

Neurocode-Tracking Based on Quantitative Fast Dynamic EEG Recording in Combination with Eye-Tracking

Wilfried Dimpfel¹, Hans Carlos Hofmann²

¹Justus-Liebig-University Giessen c/o NeuroCode AG, Wetzlar, Germany

²HCH System-Programmierung, Asslar-Berghausen, Germany

Email: w.dimpfel@neurocode-ag.com, carlos@hchs.de

Received 28 February 2014; revised 30 March 2014; accepted 7 April 2014

Copyright © 2014 by authors and Scientific Research Publishing Inc.

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY).

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Open Access

Abstract

Information processing within the brain relies on electro-chemical features. Electric events are accessible by recording of the EEG. These electric oscillations might be regarded as a neuronal code carrying information on important motor, cognitive and emotional events. A new approach of quantitative assessment of very short time epochs of 364 ms has been developed on the base of particularly defined frequency ranges and called "Neurocode-Tracking". The new method was technically validated by the use of a signal generator and was found to correspond to classical quantitative EEG analysis except for some smudging during the transition from one frequency range to the next. Real data from a subject were obtained during relaxation and performance of three mental tasks. Data were time averaged for 180 s using the classical method and compared to data averaging during 16.4 s. Results were nearly identical with respect to spectral signatures showing the expected midline frontal theta increases during performance of three cognitive tests but not during relaxation. Collection of very short time epochs of 728 ms duration confirmed task dependent frontal theta increases, most prominent during calculation performance test (CPT), less during d2-concentration and memory test, none during relaxation. Finally, the new technique was combined with eye-tracking. Capture of the EEG mapping video of Neurocode-Tracking and synchronization with the gaze overlay video by starting recording with an audio signal (gong) allowed a match of gazes precisely with the corresponding electric events. Use of this technical combination in research will hopefully lead to a new understanding of spectral signatures of electric activity called encephalographs.

Keywords

Neurocode Tracking, Eye Tracking, Quantitative EEG, Attention

1. Introduction

The electroencephalogram, discovered by the German physician Hans Berger, and published in 1931 [1], is recorded in nearly every hospital of the world. However, interpretation of these electric signals of the brain has remained a major challenge. Subjective evaluation of the raw data is still the dominant method at least with respect to neurological ambulances and hospitals. The reason for this is the experience of neurologists, that only short epochs of the EEG in the range of 300 to 800 ms can be interpreted. Most popular ones are so-called “spike and wave” or “steep wave” features, which are very often observed in patients suffering from epilepsy. However, already in 1932 Dietsch and Berger [2] proposed to quantify the signals by frequency analysis in order to obtain objective information for interpretation of the raw signal. With coming up of computers in the 1960s mathematical calculation of the frequency spectra by using the Fast Fourier Transformation (FFT) has put researchers into the position to process larger amounts of data within reasonable time. However, a limitation with respect to time resolution consisted, because time epochs of two to four seconds of the raw signal were needed to calculate also the slow frequencies of the power spectrum. Thus, one was dealing with time-averaged information based on one epoch of two to four seconds in order to include also slow frequencies in the so-called delta range. This is too long, since a “steep wave” or a “spike and wave” as used within the frame of epilepsy diagnosis only lasts about 300 to 400 milliseconds. Likewise the processing time of the brain in response to an auditory or visual stimulus also amounts to about 300 and 400 milliseconds as learned from evoked potential analysis, where signals are time-locked using a trigger for up to several minutes. The goal was therefore to develop a special method of quantitative frequency analysis (Neurocode-Tracking) covering very short time epochs of the raw signal lasting less than 400 milliseconds. We now report an entirely new approach of frequency analysis, which under certain preconditions with respect to frequency ranges describes the EEG continuously in steps of 364 milliseconds giving nearly 3 electric brain maps per second. This approach was named “Neurocode-Tracking”, since we believe that we are following the electric neuronal code by our quantitative analysis of brain electricity. Documentation of a single event by our mapping procedure has been called an “Enkephalograph” as published earlier [3].

2. Material and Methods

Data from one representative subject were chosen for this paper in order to show the practicability of the approach. Complete study results will be published in separate. The subject was investigated by recording a 16 channel EEG (neo-CATEEM®; MEWICON CATEEM-Tec. GmbH, 4164 Schwarzenberg, Austria: www.mewicon.at and www.cateem-tec.com) in combination with an eye tracking set up (Interactive Minds GmbH, Dresden, Germany) using the NYAN2 software package. Basics of classical EEG recording have been described earlier [4]. For the new approach EEG frequency ranges to be analyzed had to be adjusted slightly to give the following exact ranges. Delta: 1.375 - 4.125 Hz; Theta: 4.125 - 6.875 Hz; Alpha1: 6.875 - 9.625 Hz; Alpha2: 9.625 - 12.375 Hz; Beta1: 12.375 - 17.875 Hz; Beta2: 17.875 - 34.375 Hz. This adjustment is a precondition for the new fast dynamic frequency analysis (Neurocode-Tracking) because under this condition each frequency range from delta up to alpha2 only contains one frequency (middle frequency within the particular frequency band) [5]. Comparison of the classic analysis based on epochs of four seconds (due to frequency resolution of 0.25 Hz) to the new method based on epochs of 364 ms was obtained by testing stepwise all frequencies between 1 and 35 Hz using a signal generator (video available on YouTube: No9oGpwY).

For construction of electric maps spectral power was translated into spectral colors followed by additive color mixture to produce a map (RGB mode like used in TV). These maps are produced continuously online real time on the screen of a computer during recording of the EEG. Maps were constructed by calculation of % of the median of power values of the different electrode positions for the corresponding frequency. The method has also been used to describe pathological changes of electric brain activity in dementia [6].

Neurocode-Tracking was performed during performance of a concentration test (so-called d2-test according to literature), a difficult calculation performance test (CPT) and a memory test. Details are described in an earlier publication [7]. Data were compared with respect to different moving time windows of 180 s for the classic method and 16.4 s for the new dynamic method. Time lines were constructed using a moving average time window of 728 ms.

