

# Evaluating high-resolution frequency spectral estimation approaches to real-time frequency modulation neurofeedback

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## Motivation

1. Cognitive performance may be mediated by modulation of an oscillation's peak amplitude frequency at sub-Hz scales
2. Neurofeedback could target peak amplitude frequency modulation to enhance cognitive performance
3. Sub-Hz frequency spectrum estimation methods must therefore detect these frequency changes at real-time speed

## Question

Which of these methods has the highest frequency resolution using the least data and runtime?

## Two Peak Discrimination

Discriminate two peaks at 10.54 and 10.56 Hz

## One Peak Detection with 1/f Noise

Detect single peak at 10.55 Hz embedded in noise with SNR = 1/6

## One Peak Detection with 1/f Noise, filtered

Same as above, 2<sup>nd</sup> order Butterworth IIR filter 10 -11 Hz passband

## Conclusions

- MUSIC and eSPRIT
  - Perform exceptionally without noise, but fail even when filtered under 1/f noise, likely due to white noise assumption
- Using the derivative of the signal could reshape the 1/f noise to white, while keeping the oscillatory components, but must be tested
- eSPRIT gets worse with more data under noise, unless filtered
- Spectral envelope and Welch
  - Good candidates for further exploration
  - Achieve minimum error across parameter spaces in filtered noise scenario, with minimal data length
  - Perhaps selecting the optimal parameters in practice would work

## References

Stoica, P., & Moses, R. L. (2005). Spectral analysis of signals. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Prentice Hall.

