

Spectral and Nonlinear Analysis of EEG in Various Age Groups

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- Abstract -

Background & Objectives : Fractal Dimension(FD) could be an index of correlation between variable parameters in non-linear chaotic signals. We tried to demonstrate that EEG wave is compatible with chaotic waves by measuring the Lyapunov exponent index and compared the difference of FD between variable age groups(teens, 30 's, 50 's)

Methods : We estimated the Lyapunov exponent index and the FD from digital EEG data among five persons in each normal age groups by using the software which is programmed in our laboratory. Statistical analysis was done with SPSS win 8.0. The statistical differences of Lyapunov exponent index and FD between each electrodes and each age groups were done with ANOVA and paired sample t-test.

Result : The Lyapunov exponent indexes were larger than 1 in each electrode and age group. There is no statistical difference in FD between each electrodes and each age groups. Except in 30th age group. In this group the FD of right hemisphere is larger than that of left hemisphere.

Conclusion : The result of Lyapunov exponent index means EEG wave is a non-linear chaotic signal. And the results of FD suggest that chaotic parameters of right hemisphere is larger than those of left hemisphere at rest at least in younger people. We think that chaotic parameters can be a useful tool in investigating the variable diseases or brain states .

Key Words : Eleetroencephalograph, Spectral, Nonlinear

가 .¹⁻³
 Fast Fourier Trans-
 form(FFT) (spectral analysis)
 (power)
 (frequency)
 가 .
 (neu-
 ral network) (non linear dynamics)
 (complex system) 가
 , (chaos theory)
 .
 .^{4,5}
 (chaotic dyna-
 mics)
 (irregular oscillations) 가 ,
 ,
 (Frac-
 tal dimension, FD) (determin
 istic chaotic attractor)
 (Lyapunov exponent)
 (10 , 30 50) (20 -
 Fp1, Fp2, F3, F4, C3, C4, P3, P4, O1, O2, F7, F8,
 T3, T4, T5, T6, A1, A2, Fz, Cz)

(artifact) 가
 (sampling frequency) 256 Hz,
 (sensitivity) 7 uV/mm, (high frequency
 filter) 70 Hz, (low frequency filter) 1 Hz
 가

B.

ASCII file
 CD R/W
 "CHASIM"
 4 epoch ,
 가 ,
 (auto correlation) (delay
 number) ,
 10 1 ~ 10 embedding
 dimension
 .
 .²

3.

CHASIM program
 SPSS for windows(9.0)
 , (dependent variable)
 , univariate ANOVA ,
 (power spectrum)
 0.5 hz low, 0.5 ~ 4 hz
 delta, 4 ~ 8 hz theta, 8 ~ 12 hz alpha, 12 ~ 20
 hz beta, 20 ~ 40 hz gamma, 40 hz high
 ,
 univariate ANOVA ,
 , oneway-ANOVA
 P < 0.05 .

1.

15 , 10 , 30
 , 50 5 .

2.

A.

15 "Compumedics video-EEG moni-
 toring 37 channel, model E" internation
 al 10 ~ 20 system 20 (Fp1, Fp2,
 F3, F4, C3, C4, P3, P4, O1, O2, F7, F8, T3, T4,
 T5, T6, A1, A2, Fz, Cz)

95% , 10 ,
 30 , 50 가 .
 power spectrum

가 , (alpha epoch)
 98.75% (filtered noise) , 가
 (approximately linear point
 attractor regimen) type I alpha
 , 1.25% (nonlinear limit cycle) “
 (bifurcational) type II ,
 (heterogeneous
 nature) .¹¹
 (spaceoccupying lesion)
 localized delta theta activity 가
 ,
 delta power , theta
 power ,
 (counterpart)
 .¹² slow-
 wave sleep
 (correlation dimension,
 D2) (predictability) largest Lya-
 punov exponent(L1)
 slow-wave sleep (SWS)
 가 .¹³
 coarse graining
 surrogate data
 ,¹⁴ (hemisphereic infarct)
 electrical diaschisis phenomenon .¹⁵
 40 Hz ,
 .^{2,17}
 ,
 (mental task)
 , , ,
 .¹⁶⁻²²
 - (self-similarity of object)
 similar S k congruent pieces affine self-
 factor M whole set S

S (D)
 .
 $D = \log(k)/\log(M) = \log(\text{number of pieces})/\log(\text{mag-}$
 $\text{nification factor})$
 가 . 가 (fluctuation)
 (plane) “ (covered)”
 (fragmentation)
 가 .
 가 .
 ,
 ,
 가
 Lyapunov exponent() = $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1/n \log e|f(x_i)|$
 0 , state가
 0
 .²
 Pereda
 (power spectral density)
 ,
 I, II 가 가
 , slow-wave sleep(SWS)
 .¹⁴ Roschke
 theta alpha
 (F3, F4, Cz, P3, P4, O1, O2)
 .⁶
 Brenner
 , parasagittal mean frequency,
 beta 1 beta 2 가
 , alpha 2 theta-beta
 ,²³ Juarez
 (band) power
 , power
 (brain orga-
 nization) 가
 가 .²³
 .²⁴

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