Inverse skull conductivity estimation problems from EEG data
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A fundamental problem in theoretical neurosciences is the inverse problem of source localization, which aims at locating the sources of the electric activity of the functioning human brain using measurements usually acquired by non-invasive imaging techniques, such as the electroencephalography (EEG). EEG measures the effect of the electric activity of active brain regions through values of the electric potential furnished by a set of electrodes placed at the surface of the scalp [9] and serves for clinical (location of epilepsy foci) and functional brain investigation. The inverse source localization problem in EEG is influenced by the electric conductivities of the several head tissues and mostly by the conductivity of the skull. The human skull is a bony tissue consisting of compact and spongy bone compartments, whose shape and size vary over the age and the individual’s anatomy making difficult to accurately model the skull conductivity.

1. Physical formulation

Under the quasi-static approximation for the EEG case, Maxwell’s equations imply:
\[ \nabla \times (\sigma \nabla V) + J_i = 0 \]
for the electric fields \( E \) and the current density \( J_i \). The first, deducing that \( E = -\nabla V \), while dividing the current density \( J_i \) into the ohmic current \( J \) and the source current (also called primary current) \( J^p \), leads to our general model for the electric potential \( U \) in terms of conductivity Poisson equation with source term in divergence form:
\[ \nabla \times (\sigma \nabla U) + J^p = 0 \]
where \( \sigma \) is the real valued (isotropic assumption) conductivity of the medium at location \( r \).

The source activity \( \beta \rightarrow \sigma \) expanded on spherical harmonics basis (SHs) is the one to be compared with the actual conductivity value \( \bar{\sigma} \).

2. Mathematical formulation: Simplified model

We consider the inverse skull conductivity estimation problem using partial boundary EEG data, in the preliminary case of an homogeneous skull conductivity. This is a version of the many inverse conductivity issues still under study nowadays [1]. The following problem is thus examined:

- In a three layer spherical head model
- Made of three concentric nested spheres, each of them modeling the scalp \( \Omega_0 \), skull \( \Omega_1 \) and brain \( \Omega_2 \) tissues
- The head is assumed to be piecwise homogenous: each of the three layers is supposed to have a constant conductivity \( \sigma_k \), \( k = 0, 1, 2 \)
- The sources \( \beta \) are modelled as dipolar sources \( \beta^D \) for dipolars, \( \beta^S \) for sources. \( \sigma_k \), \( \Omega_k \), \( k = 0, 1, 2 \)

In each domain \( \Omega_k \), the electric potential satisfies the following equations:
\[ \begin{align*}
\Delta U - \nabla \cdot J = 0 & \quad \text{in } \Omega_k \nabla \cdot J = 0 & \quad \text{on } \partial \Omega_k \\
J = 0 & \quad \text{on } \partial \Omega_k 
\end{align*} \]

with \( U_i, U_0, U_2 \) being the solution in \( \Omega_i \).

We also assume that the conductivities of the brain \( \sigma_2 \) and the scalp \( \sigma_0 \) are known (\( \sigma_1 \) is unknown), while the conductivity to be recovered is in the intermediate spherical layer, the skull \( \sigma_1 \).

3. Data, boundary conditions and expansions

We solve the conductivity estimation problem from the available EEG partial boundary data:
\[ \{ U_i \} \quad \text{pointwise values on } S_i \quad \text{at electrode locations } \}
\[ \{ U_i \} = 0 \quad \text{no current flux outside the head}

while the source term is assumed to be already estimated, with the solution \( U_i \) in \( \Omega_i \), being expressed as the convolution of the source term \( \beta \) with the fundamental solution (Green formula):
\[ U_i = \int_{S_i} G_{\Omega_i}(r,t) \beta(t) \, dt \]
with \( S_i \subset \partial \Omega_i \)

The source activity \( \beta \) and the EEG data \( \{ U_i \} \) are expanded on spherical harmonics basis:
\[ \beta = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-k}^{k} \beta_k M_{km} Y_{km}(\hat{r}) \quad \text{in } \Omega \]
\[ \{ U_i \} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-k}^{k} U_{km} Y_{km}(\hat{r}) \quad \text{on } S_i \]
with the later being transmitted over the spheres \( S_i \) with the boundary conditions:
\[ \{ \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial n} \} = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial \Omega_i \]
\[ \{ \beta \} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-k}^{k} \beta_{k} M_{km} Y_{km}(\hat{r}) \quad \text{in } \Omega \]
\[ \{ U_i \} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-k}^{k} U_{km} Y_{km}(\hat{r}) \quad \text{on } S_i \]

4. Uniqueness properties and reconstruction algorithm

Linear algebra computations allow us to establish uniqueness properties and a reconstruction algorithm for the skull conductivity \( \sigma_1 \). The data transmission \( \{ U_i \} \) from a spherical interface \( S_i \) to a neighbouring spherical interface \( S_{i+1} \) can be expressed by the following general matrix equation:
\[ T_{i+1} \cdot \sigma_{i+1} = T_i \cdot \sigma_i \]

where \( T_{i+1} \) and \( T_i \) are the transmission matrices for \( \sigma_{i+1} \) and \( \sigma_i \), respectively.

5. Computational algorithm and improvements

We performed numerical analysis of the inverse conductivity estimation problem, using measurements and sources activities expanded on spherical harmonics basis \( (\beta_{km}, U_{km}) \) simulated by the FindSources3D (FS3D) [4] software, while our simulations were performed in MATLAB.

The EEG data are subject to ambient noise and measurements errors, while the estimate of the sources is not perfect. In our simulation, the inverse conductivity estimation problem is sensitive to such perturbations, forcing us to decrease the tolerance of our reconstruction algorithm to \( tol = 10^{-4} \). As a result a significant amount of spherical harmonic coefficients is rejected, but the conductivity is still quite well estimated with a small number of them.

Numerical conductivity estimation results are shown in Fig. 1, 2, 3, where the mean value \( \overline{\sigma_{est}} \) of the estimated \( \sigma_{est} \) is the one to be compared with the actual conductivity value \( \sigma_{act} \).

6. Further work

- Stability properties and error estimates of the inverse problem
- Robustness analysis of the recovery algorithm and dependence on the number of sources
- Simultaneous recovery of source term and skull conductivity. First, stop with known quantity of sources \( Q \) and locations \( C_{Q} \)
- Influence of the known parameters of the problem on the estimation.
- Modeling the a priori knowledge and estimating its conductivity
- Comparison of results with more realistic head models and a priori source: joint work in progress.
- Conductivity estimations using additional magnetoencephalography data.

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References