

Contents

Preface	xvii
Acknowledgments	xix

Part I: Introduction 1

1 The Purpose of This Book, Who Should Read It, and How to Use It 3

1.1 What Is Cognitive Electrophysiology?	3
1.2 What Is the Purpose of This Book?	4
1.3 Why Shouldn't You Use <Insert Name of M/EEG Software Analysis Package>?	6
1.4 Why Program Analyses, and Why in Matlab?	7
1.5 How Best to Learn from and Use This Book	8
1.6 Sample Data and Online Code	9
1.7 Terminology Used in This Book	10
1.8 Exercises	11
1.9 Is Everything There Is to Know about EEG Analyses in This Book?	11
1.10 Who Should Read This Book?	12
1.11 Is This Book Difficult?	13
1.12 Questions?	14

2 Advantages and Limitations of Time- and Time-Frequency-Domain Analyses 15

2.1 Why EEG?	15
2.2 Why Not EEG?	16
2.3 Interpreting Voltage Values from the EEG Signal	17
2.4 Advantages of Event-Related Potentials	18
2.5 Limitations of ERPs	19
2.6 Advantages of Time-Frequency-Based Approaches	21
2.7 Limitations of Time-Frequency-Based Approaches	23
2.8 Temporal Resolution, Precision, and Accuracy of EEG	24
2.9 Spatial Resolution, Precision, and Accuracy of EEG	26

2.10 Topographical Localization versus Brain Localization	27
2.11 EEG or MEG?	28
2.12 Costs of EEG Research	29
3 Interpreting and Asking Questions about Time-Frequency Results	31
3.1 EEG Time-Frequency: The Basics	31
3.2 Ways to View Time-Frequency Results	35
3.3 tfviewerx and erpviewerx	37
3.4 How to View and Interpret Time-Frequency Results	38
3.5 Things to Be Suspicious of When Viewing Time-Frequency Results	40
3.6 Do Results in Time-Frequency Plots Mean That There Were Neural Oscillations?	41
4 Introduction to Matlab Programming	43
4.1 Write Clean and Efficient Code	43
4.2 Use Meaningful File and Variable Names	45
4.3 Make Regular Backups of Your Code and Keep Original Copies of Modified Code	45
4.4 Initialize Variables	46
4.5 Help!	47
4.6 Be Patient and Embrace the Learning Experience	49
4.7 Exercises	50
5 Introduction to the Physiological Bases of EEG	51
5.1 Biophysical Events That Are Measurable with EEG	51
5.2 Neurobiological Mechanisms of Oscillations	54
5.3 Phase-Locked, Time-Locked, Task-Related	55
5.4 Neurophysiological Mechanisms of ERPs	56
5.5 Are Electrical Fields Causally Involved in Cognition?	57
5.6 What if Electrical Fields Are Not Causally Involved in Cognition?	59
6 Practicalities of EEG Measurement and Experiment Design	61
6.1 Designing Experiments: Discuss, Pilot, Discuss, Pilot	61
6.2 Event Markers	62
6.3 Intra- and Intertrial Timing	63
6.4 How Many Trials You Will Need	65
6.5 How Many Electrodes You Will Need	65
6.6 Which Sampling Rate to Use When Recording Data	66
6.7 Other Optional Equipment to Consider	68
Part II: Preprocessing and Time-Domain Analyses	71
7 Preprocessing Steps Necessary and Useful for Advanced Data Analysis	73
7.1 What Is Preprocessing?	73
7.2 The Balance between Signal and Noise	73

7.3 Creating Epochs	75
7.4 Matching Trial Count across Conditions	78
7.5 Filtering	80
7.6 Trial Rejection	80
7.7 Spatial Filtering	81
7.8 Referencing	82
7.9 Interpolating Bad Electrodes	83
7.10 Start with Clean Data	85

8 EEG Artifacts: Their Detection, Influence, and Removal 87

8.1 Removing Data Based on Independent Components Analysis	87
8.2 Removing Trials because of Blinks	89
8.3 Removing Trials because of Oculomotor Activity	90
8.4 Removing Trials Based on EMG in EEG Channels	92
8.5 Removing Trials Based on Task Performance	93
8.6 Removing Trials Based on Response Hand EMG	94
8.7 Train Subjects to Minimize Artifacts	95
8.8 Minimize Artifacts during Data Collection	96

