

Dry EEG electrodes

Do they work?



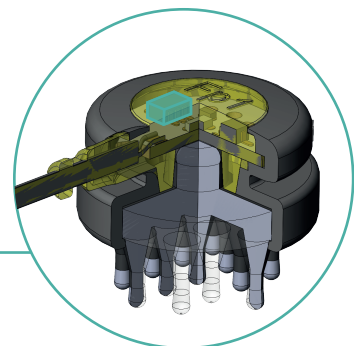
They work, but are worse than liquid or solid gel electrodes.

This is due to the resistance of the electrode-skin, on which interference is emitted:

- 5 - 60 kOhm for electrodes with liquid or solid gel,
- 200 -1000 kOhm for dry electrodes.

Therefore, wireless amplifiers are used for dry electrodes; place them on the patient using short (up to 30 cm) wires to the electrodes. For an acceptable result, the EEG is filtered, leaving the signal in a band of approximately 1 .. 30 Hz.

Active dry electrodes work effectively with long wires. The amplifier built into the electrode reduces the output impedance from the electrode and significantly attenuates the noise induced on the wires. But active electrodes are more complex, require additional power and are more expensive than conventional passive electrodes.



Working combination with dry electrodes

- Negative factor
- Positive factor

