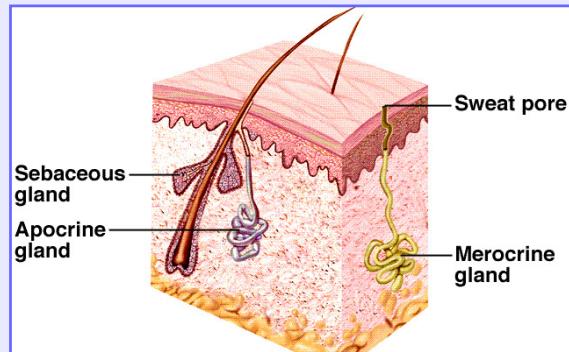
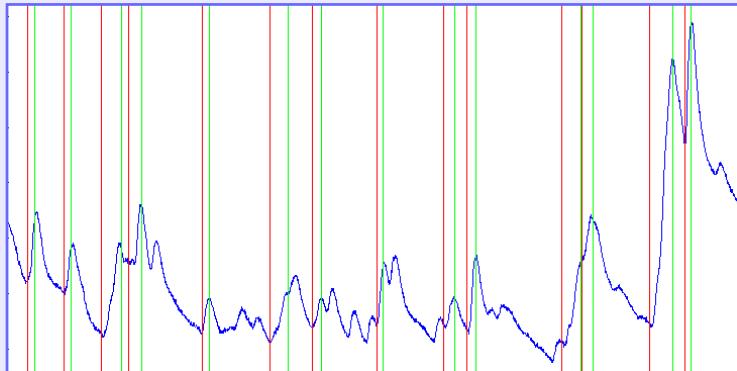




Research Methods Course

Galvanic Skin Responses

Mel Slater, Andrea Brogni

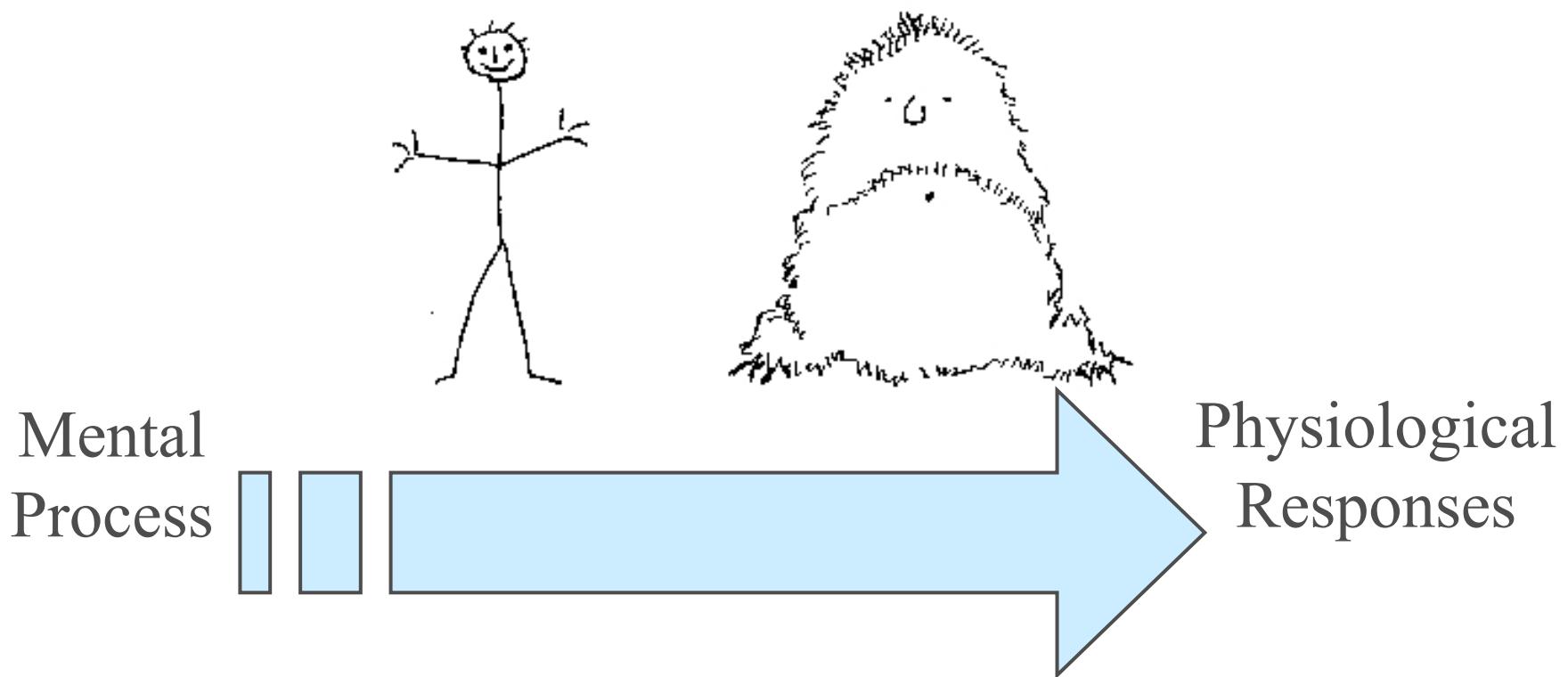


<http://www.cs.ucl.ac.uk/staff/m.slater/Teaching/ResearchMethods/>
http://www.cs.ucl.ac.uk/staff/a.brogini/Teaching/RM_physio