9 Overview of Time-Domain EEG Analyses 97

9.1 Event-Related Potentials	97
9.2 Filtering ERPs	97
9.3 Butterfly Plots and Global Field Power/Topographical Variance Plots	100
9.4 The Flicker Effect	101
9.5 Topographical Maps	102
9.6 Microstates	104
9.7 ERP Images	105
9.8 Exercises	106

Part III: Frequency and Time-Frequency Domains Analyses 109

10 The Dot Product and Convolution 111

10.1 Dot Product	111
10.2 Convolution	113
10.3 How Does Convolution Work?	113
10.4 Convolution versus Cross-Covariance	118
10.5 The Purpose of Convolution for EEG Data Analyses	118
10.6 Exercises	119

11 The Discrete Time Fourier Transform, the FFT, and the Convolution Theorem 121

11.1 Making Waves	121
11.2 Finding Waves in EEG Data with the Fourier Transform	123

11.3 The Discrete Time Fourier Transform	124
11.4 Visualizing the Results of a Fourier Transform	126
11.5 Complex Results and Negative Frequencies	127
11.6 Inverse Fourier Transform	129
11.7 The Fast Fourier Transform	130
11.8 Stationarity and the Fourier Transform	132
11.9 Extracting More or Fewer Frequencies than Data Points	134
11.10 The Convolution Theorem	135
11.11 Tips for Performing FFT-Based Convolution in Matlab	138
11.12 Exercises	139
12 Morlet Wavelets and Wavelet Convolution	141
12.1 Why Wavelets?	141
12.2 How to Make Wavelets	144
12.3 Wavelet Convolution as a Bandpass Filter	146
12.4 Limitations of Wavelet Convolution as Discussed Thus Far	147
12.5 Exercises	150
13 Complex Morlet Wavelets and Extracting Power and Phase	151
13.1 The Wavelet Complex	151
13.2 Imagining the Imaginary	153
13.3 Rectangular and Polar Notation and the Complex Plane	153
13.4 Euler's Formula	155
13.5 Euler's Formula and the Result of Complex Wavelet Convolution	158
13.6 From Time Point to Time Series	162
13.7 Parameters of Wavelets and Recommended Settings	162
13.8 Determining the Frequency Smoothing of Wavelets	172
13.9 Tips for Writing Efficient Convolution Code in Matlab	173
13.10 Describing This Analysis in Your Methods Section	173
13.11 Exercises	173
14 Bandpass Filtering and the Hilbert Transform	175
14.1 Hilbert Transform	175
14.2 Filtering Data before Applying the Hilbert Transform	178
14.3 Finite versus Infinite Impulse Response Filters	179
14.4 Bandpass, Band-Stop, High-Pass, Low-Pass	179
14.5 Constructing a Filter	180
14.6 Check Your Filters	186
14.7 Applying the Filter to Data	188
14.8 Butterworth (IIR) Filter	189
14.9 Filtering Each Trial versus Filtering Concatenated Trials	190
14.10 Multiple Frequencies	190

- 14.11 A World of Filters 192
- 14.12 Describing This Analysis in Your Methods Section 193
- 14.13 Exercises 193

15 Short-Time FFT 195

- 15.1 How the Short-Time FFT Works 195
- 15.2 Taper the Time Series 195
- 15.3 Time Segment Lengths and Overlap 199
- 15.4 Power and Phase 200
- 15.5 Describing This Analysis in Your Methods Section 201
- 15.6 Exercises 201

16 Multitapers 203

- 16.1 How the Multitaper Method Works 203
- 16.2 The Tapers 205
- 16.3 When You Should and Should Not Use Multitapers 207
- 16.4 The Multitaper Framework and Advanced Topics 208
- 16.5 Describing This Analysis in Your Methods Section 208
- 16.6 Exercises 208

17 Less Commonly Used Time-Frequency Decomposition Methods 211

- 17.1 Autoregressive Modeling 211
- 17.2 Hilbert-Huang (Empirical Mode Decomposition) 211
- 17.3 Matching Pursuit 212
- 17.4 P-Episode 213
- 17.5 S-Transform 214

