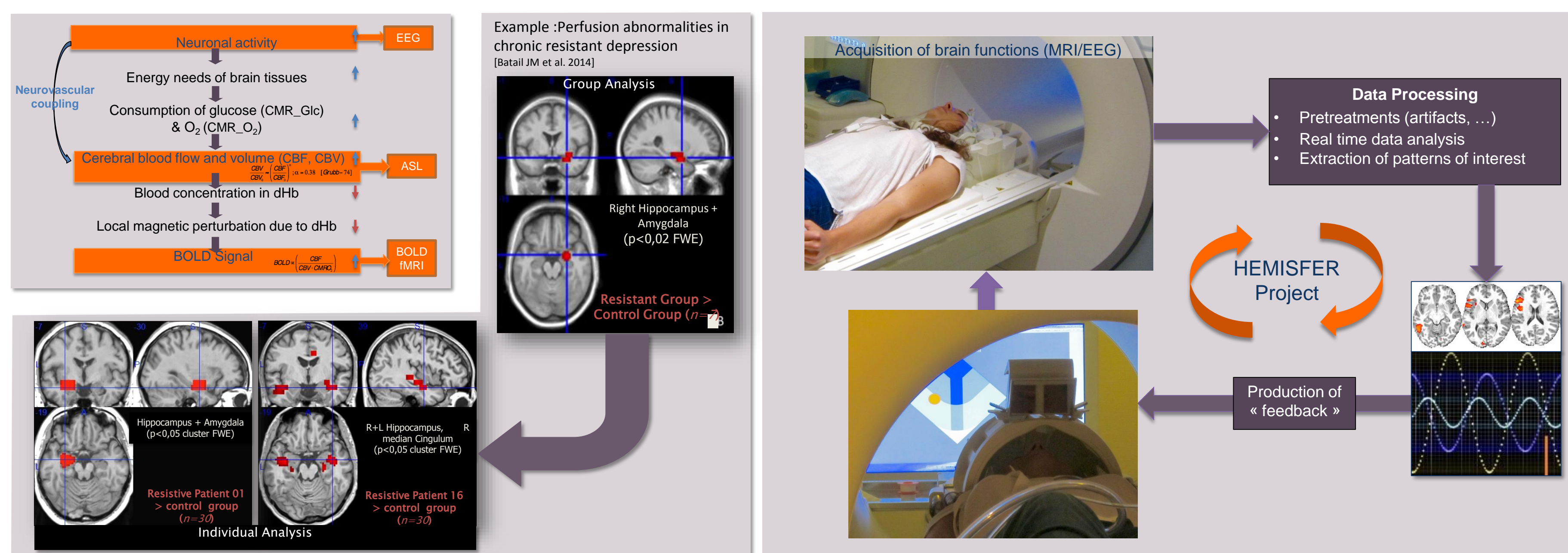


General objectives of HEMISFER

- Make full use of neurofeedback (NF) paradigm for brain self-regulation/stimulation in:
 - Rehabilitation (ADHD, Strokes, ...)
 - Psychiatric disorders (anxiety, schizophrenia, resistant mood disorders, ...)
- Main Challenges:
 - Learn a coupling model associating functional and metabolic information from simultaneous Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) and Electro-encephalography (EEG)
 - Enhance the NF paradigm from the coupling model

Context

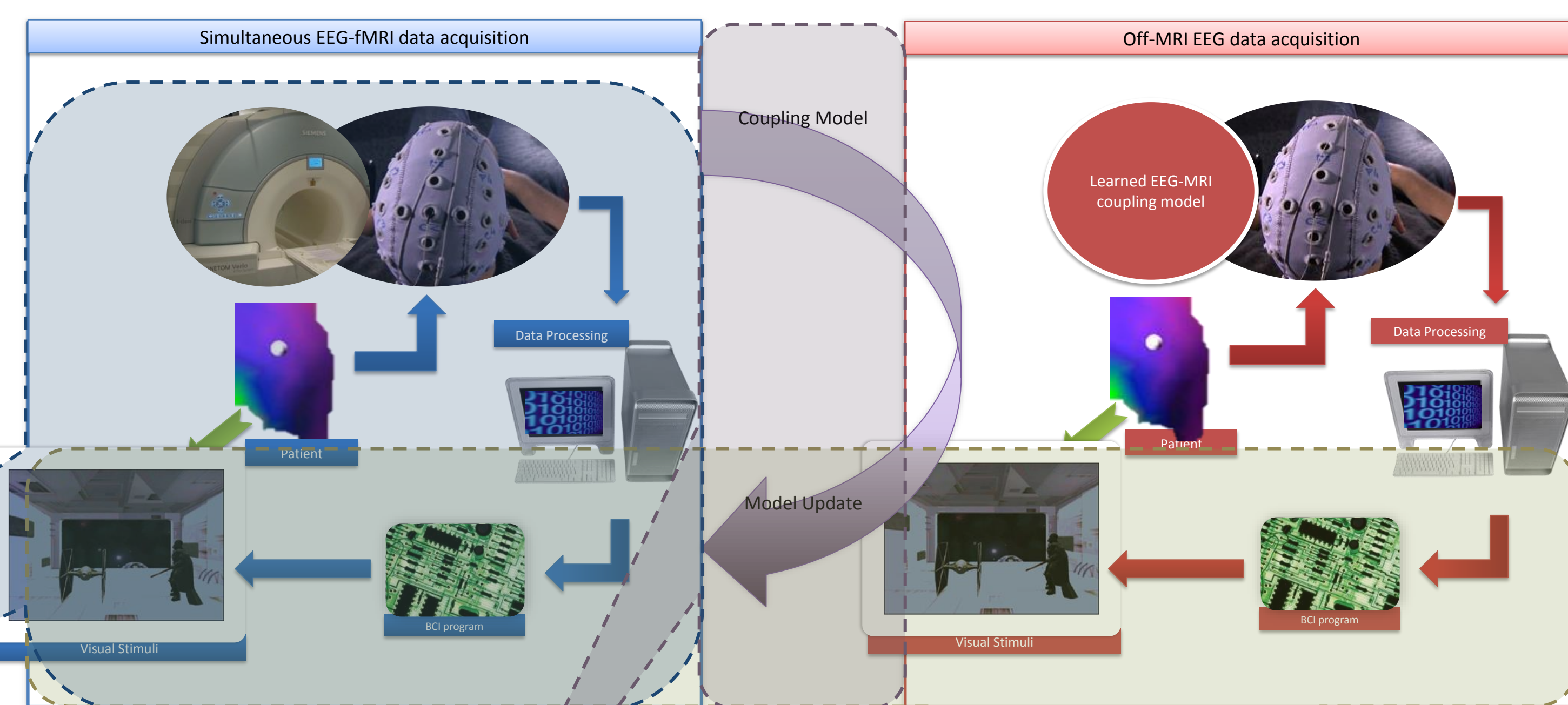
From Imaging Biomarkers to Therapeutic Concept



