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Brain Activity During Paired and Individual Mindfulness Meditation: A Controlled EEG Study

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Objective: In this study, we evaluated brain electroencephalographic (EEG) activity in healthy participants during the performance of paired and individual mindfulness meditation (MM). We hypothesized that EEG activity is differentially affected by meditation in pairs compared to individual meditation.

Methods: A total of 20 healthy female university students (mean age 19.54 years, SD = 1.53) with no prior experience in MM participated in this study. All participants had to perform a 5-minute MM task together and individually while the other participant was in rest or performing a concentration task (control condition). To exclude social interaction as main factor, participants were separated from their research partner by an opaque screen while instructions were given through headphones. Brain electroencephalographic (EEG) activity from each individual student was measured during all conditions.

Results: The main findings indicate that left-frontal alpha and theta spectral EEG power was significantly higher during the paired MM condition compared to individual MM and control condition.

Conclusions: This controlled MM study demonstrates differences in brain activity between practicing mindfulness in pairs compared to practicing it individually. We conclude that the increased alpha and theta EEG power during paired MM may be associated with social facilitation or the activation of “theory of mind.” The results invite further reflection on interpersonal communication and mindfulness.

Keywords: mindfulness meditation, individual meditation, paired meditation, EEG, theory of mind, brain activity

Mindfulness meditation (MM) is an increasingly applied type of training or therapy in the Western world. The usefulness of MM has been studied across various populations, including cancer patients (Ho et al., 2017), cardiac patients (Zieff, 2017), healthcare professionals (T. Lomas, Medina, Ivtzan, Rupprecht, & Eiroa-Orosa, 2018) and lawyers (Minda, Cho, Nielsen, & Zhang, 2019). Most studies use MM to reduce stress as an alternative therapy for Western healthcare (Hilton et al., 2017), whereas some research is focused on the kind of processes MM alters in the brain (Cahn & Polich, 2006; Chiesa & Serretti, 2010). Meditation is sometimes linked to attention and concentration to the inner self, which ultimately generates a present-moment experience (Kabat-Zinn, 1994). In academic literature about meditation, the term meditation state refers to the altered sensory and metacognitive awareness that can arise during meditation practice and the term meditation trait refers to the lasting changes that persist in the practitioner irrespective of being actively engaged in meditation (Shapiro & Walsh, 1984). Improvement of attention and well-being, as
well as reduced stress and depression, have been found in meditators who meditate for at least a couple of years (Cahn & Polich, 2006). Although self-awareness may increase, it is not clear whether self-referential awareness is an essential aspect in improvement of attention and reduction of stress and depression. Rather, with time and practice, metacognition may increase, but self-centeredness is purported to decrease (Dahl, Lutz, & Davidson, 2015). These findings are less clear in short-term MM, where most meditators are new to meditation or just meditate to participate in a research study.

In contrast to the reported positive benefits, MM can have concerning side effects. For instance, a cross-sectional study on the effects of intensive and long-term meditation reported that over 60% of individuals had at least one unwanted effect, such as increased anxiety, depression and even full-blown psychosis (Shapiro Jr, 1992). These adverse effects may be induced by the awareness of difficult feelings or the exacerbation of psychological problems (Tim Lomas, Cartwright, Edginton, & Ridge, 2015). Indeed, emotional difficulties have been reported in people practicing MM. In one study, an 8-week mindfulness-based stress reduction (MBSR) course appeared to increase stress and depression in some of the participants (Dobkin, Irving, & Amar, 2012). In addition, an experimental study on a short MM intervention with healthy individuals led to increased biological stress when compared with a control group (Creswell, Pacilio, Lindsay, & Brown, 2014). More recently, from 342 meditation practitioners 25.4% reported unwanted effects with varying severity, which were mostly transitory and related to individual practice (Cebolla i Martí, Demarzo, Martins, Soler, & García Campayo, 2017). Because of the small number of studies on adverse effects and the above cited relationship with individual practice, it remains unclear whether mindfulness per se can lead to negative health outcomes. It may be that a lack of understanding of the nuances of mindfulness among some instructors and associated poor teaching of mindfulness might pose the greatest risk to patients (Van Gordon, Shonin, & García-Campayo, 2017).