18 Time-Frequency Power and Baseline Normalizations 217

- 18.1 $1/f$ Power Scaling 217
- 18.2 The Solution to $1/f$ Power in Task Designs 220
- 18.3 Decibel Conversion 220
- 18.4 Percentage Change and Baseline Division 223
- 18.5 Z-Transform 224
- 18.6 Not All Transforms Are Equal 224
- 18.7 Other Transforms 227
- 18.8 Mean versus Median 227
- 18.9 Single-Trial Baseline Normalization 230
- 18.10 The Choice of Baseline Time Window 230
- 18.11 Disadvantages of Baseline-Normalized Power 234
- 18.12 Signal-to-Noise Estimates 234
- 18.13 Number of Trials and Power Estimates 237
- 18.14 Downsampling Results after Analyses 239

18.15 Describing This Analysis in Your Methods Section	239
18.16 Exercises	239

19 Intertrial Phase Clustering 241

19.1 Why Phase Values Cannot Be Averaged	241
19.2 Intertrial Phase Clustering	242
19.3 Strength in Numbers	246
19.4 Using ITPC When There Are Few Trials or Condition Differences in Trial Count	248
19.5 Effects of Temporal Jitter on ITPC and Power	249
19.6 ITPC and Power	251
19.7 Weighted ITPC	253
19.8 Multimodal Phase Distributions	257
19.9 Spike-Field Coherence	257
19.10 Describing This Analysis in Your Methods Section	257
19.11 Exercises	258

20 Differences among Total, Phase-Locked, and Non-Phase-Locked Power and Intertrial Phase Consistency 259

20.1 Total Power	259
20.2 Non-Phase-Locked Power	259
20.3 Phase-Locked Power	260
20.4 ERP Time-Frequency Power	262
20.5 Intertrial Phase Clustering	262
20.6 When to Use What Approach	263
20.7 Exercise	264

21 Interpretations and Limitations of Time-Frequency Power and ITPC Analyses 265

21.1 Terminology	265
21.2 When to Use What Time-Frequency Decomposition Method	266
21.3 Interpreting Time-Frequency Power	267
21.4 Interpreting Time-Frequency Intertrial Phase Clustering	268
21.5 Limitations of Time-Frequency Power and Intertrial Phase Clustering	269
21.6 Do Time-Frequency Analyses Reveal Neural Oscillations?	270

Part IV: Spatial Filters 273

22 Surface Laplacian 275

22.1 What Is the Surface Laplacian?	275
22.2 Algorithms for Computing the Surface Laplacian for EEG Data	278
22.3 Surface Laplacian for Topographical Localization	283
22.4 Surface Laplacian for Connectivity Analyses	286

22.5 Surface Laplacian for Cleaning Topographical Noise	288
22.6 Describing This Analysis in Your Methods Section	289
22.7 Exercises	289

23 Principal Components Analysis 291

23.1 Purpose and Interpretations of Principal Components Analysis	291
23.2 How PCA Is Computed	293
23.3 Distinguishing Significant from Nonsignificant Components	297
23.4 Rotating PCA Solutions	300
23.5 Time-Resolved PCA	300
23.6 PCA with Time-Frequency Information	301
23.7 PCA across Conditions	303
23.8 Independent Components Analysis	304
23.9 Describing This Method in Your Methods Section	305
23.10 Exercises	305

24 Basics of Single-Dipole and Distributed-Source Imaging 307

24.1 The Forward Solution	307
24.2 The Inverse Problem	310
24.3 Dipole Fitting	311
24.4 Nonadaptive Distributed-Source Imaging Methods	312
24.5 Adaptive Distributed-Source Imaging	313
24.6 Theoretical and Practical Limits of Spatial Precision and Resolution	314

Part V: Connectivity 317

25 Introduction to the Various Connectivity Analyses 319

25.1 Why Only Two Sites (Bivariate Connectivity)?	319
25.2 Important Concepts Related to Bivariate Connectivity	320
25.3 Which Measure of Connectivity Should Be Used?	322
25.4 Phase-Based Connectivity	323
25.5 Power-Based Connectivity	324
25.6 Granger Prediction	324
25.7 Mutual Information	325
25.8 Cross-Frequency Coupling	325
25.9 Graph Theory	326
25.10 Potential Confound of Volume Conduction	326