For offline analysis and synchronization with the eye-tracking data a screen grabber (Adobe Captivate) was used to produce a video containing all successively calculated EEG maps. A second video was obtained from

the eye-tracker software running on a separate computer. It is called a “gaze overlay” movie depicting the presented picture, task or video film. In this gaze overlay video the momentary gaze of the subject is documented by a colored spot. Since the presentation always starts with an audio signal (gong) and this audio signal also is registered by screen capture of the EEG computer, it is used for synchronization of both videos by means of a video cut software (Adobe Premiere Pro). Due to the processing time of the brain (300 to 400 ms) plus that of the computer (depends individually on the type and number of active processors!) the gaze overlay video is shifted in our case (quad core, 3.4 Giga Hz) for one second in order to obtain synchronized images between gaze and the particular EEG epoch of 364 ms. For detailed offline documentation a movie was exported and analyzed image by image. Single images containing the gaze and corresponding EEG map (called an “Enkephalolyph”) [3]) were cut from the screen by a software tool available on all computers.

This manuscript is restricted to the introduction and technical validation of the methodology including an example of the combination of “Neurocode-Tracking” (following EEG based patterns of spectral signatures) with Eye-tracking.

3. Results

In order to control for potential differences between the new fast dynamic analysis based on epochs of 364 ms in comparison to the classic analysis based on four second epochs, single frequencies were fed into the analysis software. Pictures were cut from a video taken during moving signal administration (16 Hz/min) covering all frequencies between 0 and 35 Hz as mentioned above. Using the classic approach very sharp transitions from one to the next frequency band were documented. Using the new approach identical maps and power density distributions were seen in the middle of a frequency band. A representative comparison between the classic and the new approach with respect to theta frequencies is given in **Figure 1**. Results are given for each of the 17 electrode positions (vertical bars). The resulting maps are virtually identical. However, transitions between these specially defined frequency ranges turned out to be somewhat smudged (**Figure 2**). This means, that two adjacent frequency peaks in the new analysis might derive from a broader transition from one to the next frequency range. But according to extensive data mining this seems to occur seldom. Due to the spectral colors used, delta waves produce red bars, theta waves produce orange, alpha1 waves yellow, alpha2 waves green, beta1 waves turquoise and beta2 waves blue bars.

Next step of validation of this approach was accomplished by processing data from a male subject under different recording conditions. EEG recording was performed during relaxed state with eyes open, during performance of a d2-concentration test, a mathematical calculation task and a memory task. Each period lasted for 5 minutes. Examples of the raw EEG are documented for two electrode positions (F_z and C_3) in **Figure 3**. As one can see from these raw data, electric oscillations differ clearly with respect to the recording condition, but differences are very difficult to describe.

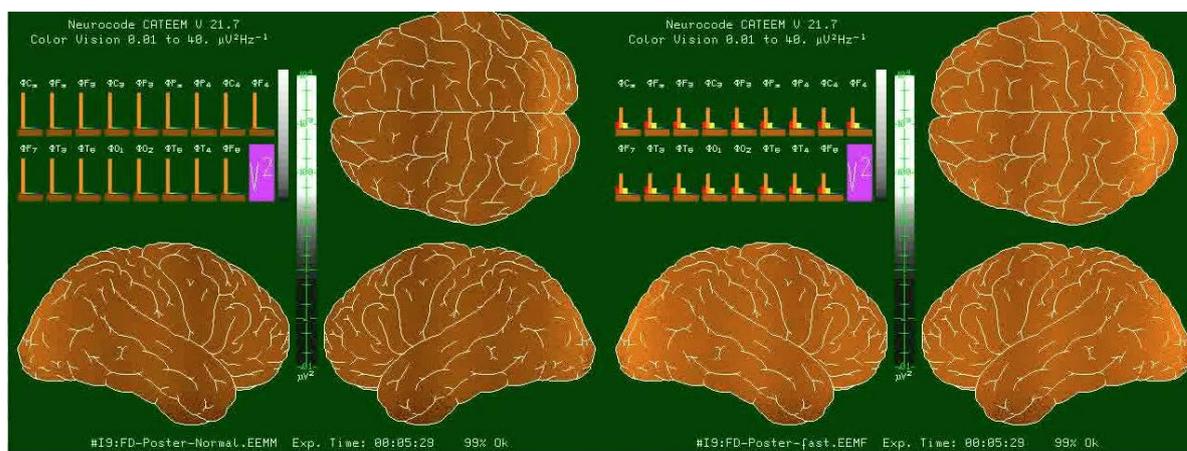


Figure 1. Comparison of frequency analysis performed by conventional 4 s lasting epochs (left side) and new 364 ms lasting epochs (right side). Sine waves were produced by a signal generator using slow successive changes between 0 and 37 Hz. Data are documented here only for theta power. Bars represent μV^2 (video available on YouTube: No9oGpwY).

Differences fast dynamic mode

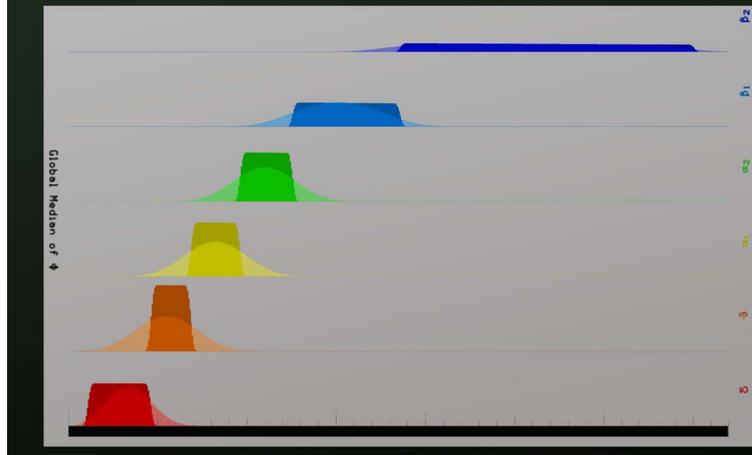


Figure 2. Comparison of new fast dynamic analysis (epochs of 364 ms duration) with classical analysis (4 s duration) with respect to transitions from one frequency range to the next one. Please note smudging of the analysis of short epochs and sharp transitions with classical analysis. Frequency ranges are depicted as colored bars: red: delta, orange: theta, yellow: alpha1, green: alpha2, turquoise: beta1, blue: beta2.