Outline

- GSR
- GSR & Stress
- GSR & VR
- File Format and Matlab Code
- Summary

Physiology



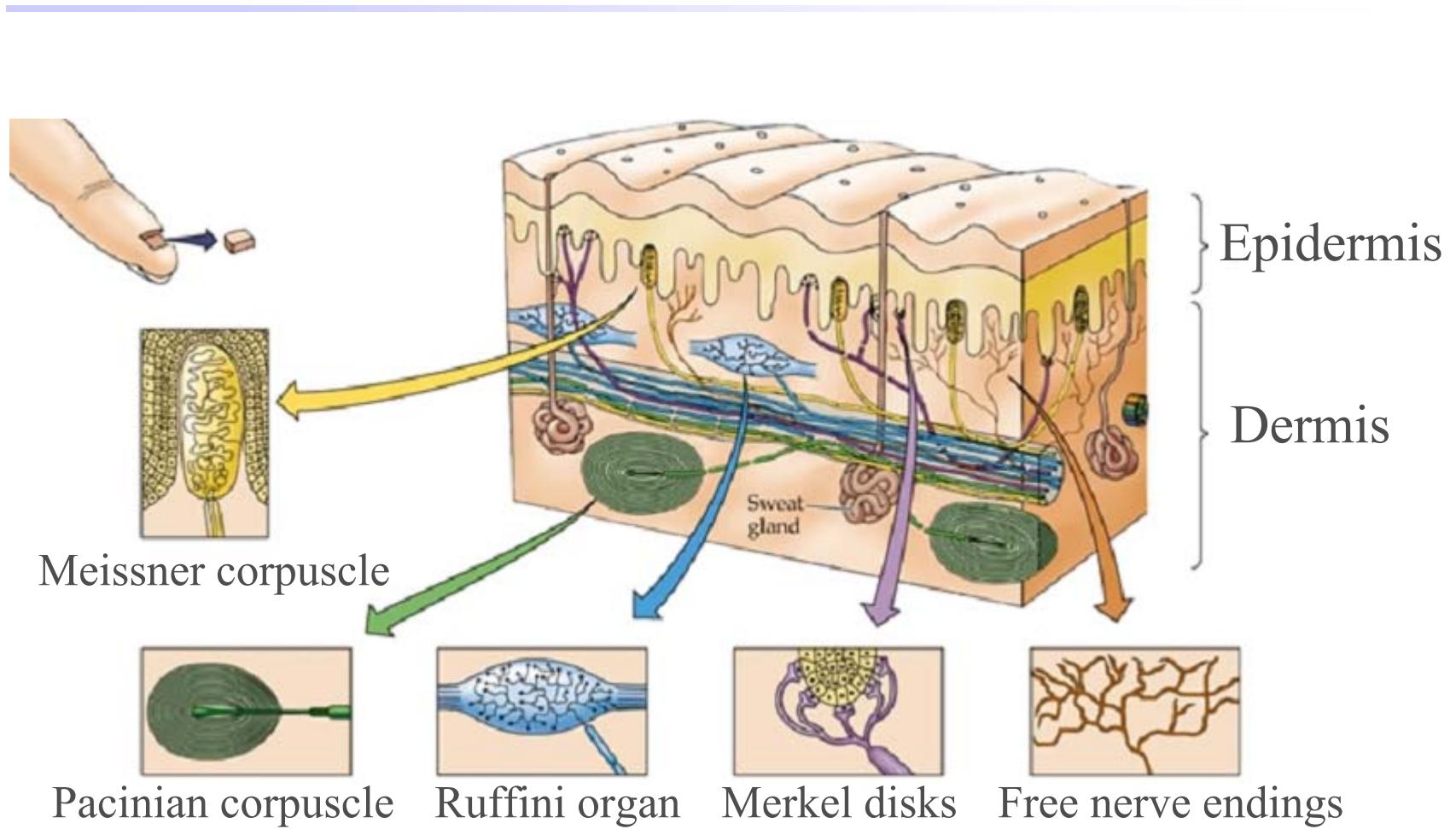


Sympathetic Nervous System

The SNS governs peripheral stress response ...

- ✓ ... increasing the Heart Rate,
- ✓ ... increasing the **Electrodermal Activity**,
- ✓ ... decreasing the skin temperature,
- ✓ ... inducing rapid and shallow breathing,
- ✓ ... reducing the blood flows to the intestines

Human Skin

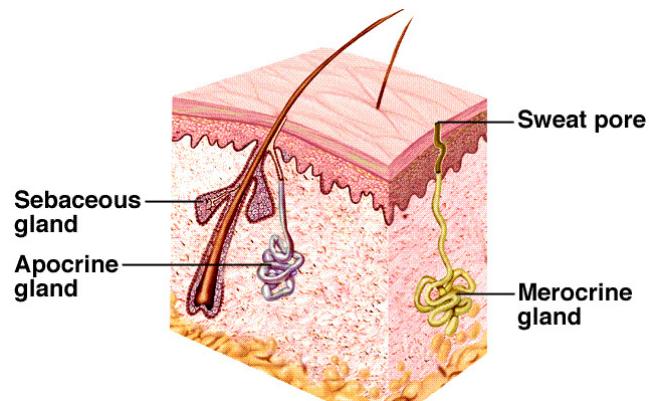
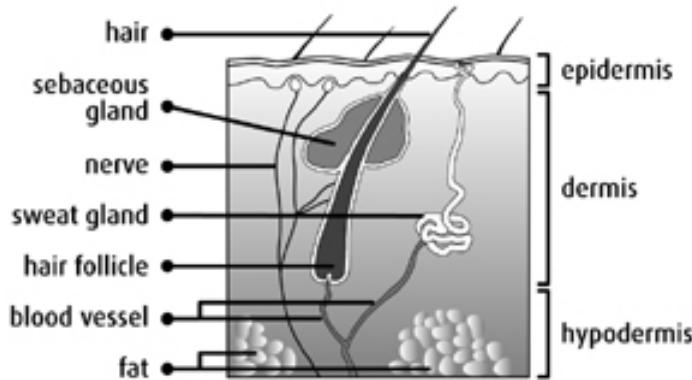


ElectroDermal Activity

Body sweat glands:

- ✓ Aprocrine glands
- ✓ Eccrine glands

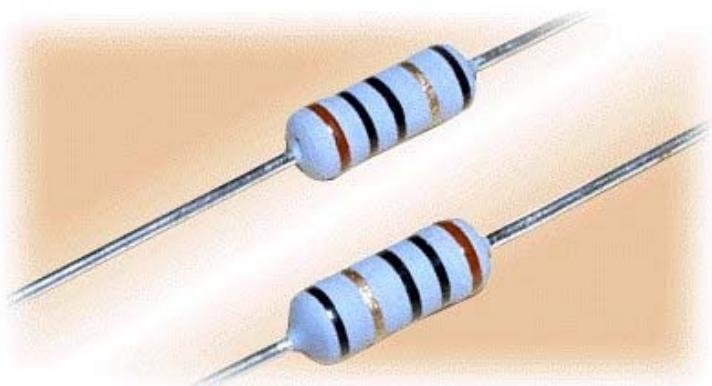
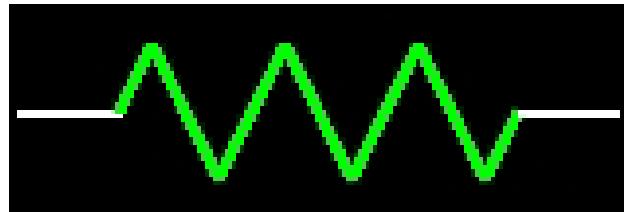
They have a wide distribution over the body and respond primarily to SNS stimulation (stress), by increasing the sweat production



EDA – measuring: what

Measure

Skin Conductance – it's the measure of the variation of the electrical resistance of the skin, due to the increasing of the the amount of sweat



$$R = V / I$$

(volt/ampere = Ohm)

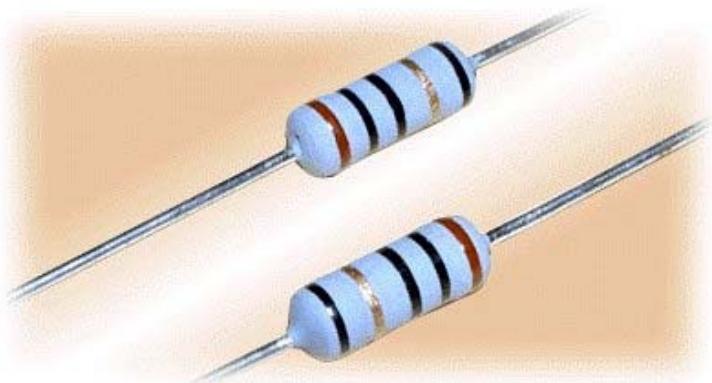
$$\text{Conductance} = C = 1/R$$

(1/ohm = mho = siemens)

EDA – measuring: how

Measure

- ✓ 2 electrodes are placed on the skin
- ✓ a small ($\sim 10 \mu A$) constant current is driven
- ✓ sweat is electrically active (water + salt + others)
- ✓ **more stress** → more sweat → skin less resistant → **R decreases** → **C increases**



$$R = V / I$$

(volt/ampere = Ohm)

$$\text{Conductance} = C = 1/R$$

(1/ohm = mho = siemens)

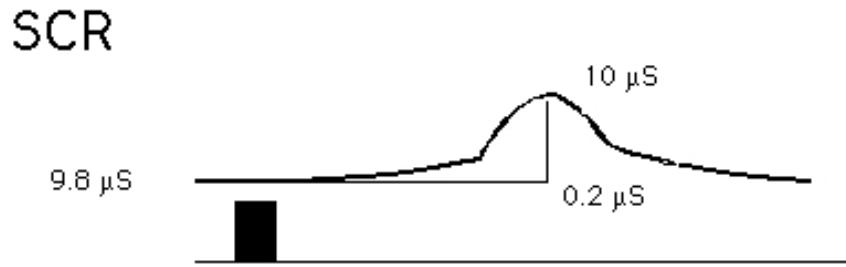
SC – Skin Conductance

SCL – Skin Conductance Level

is the low frequency change in SC

SCRs – Skin Conductance Reactions (Responses)

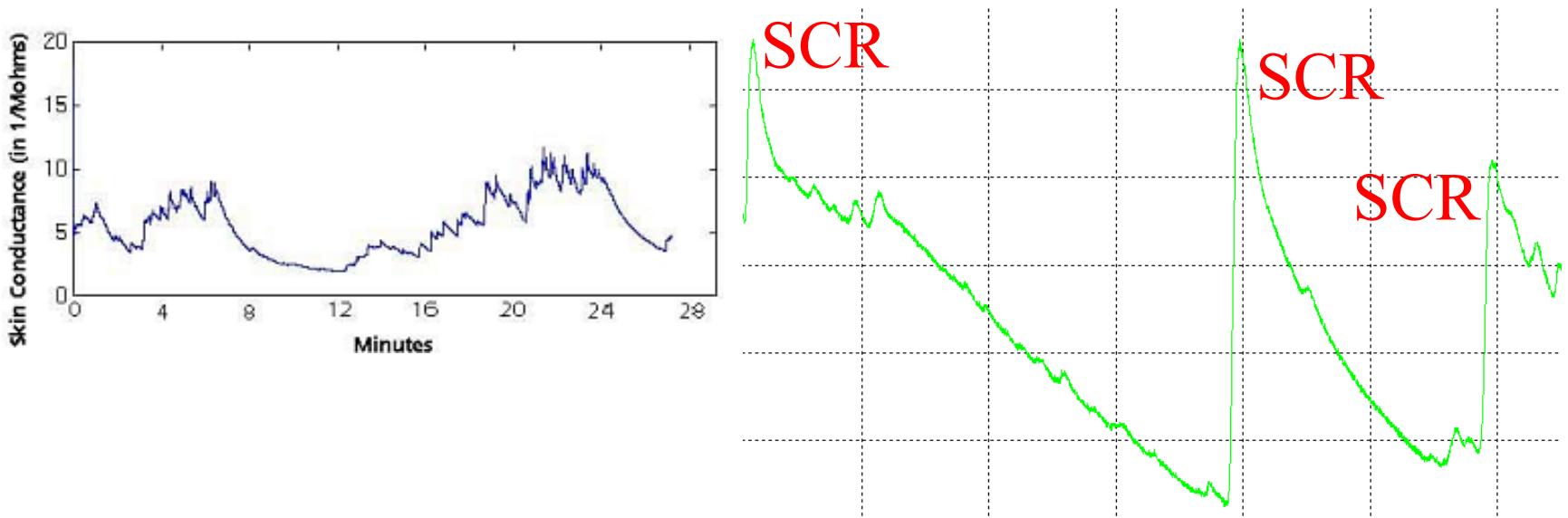
are the high frequency (short duration) changes in SC



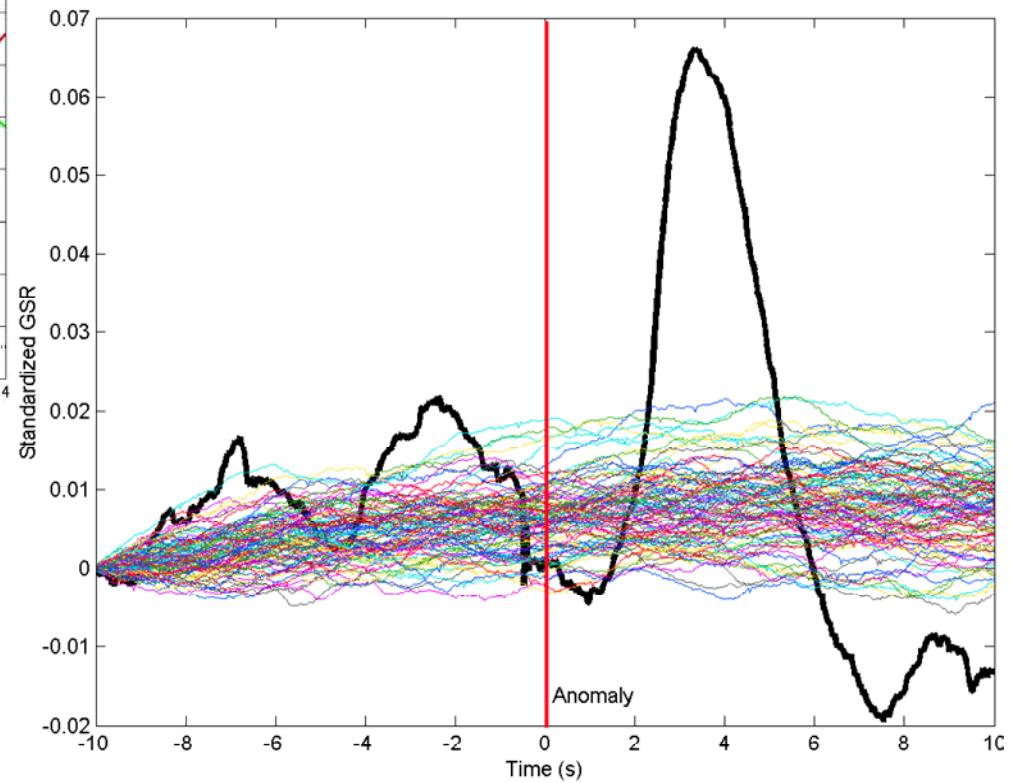
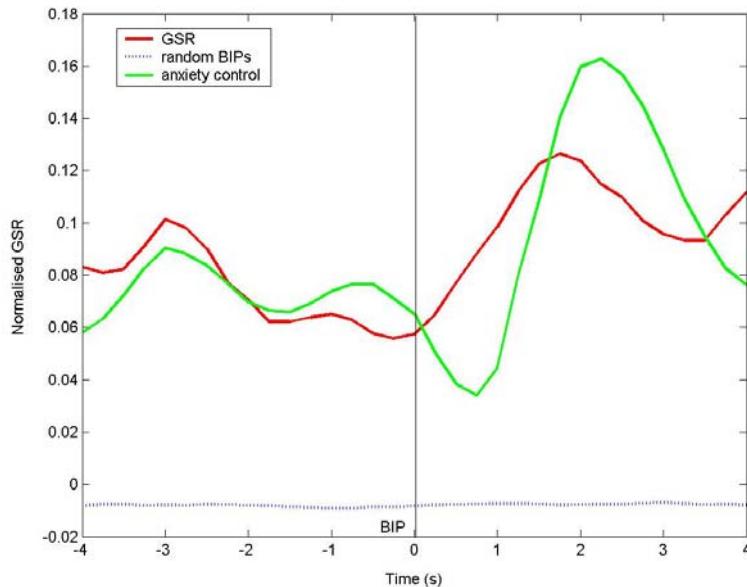
- ✓ Sympathetic Nervous System activity can cause both increasing SCL (long lasting activity) and SCR (short and quick activity)
- ✓ SC reactions to stimuli occurs within 2-3 secs and can last for 1-2 minutes

GSR

- ✓ It is a measure of the skin's conductance between two electrodes
- ✓ Skin conductance is considered to be a function of the sweat gland activity and the skin's pore size
- ✓ As a person becomes more or less stressed, the skin's conductance increases or decreases proportionally
- ✓ The standard measurement unit for skin conductance is called micro-Siemens (or micro-mho) (around 2 μ S)

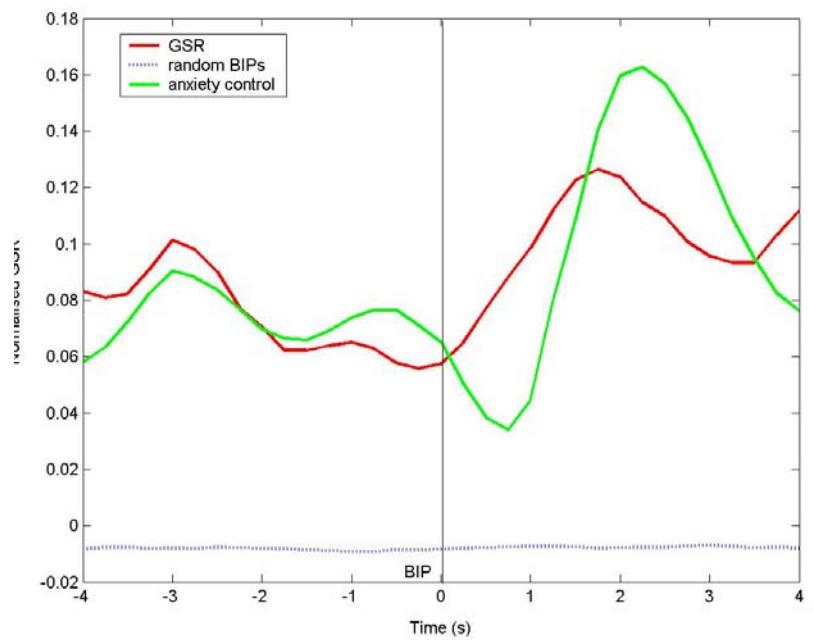
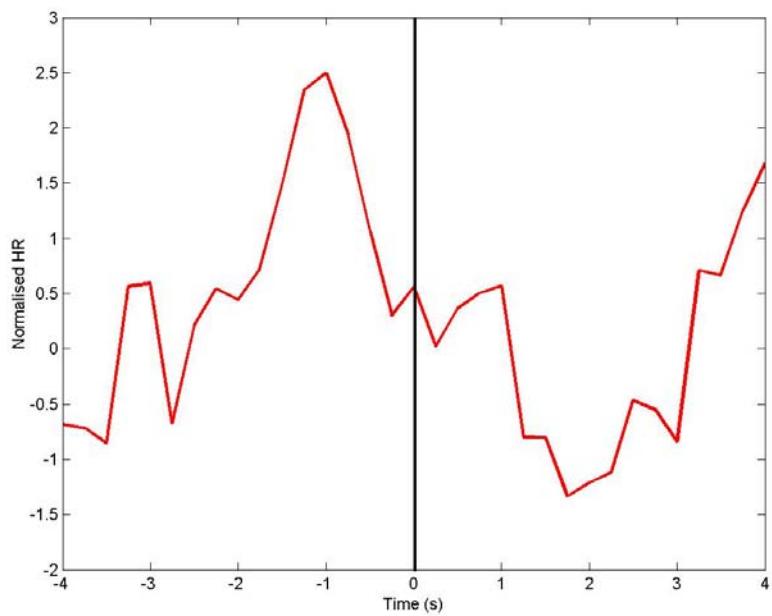


GSR and Stress in time domain



HR and GSR

Time Domain



Hardware

ProComp Infinity - Thought technology Ltd



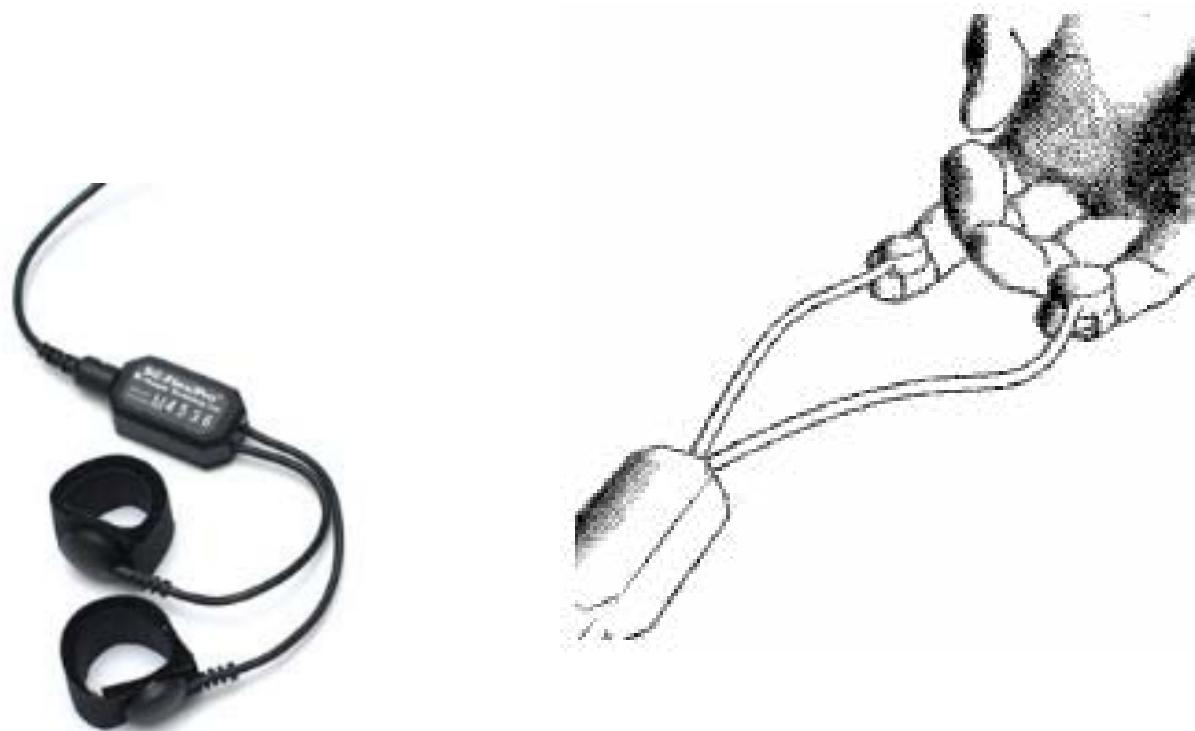
Sensor

Skin Conductance Flex/Pro Sensor (SA9309M)

| | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Size without electrode leads (approx.) | 3.5 cm (1.4") |
| Size with electrode leads (approx.) | 15 cm (6.0") |
| Cable Length (approx.) | 127 cm (50") |
| Weight (approx.) | 25 g (1 oz) |
| Signal Input Range | 0 - 30.0 μ S |
| Accuracy | $\pm 5\%$ and $\pm 0.2 \mu$ S |



Placement



Data format - GSR

11111
18790

11121
21021

11211
18293

11221
17455

12111
20699

Volunteer ID

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1.694 | 1.54 | 1.794 | 1.014 | 0.85 |
| 1.694 | 1.54 | 1.794 | 1.019 | 0.85 |
| 1.689 | 1.54 | 1.794 | 1.019 | 0.845 |
| 1.689 | 1.53 | 1.794 | 1.014 | 0.85 |
| 1.689 | 1.535 | 1.789 | 1.009 | 0.85 |
| 1.679 | 1.54 | 1.789 | 1.014 | 0.845 |
| 1.689 | 1.535 | 1.784 | 1.014 | 0.855 |
| 1.684 | 1.54 | 1.794 | 1.019 | 0.845 |
| 1.679 | 1.535 | 1.784 | 1.014 | 0.845 |
| 1.689 | 1.54 | 1.784 | 1.009 | 0.84 |
| 1.684 | 1.54 | 1.784 | 1.014 | 0.845 |
| 1.684 | 1.53 | 1.789 | 1.019 | 0.835 |
| 1.684 | 1.535 | 1.784 | 1.009 | 0.845 |
| 1.684 | 1.535 | 1.779 | 1.014 | 0.845 |
| 1.684 | 1.535 | 1.779 | 1.019 | 0.845 |
| 1.684 | 1.53 | 1.784 | 1.014 | 0.845 |
| 1.684 | 1.535 | 1.779 | 1.014 | 0.845 |
| 1.679 | 1.53 | 1.779 | 1.019 | 0.845 |
| 1.684 | 1.53 | 1.774 | 1.009 | 0.84 |
| 1.684 | 1.53 | 1.779 | 1.014 | 0.845 |
| 1.679 | 1.535 | 1.774 | 1.014 | 0.845 |
| 1.679 | 1.53 | 1.774 | 1.009 | 0.845 |
| | | | | |

Number of
occurrences

Data @ 32 Hz

1 sample every 1/32 secs (0.03125)

Data format – events (key pressed)

| 11111 | 11121 | 11211 | 11221 | 12111 | 12121 | 12211 | Volunteer ID |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------|
| 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 2 | Number of occurrences |
| 16116 | 6948 | 14955 | 13806 | | 17040 | 15603 | |
| 17823 | 9345 | 15540 | | | 17346 | 24474 | |
| 14268 | | 16737 | | | 17982 | | |
| 14295 | | | | | 18231 | | |
| 15231 | | | | | 18513 | | |
| 17247 | | | | | 19410 | | |
| 18600 | | | | | 19668 | | |
| 19920 | | | | | 19935 | | |
| | | | | | 21354 | | |
| | | | | | 21576 | | |
| | | | | | 22296 | | |

Diagram illustrating the data structure:

- A brace on the right side of the table is labeled "Data", grouping all the numerical values.
- A brace on the far right is labeled "Volunteer ID", grouping the first seven columns.
- A brace on the far right is labeled "Number of occurrences", grouping the last column.