26 Phase-Based Connectivity 333

26.1 Terminology	333
26.2 ISPC over Time	333

26.3 ISPC-Trials	337
26.4 ISPC and the Number of Trials	340
26.5 Relation between ISPC and Power	341
26.6 Weighted ISPC-Trials	342
26.7 Spectral Coherence (Magnitude-Squared Coherence)	342
26.8 Phase Lag-Based Measures	346
26.9 Which Measure of Phase Connectivity Should You Use?	351
26.10 Testing the Mean Phase Angle	352
26.11 Describing These Analyses in Your Methods Section	355
26.12 Exercises	355
27 Power-Based Connectivity	357
27.1 Spearman versus Pearson Coefficient for Power Correlations	357
27.2 Power Correlations over Time	361
27.3 Power Correlations over Trials	363
27.4 Partial Correlations	366
27.5 Matlab Programming Tips	367
27.6 Describing This Analysis in Your Methods Section	370
27.7 Exercises	370
28 Granger Prediction	371
28.1 Univariate Autoregression	372
28.2 Bivariate Autoregression	373
28.3 Autoregression Errors and Error Variances	375
28.4 Granger Prediction over Time	376
28.5 Model Order	377
28.6 Frequency Domain Granger Prediction	380
28.7 Time Series Covariance Stationarity	383
28.8 Baseline Normalization of Granger Prediction Results	384
28.9 Statistics	385
28.10 Additional Applications of Granger Prediction	387
28.11 Exercises	388
29 Mutual Information	389
29.1 Entropy	389
29.2 How Many Histogram Bins to Use	391
29.3 Enjoy the Entropy	395
29.4 Joint Entropy	396
29.5 Mutual Information	396
29.6 Mutual Information and Amount of Data	398
29.7 Mutual Information with Noisy Data	400
29.8 Mutual Information over Time or over Trials	402

29.9 Mutual Information on Real Data	402
29.10 Mutual Information on Frequency-Band-Specific Data	402
29.11 Lagged Mutual Information	404
29.12 Statistics	405
29.13 More Information	406
29.14 Describing This Analysis in Your Methods Section	407
29.15 Exercises	407
30 Cross-Frequency Coupling	409
30.1 Visual Inspection of Cross-Frequency Coupling	409
30.2 Power-Power Correlations	410
30.3 A Priori Phase-Amplitude Coupling	410
30.4 Separating Task-Related Phase and Power Coactivations from Phase-Amplitude Coupling	418
30.5 Mixed A Priori/Exploratory Phase-Amplitude Coupling	419
30.6 Exploratory Phase-Amplitude Coupling	421
30.7 Notes about Phase-Amplitude Coupling	422
30.8 Phase-Phase Coupling	425
30.9 Other Methods for Quantifying Cross-Frequency Coupling	426
30.10 Cross-Frequency Coupling over Time or over Trials	426
30.11 Describing This Analysis in Your Methods Section	426
30.12 Exercises	427
31 Graph Theory	429
31.1 Networks as Matrices and Graphs	429
31.2 Thresholding Connectivity Matrices	432
31.3 Connectivity Degree	433
31.3 Clustering Coefficient	436
31.4 Path Length	440
31.5 Small-World Networks	441
31.6 Statistics	444
31.7 How to Describe These Analyses in Your Paper	446
31.8 Exercises	446
Part VI: Statistical Analyses	447
32 Advantages and Limitations of Different Statistical Procedures	449
32.1 Are Statistics Necessary?	449
32.2 At What Level Should Statistics Be Performed?	450
32.3 What p -Value Should Be Used, and Should Multiple-Comparisons Corrections Be Applied?	452
32.4 Are p -Values the Only Statistical Metric?	453
32.5 Statistical Significance versus Practical Significance	454
32.6 Type I and Type II Errors	455

32.7 What Kinds of Statistics Should Be Applied?	456
32.8 How to Combine Data across Subjects	457
33 Nonparametric Permutation Testing	459
33.1 Advantages of Nonparametric Permutation Testing	459
33.2 Creating a Null-Hypothesis Distribution	461
33.3 How Many Iterations Are Necessary for the Null-Hypothesis Distribution?	462
33.4 Determining Statistical Significance	463
33.5 Multiple Comparisons and Their Corrections	468
33.6 Correction for Multiple Comparisons Using Pixel-Based Statistics	470
33.7 Corrections for Multiple Comparisons Using Cluster-Based Statistics	471
33.8 False Discovery Rate for Multiple-Comparisons Correction	475
33.9 What Should Be Permuted?	475
33.10 Nonparametric Permutation Testing beyond Simple Bivariate Cases	477
33.11 Describing This Analysis in Your Methods Section	477
34 Within-Subject Statistical Analyses	479
34.1 Changes in Task-Related Power Compared to Baseline	479
34.2 Discrete Condition Differences in Power	481
34.3 Continuous Relationship with Power: Single-Trial Correlations	482
34.4 Continuous Relationships with Power: Single-Trial Multiple Regression	485
34.5 Determining Statistical Significance of Phase-Based Data	487
34.6 Testing Preferred Phase Angle across Conditions	490
34.7 Testing the Statistical Significance of Correlation Coefficients	490
35 Group-Level Analyses	493
35.1 Avoid Circular Inferences	493
35.2 Group-Level Analysis Strategy 1: Test Each Pixel and Apply a Mapwise Threshold	494
35.3 Group-Level Analysis Strategy 2a: Time-Frequency Windows for Hypothesis-Driven Analyses	495
35.4 Group-Level Analysis Strategy 2b: Subject-Specific Time-Frequency Windows for Hypothesis-Driven Analyses	499
35.5 Determining How Many Subjects You Need for Group-Level Analyses	501
36 Recommendations for Reporting Results in Figures, Tables, and Text	503
36.1 Recommendation 1: One Figure, One Idea	504
36.2 Recommendation 2: Show Data	504
36.3 Recommendation 3: Highlight Significant Effects Instead of Removing Nonsignificant Effects	506
36.4 Recommendation 4: Show Specificity (or Lack Thereof) in Frequency, Time, and Space	508
36.5 Recommendation 5: Use Color	509
36.6 Recommendation 6: Use Informative Figure Labels and Captions	511
36.7 Recommendation 7: Avoid Showing “Representative” Data	512
36.8 A Checklist for Making Figures	514

36.9 Tables 514

36.10 Reporting Results in the Results Section 515

Part VII: Conclusions and Future Directions 519

37 Recurring Themes in This Book and Some Personal Advice 521

37.1 Theme: Myriad Possible Analyses 521

37.2 Advice: Avoid the Paralysis of Analysis 522

37.3 Theme: You Don't Have to Program Your Own Analyses, but You Should Know How Analyses Work 522

37.4 Advice: If It Feels Wrong, It Probably Is 523

37.5 Advice: When in Doubt, Plot It Out 523

37.6 Advice: Know These Three Formulas like the Back of Your Hand 524

37.7 Theme: Connectivity over Trials or over Time 524

37.8 Theme: Most Analysis Parameters Introduce Bias 525

37.9 Theme: Write a Clear Methods Section so Others Can Replicate Your Analyses 525

37.10 Theme: Use Descriptive and Appropriate Analysis Terms 526

37.11 Advice: Interpret Null Results Cautiously 527

37.12 Advice: Try Simulations but Also Trust Real Data 528

37.13 Advice: Trust Replications 529

37.14 Theme: Analyses Are Not Right or Wrong; They Are Appropriate or Inappropriate 529

37.15 Advice: Hypothesis Testing Is Good/Bad, and So Is Data-Driven Exploration 530

37.16 Advice: Find Something That Drives You and Study It 531

37.17 Cognitive Electrophysiology: The Art of Finding Anthills on Mountains 532

38 The Future of Cognitive Electrophysiology 535

38.1 Developments in Analysis Methods 535

38.2 Developments in Understanding the Neurophysiology of EEG 537

38.3 Developments in Experiment Design 538

38.4 Developments in Measurement Technology 539

38.5 The Role of the Body in Brain Function 540

38.6 Determining Causality 541

38.7 Inferring Cognitive States from EEG Signatures: Inverse Inference 542

38.8 Tables of Activation 543

38.9 Disease Diagnosis and Predicting Treatment Course and Success 543

38.10 Clinical Relevance Is Not Necessary for the Advancement of Science 544

38.11 Replications 545

38.12 Double-Blind Review for Scientific Publications 547

38.13 ? 548

References 549

Index 573