In addition to conflicting data on benefits and unwanted effects, it should be noted that scientific data on mindfulness are still scarce and conflicting. Many of the studies on mindfulness and meditation are poorly designed, lacking a control group and compromised by inconsistent definitions of what mindfulness actually is (Van Dam et al., 2018). Currently there is an increase in neuroimaging measures to clarify the neural activity associated with practicing mindfulness. However, as there are mostly no effect sizes calculated, the MM-induced effects on the brain compared to other cognitive training methods regarding diagnostic and/or therapeutic utility is still indefinable (Castellanos, Di Martino, Craddock, Mehta, & Milham, 2013).

MM has been reported to result in an unique psychophysiological response, measured as electrocortical activity (Schuman, 1980). In particular, studies reported increased alpha and theta activity in electroencephalography (EEG) during MM. For example, in experienced MM practitioners, increased alpha power was found in posterior regions and increased theta power in frontal and temporal-central regions, compared to a quiet rest condition (Lagopoulos et al., 2009). Furthermore, increases in both alpha and theta activity were found after 10 sessions of meditation, where theta activity was found during every stage of meditation and alpha activity only during a deeper stage of meditation (Tsai, Jou, Cho, & Lin, 2013). Increased theta activation has been found to be linked to activation of the frontal cortex and the anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) during the performance of attention and memory tasks, including a visual short-term memory task, a counting task, a visual memory task and a breathing exercise. Results indicated that in all tasks theta activation was increased in the frontal cortex and the ACC (Asada, Fukuda, Tsunoda, Yamaguchi, & Tonoike, 1999). In a more recent study EEG amplitudes in 61 university students that were randomized to a 15-min single-session MM (n = 24), neurofeedback (n = 17), or sham-neurofeedback training (n = 20) were compared. After one session a higher global full-band alpha amplitude in MM as well as in neurofeedback participants was found compared with the alpha amplitude in sham-neurofeedback participants (Chow, Javan, Ros, & Frewen, 2016). The researchers suggested that the absence of an increase in alpha power after MM relative to neurofeedback training might be due to
the lack of multiple sessions. However, other studies do show effects of short-term MM on attention. In a study of four 20-minute sessions of MM on separate days, an MM training group (n=24) was compared to a group listening to an audiobook (n=25). After four days, the MM-group showed improved sustained attention compared to the control group (Zeidan, Johnson, Diamond, David, & Goolkasian, 2010). In another study (Tang et al., 2007), over a period of five days, 40 participants were given a short 20 minute MM training and another 40 participants practiced a form of progressive relaxation training (Bernstein & Borkovec, 1973). After 5 days of training, participants who meditated significantly increased their executive attention, as measured with the Attention Network Test (Macleod et al., 2010). However, no significant effects were found between the experimental and control groups, which the authors explained by the fact that the control group also received a relaxation training. In a 2011 study by Kerr et al., 6 students underwent a MM instruction and practiced MM daily for 8 weeks, while in the control condition 6 students were instructed not to meditate. MM participants showed increased alpha (9-10 Hz) modulation, which is linked to attentional processes (Kerr et al., 2011).

The literature suggests that MM can be helpful for personal as well as group purposes. In practice, MM is prescribed for several reasons by therapists, coaches, teachers and also by sports (e.g., running, basketball) trainers. There could be several reasons for one to choose for single or group MM. However, MM is mostly practiced in group-form as practitioners argue that group mindfulness makes you more connected to others, creating a sense of harmony. Indeed, humans are social creatures with a natural desire for social interaction. When two individuals interact, they continuously and mutually adapt their own actions to the actions to those of their partner, ultimately leading to become a coupled unit (Baumeister & Leary, 1995). It is known that task performance can be influenced merely by the presence of another person, who does not need to be an active cooperator but may be a passive spectator. In case of improved performance this phenomenon is called social facilitation (McLeod, 2011). Factors that may explain the occurrence of social facilitation are 1) attention conflict, which motivates a person to pay more attention to the task than to the other person (Baron, 1986), 2) the fear of being appraised by the other person (Cottrell, Wack, Sekerak, & Rittle, 1968), and 3) increased arousal by the presence of others, which may improve performance of easy tasks (Zajonc & Sales, 1966).