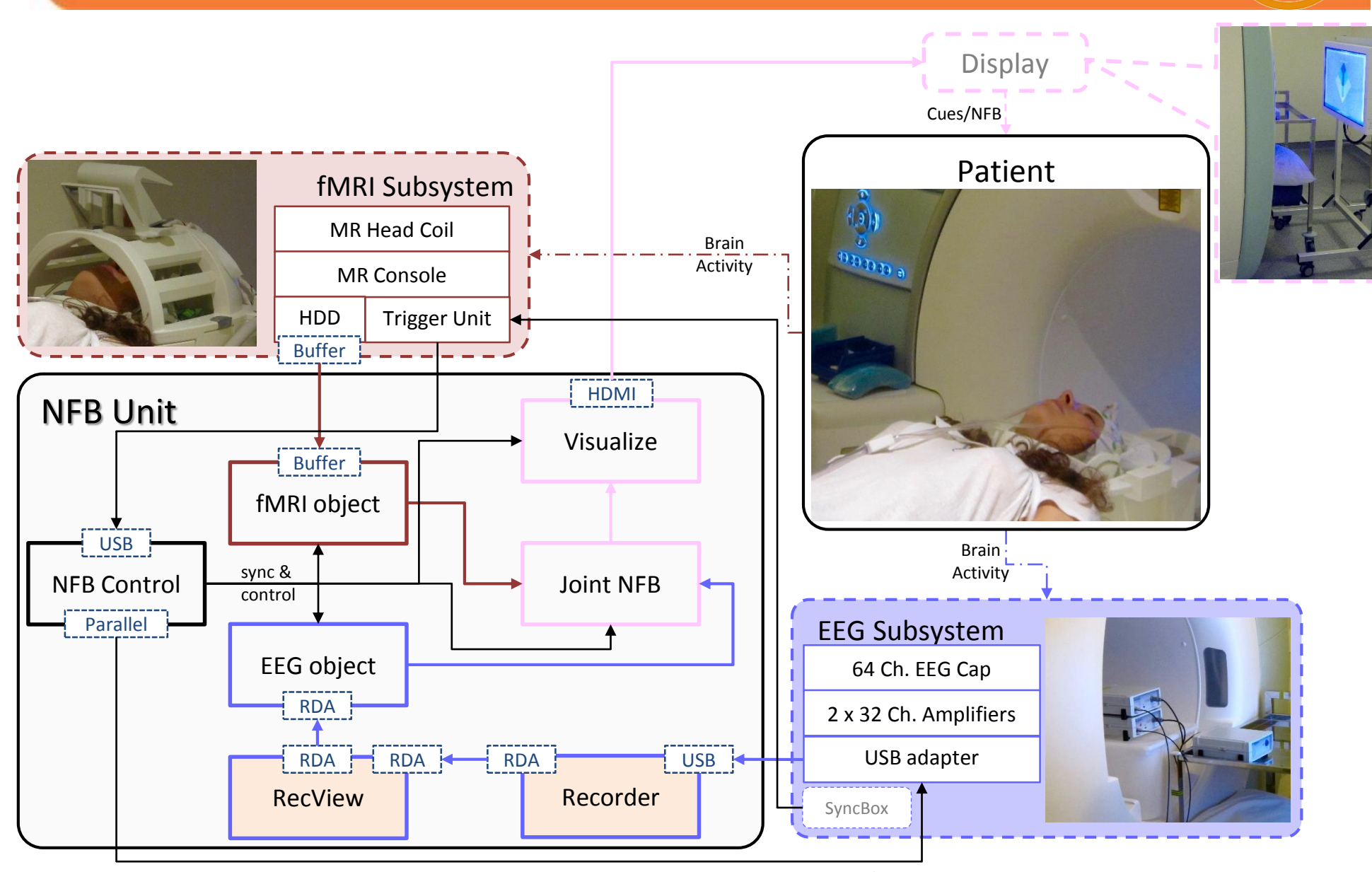
Major Challenges

- Develop new NF paradigms able to profit from simultaneous EEG/fMRI/fASL recordings
 - We expect these novel paradigms to be able to concentrate the brain metabolism on specific regions of the brain
- Learn models at the signal level able to explain the coupling of EEG and fMRI signals under simple and more advanced brain stimuli (e.g. BOLD fMRI, fASL, basal ASL)
 - Learn both the domain in which brain activity is sparse (e.g., dictionary learning), and adjust parametric models of the acquisition processes
 - Achieve super-resolution in the spatial and frequency domain by expressing the problem as a linear inverse problems regularized with the learned coupled model
 - Use brain connectivity models as prior information (later stage)
- Use the learned coupling models in order to "enhance" the EEG-signal while performing the same stimuli and NF tasks outside MRI

Paradigm



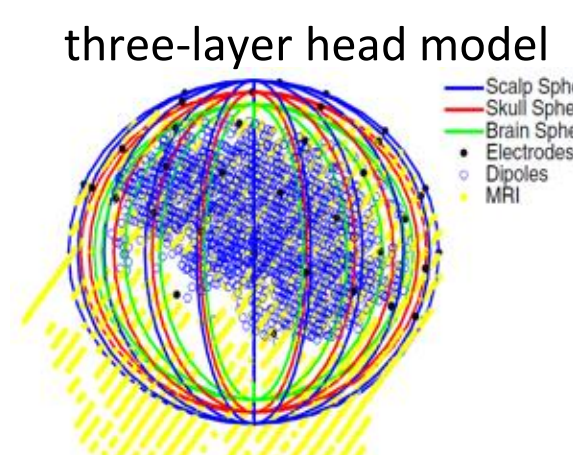
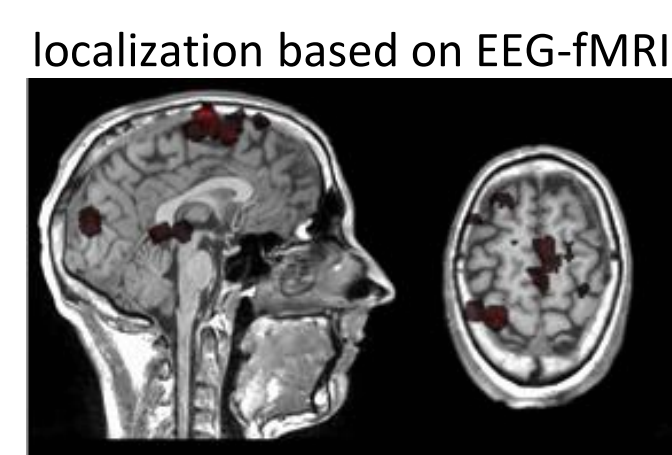
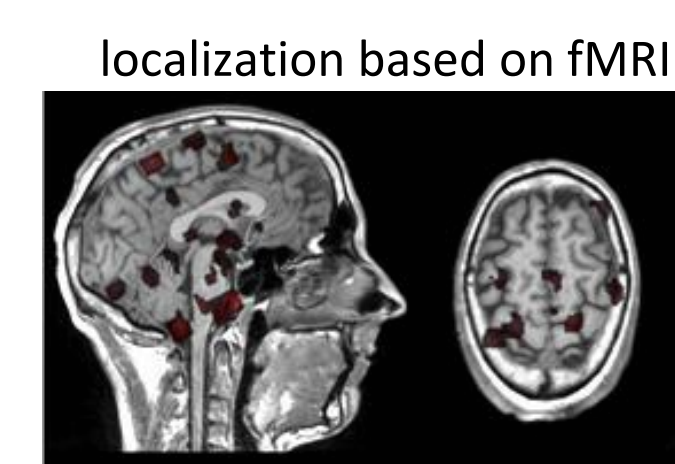
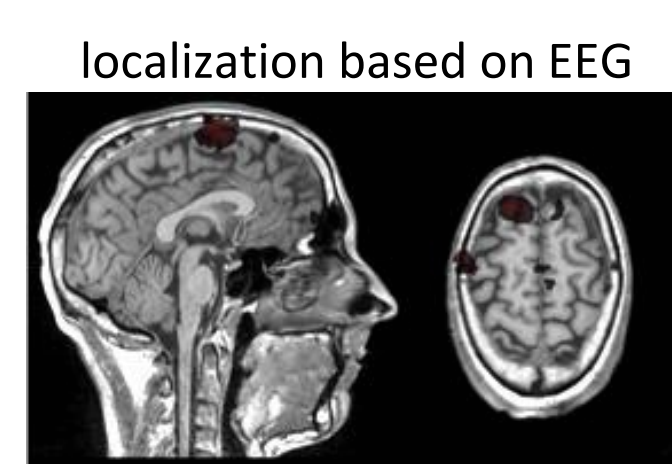
Experimental Platform Neurinfo



Coupling Model

Introduction of a new linear EEG/BOLD coupling model using sparsity-based regularization term:

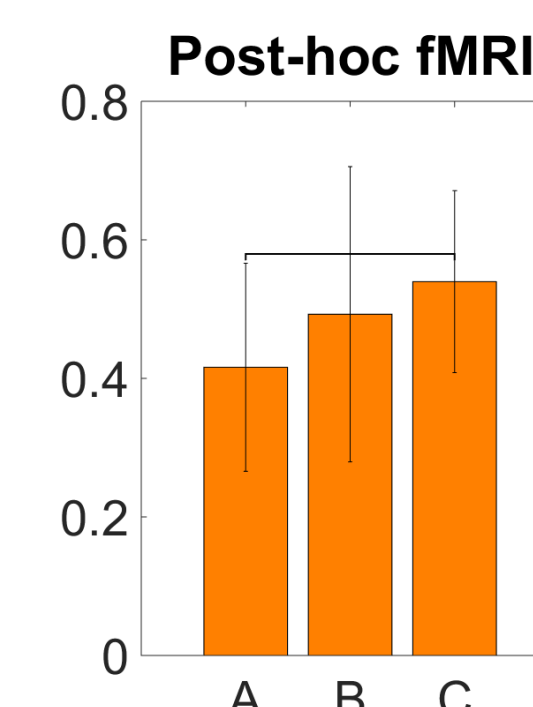
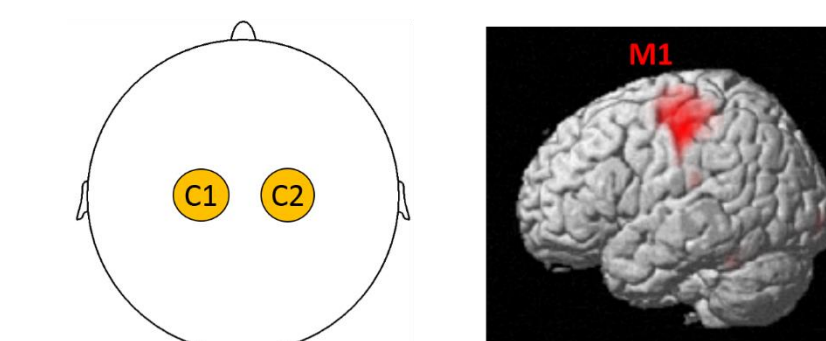
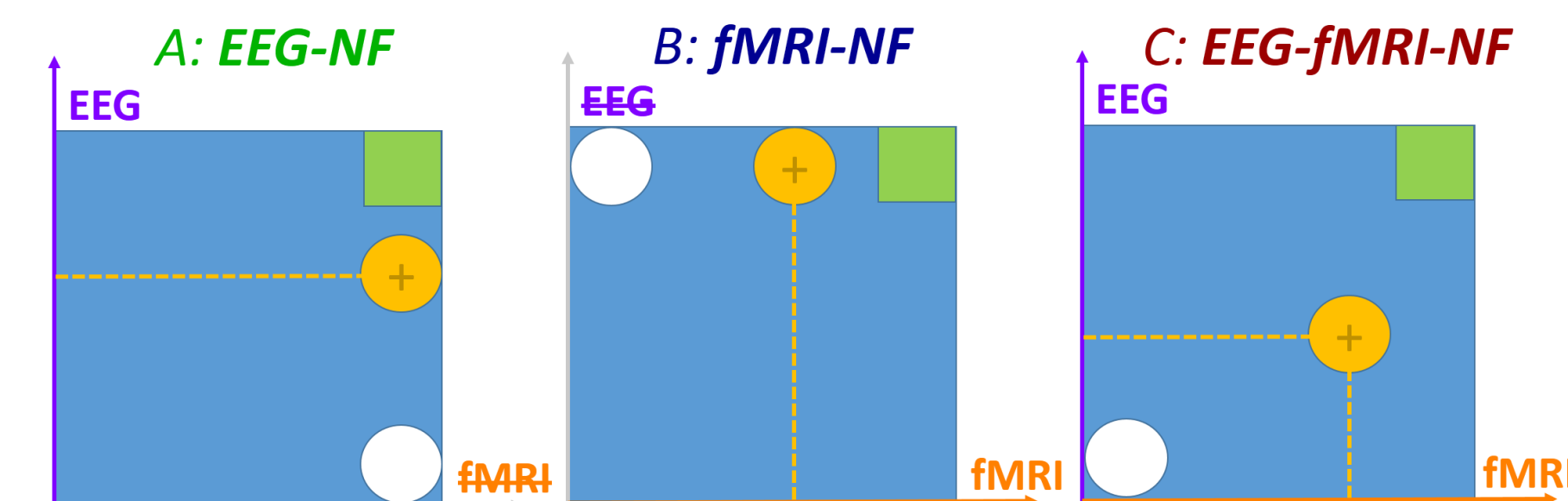
$$X^* = \arg \min \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \|E - GX\|_F^2 + \frac{1-\alpha}{2} \|F - XH\|_F^2 + \lambda \phi(X) \right)$$



Results

In the first study:

- We compared EEG-NF, fMRI-NF and EEG-fMRI-NF on a motor imagery task with 10 subjects
- We propose an integrated feedback metaphor for EEG-fMRI-NF



- Motor imagery-related fMRI activations were stronger during EEG-fMRI-NF than EEG-NF
- During EEG-fMRI-NF participants regulated more the modality that was harder to control

In the second study, we compared 1D EEG-fMRI-NF and 2D EEG-fMRI-NF

Current Status:

- fMRI with Siemens MR 3T scanner
- EEG with Brain Products 64-channel system
- Real-time EEG and fMRI data acquisition, processing, NF calculation and visualization in full synchronization.

Future Challenges:

- Online NF with joint modeling approaches
- Improve performance with GPU based real-time parallel processing