

A dissociation between EEG entropy at slow and fast timescales in non-pharmacological altered states of consciousness

Joel Frohlich^{1,2}, Ninette Simonian¹, Nicco Reggente¹

¹Institute For Advanced Consciousness Studies, Santa Monica, California, USA ²Institute for Neuromodulation and Neurotechnology, University Hospital and University of Tübingen, Germany

SHORT ON TIME? HERE'S THE SUMMARY



We examined EEG actiity during stroboscopic stimulation and breath-focused meditation. Brain wave complexity takes a surprising twist during altered states: fast signals increase in complexity, as expected, while slower rhythms surprisingly reduce their complexity, adding nuance to our understanding of brain activity and consciousness.



ASSC 26, 2023 | New York, NY, USA

Background

The entropy or "complexity" of electroencephalography (EEG) signals decreases during states of unconsciousness and increases during psychedelic states relative to ordinary wakefulness (Sarasso et al. 2021). However, it is uncertain how EEG entropy changes during non-pharmacological altered states of consciousness (npASC), though prior work suggests similar changes as seen in psychedelics (Schwartzmann et al. 2019).



Results

- After preprocessing and data cleaning, we retained:
 - N = 74 datasets for weak stimulation
 - N = 72 datasets for strong stimulation
 - N = 69 datasets for meditation
 - N = 215 datasets total

Methods

• We induced non-pharmacological altered states of consciousness (npASC) induced by 1) stroboscopic stimulation with binaural beats and 2) breath-focused meditation, while recording 64-channel EEG.

 Participants in the stimulation group received either STRONG (high frequency) or WEAK (low frequency) stroboscopic stimuli (see Table 1).

• The stroboscopic stimulation causes geometric, kaleidoscopic perceptions similar to those experienced with psychedelic substances.

• We calculated the permutation entropy (Bandt and Pompe, 2002) of the EEG signals at various time lags, providing a measures of complexity at different frequencies.

• Results were analyzed with linear mixed models and log-likelihood ratio tests to infer effects of timepoint and condition.

Breath-focused meditation

Stroboscopic stimulation

Acknowledgements

This work was funded by a Research Services Agreement between IACS and IN.TO. IN.TO had no input on the design nor analysis of this study, apart from supplying the stropboscopic hardware and software.

References

1. Sarasso, Simone, et al. "Consciousness and complexity: a consilience of evidence." Neuroscience of Consciousness 7.2 (2021): 1-24.

2. Schwartzman, David J., et al. "Increased spontaneous EEG signal diversity during stroboscopically-induced altered states of consciousness." BioRxiv (2019): 511766. 3. Bandt, Christoph, and Bernd Pompe. "Permutation entropy: a natural complexity measure for time series." Physical review letters 88.17 (2002): 174102. 4.Carhart-Harris, Robin L. "The entropic brain-revisited." Neuropharmacology 142 (2018): 167-178.

• We found increases in entropy at fast timescales (8 - 40 Hz) but decreases in entropy at slow timescales (2 - 10 Hz).

 Weak stimulation appears more similar to meditation as judged by PermEn16 (8 - 20 Hz):

meditation < weak stimulation < strong stimulation Strong stimulation appears more similar to meditation as judged by PermEn8 (16 - 40 Hz):

meditation < strong stimulation < weak stimulation

Conclusions

Our results show a dissociation between EEG entropy at fast and slow timescales during npASC. In particular, our finding of diminished 2 - 10 Hz entropy during npASC, including a visually rich experience of stroboscopic stimulation, is surprising given that neural entropy generally scales with the richness of conscious content (Carhart-Harris, 2018).





Here, we substract pre-experience resting (top row) and post-experienc resting

Faster (8 - 40 Hz)

Slower (2 - 10 Hz)

Very slow (< 2.5 Hz) mixed results