In contrast, if the presence of another person impairs the quality of one’s task performance, the phenomenon is called social inhibition. It has been found that social inhibition, i.e. impaired performance in the presence of others, occurs while performing a novel or difficult task (McLeod, 2011). Social cooperation of people may give rise to a mental process of adjusting our behaviour to that of our partner(s) because of the shared goals to which participants are committed. It is possible that in this mental process “Theory of Mind” (ToM) may play a role (Baron-Cohen, 1997; Decety & Sommerville, 2003). With respect to brain activity, upon activation of the ToM a specific brain network has been found to become active, including the medial PFC and the temporal-parietal junction (Schurz, Radua, Aichhorn, Richlan, & Perner, 2014).

The aim of the present study was to examine whether brain activation is differentially affected by (being aware of) paired meditation compared to individual meditation and a control condition, and if ToM may be involved in paired meditation. Notably, we deliberately designed that during paired meditation participants were aware of the other meditating person to allow for an (unconscious) adjustment to the presence of the other person, which might be accompanied by ToM activation. As it was not our purpose to examine the occurrence of electromagnetic resonance or standing waves between the two participants, we explicitly did not rule out the perception of auditory cues induced by the other person (see Fig. 1 for flow chart of study design).

While Mantzios & Giannou (Mantzios & Giannou, 2014) examined possible advantage of meditating as a group, it remains unclear whether social interaction or meditation is the main factor to induce a specific state of consciousness. To exclude
social interaction as the main factor, participants in this study were separated by an opaque blue wooden screen while instructions were given via headphones. As we aimed to examine whether ToM may play a role during paired meditation, participants were informed whether the paired participant was also meditating or not. It was hypothesized that frontal as well as temporal theta and alpha would particularly increase after practicing paired MM in comparison with individual MM and the control condition.

Participants
A total of 22 healthy subjects (21 women, 1 man) signed up for this study. They enrolled via an online student subject pool (“Sona-systems Ltd.,” 1997-2019). All participants were first year Psychology students of the Vrije Universiteit in Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Participants were mostly college friends or acquaintances, signed up as a pair, had no experience in meditating, and were compensated with elective credit points for participation. Other a priori exclusion criteria were hearing problems and physical disorders that could interfere with EEG measurement or for which EEG could pose a health risk (e.g., epilepsy). Thus, all included participants were assumed to be healthy enough to participate in an EEG study and were able to listen to spoken instructions. Participants’ mean age was 19.54 years (SD =1.53). For personal reasons, two persons (including the only man) dropped out. The data of the 20 remaining subjects were analysed. The study was approved by the Scientific and Ethical Review Committee (VCWE) of the Faculty of Behavioural and Movement Sciences of the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam.

EEG recordings
EEG was recorded by means of two Deymed Truscan 32-channel systems in combination with Deymed 19-channel electrode caps and ear clips. Electrode skin impedance was less than 8 kΩ. The electrodes were placed according to the International 10/20 system (Jaspers, 1958). An electrode at Fpz served as the ground electrode. Each participant was connected to a separate EEG device. The two EEG systems were connected to two portable computers with a standard Windows 10 operating system.

Procedure
After setting up the EEG devices, the participants were asked to plug in their earphones. Thereafter, they performed either paired MM, individual MM or a control condition. The MM was induced by a pre-recorded guided mindfulness meditation translated in Dutch, called the “Three minutes breathing space” (Segal, Williams, & Teasdale, 2002) with a two minute introduction, containing a general instruction to concentrate on oneself while sitting comfortably and to be aware of one’s feelings and external sounds. The five minutes introduction and practice were recorded by a Dutch female voice (Stiny-Coops, 2008). Participants were sitting straight up in a chair while the recorded voice told them what to do in a peaceful tone of voice. The participants were instructed to focus on everything they experienced, including momentary thoughts, their mood, and physical sensations, and were instructed to try to put words to their experiences in their mind, and then just to let these thoughts be as they were. After one minute of silence and

Fig. 1. