

## COGS17 \* Technologies for Studying the Brain

Technique	Subject State	Technology	Costs	Temporal Resolution	Spatial Resolution	Functional	Example
<b>ANATOMICAL EXAMS:</b>							
<b>Staining</b>	Post-mortem, brain tissue slices.	Inject stains in live system. Process brain tissue.	Sacrifice subjects	None	<b>GOOD</b> , per stain type.	No.	Golgi, Nissl (somas), Weigert (axons)
<b>Lesions</b>	Alive or post-mortem. Brain damaged, naturally or experimentally.	Observe behavior before/after ablation surgery, or process brain tissue to examine (especially naturally occurring) damage.	Can include damaging subjects	None	<b>GOOD</b> , per damaged area.	<b>YES</b> , per deficits	Phineas Gage, H.M.
<b>Electrical Stimulation</b>	Alive. Electrical probe on surface or inserted in brain. Local (scalp) anesthetic.	Micro-electrode probe (stimulation) & map of (e.g. Brodmann) brain areas.	Invasive	None	<b>GOOD</b> , per stimulation site.	<b>YES</b> , per awake subject reactions, descriptions	Penfield Map

<b>RECORDINGS OF ENDOGENOUS EM RADIATION:</b>							
<b>Single Cell Recording</b>	Alive. Recording probe inserted in brain. Local (scalp) anesthetic. Engaged in task.	Micro-electrode probe (stimulation) & map of (e.g. Brodmann) brain areas.	Invasive	<b>GOOD</b> , for target cell, but highly localized	<b>GOOD</b> , per recording site.	<b>YES</b> , per associated activity, subject report	Face cells, Mirror cells
<b>EEG</b> (Electro-Encephalogram)	Alive. Record from external array of sensors, worn on scalp.	Wear cap of electrodes, record <u>electric dipoles</u> , <u>perpendicular</u> to brain surface (from Gyri), generated by changes of potential in thousands of cells. Trace oscilloscope output over time.	Relatively inexpensive technology	<b>GOOD</b> , per realtime (ongoing) brain activity	<b>POOR</b> , dipole an overall effect of activity in many cells	Weak, per associated activity	Stages of sleep
<b>ERP</b> (Event-Related Potential)	As above. Engaged in task.	Same equip as above. Examine <u>average</u> of the <u>EEG</u> responses that are <u>time-locked to stimulus/task</u> exposure, over repeated trials.	As above.	<b>GOOD</b> , for particular moment re: onset of task task	<b>POOR</b> , from mean differences across areas	<b>YES</b> , per associated activity	N400 in language processing. P200 in visual attention
<b>MEG</b> (Magneto-Encephalogram)	Alive. Head fixed in large apparatus.	Apparatus records <u>magnetic fields</u> , <u>parallel</u> to brain surface (from Sulci), generated by changes of potential in thousands of cells. Requires super-conducting materials to detect subtle fields.	More expensive magnetic detectors ("SQUIDS")	<b>GOOD</b> , per realtime (ongoing) brain activity	<b>GOOD</b> , tho field an overall effect of activity in many cells	Weak, per associated activity	Cortical activity

<b>IMAGES PRODUCED BY PERTUBATION OF SYSTEM:</b>							
<b>MRI</b> (Magnetic Resonance Imaging)	Alive. Lying in large, loud drum.	<u>Magnetically align</u> proton spin in <u>hydrogen atoms</u> (in water) using <u>magnet &amp; radio waves</u> , then <u>release</u> . Use energy released by return to natural alignment to expose <u>image</u> . Differentiate structures, tumors, myelin, lesions, etc.	Expensive, loud	None	<b>BEST</b> , high resolution	No	Detailed brain images, cortical and sub; Detection of disease Multiple Sclerosis (MS)
<b>fMRI</b> (Functional MRI)	Alive. Lying in large, loud drum. Engage in sensory or cognitive task.	Like above, but BOLD records ratio between <u>oxygenated</u> - and <u>deoxygenated hemoglobin</u> in blood, at <u>active sites</u> . Images color-coded per differences during task relative to baseline.	Expensive, loud	<b>POOR</b> , few seconds	<b>VERY GOOD</b> , high resolution	<b>YES</b> , per associated activity	Listen to music, examine faces, imagine objects, etc.
<b>PET</b> (Positron Emission Tomography)	Alive. Head fixed in apparatus. Engage in sensory or cognitive task.	<u>Gamma Rays</u> from decay of injected <u>radioactive fluid</u> , absorbed w/ <u>glucose</u> (at <u>active sites</u> ). Images color-coded per differences during task relative to baseline.	Radioactive materials, expensive	<b>POOR</b> , ~ 30 seconds	<b>GOOD</b>	<b>YES</b> , per associated activity	Listen to music, examine faces, imagine objects, etc.
<b>CAT</b> (Computed Axial Tomography)	Alive or post-mortem. Head in apparatus.	<u>X-Rays</u> . Tissues vary in penetration /shade of image. Build up 3D from 2D images.	X-Ray exposure, less expnsv	None	<b>OK</b> , less resolution	No	Anatomy of brain and other structures