

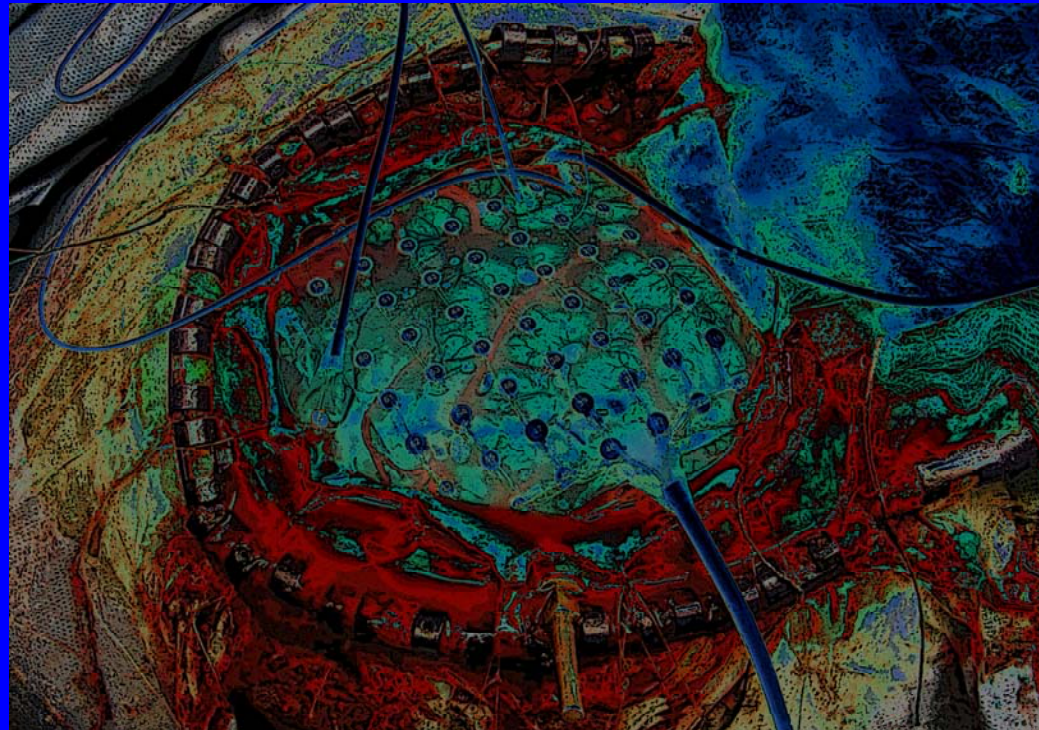
# HIGH GAMMA in the HUMAN CORTEX

## SWARTZ COMPUTATIONAL MEETING

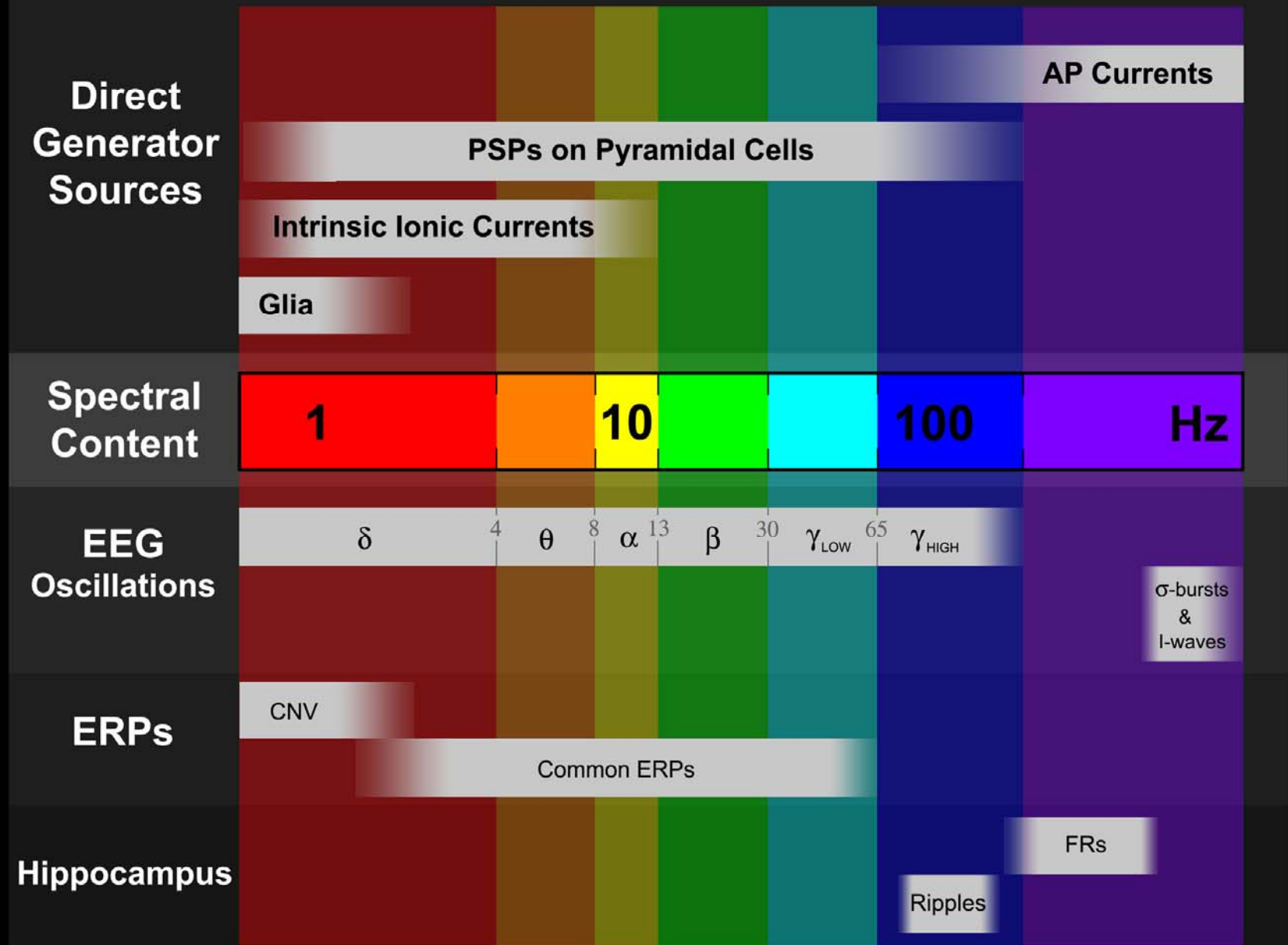
### RANCHO SANTE FE, 2006



Robert T. Knight, M.D.  
Department of Psychology  
Helen Wills Neuroscience Institute  
UC Berkeley



# The Electroencephalographic Spectrum



# High Gamma and Cognition in Humans

**Spectral  
Content**

1

10

100

**EEG  
Oscillations**

$\delta$

4

$\theta$

$\alpha$

13

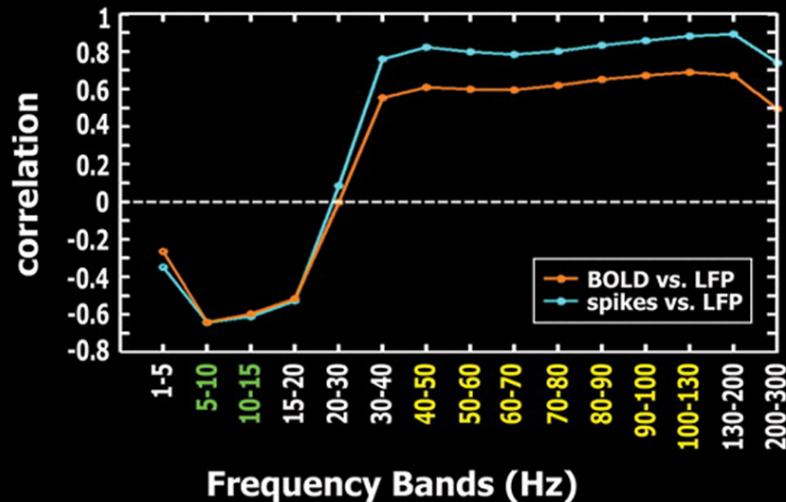
$\beta$

30

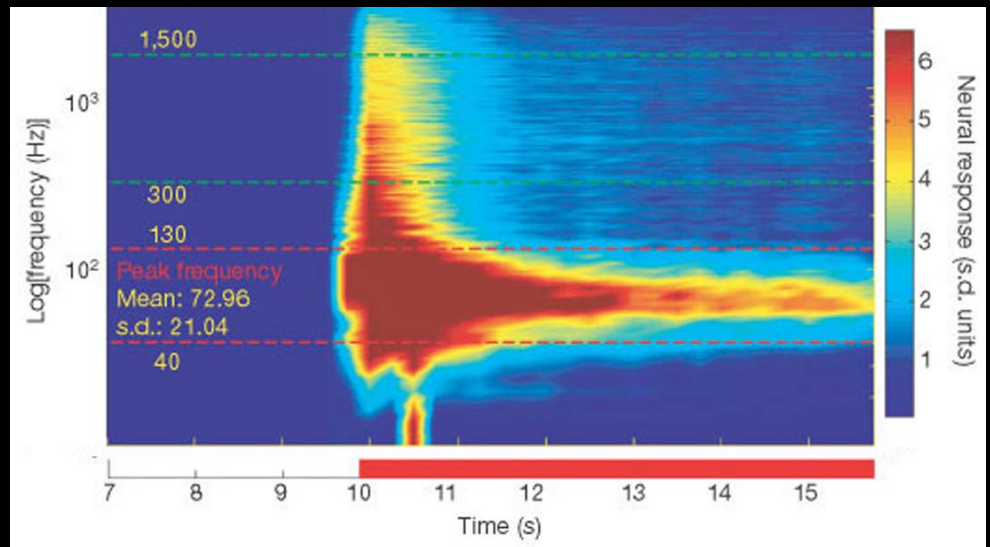
$\gamma_{\text{LOW}}$

65

$\gamma_{\text{HIGH}}$



Mukamel et al 2005



Logothetis 2001

# History of Stimulation Mapping

1850

1875

1900

1925

1950

1975

1870



**Fritsch:**  
Motor Studies  
In Dogs

1875



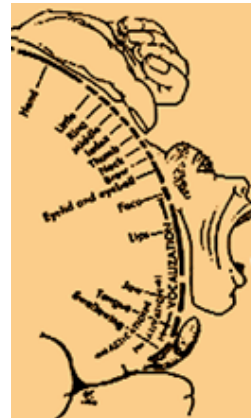
**Ferrier:**  
Motor Studies  
In Primates

1917



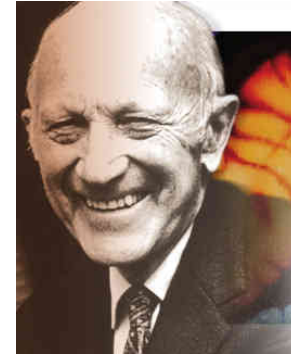
**Sherrington:**  
Motor Mapping  
In Primates

