;112:713-719.
 40. Dale AM, Halgren E. Spatiotemporal mapping of brain activity by integration of multiple imaging modalities. *Curr Opin Neurobiol* 2001;11:202-208.