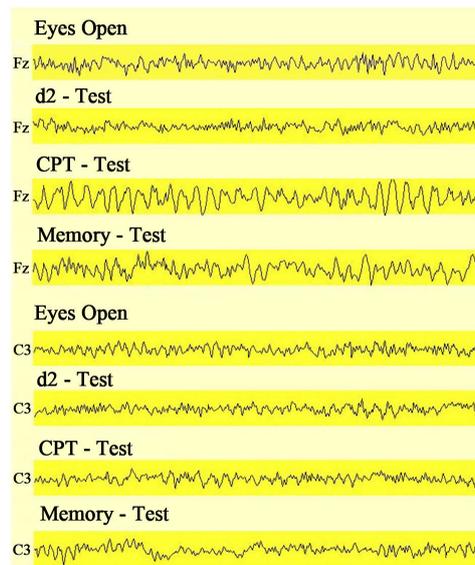


Figure 3. Documentation of EEG raw signal during relaxation (eyes open) and performance of 3 mental tests (d2-concentration, calculation performance test (CPT) and a memory test) for electrode positions F_z (upper part of image) and C_3 (lower part of image) of subject DS1.

For this reason quantitation of the signal was performed using Fast Fourier Transformation (FFT) as described under methods. Data obtained during the four recording conditions by the classical approach (epochs of 4 s) were averaged to give a median of 180 s epoch length, data obtained by the new fast approach were averaged to give the median for 16.4 s epoch length. Results are documented in **Figure 4**. The left panel contains an evaluation of the classical approach. The right panel shows the results obtained with the fast dynamic approach (Neu-



Figure 4. Time averaged quantitative documentation of spectral frequencies during relaxation and performance of three psychometric tests (d2-test, CPT and Memory-Test). Duration of recording and averaging: 180 s on the left side using the classical analysis and 16.4 s on the right side using the fast dynamic Neurocode-Tracking. Frequencies are depicted as colored bars: red: delta, orange: theta, yellow: alpha1, green: alpha2, turquoise: beta1, blue: beta2. Electrode positions are labeled according to the 10/20-system. Frequencies are normalized for regional distribution (% of the median of power values of the different electrode positions for the corresponding frequency).

rocode-Tracking). Comparing the pattern of spectral frequencies at each electrode position one can see a great similarity. Especially, frontal midline theta power (at electrode position F_z), which emerged during mental work to a different degree, can be regarded as a robust indicator of congruence. As one can see also from these averaged data, mainly frontal areas (electrode positions F_7 and F_8) produced relative higher delta and beta2 power in comparison to all other regions. Thus, the fast dynamic approach of quantitative EEG data processing leads to nearly identical results when compared with the classical analysis, but allows for analysis of short epochs of 364 ms.

After having proven the validity of the fast dynamic EEG analysis by technical and real life signals a closer look was taken at the newly visible short time epochs provided by the fast dynamic approach of Neurocode-Tracking. Since one cannot recognize from time-averaged data, which frequency did change at what time, further analysis was undertaken with single epochs of 728 ms duration as so-called moving window calculated every 364 ms. Time lines of single oscillations for the electrode position F_z are given for the different recording conditions in **Figure 5** with respect to all six frequency ranges. As became obvious from the analysis with this high time resolution, oscillations differ considerably with respect for example to frontal midline theta power

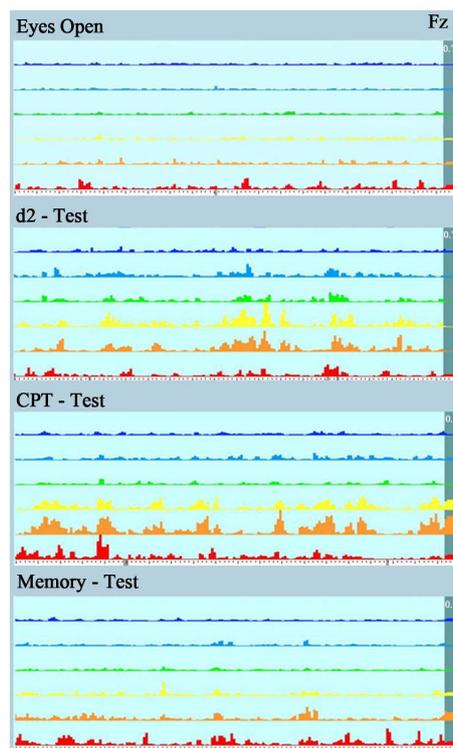


Figure 5. Time lines for the electrode position F_z with a resolution of 728 ms per epoch (single needles). Spectral power is given in % of the normalized total power within each frequency range for the recording period of 1 minute (whole abscissa). Note different oscillatory activity pattern of the three mental tests at electrode position F_z with respect to theta power. Frequencies are normalized for regional distribution as % of the median of power values of different electrode positions for the corresponding frequency. Frequencies are depicted as colored bars: red: delta, orange: theta, yellow: alpha1, green: alpha2, turquoise: beta1, blue: beta2. Range of ordinate for each frequency is from 1% to 1500% for each line.

under the four different recording conditions: relaxed state (eyes open), concentration d2-test, calculation performance test (CPT) and memory test. Largest oscillations were observed during the calculation performance test CPT.

Surprisingly, spectral power values of single epochs in the theta band reached up to 1500% of the median during the calculation test, whereas during the relaxed state of the subject hardly theta power emerges at this region of the brain within a time period of 1 minute.

The question now arose if we could find spectral patterns on the base of 728 ms lasting epochs, which might relate to and could explain the averaged data.

Using the new approach of Neurocode-Tracking as described above, very heterogeneous variable short-term encephalograms were obtained during the relaxed state with open eyes. A collection is shown in **Figure 6**. The brain produces extremely high focal spectral power in one or several brain regions as one can see from these images. Please note that the scaling on the ordinate of these pictures is threefold higher (up to 3000%!) than in the averaged data presented in **Figure 4**. Single spectral signatures show increases of delta and beta power at left

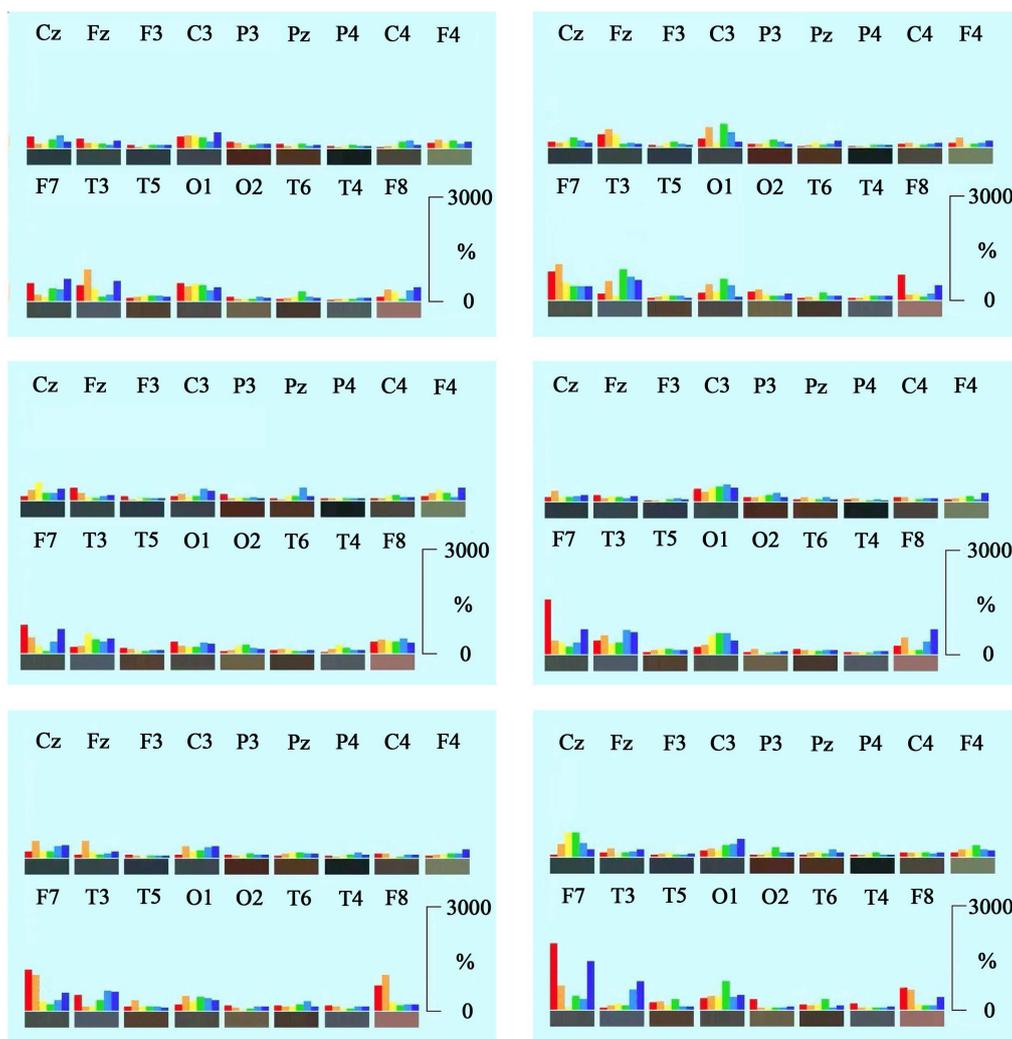


Figure 6. Collection of regional distributions of spectral frequencies **during relaxation (eyes open)** based on single epochs of 728 ms duration. Frequency ranges are depicted as colored bars: red: delta, orange: theta, yellow: alpha1, green: alpha2, turquoise: beta1, blue: beta2. Electrode positions are labeled according to the 10/20-system. Please note that scaling on the ordinate is threefold higher than in **Figure 4**. Range of the ordinate for each frequency is from 1% to 3000%. Frequencies are normalized for regional distribution (% of the median of power values of the different electrode positions for the corresponding frequency).

frontal positions and some mixed increases at positions O₁ and C₃. In general, single spectral signatures of 728 ms duration were contained in the averaged data presented in **Figure 4**. The comparison reveals that mostly those brain regions (electrode positions) changed during short time epoch analysis, which dominated in the averaged data. However, not all brain regions were afflicted at the same time! The **serial analysis of the short epochs** revealed that only three to four areas showed spectral frequency changes at a time. Thus, data show serial processing of electric brain activity in steps of 364 ms for 728 ms lasting time epochs.

Single spectral signatures look different in the presence of performance of the d2-concentration test. Under this mental work condition moderate increases of frontal midline theta power (at position F_z) are observed in many epochs, which were lacking during the relaxed state. In many cases they were accompanied by some alpha1 power increases. A collection of spectral power distributions (epoch duration of 728 ms) is shown in **Figure 7**. This has also been visible in the time line of one minute showing single epochs, which has been shown in **Figure 5**. Bursts of theta power increases (orange) were mostly accompanied by bursts in alpha1 power (yellow). Remarkable are also bursts of beta1 spectral power (turquoise) during the performance of the d2-test, which are not present to such a degree during the other recording conditions (**Figure 5**).

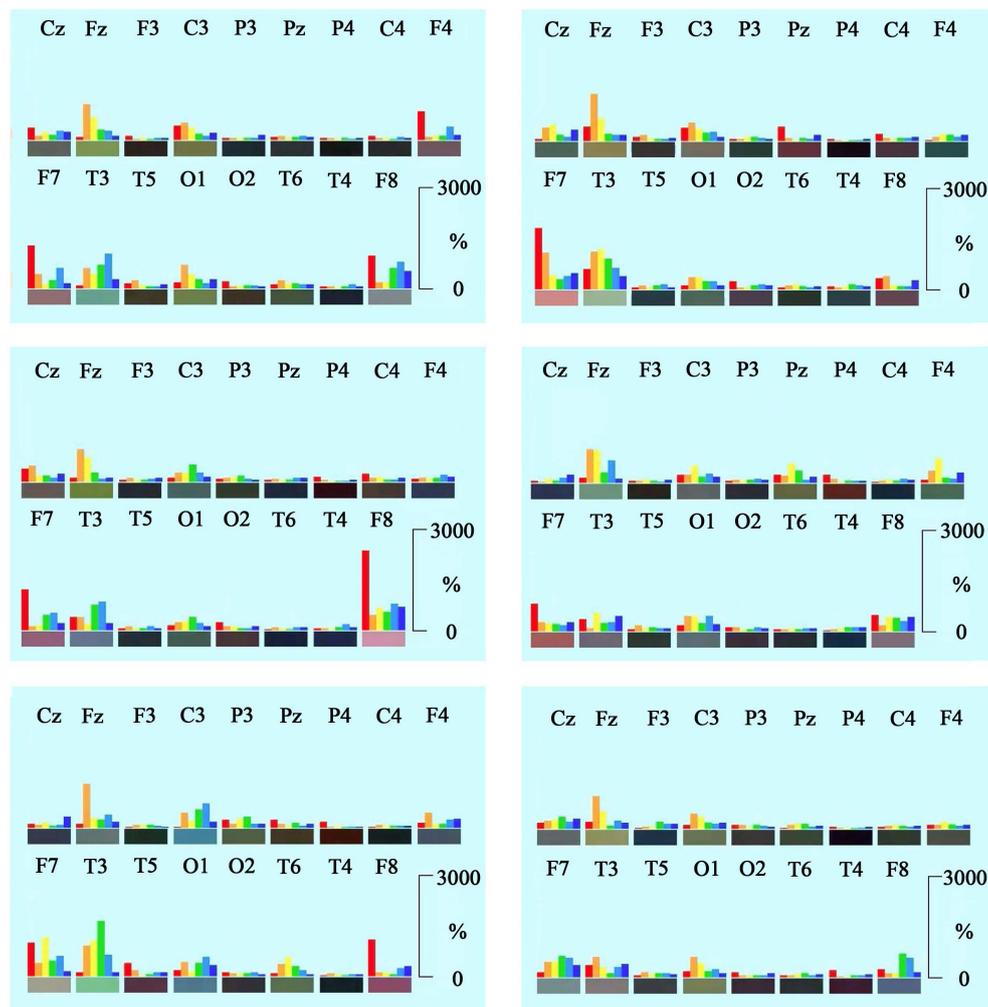


Figure 7. Collection of regional distributions of spectral frequencies during performance of the d2-concentration test based on single epochs of 728 ms duration. Frequency ranges are depicted as colored bars: red: delta, orange: theta, yellow: alpha1, green: alpha2, turquoise: beta1, blue: beta2. Electrode positions are labeled according to the 10/20-system. Please note that scaling on the ordinate is threefold higher than in **Figure 4**. Range of the ordinate for each frequency is from 1% to 3000%. Frequencies are normalized for regional distribution (% of the median of power values of the different electrode positions for the corresponding frequency).

These short increases of theta power were even more pronounced during the performance of the calculation performance test. As observed during the d2-test they were often accompanied by increases in the alpha1 range. In some examples also increases of delta power were observed at the same time at electrode position F₇ or F₈. A collection of examples of single spectral signatures is documented in **Figure 8**.

During performance of the memory test again spectral theta increases were seen during the short-term epochs of 728 ms duration at electrode position F_z. At the same time various other regions showed increases of delta or beta2 spectral power. One example showed frontal alpha1 increases at F₇ and F₈. A collection of examples of these spectral signatures is depicted in **Figure 9**.

After technical validation of the hard- and software, data from one subject, who underwent quantitative EEG recording in combination with eye tracking, were analyzed image by image with respect to diverse film sceneries and during performance of mental work. Because of the vast amount of data collected during this pilot trial only one example is given below to demonstrate the practicability and usability of this new approach. Group data will be published separately.

Data obtained by the combination of Neurocode-Tracking and Eye Tracking show a frontal increase of theta during the encoding phase and increases of frontal and temporal alpha2 during the retrieval and decision phase

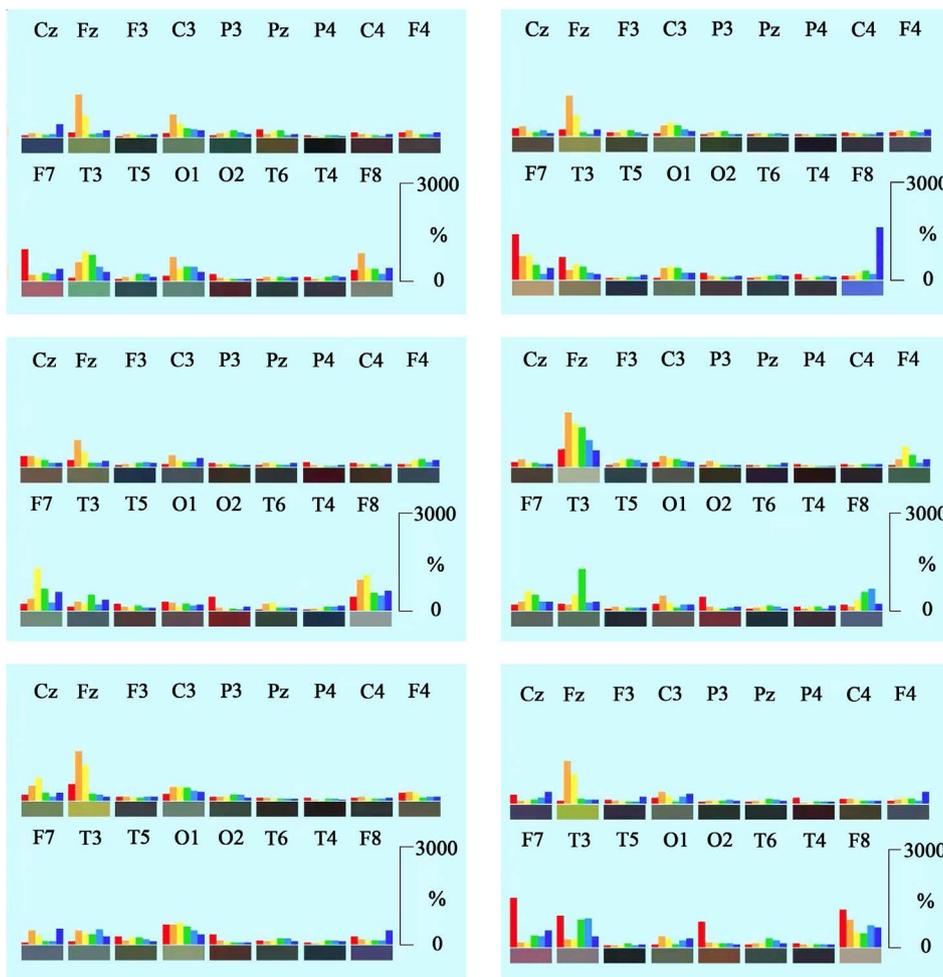


Figure 8. Collection of regional distributions of spectral frequencies **during performance of the calculation performance test (CPT)** based on single epochs of 728 ms duration. Frequency ranges are depicted as colored bars: red: delta, orange: theta, yellow: alpha1, green: alpha2, turquoise: beta1, blue: beta2. Electrode positions are labeled according to the 10/20-system. Please note that scaling on the ordinate is threefold higher than in **Figure 4**. Range of the ordinate for each frequency is from 1% to 3000%. Frequencies are normalized for regional distribution (% of the median of power values of the different electrode positions for the corresponding frequency).

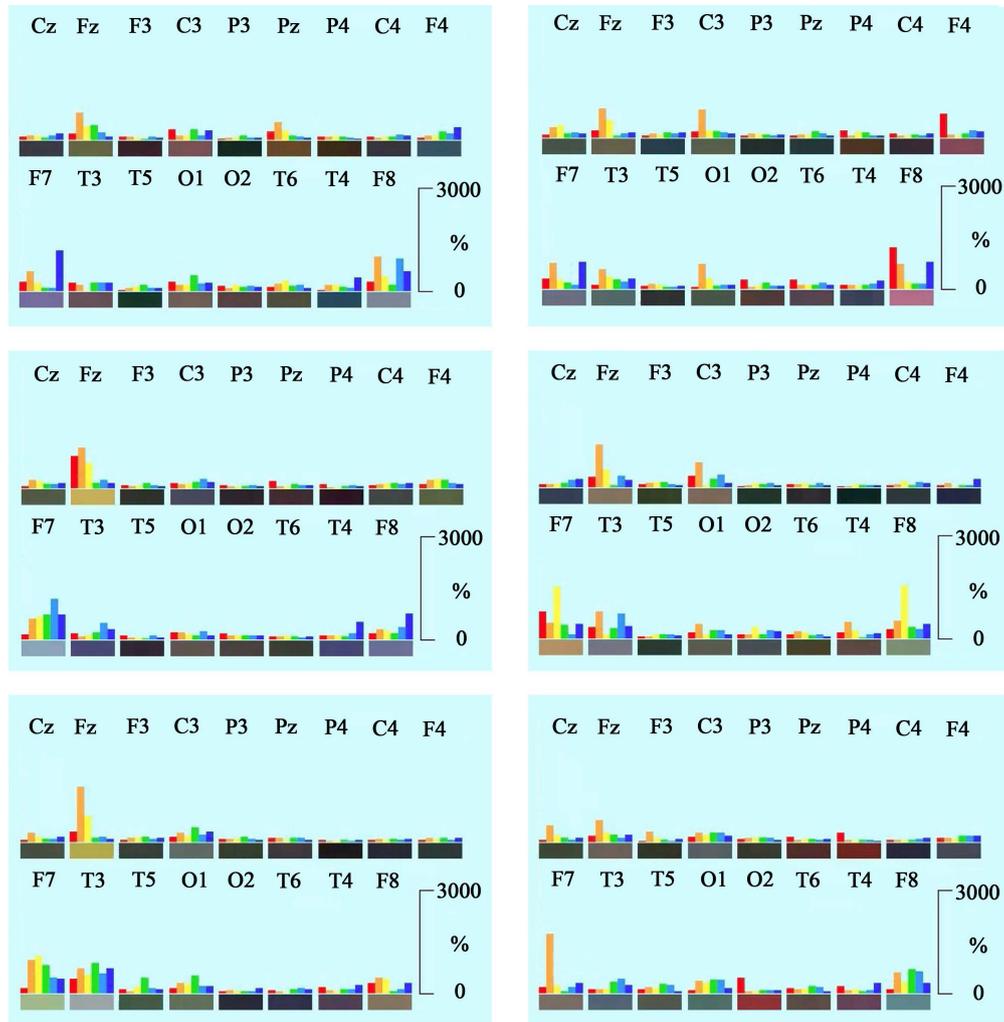


Figure 9. Collection of regional distributions of spectral frequencies during performance of the memory test based on single epochs of 728 ms duration. Frequency ranges are depicted as colored bars: red: delta, orange: theta, yellow: alpha1, green: alpha2, turquoise: beta1, blue: beta2. Electrode positions are labeled according to the 10/20-system. Please note that scaling on the ordinate is threefold higher than in [Figure 4](#). Range of the ordinate for each frequency is from 1% to 3000%. Frequencies are normalized for regional distribution (% of the median of power values of the different electrode positions for the corresponding frequency).

of the memory test. In this case, time epochs of 364 ms duration are displayed. Screenshots were taken after combination of the gaze overlay video and the EEG capture ([Figure 10](#)).

4. Discussion

To our knowledge this is the first report on a combination of Eye-Tracking with Fast Fourier Transformed (FFT) EEG data. The reason for this can be seen in the fact that one needs a time window of at least 2 s for transformation and at least 0.5 Hz resolution in order to analyze slow waves like delta activity. However, during excessive data mining it was recognized, that using particular frequency ranges for analysis, it turned out that under this precondition—and only under this condition—each frequency range contained only one single frequency. Starting with delta activity the other frequency ranges obviously contained the harmonic waves of this basic frequency from theta to alpha2. Thus, our beta1 range contains 2 frequencies and the beta2 range contains 4 frequencies. The upper ranges were not splitted into further frequency bands in order to keep compatibility with our earlier work of the last 20 years. This type of documentation of an electric brain map has been named earlier an “En-

titative analysis displays epochs of 364 ms duration continuously and thus can be grabbed by screen capturing software. This puts us into the position to synchronize quantitative EEG data with gaze overlay videos based on eye tracking using a common auditory signal (gong) for synchronization. The results from this combination relate electric events of the brain to single gazes. Maps—as constructed by using transformation of electric power into spectral colors—are as heterogeneous as one would expect them to be if they were related to activation of different electric circuits. Activation of particular electric circuits might reflect single behavioral events. We now face the problem of interpretation of these very short-term electric brain activities.

One approach consists in using the type of investigation we now started with. Comparison of encephalograms induced during different experimental conditions and search for similar brain maps during cognitive and/or emotional challenges. This line is undertaken currently within a second project. The other possibility is to see if time averaged FFT data give hints on the interpretation. In earlier experiments it was shown that quantitative EEG data obtained during mental work (5 minutes average) revealed strong transient increases of frontal delta and theta power [8], which could not be produced by demented patients [9] [10]. These early publications related mental work to activities of the frontal brain. This conclusion was also confirmed by functional NMRI studies showing higher blood flow in frontal brain areas during comparable experimental situations. However, the EEG contains much more detailed information, since it represents directly the information processing within the cortex. Here, spectral analysis of the electric activity reveals that mainly delta and theta waves obviously are closely related to performance of mental work. For example, it was reported that oscillatory brain dynamics in the theta frequency range are functionally related to the retrieval of lexical semantic information [11]. Especially, frontal midline theta waves have been related to mental activity [12]. Likewise, theta oscillations during a working memory task were described earlier [13] and brought up evidence for local generators. This was confirmed now on an individual base by averaging data for 3 minutes during performance of three different mental tests.

According to a recent review [14] the question is still open if frontal midline theta (FMT) is associated to memory or reflects a more general feature of mental work. Our results favor the hypothesis that FMT reflect focused attention since frontal midline theta oscillations hardly occur during relaxation, are frequently observed during the d2-concentration test and are most prominent during the calculation performance test. They are not so much pronounced during performance of the memory test. Preclinical data based on the administration of drugs interacting with the biochemically defined norepinephrine alpha2 receptor revealed that the result of this pharmacological intervention consisted in dominant changes of spectral theta power [15]. If these data can be translated to humans, changing levels of norepinephrine might account for these short-term increases of theta power. On the other side, norepinephrine is known to modulate the signal-to-noise ratio in information processing [16]. Thus, one might speculate that MFT is more related to focused attention than to a memory process. Our data are quite in line with this idea as mentioned above. Earlier work performed in infants and analyzing the 5 - 6 Hz theta band proposed a concept of a “diffuse theta response system” that is active during expectancy and focused attention [17]. This supports our view on the interpretation of frontal theta oscillations to be related to attention.

In addition to theta waves also alpha2 waves (sometimes called upper alpha) have been related to mental work [18]-[20]. Changes of alpha2 waves during performance of mental work were also reported by Jensen [21]. According to our experience alpha2 waves dominate in the temporal lobe, mainly at the electrode position T₃ and T₆ during memory processes. Regarding the relationship between theta and upper alpha it was stated that theta reflects central executive functions whereas upper alpha may be important for the reactivation of long-term memory codes in short-term memory [22]. Increases of spectral beta power as observed during some conditions in our data were for example reported during the cognitive process of optic problem solving [23].

Thus, one can conclude safely with others, that mainly fronto-temporal brain areas are involved in information processing during mental work. But it was hitherto not known, in which manner spectral frequencies at this brain region relate to mental work and what the time line for these processes is. From our results we can therefore assume that mental work is not only related to particular frequencies but that the brain works on the base of serial steps which can now be visualized and quantitatively determined. This is a great achievement in the analysis of brain function. But further experiments are needed to interpret these single steps of information processing as depicted by single encephalograms. Serial processing of the brain can also be documented as time line for each electrode position as shown in **Figure 5**. This means that the pattern of spectral frequencies with regard to the whole cortex is highly variable and that single epochs of 364 ms duration probably correspond to sequential single steps of brain electric processing. For methodological reasons this has never been observed

earlier and our data are the first to show **quantitation** of such short time epochs of electric activity. Obviously, the momentary electric activity of the brain is much more complex than thought earlier. For sure it will take some time to decode these short-term pieces of information representing the “language” of the brain. The combination of EEG analysis with eyetracking might help to understand this activity in a better way than describing electric activity alone. It will depend on highly sophisticated designs of experiments to relate these encephalographs to single behavioral events. At least the new approach-based now on commercially available software will lead to a new understanding of brain function.

Conflict of Interest

There was no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgements

Mrs. Leonie Schombert and Mrs. Petra Werling are acknowledged for performing and documenting the experiments. Mrs. Ingrid Keplinger-Dimpfel is acknowledged for performance of the logistics of the experiments and quality control.