The data indicate the samples when a key has been pressed

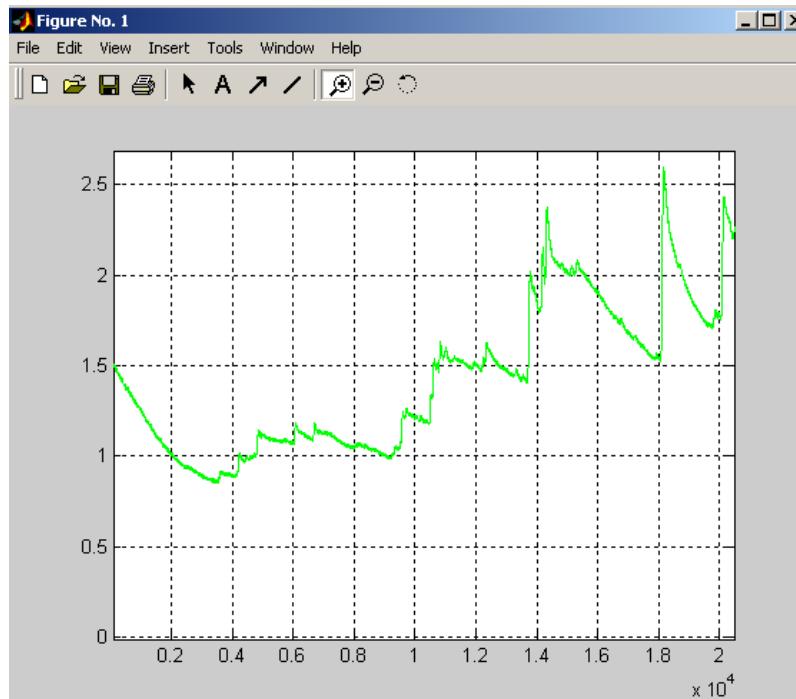
Data format – events (another format)

| | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|-------------------------------|
| 11111 | 12211 | 21212 | 23212 | | Volunteer ID |
| 115.000 | 115.000 | 104.000 | 121.000 | | ASCII code of the pressed key |
| 77.250 | 9.563 | 20.531 | 24.094 | | |
| 115.000 | 32.000 | 105.000 | 116.000 | | |
| 85.031 | 17.625 | 34.875 | 26.531 | | |
| | 116.000 | 32.000 | 109.000 | | |
| | 19.219 | 39.656 | 29.438 | | |
| | 116.000 | 106.000 | 99.000 | | |
| | 19.313 | 43.781 | 30.938 | | |
| | 106.000 | | 121.000 | | |
| | 20.906 | | 32.063 | | |
| | | | 105.000 | | |
| | | | 32.719 | | |

The data indicate the seconds when the keys have been pressed

Matlab: plotting

1. Import the file
2. The data are stored in a matlab matrix variable
3. `plot(matrixname(time1:time2, id));`

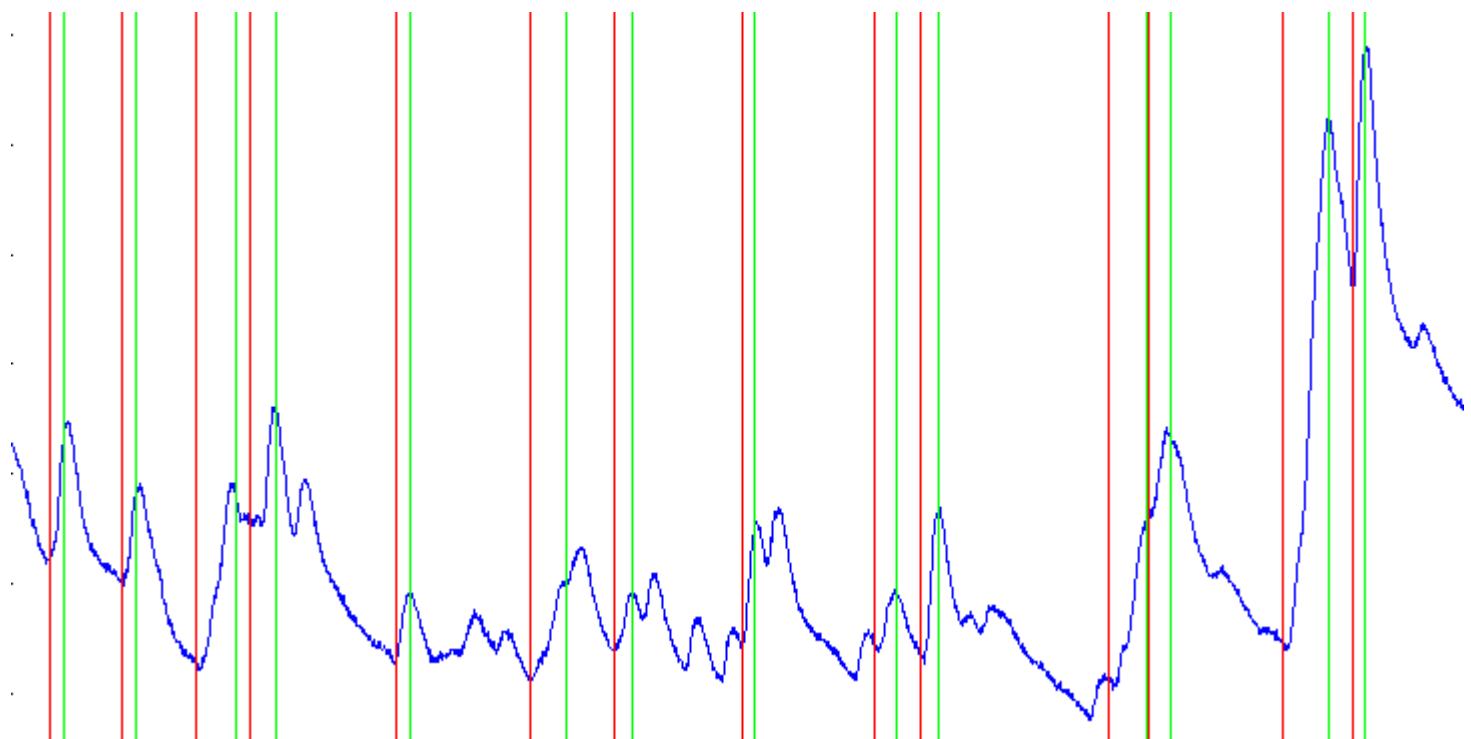


Tips:

- ✓ `Time2 = end`
- ✓ `hold on;`
- ✓ `grid;`
- ✓ `axis auto;`

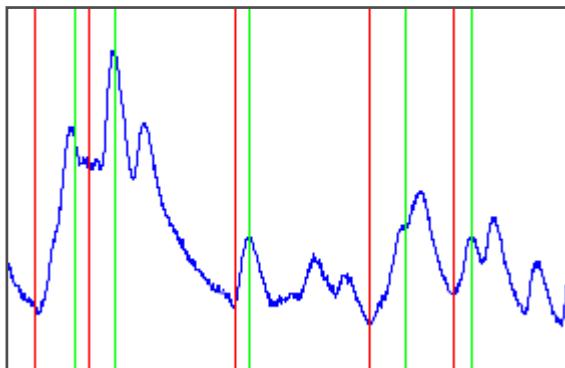
Matlab: SCR

The next code requires the packages SPLINE, WAVELET and STATISTICS in your matlab installation

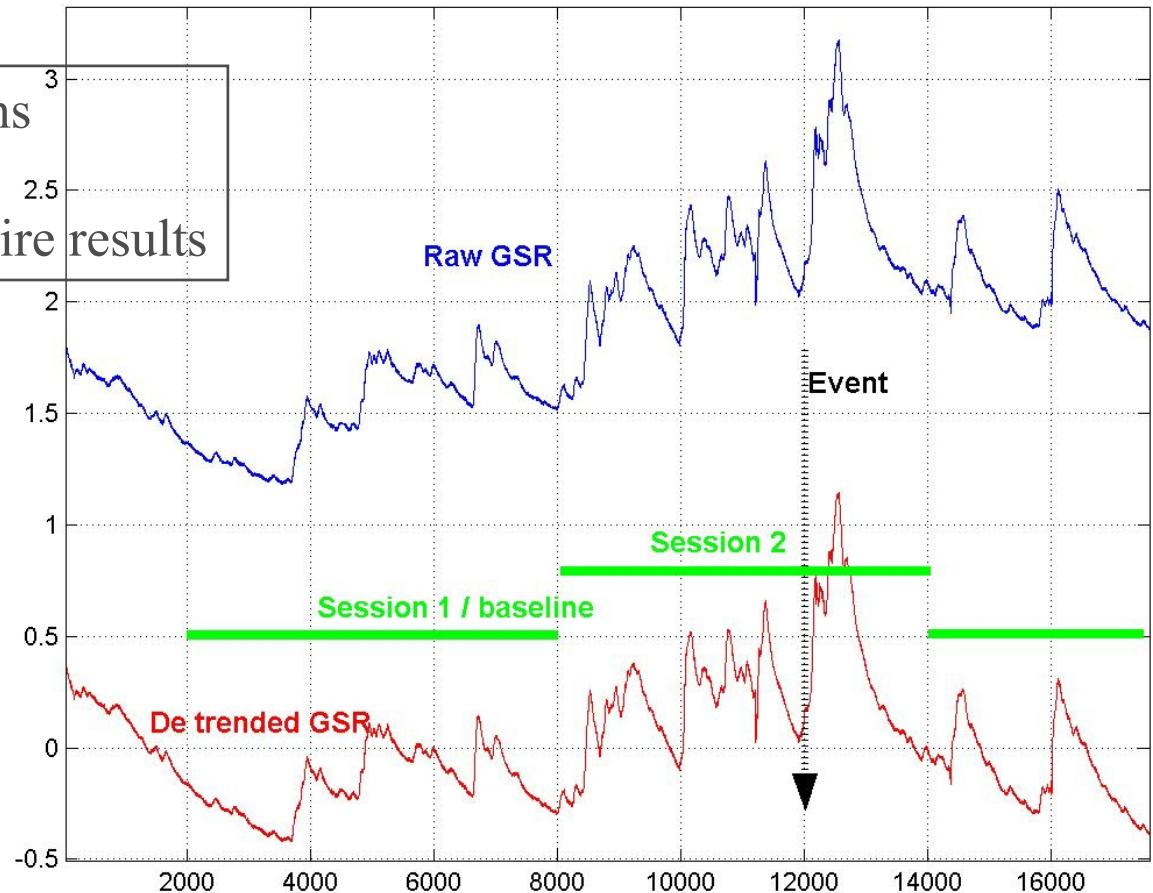


GSR - Analysis

- ✓ Compare different sessions
- ✓ Event related analysis
- ✓ Compare with questionnaire results



- ✓ Time domain
- ✓ SCRs



Summary

- GSR is a function of the sweat glands activity
- GSR is related to stress
- we can measure the SCRs

- Hardware and Sensor
- matlab code for SCRs detection
- GSR analysis