1938



**Penfield:**  
Motor  
Homunculus  
In Humans

1959



**Penfield:**  
Language  
Studies

1970s



**Ojemann:**  
Language  
Studies

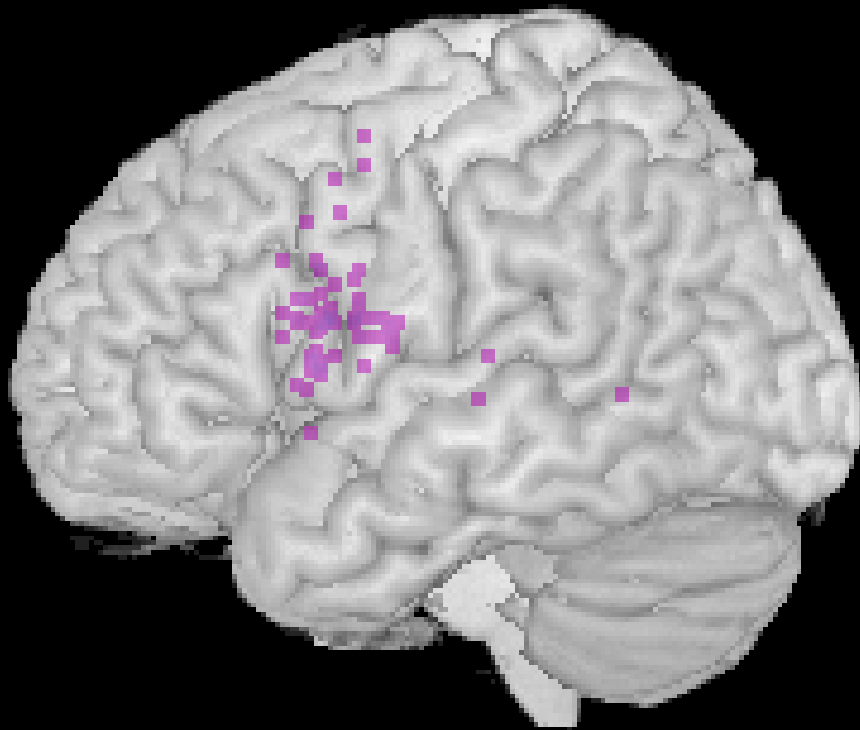


# ACUTE CORTICAL MAPPING

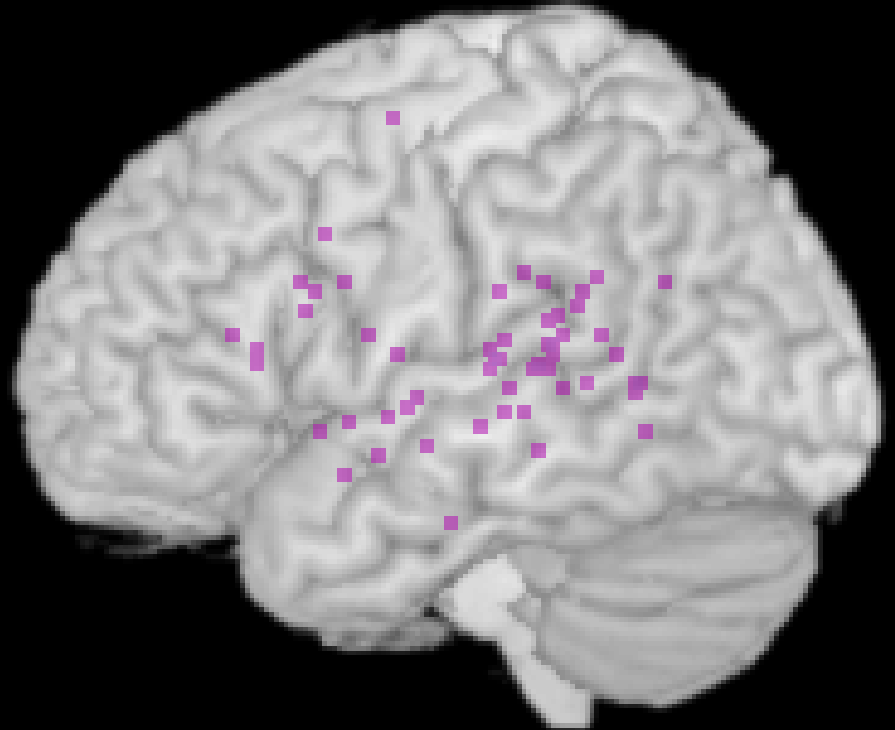


**UCB-UCSF INTRACRANIAL PROJECT**

# LANGUAGE DISRUPTION SITES

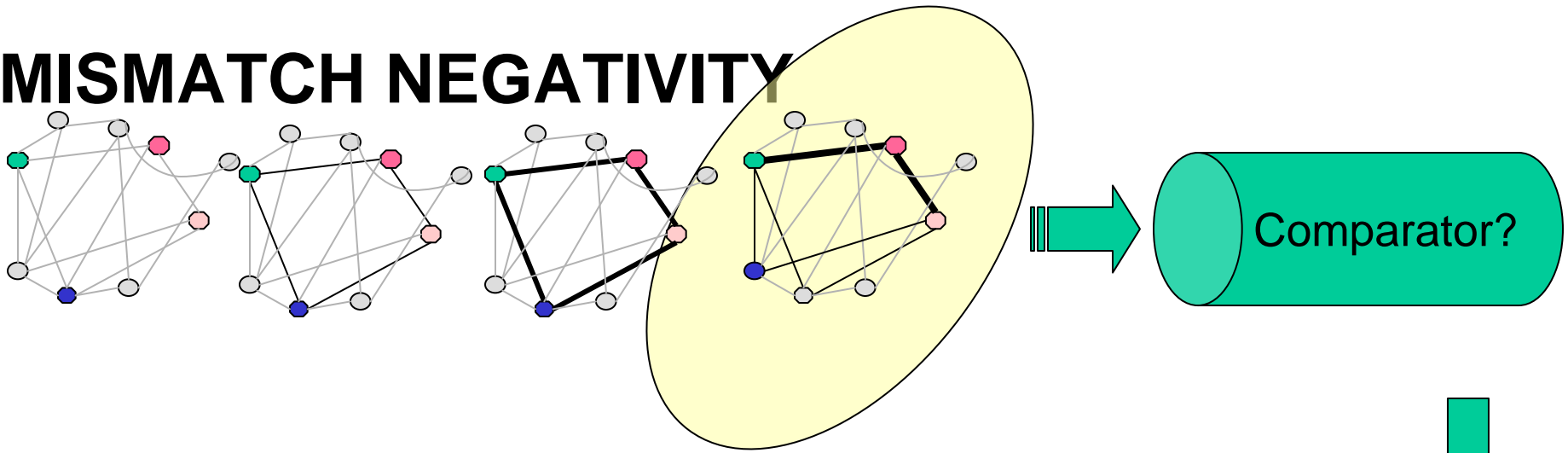


**SPEECH ARREST**



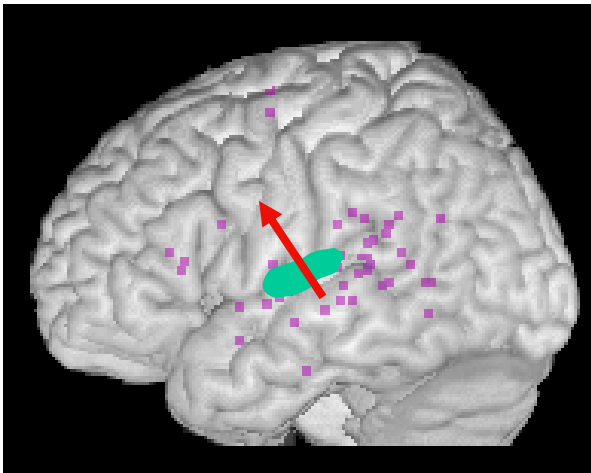
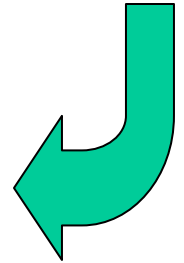
**ANOMIA**

# MISMATCH NEGATIVITY



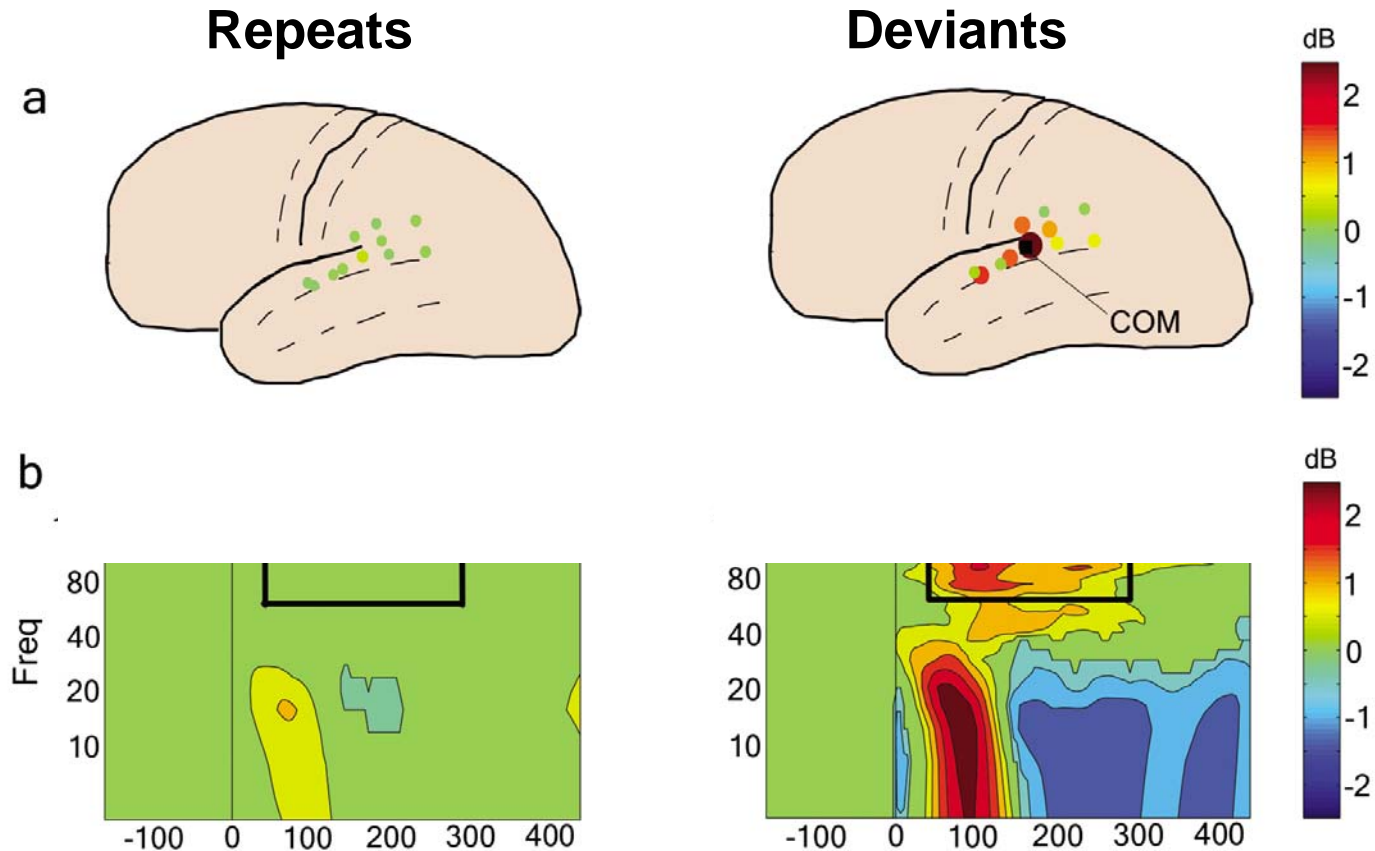
- Sensory memory trace
- NMDA dependent
- Deviance detected in 100 – 250ms
- Automatic & pre-attentive

QuickTime™ and a  
decompressor  
are needed to see this picture.



**Attention Switch**

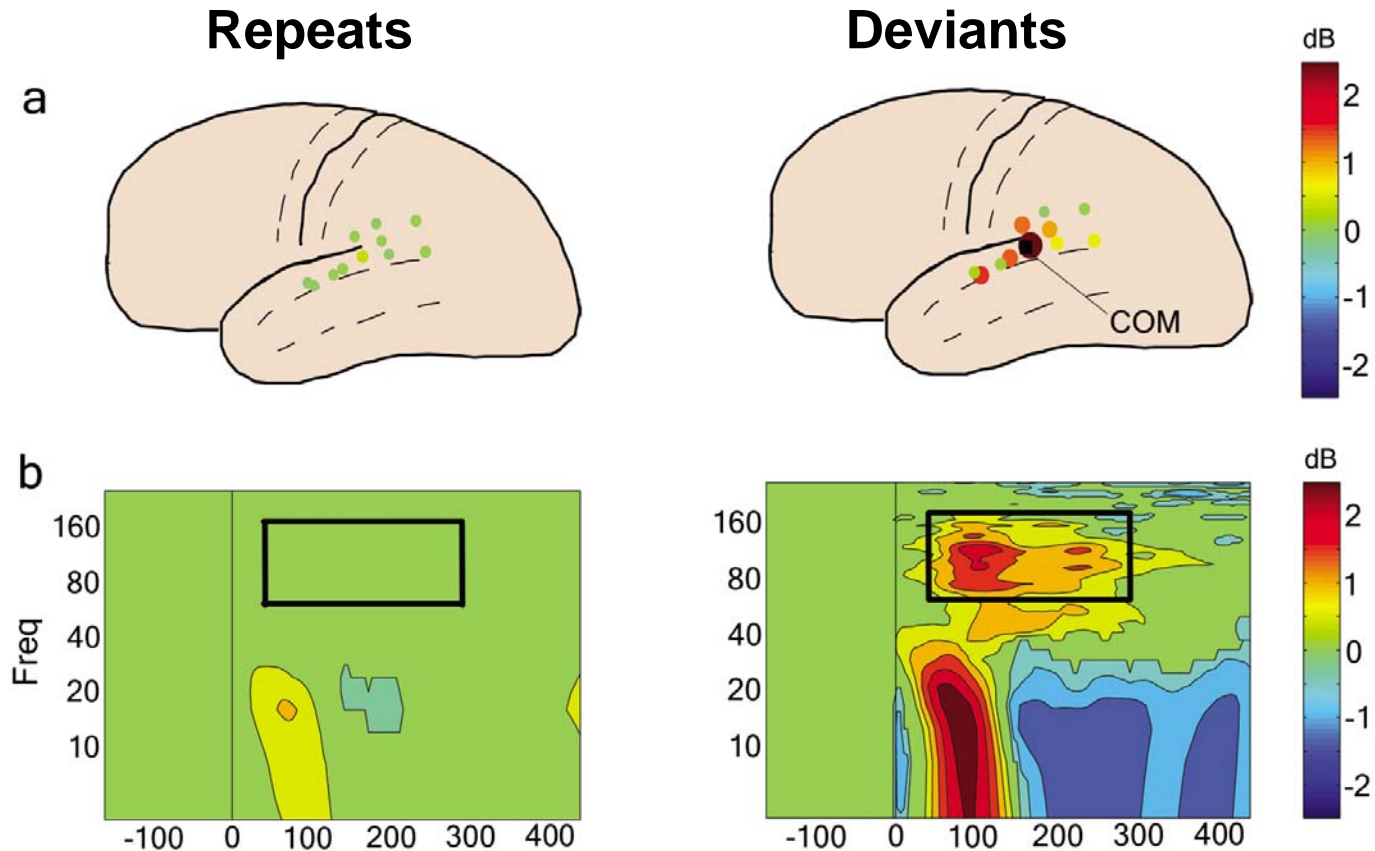
# HIGH GAMMA and AUDITORY DEVIANTS



Edwards, Soltani et al, J. Neurophysiology, 2005



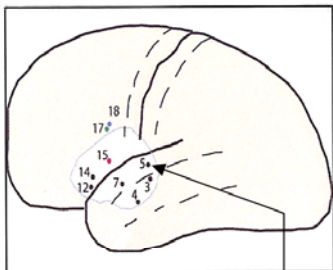
# HIGH GAMMA and AUDITORY DEVIANTS



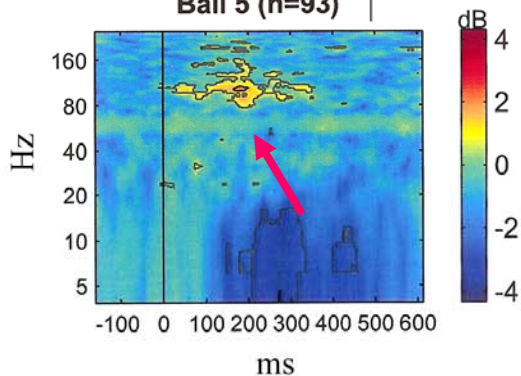
Edwards, Soltani et al, J. Neurophysiol., 2005

# HIGH GAMMA PHONEME DEVIANTS

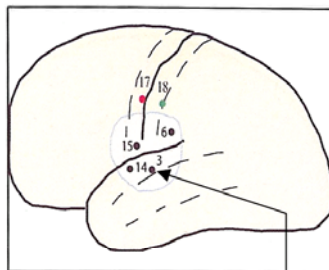
Patient 18



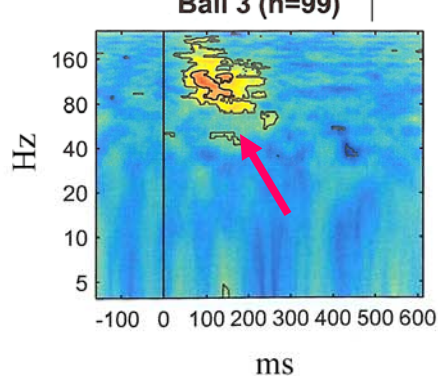
Ball 5 (n=93)



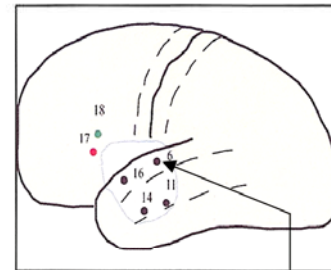
Patient 24



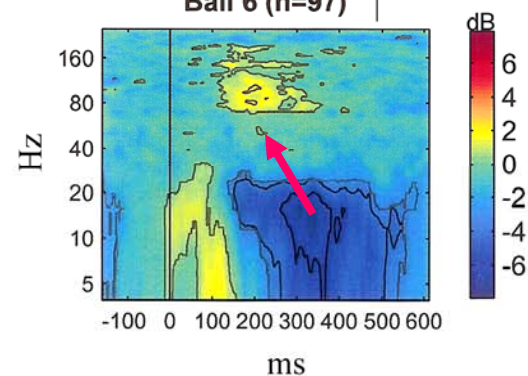
Ball 3 (n=99)



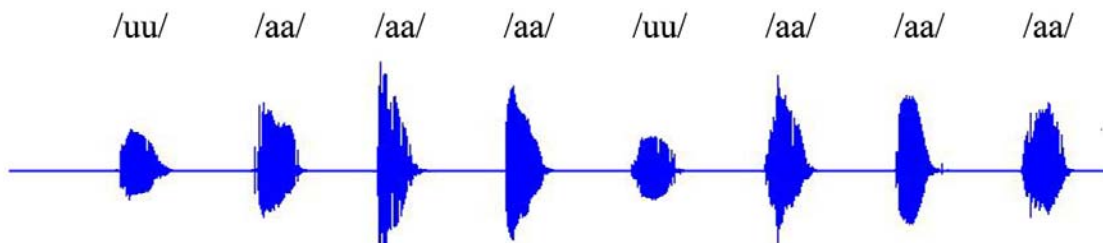
Patient 26



Ball 6 (n=97)



2. MMN Block: 20% /uu/, 80% /aa/



## EEG Activation: The forgotten discovery of gamma (and high-gamma)?

Léon Ectors (1936): Étude de l'activité électrique du cortex cérébral chez le lapin non narcotisé ni curarisé

Recordings through skull trepanations in unanesthetized rabbits.  
Bipolar electrode pairs were 4-5 mm apart on the cortical surface.