References

- [1] Berger, H. (1931) Über das Elektroenzephalogramm des Menschen. Dritte Mitteilung. *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, **94**, 16-60. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF01835097>
- [2] Dietsch, G. and Berger, H. (1932) Fourier Analyse von Elektroenzephalogrammen des Menschen. *Pflüger's Archiv für die gesamte Physiologie des Menschen und der Tiere*, **230**, 106-112. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF01751972>
- [3] Dimpfel, W. (2011) Encephalographen. Spektrale Signaturen der elektrischen Hirntätigkeit als Spiegel der Psyche. BoD Verlag, Norderstedt.
- [4] Schober, F., Schellenberg, R. and Dimpfel, W. (1994) Neue Wege zur Beurteilung der mentalen Leistungsfähigkeit mittels simultaner topographischer Elektroenzephalometrie und Psychometrie in der Pharmakologie. *Arzneimittelforschung/Drug Research*, **44**, 1285-1295.
- [5] Dimpfel, W. (2011) Simultaneous Eye Tracking and Fast Dynamic EEG Current Source Density Imaging for Assessment of Commercials or Websites. *6th European Conference on Eye Movements ECM 2011*, Marseille.
- [6] Schellenberg, R., Todorova, A., Dimpfel, W. and Schober, F. (1995) Pathophysiology and Psychopharmacology of Dementia—A New Study Design. *Pharmacopsychiatry*, **32**, 81-97.
- [7] Dimpfel, W., Koch, K. and Weiss, G. (2011) Early Effect of NEURAPAS® Balance on Current Source Density (CSD) of Human EEG. *BMC Psychiatry*, **11**, 123-138. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1471-244X-11-123>
- [8] Schober, F., Schellenberg, R. and Dimpfel, W. (1995) Reflection of Mental Exercise in the Dynamic Quantitative Topographical EEG. *Neuropsychobiology*, **31**, 98-112. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1159/000119179>
- [9] Schellenberg, R., Todorova, A., Hofmann, H.C., Dimpfel, W. and Schober, F. (1995) Differentiation of Demented Patients and Healthy Subjects by Means of Quantitative-Topological EEG—A Classification Approach. *Alzheimer's Research*, **1**, 23-28.
- [10] Schellenberg, R., Todorova, A., Wedekind, W., Schober, F. and Dimpfel, W. (1997) Pathophysiology and Psychopharmacology of Dementia—A New Study Design. 2. Cyclandelate Treatment—A Placebo-Controlled Double-Blind Clinical Trial. *Neuropsychobiology*, **35**, 132-142. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1159/000119334>
- [11] Bastiaansen, M.C., Oostenfeld, R., Jensen, O. and Hagoort, P. (2008) I See What You Mean: Theta Power Increases Are Involved in the Retrieval of Lexical Semantic Information. *Brain and Language*, **106**, 15-28. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.bandl.2007.10.006>
- [12] Inanaga, K. (1998) Frontal Midline Theta Rhythm and Mental Activity. *Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences*, **52**, 555-566. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1046/j.1440-1819.1998.00452.x>
- [13] Raghavachari, S., Lisman, J.E., Tully, M., Madsen, J.R. and Bromfield, E.B. (2006) Theta Oscillations in Human Cortex during a Working Memory Task: Evidence for Local Generators. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **95**, 1630-1638. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1152/jn.00409.2005>
- [14] Hsieh, L.T. and Rangnath, C. (2014) Frontal Midline Theta Oscillations during Working Memory Maintenance and Episodic Encoding and Retrieval. *NeuroImage*, **2**, 721-729. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroimage.2013.08.003>
- [15] Dimpfel, W. and Schober, F. (2001) Norepinephrine, EEG Theta Waves and Sedation. *Brain Pharmacology*, **1**, 89-97.

- [16] Aston-Jones, G. (1985) Behavioral Functions of Locus Coeruleus Derived from Cellular Attributes. *Physiological Psychology*, **13**, 118-126. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3758/BF03326513>
- [17] Stroganova, T.A., Orekhova, E.V. and Posikera, I.N. (1998) Externally and Internally Controlled Attention in Infants: An EEG Study. *International Journal of Psychophysiology*, **30**, 339-351. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0167-8760\(98\)00026-9](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0167-8760(98)00026-9)
- [18] Klimesch, W. (1999) EEG Alpha and Theta Oscillations Reflect Cognitive and Memory Performance: A Review and Analysis. *Brain Research Reviews*, **29**, 169-195. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0165-0173\(98\)00056-3](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0165-0173(98)00056-3)
- [19] Klimesch, W., Schack, B. and Sauseng, P. (2005) The Functional Significance of Theta and Upper Alpha Oscillations. *Experimental Psychology*, **52**, 99-108. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1027/1618-3169.52.2.99>
- [20] Klimesch, W., Doppelmayr, M. and Hanslmayr, S. (2006) Upper Alpha ERD and Absolute Power: Their Meaning for Memory Performance. *Progress in Brain Research*, **159**, 151-165. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0079-6123\(06\)59010-7](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0079-6123(06)59010-7)
- [21] Jensen, O., Gelfand, J., Kounios, J. and Lisman, J.E. (2002) Oscillations in the Alpha Band (9 - 12Hz) Increase with Memory Load during Retention in a Short-Term Memory Task. *Cerebral Cortex*, **12**, 877-882. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/cercor/12.8.877>
- [22] Schack, B., Klimesch, W. and Sauseng, P. (2005) Phase Synchronization between Theta and Upper Alpha Oscillations in a Working Memory Task. *International Journal of Psychophysiology*, **57**, 105-114. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpsycho.2005.03.016>
- [23] She, H.-C., Jung, T.-P., Chou, W.-C., Huang, L.-Y., Wang, C.-Y. and Lin, G.-Y. (2012) EEG Dynamics Reflect the Distinct Cognitive Process of Problem Solving. *PLoS ONE*, **7**, e41784. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0040731>