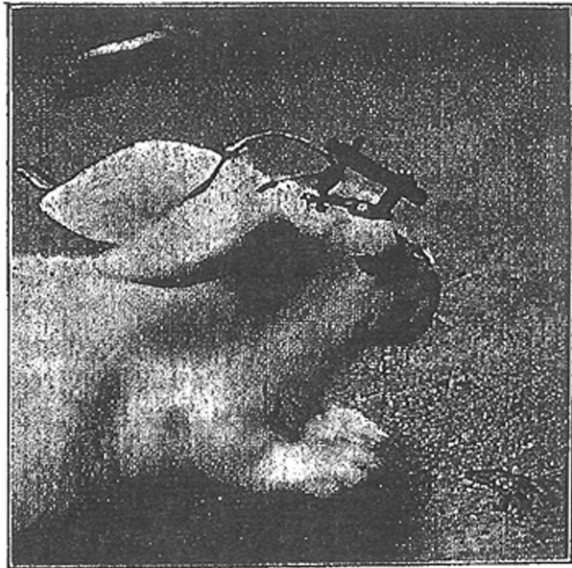


FIG. 1. — Lapin ayant subi deux heures auparavant (sous narcose à l'éther) une trépanation découvrant l'hémisphère gauche et portant le support à électrodes fixé sur le crâne.

# EEG Activation: The forgotten discovery of gamma (and high-gamma)?

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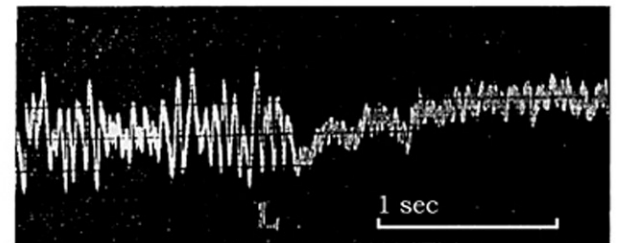


FIG. 1. — Lapin ayant subi deux heures auparavant (sous narcose à l'éther) une trépanation découvrant l'hémisphère gauche et portant le support à électrodes fixé sur le crâne.

Sensory stimulation resulted in a suppression of the  $\alpha$  waves and an augmentation of the amplitude and frequency of the  $\beta$  waves (30-50 Hz) in the appropriate sensory projection area.

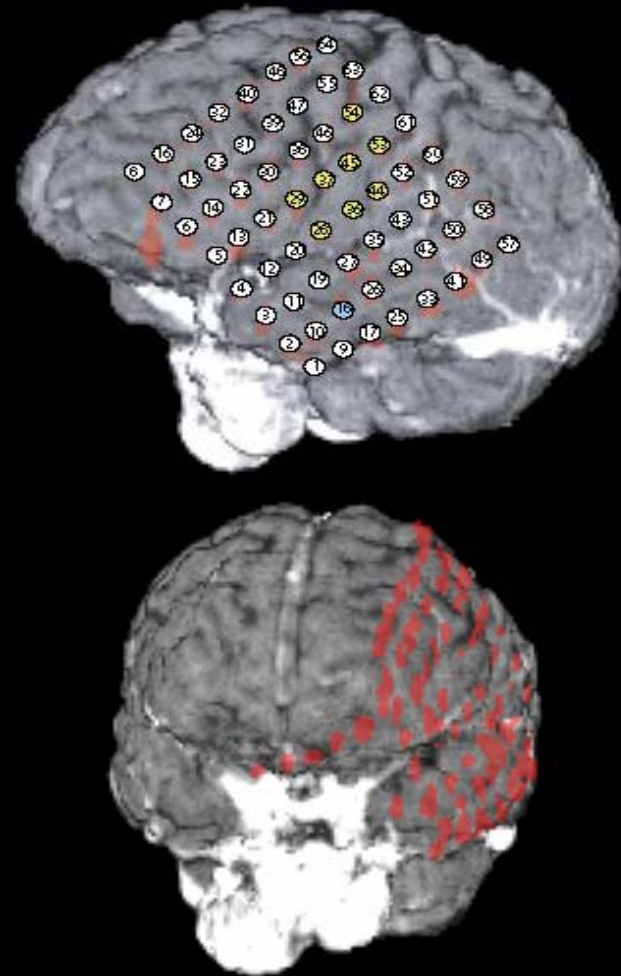
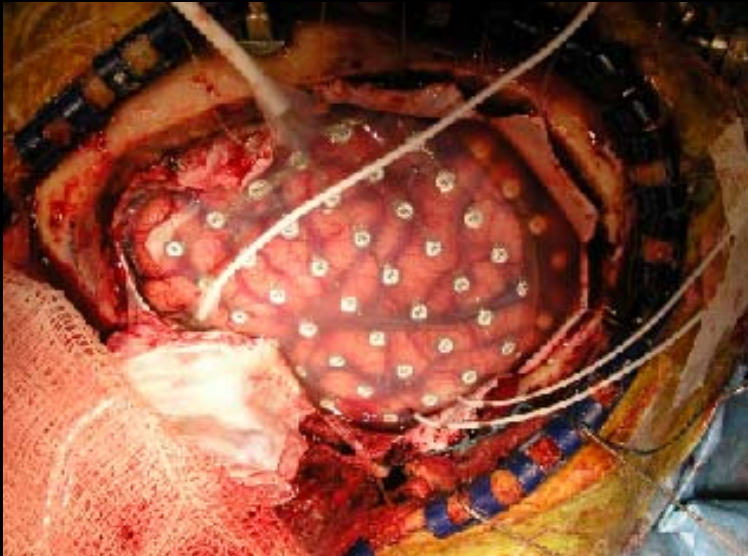
This was demonstrated for olfactory, optic, acoustic, gustatory, and tactile stimuli.

Example from visual cortex.



In cases of stimuli that were intense or particularly effective (for emotional/attentional reasons), the  $\beta$  waves reached frequencies of 80-100 Hz.

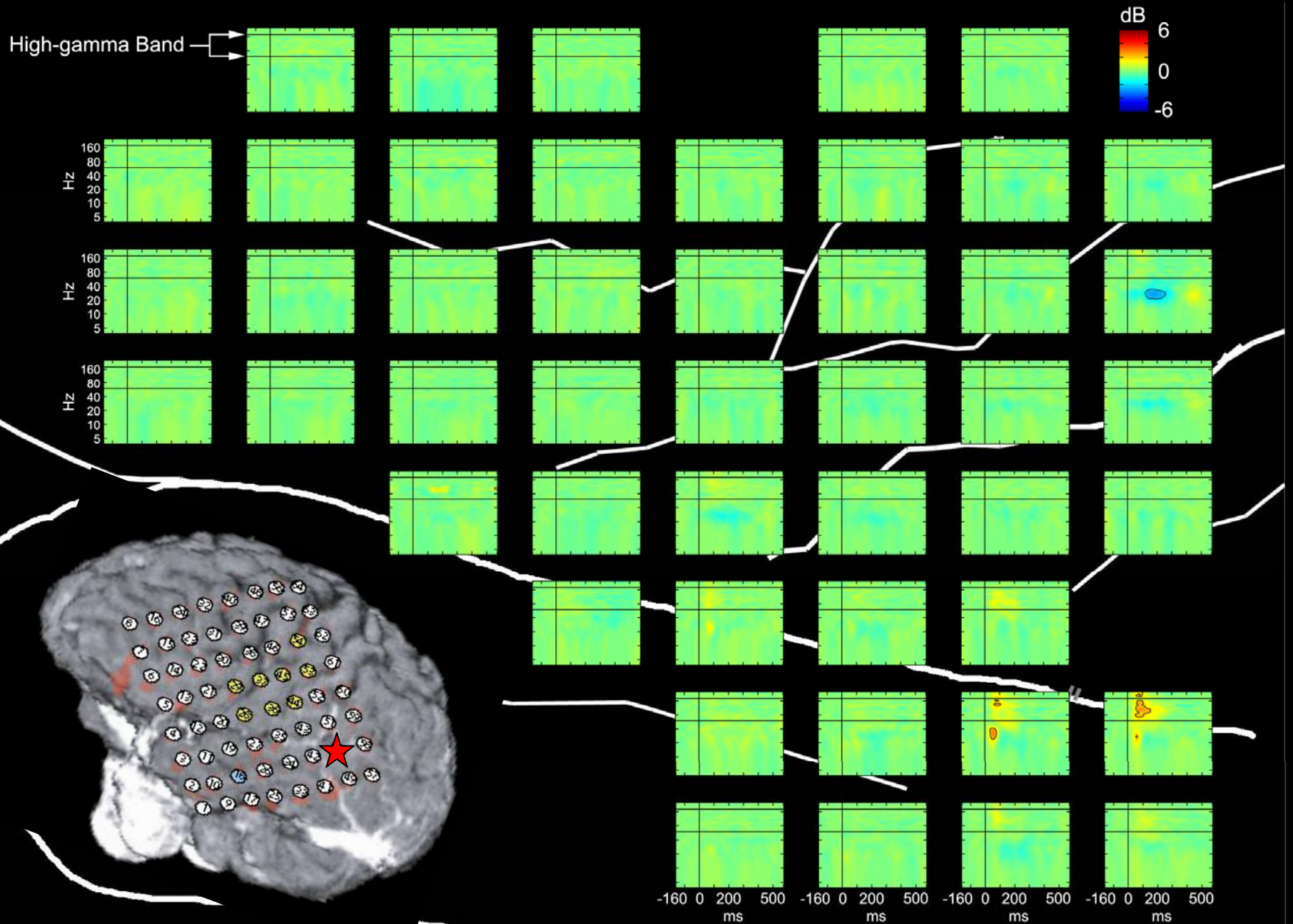
# SUBDURAL GRIDS



**Intractable Epileptics**  
**Electrodes Implanted for 4-7 days**

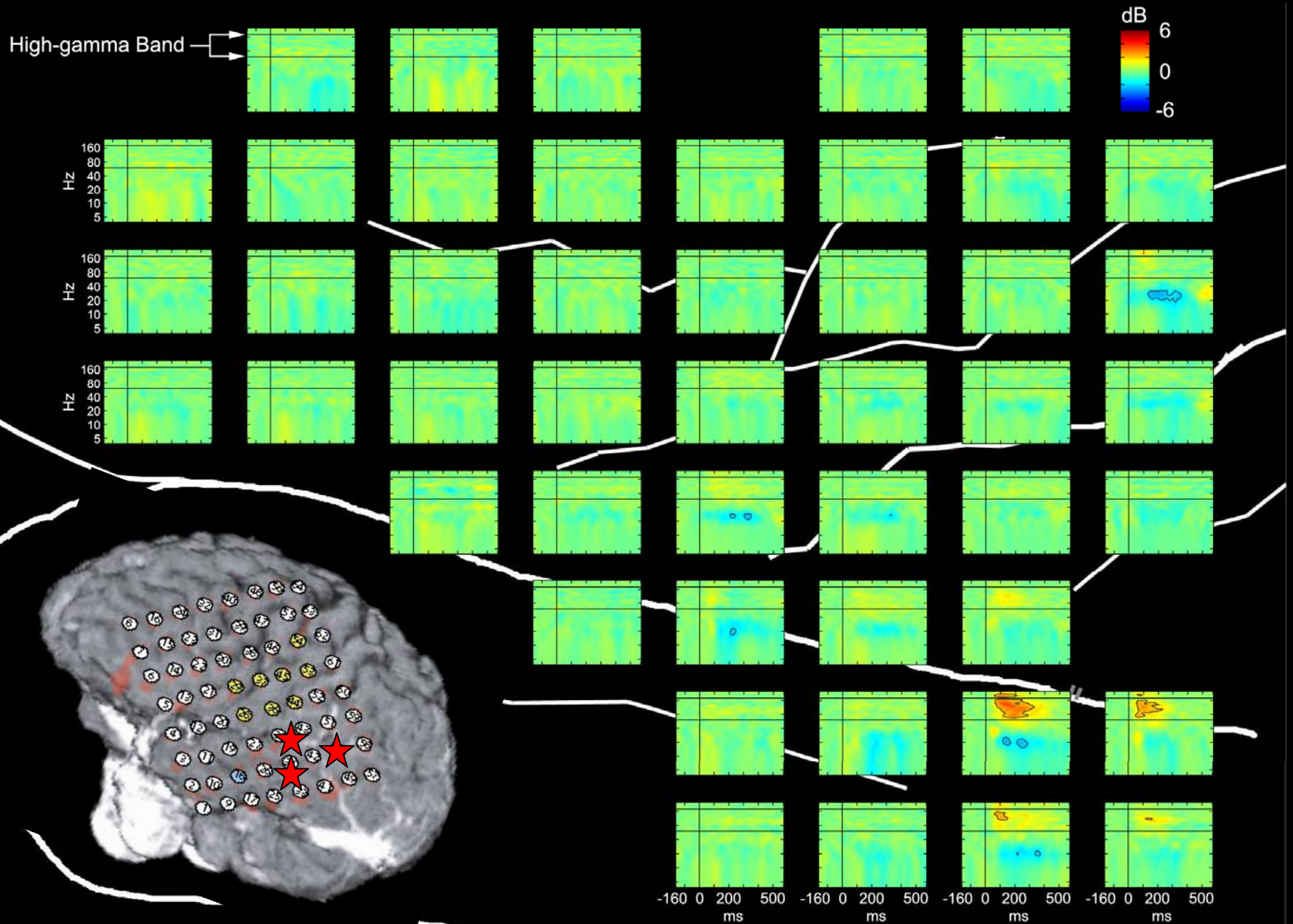


# PASSIVE TONES

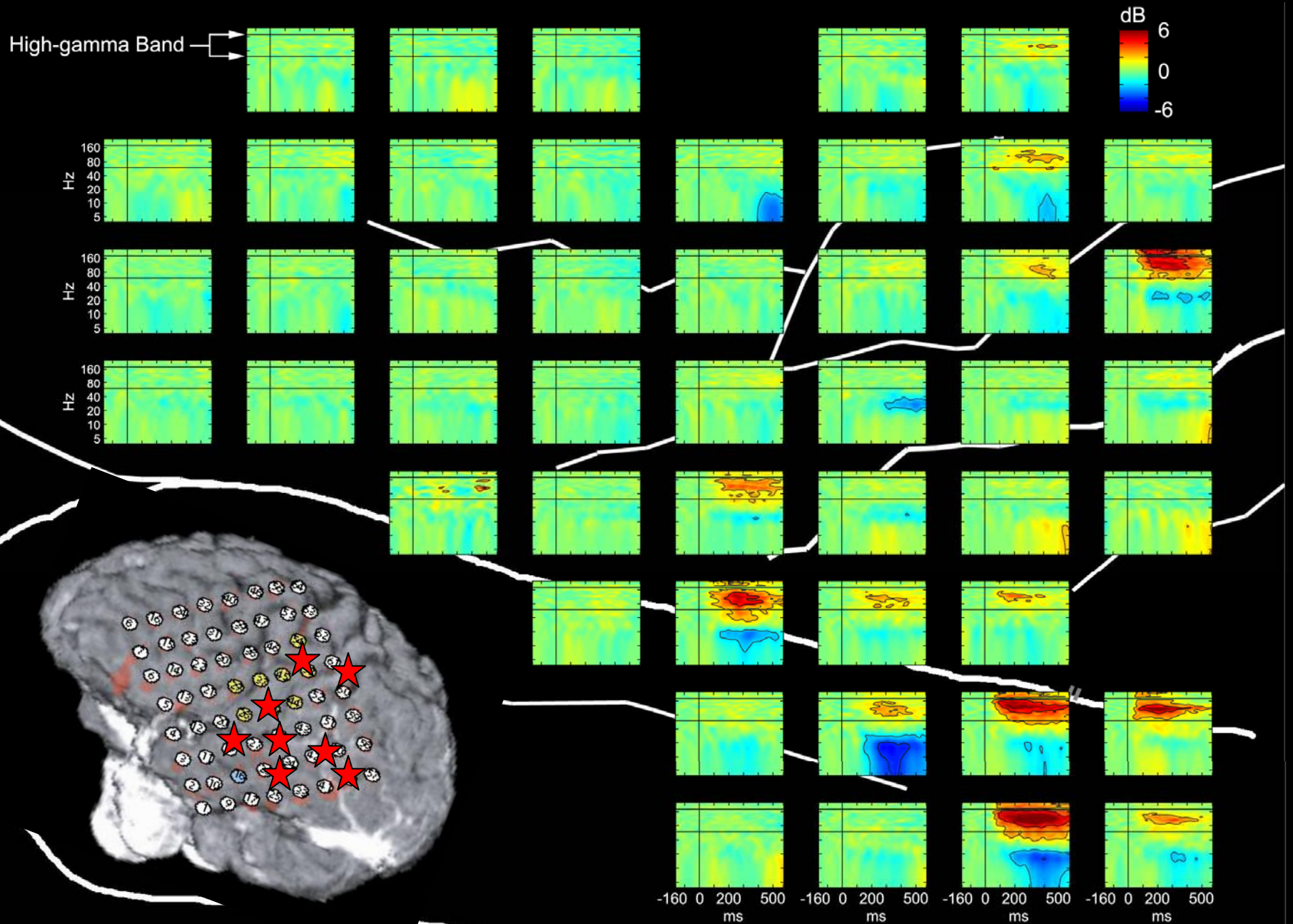




# PASSIVE PHONEMES



# PASSIVE WORDS

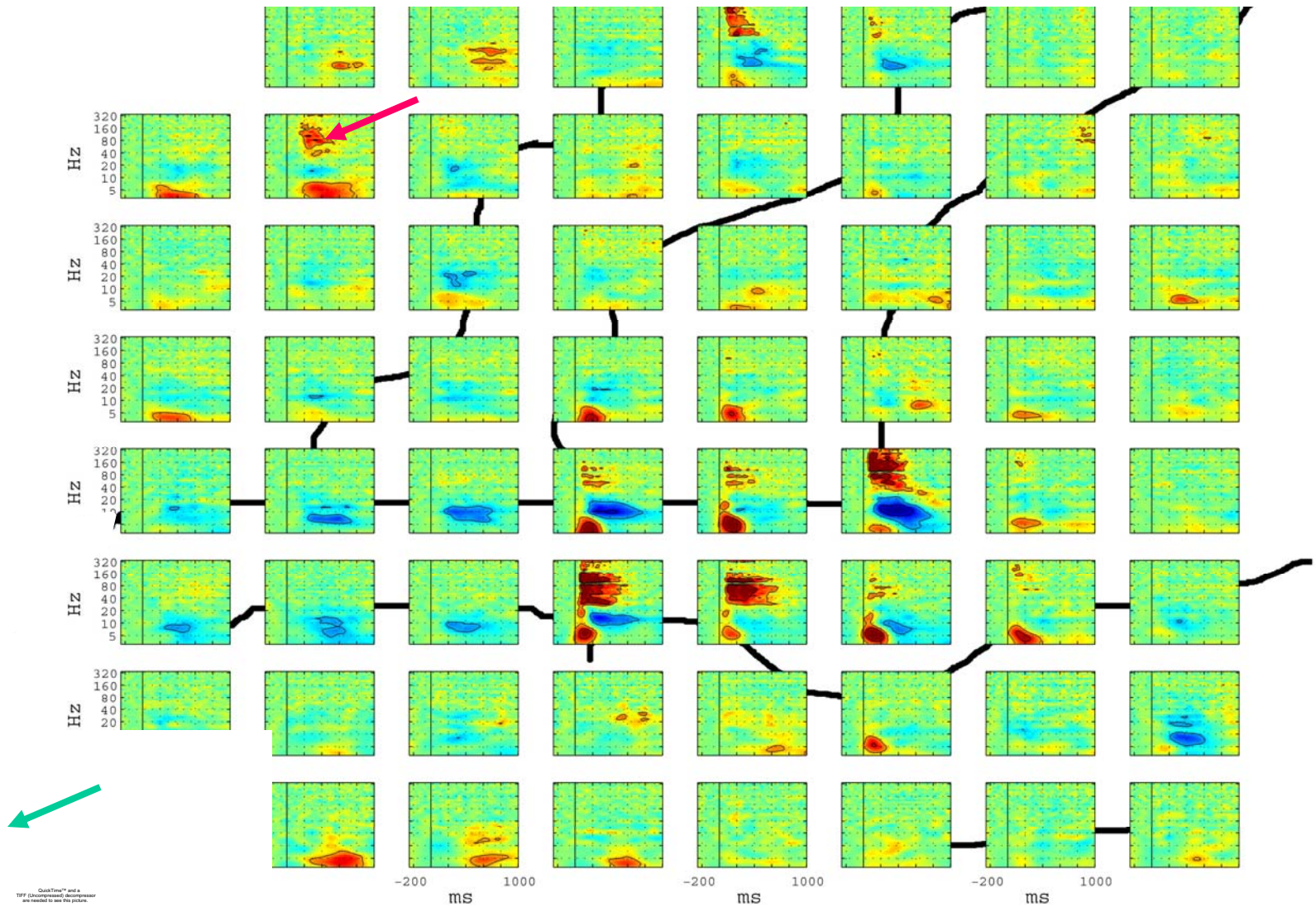




# PASSIVE PHONEME

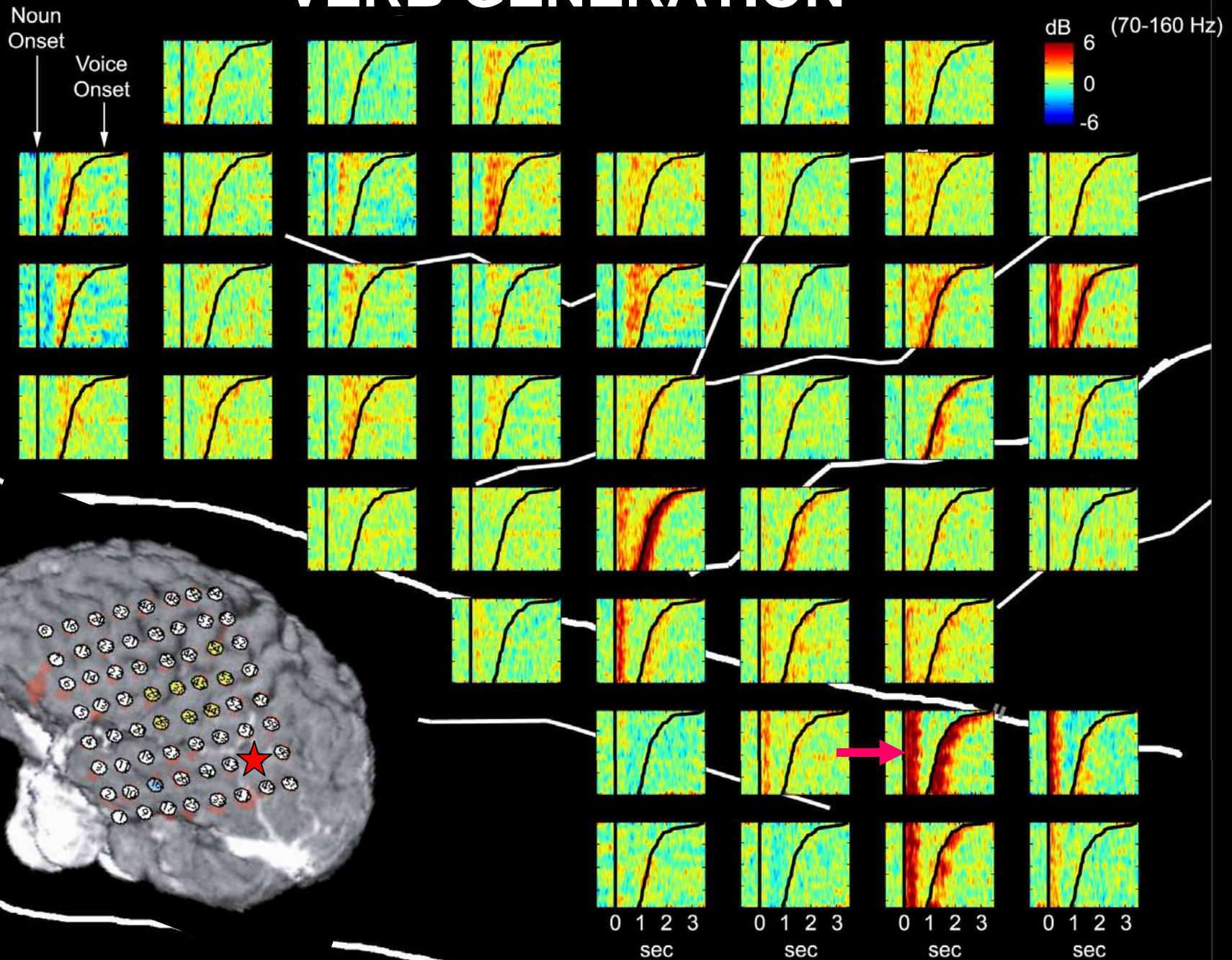


# DETECT PHONEME



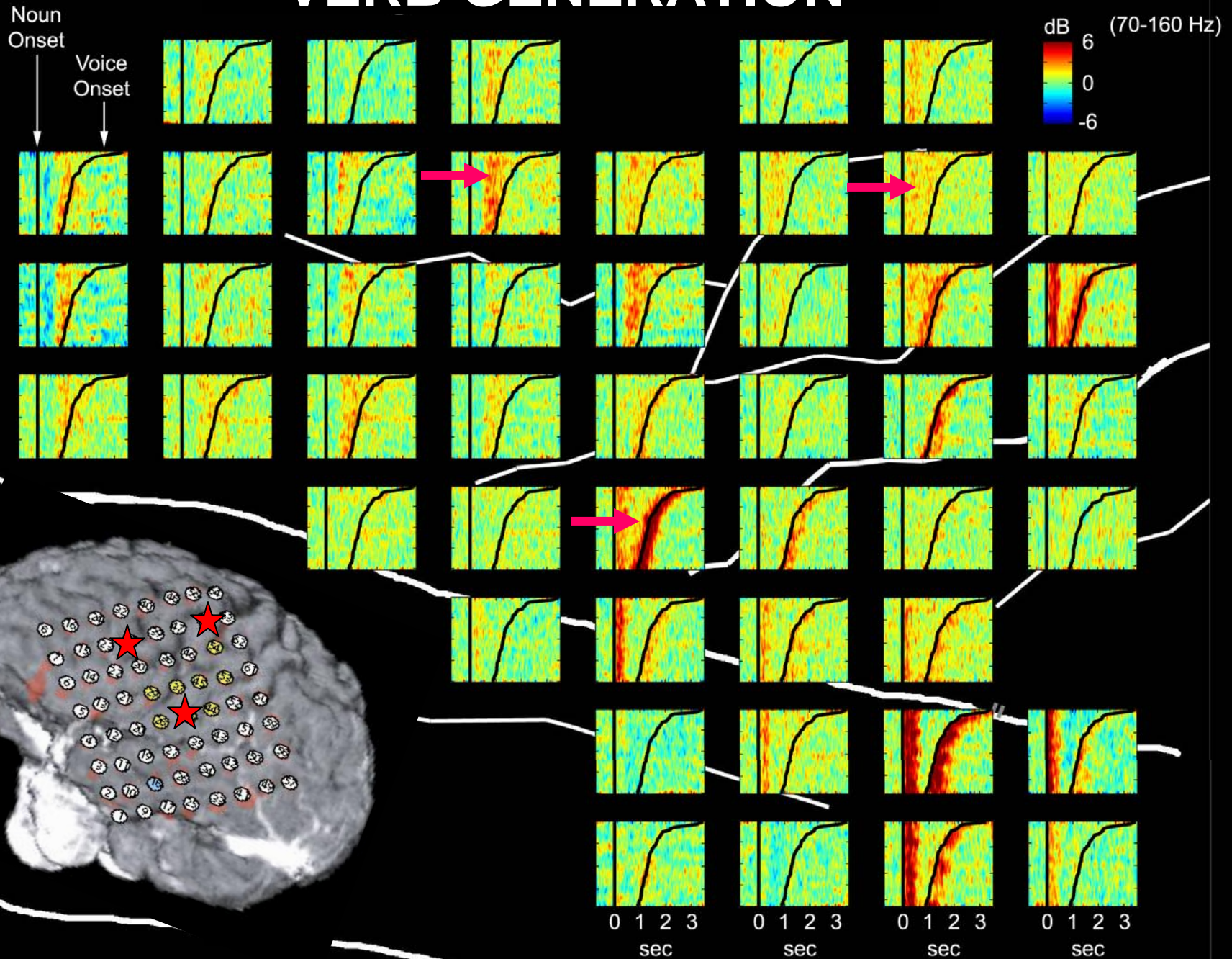


# VERB GENERATION



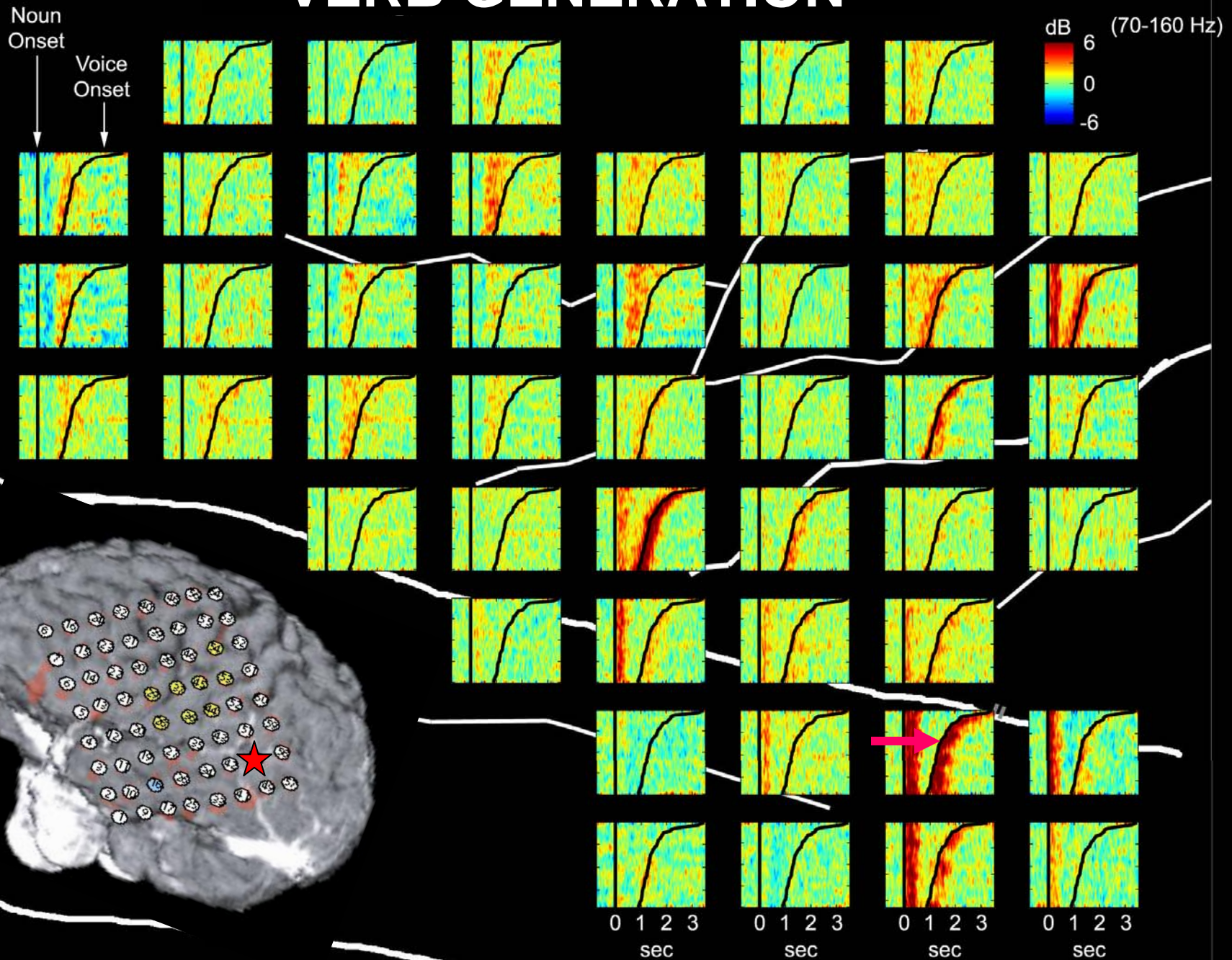


# VERB GENERATION

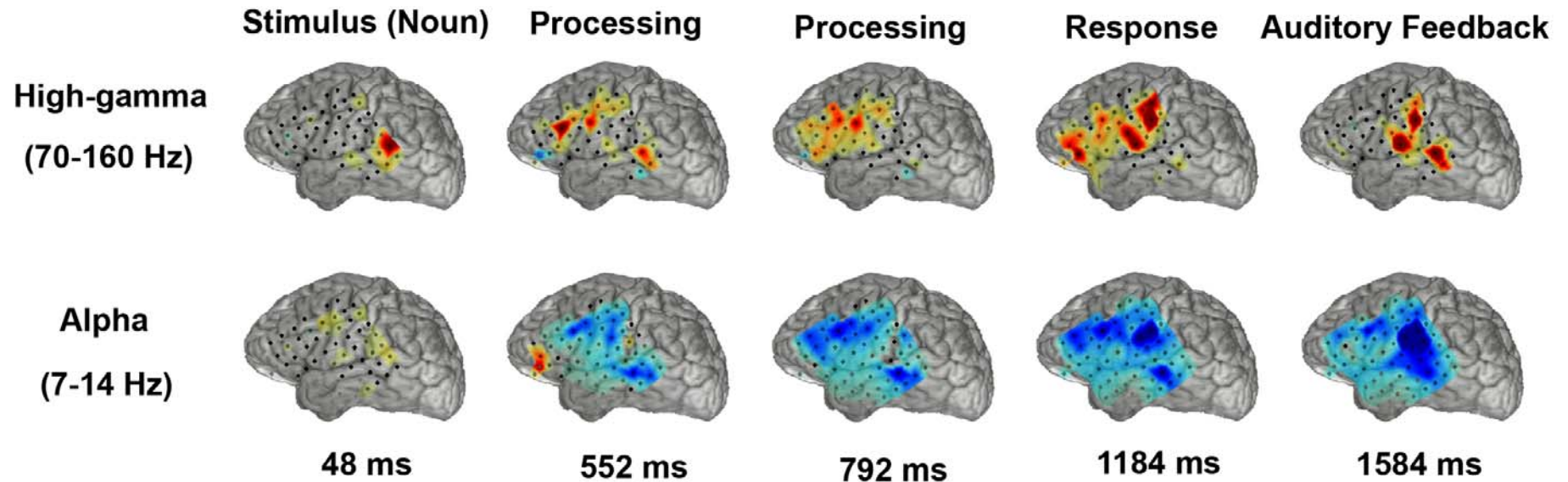




# VERB GENERATION



# VERB GENERATION

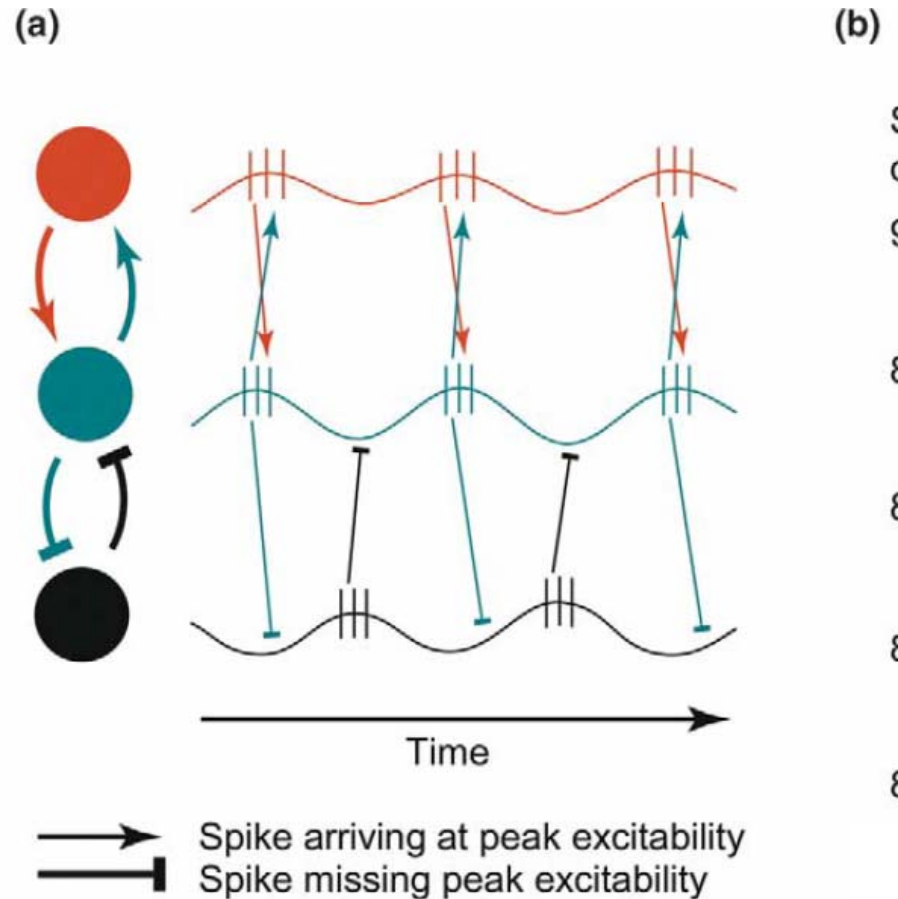


QuickTime™ and a  
Sorenson Video 3 decompressor  
are needed to see this picture.

QuickTime™ and a  
Sorenson Video 3 decompressor  
are needed to see this picture.

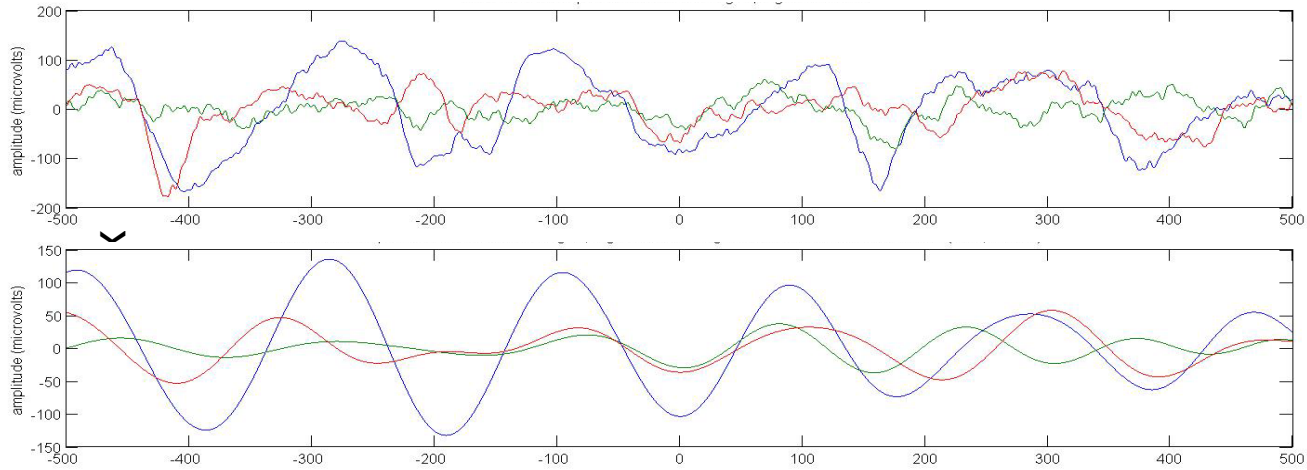
# Effective communication between areas depends on:

- 1) oscillatory carrier frequency in each area
- 2) relative phase, and
- 3) axonal conduction delay



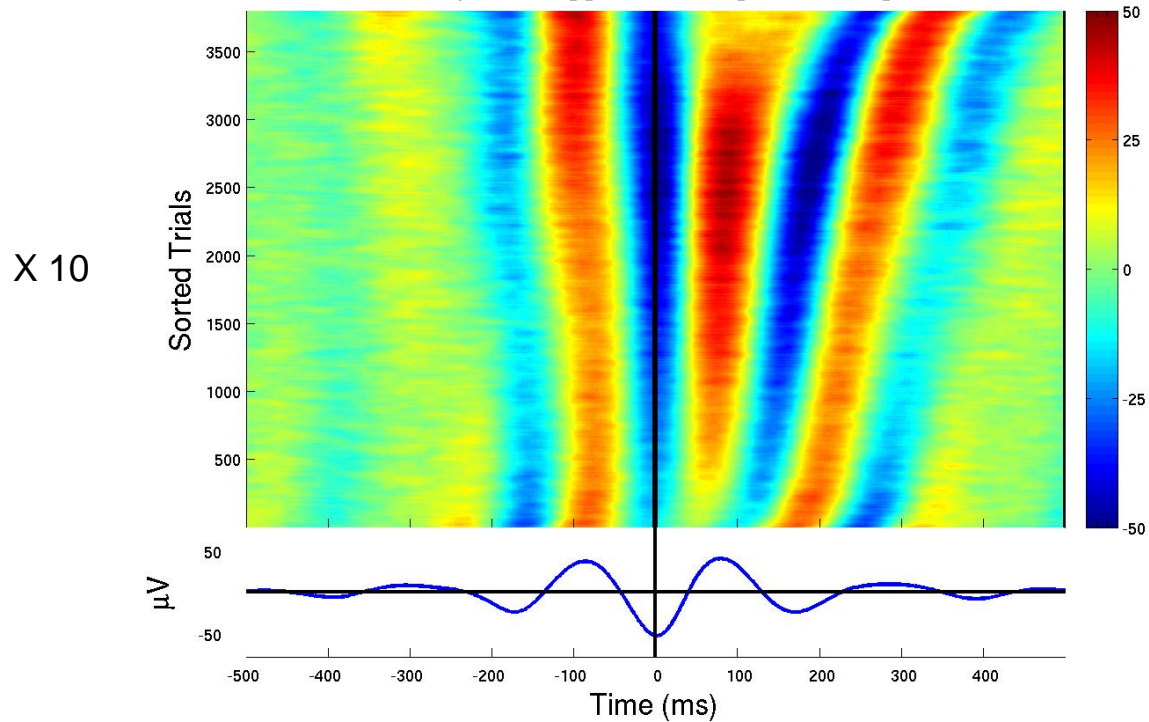


# IDENTIFY THETA TROUGHS

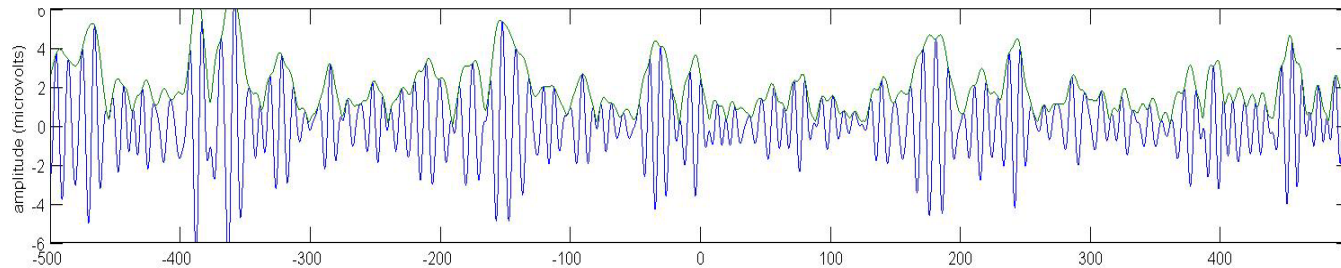


4-8 Hz

Theta phase triggered average of raw signal

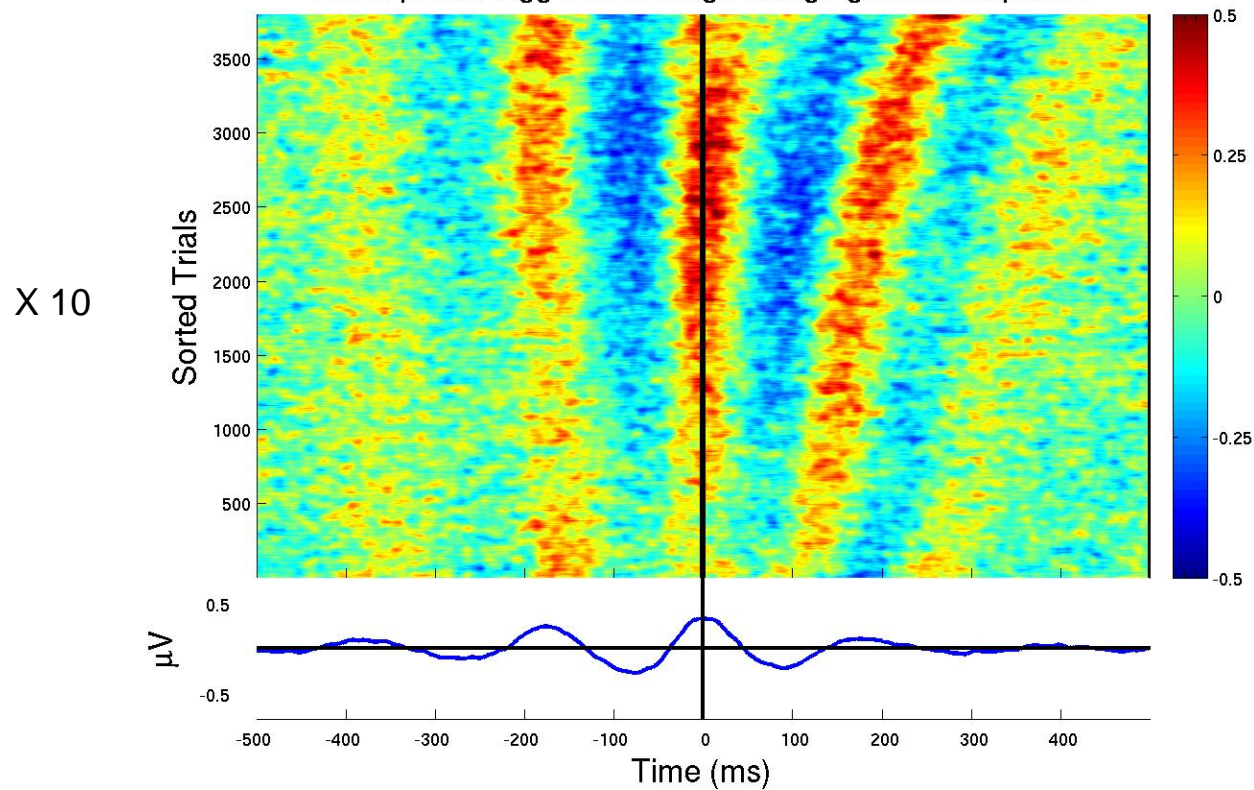


# EXTRACT HIGH GAMMA AMPLITUDE



**80-150 Hz**

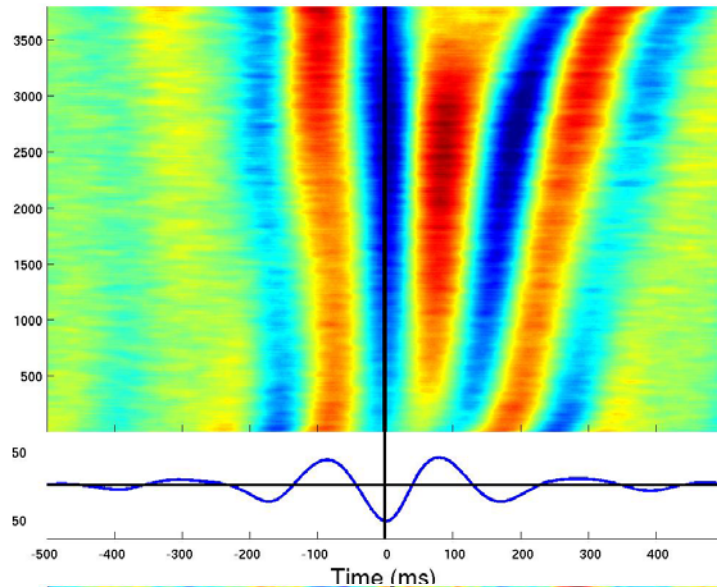
Theta phase triggered average of high gamma amplitude



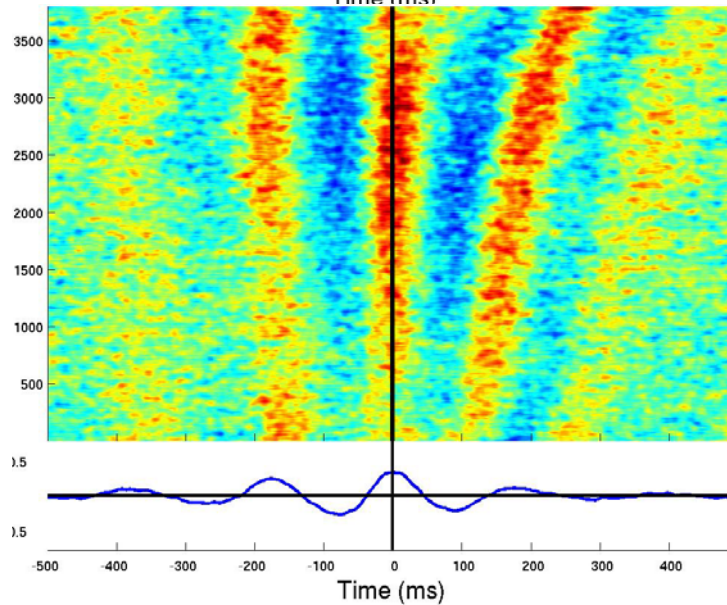


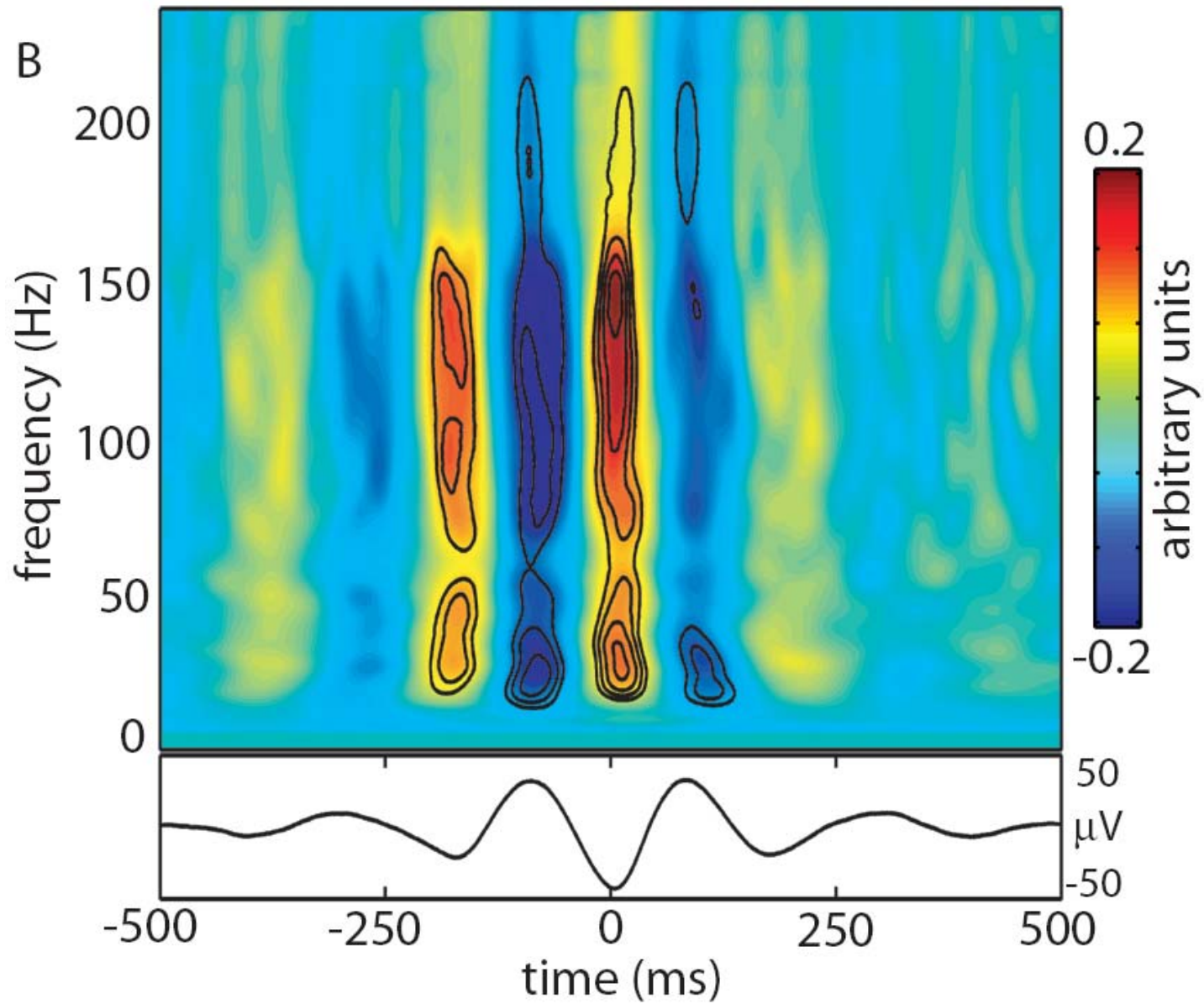
# THETA-HIGH GAMMA COUPLING

THETA PHASE



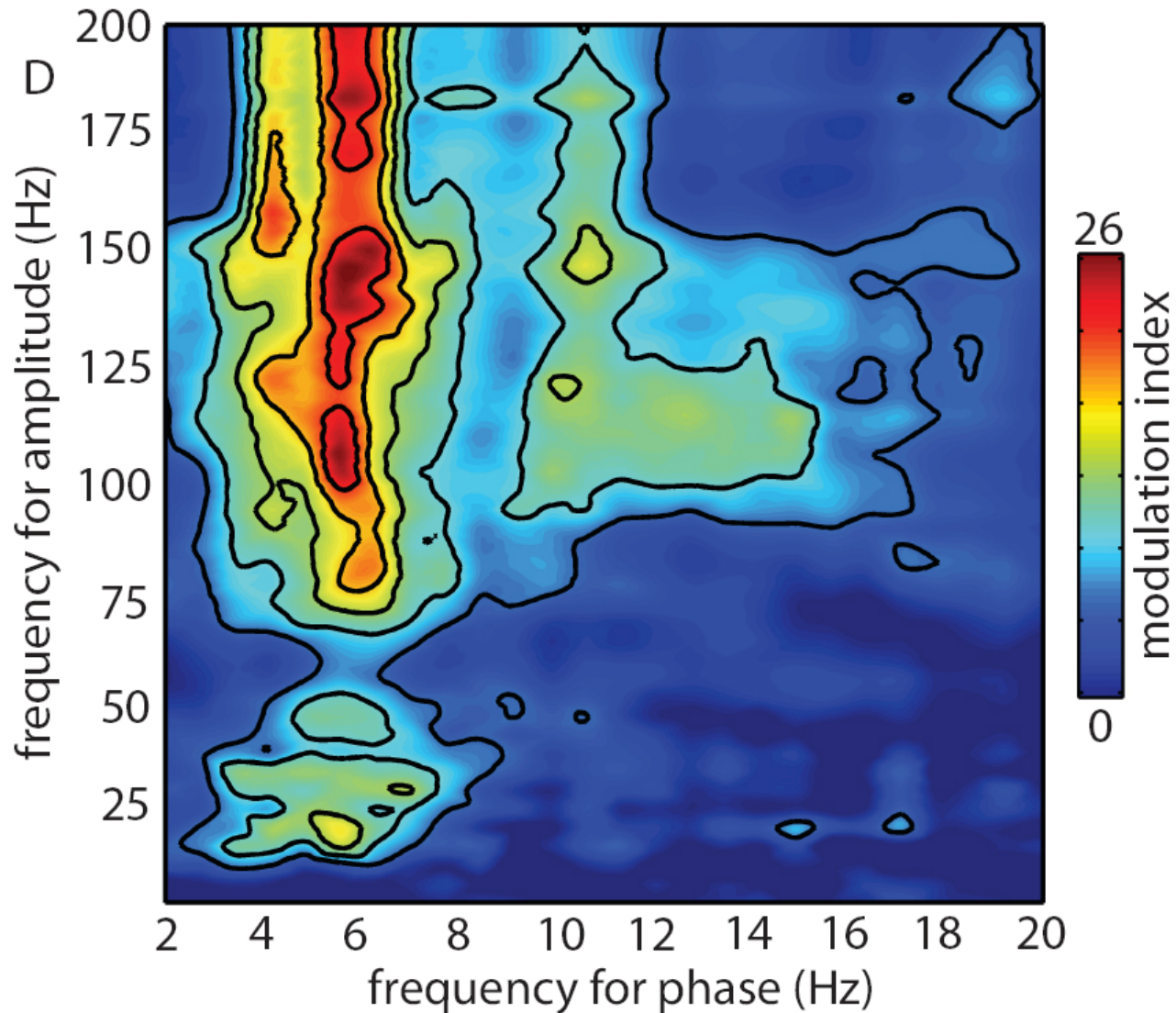
HIGH GAMMA  
AMPLITUDE





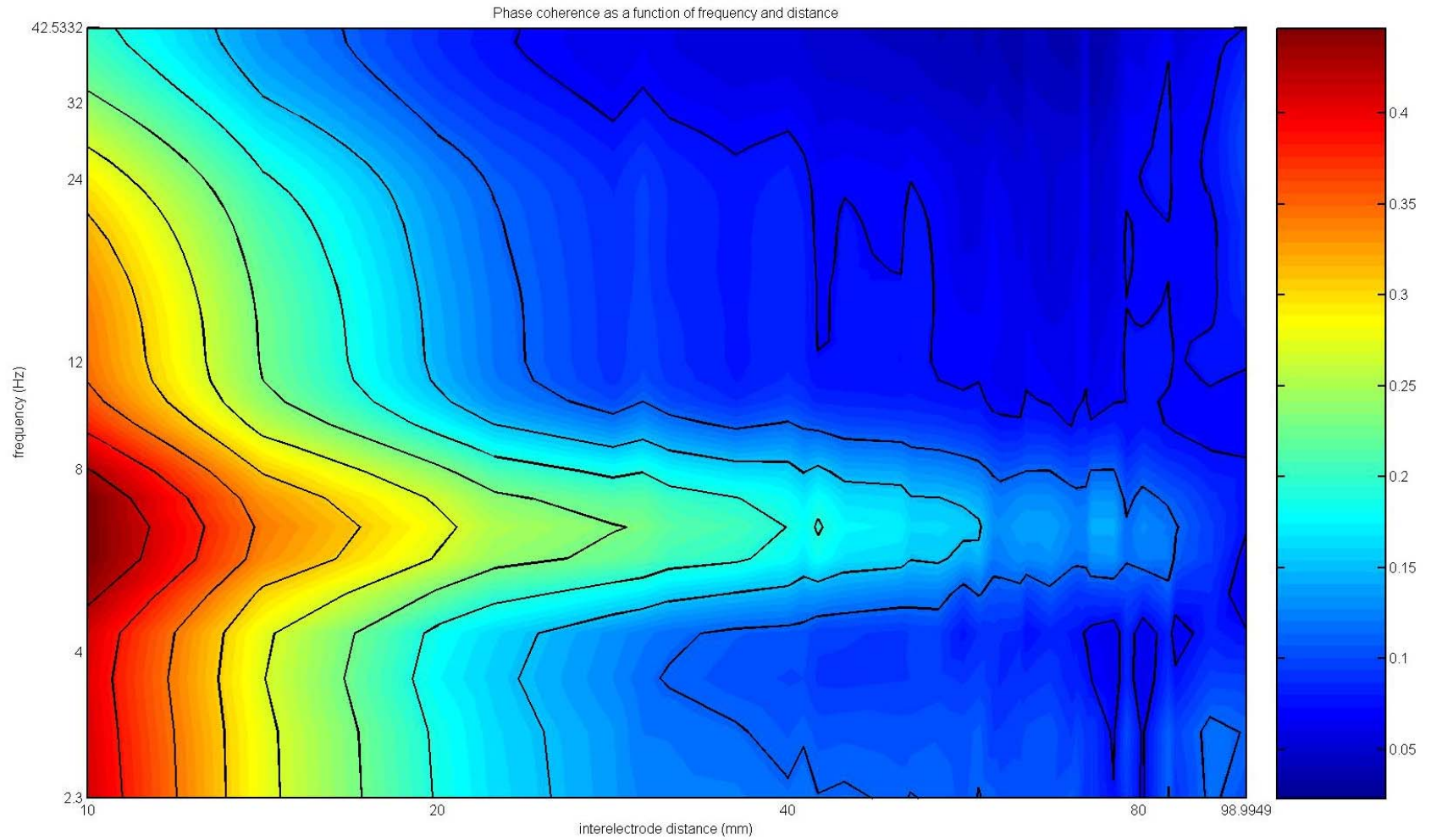
**Canolty et al, Science 2006**

# FREQUENCY SPECIFICITY

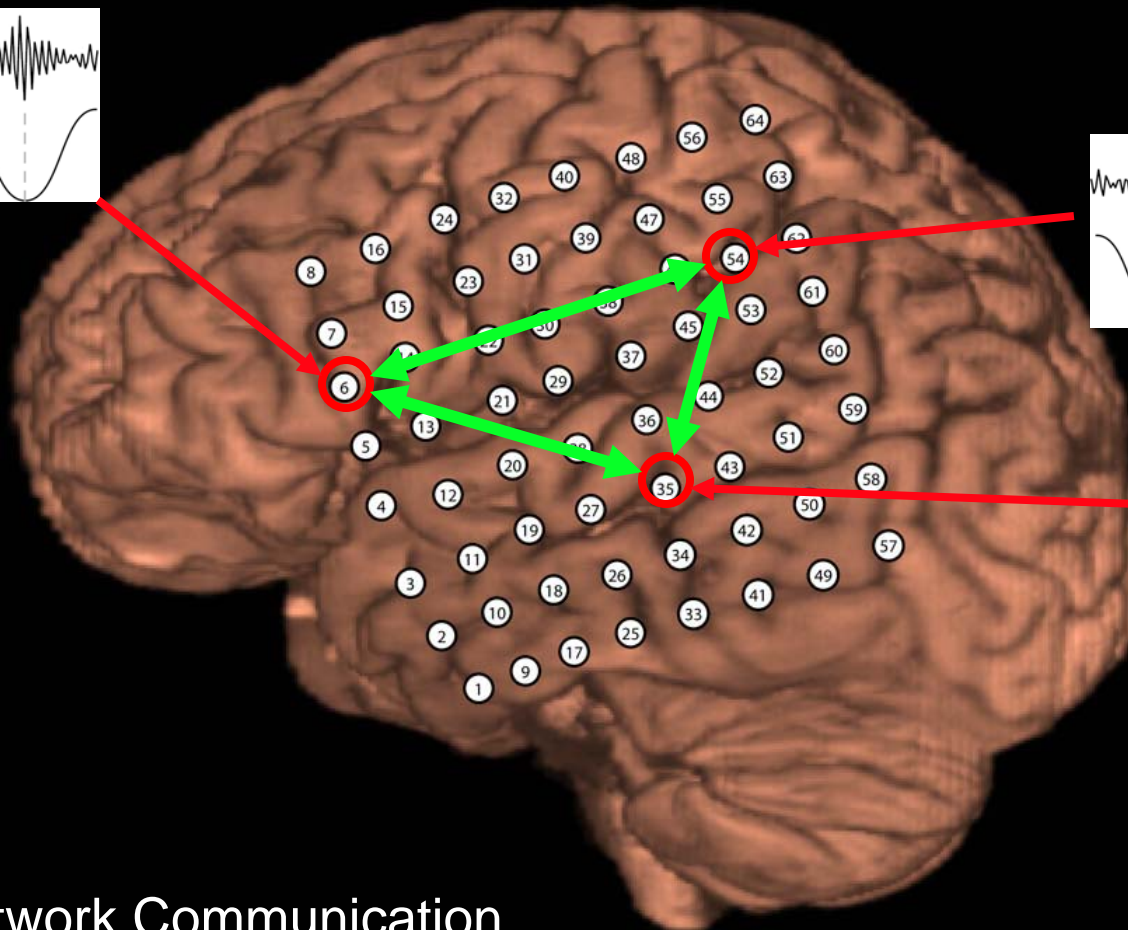
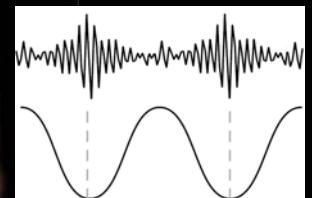
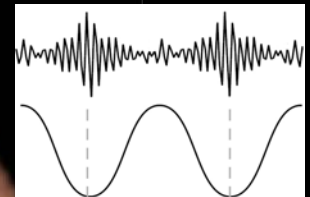
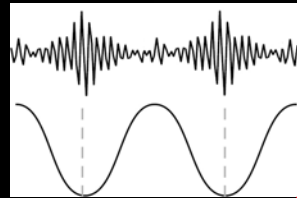




# SPATIAL COHERENCE

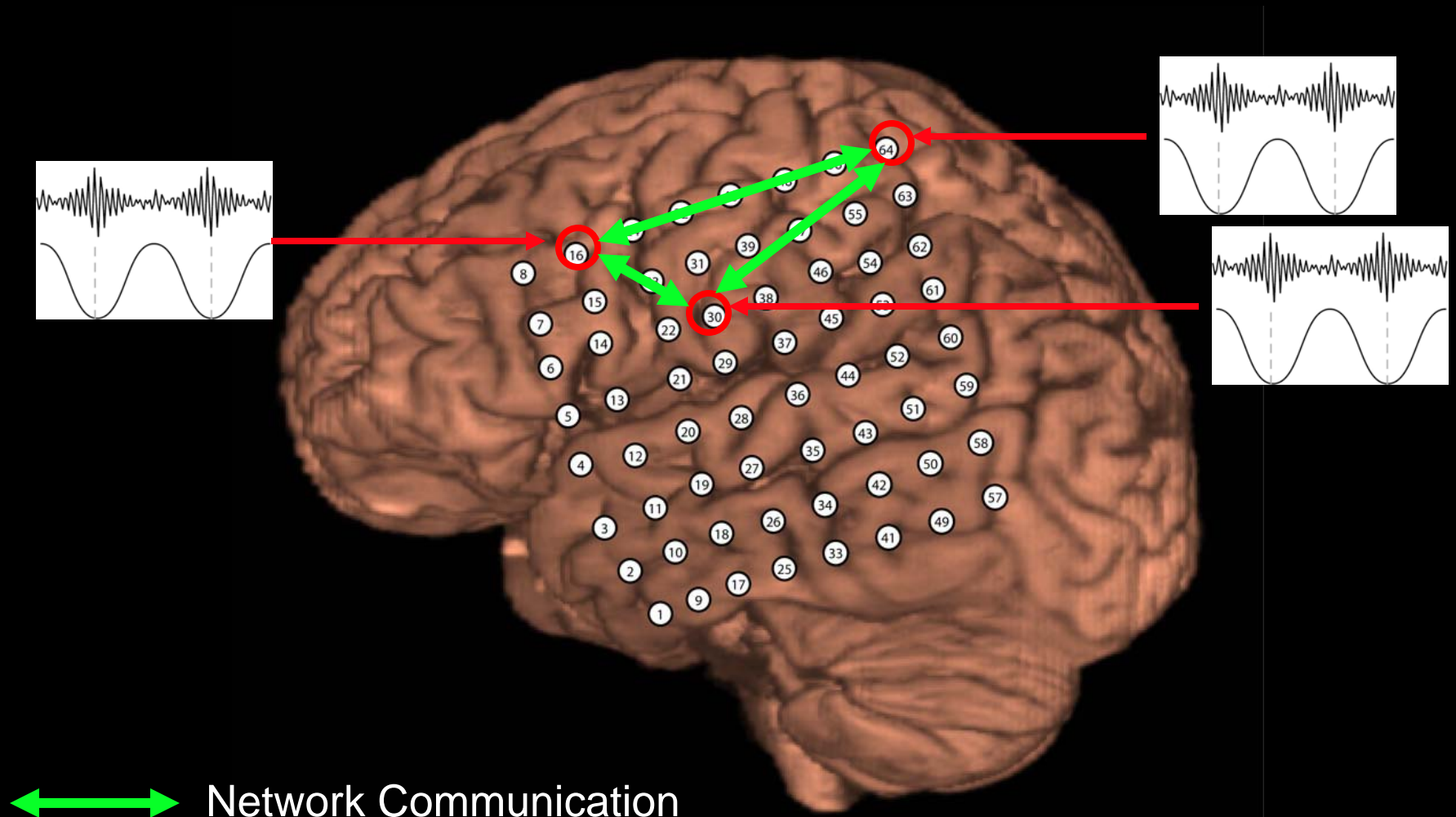


# THETA-GAMMA COUPLING LANGUAGE



↔ Network Communication

# THETA-GAMMA COUPLING MOTOR

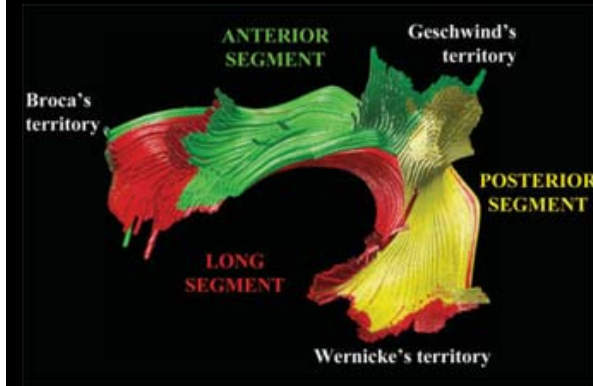




# ARCUATE FASCICULUS



QuickTime™ and a  
TIFF (LZW) decompressor  
are needed to see this picture.

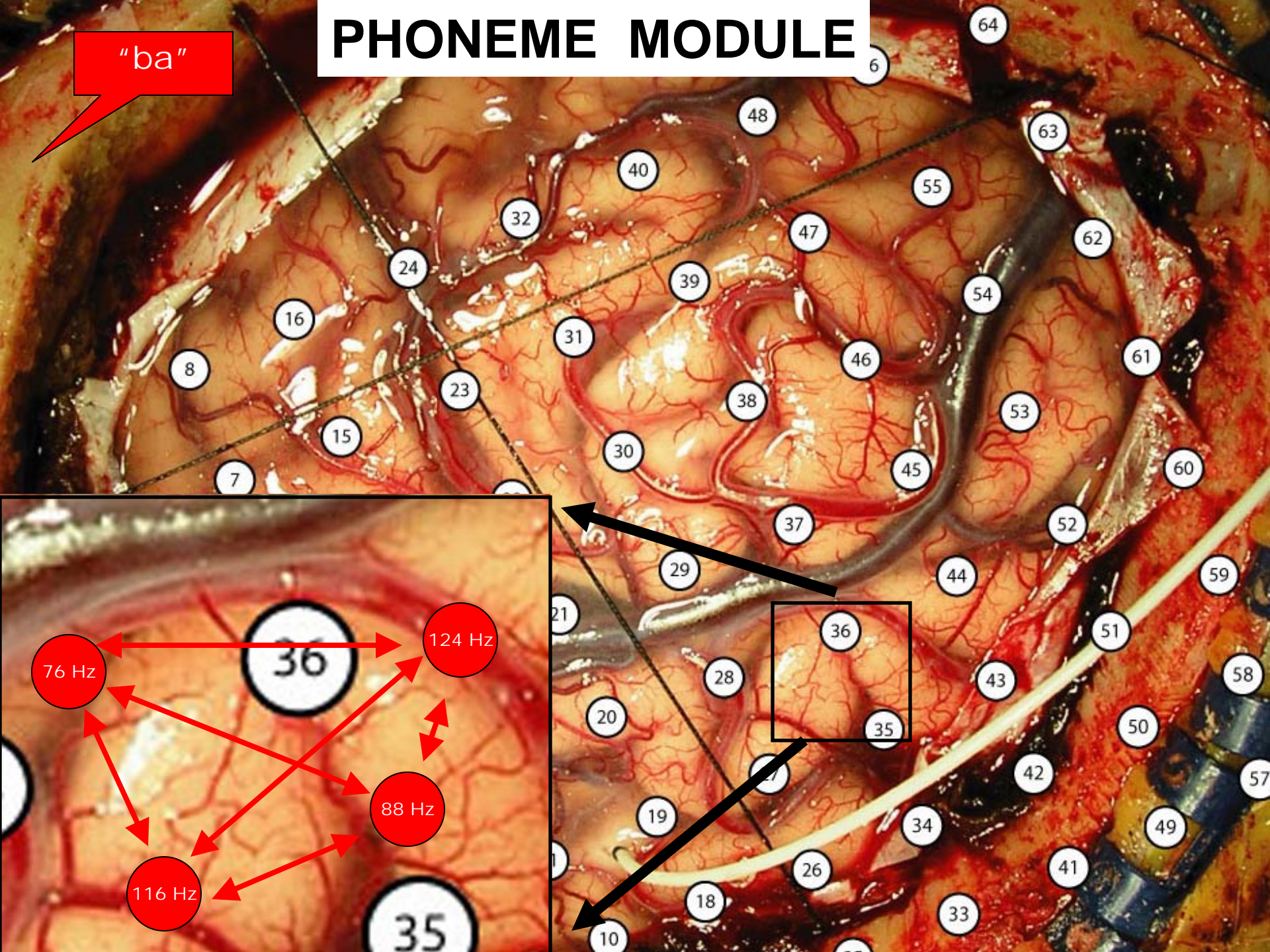


26 msec

**Connects Speech Input and Output Areas**

# PHONEME MODULE

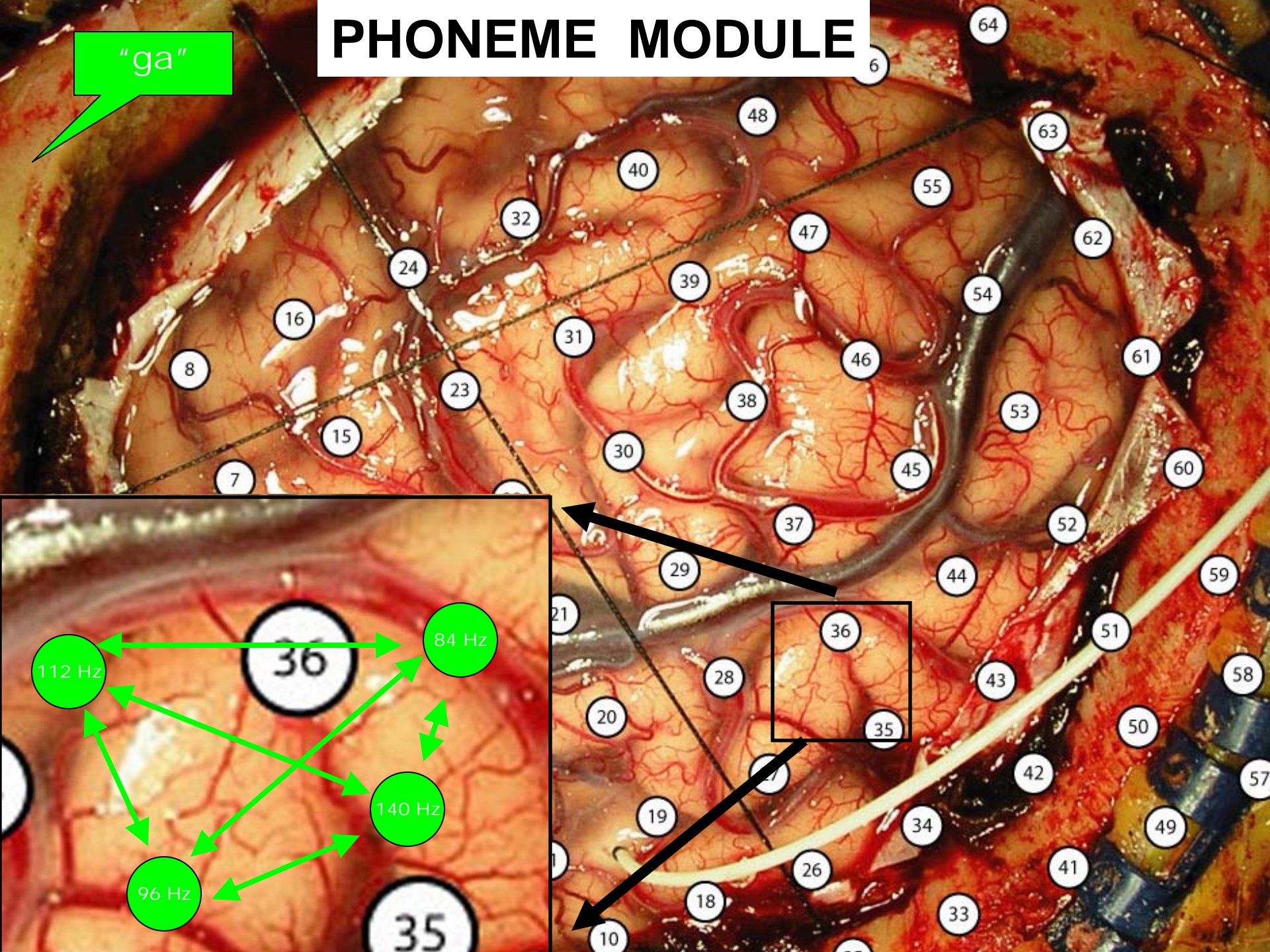
"ba"



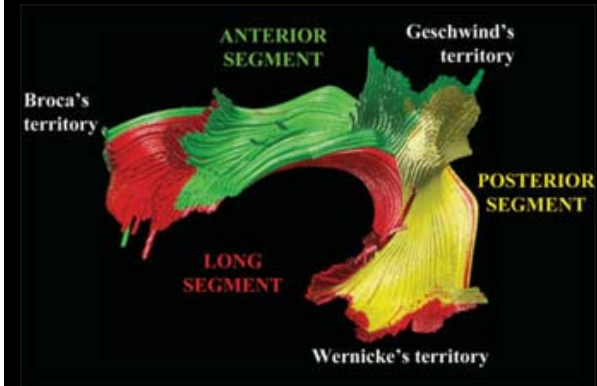
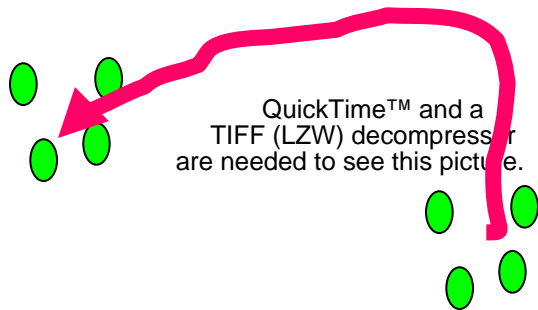


# PHONEME MODULE

"ga"



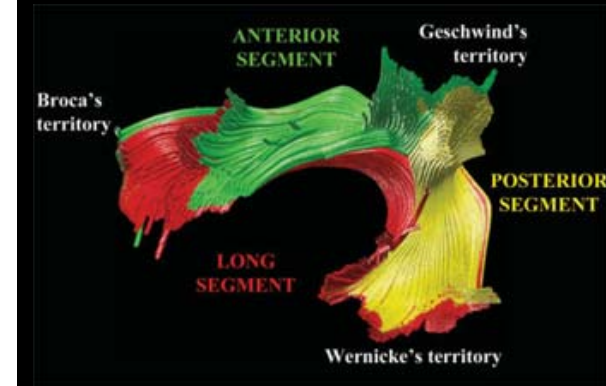
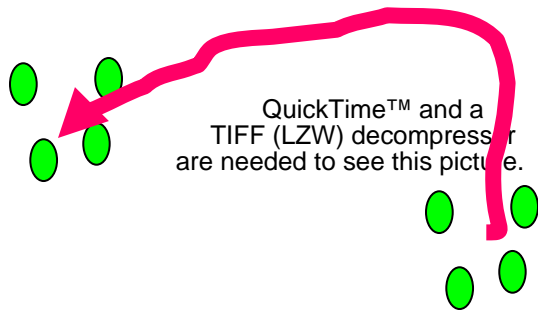
# PARALLEL LINE COMMUNICATION



26 msec



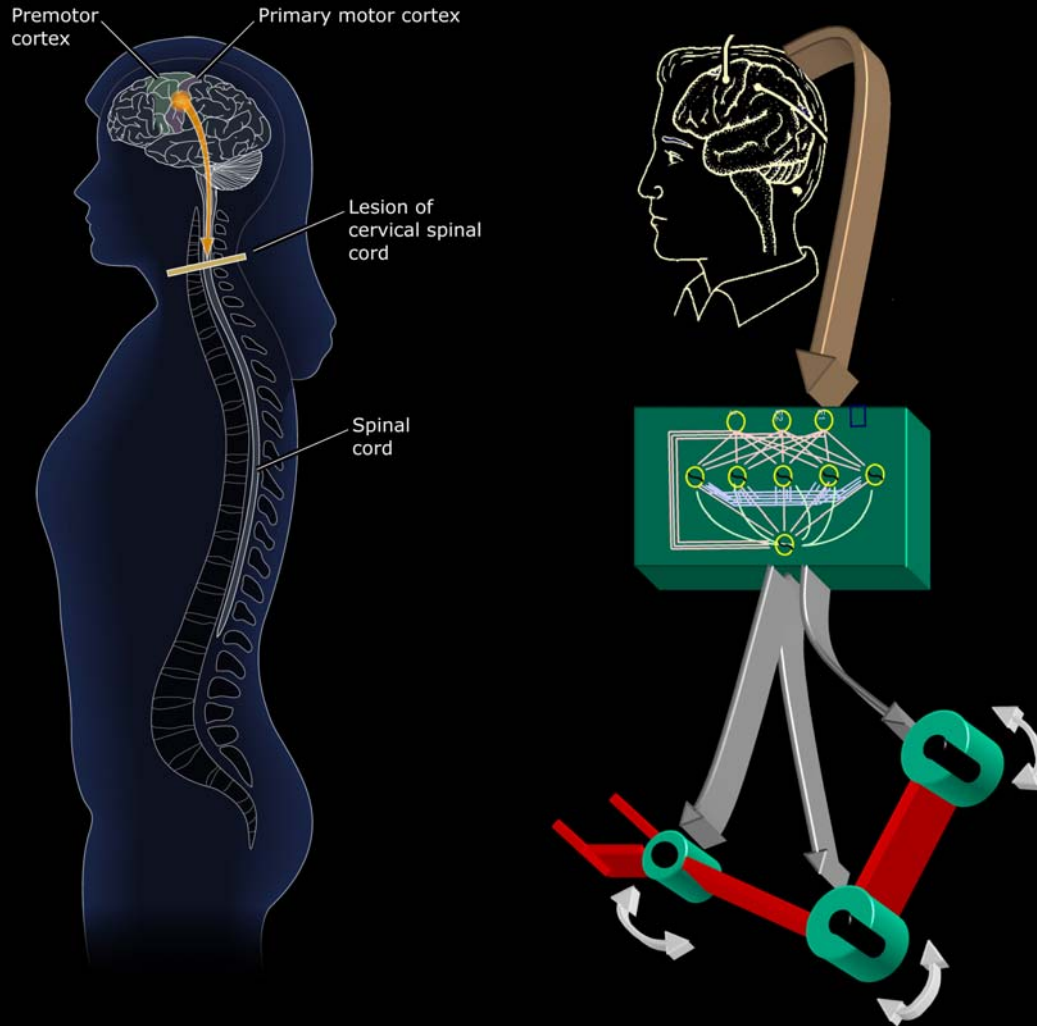
# PARALLEL LINE COMMUNICATION



QuickTime™ and a  
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor  
are needed to see this picture.

# NEURAL PROSTHETICS FOR RESTORING FUNCTION

## THE CONCEPT

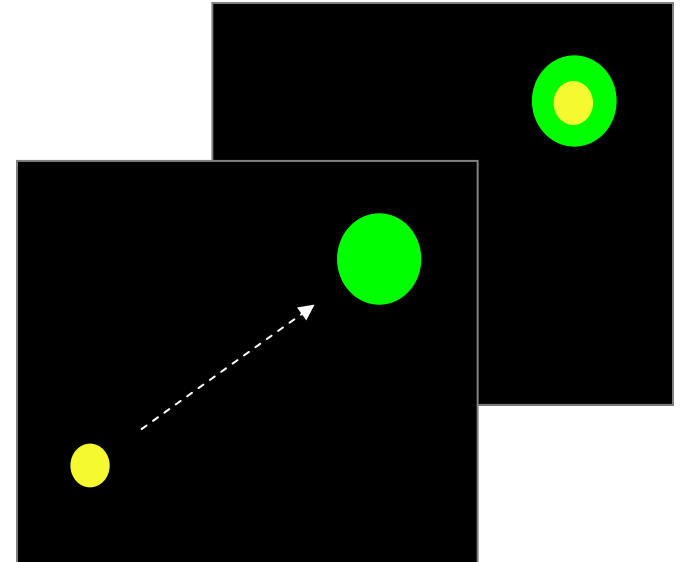
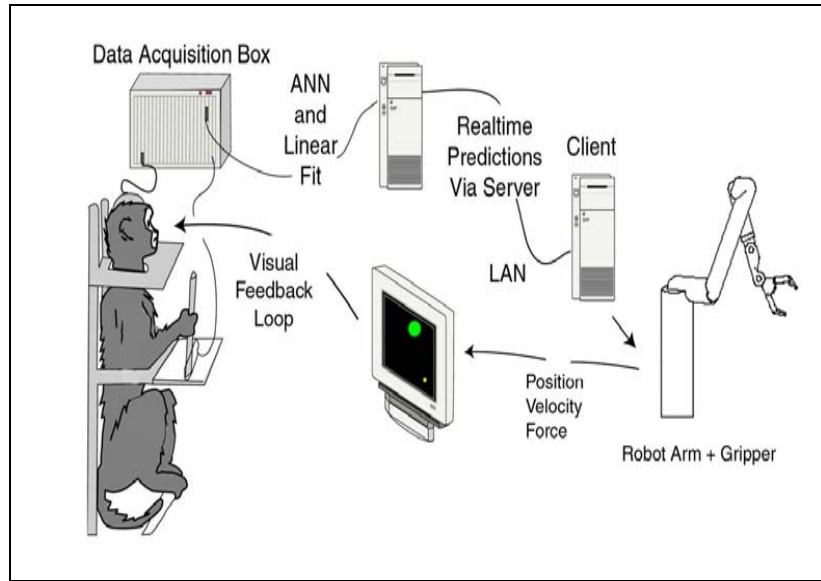


## THE DREAM

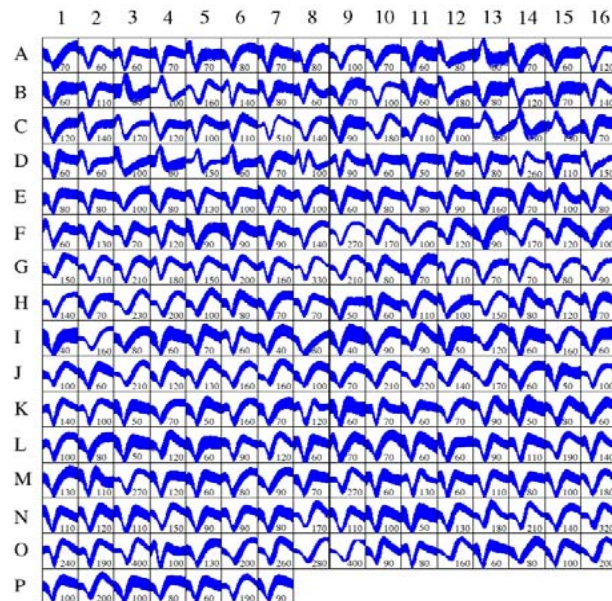


**Nicollelis 2002**

# MOVE THE YELLOW DOT INTO THE GREEN CIRCLE



## NEURONS



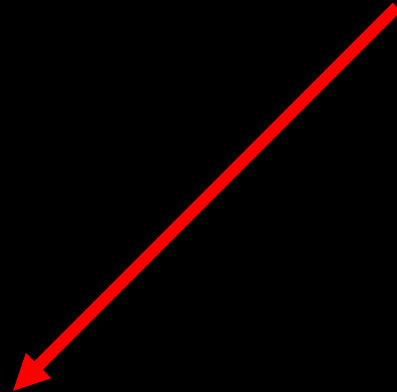
Carmena et al. 2003, PLoS Biology 1(2).



**ARM CONTROL**

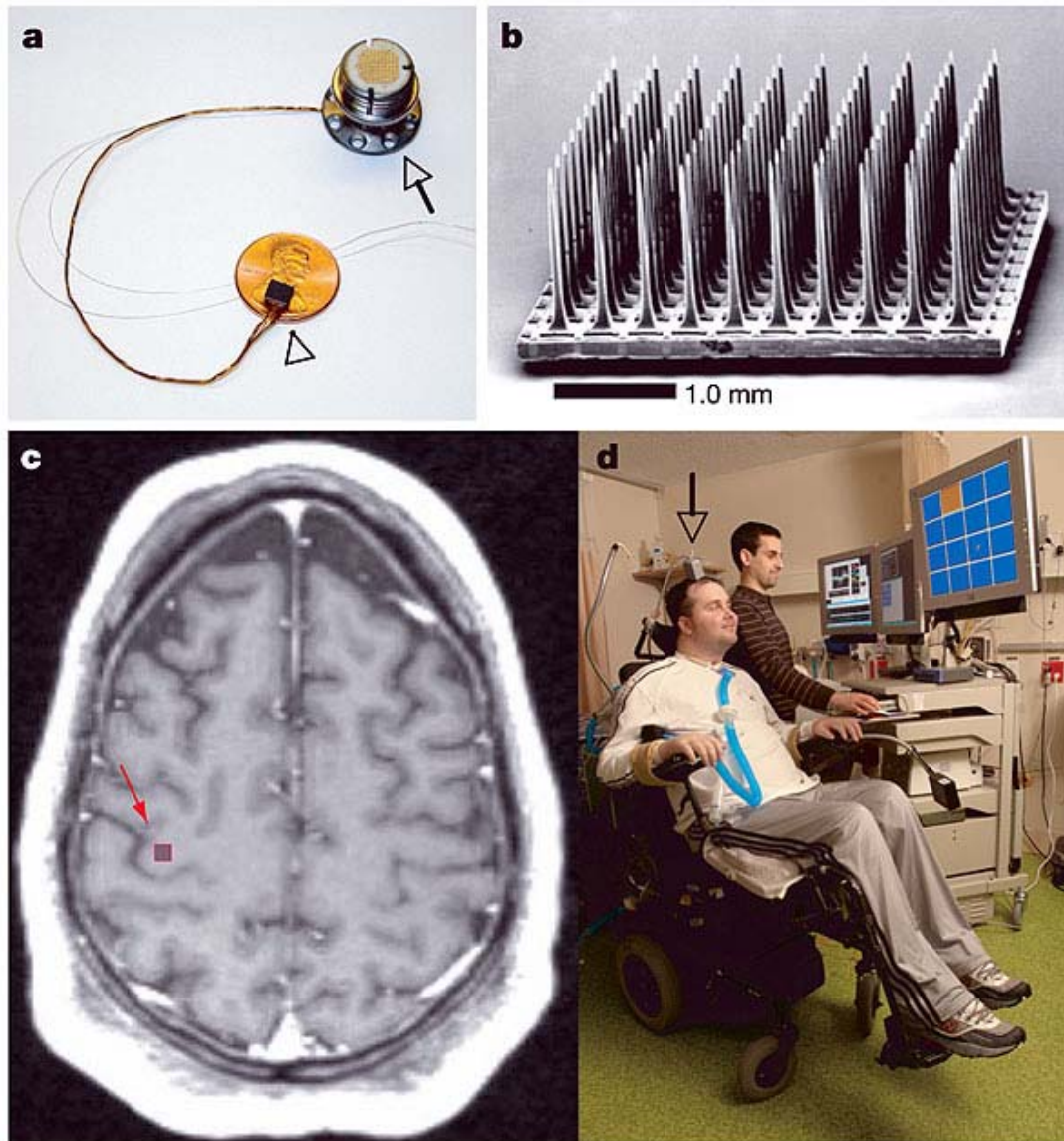


**BRAIN SIGNALS  
CONTROL CURSOR**



**ARM DOES NOT MOVE**





**Serruya et al, Nature 2006**



QuickTime™ and a  
H.263 decompressor  
are needed to see this picture.

# THE INTRACRANIAL TEAM

## PhD Students



Maryam



Erik



Sarang



Ryan

## Post-docs



Galit



Noa

## Faculty



Mitch



Nick



Heidi



Sri



Leon

# 95% CONFIDENCE for SPEECH ARREST

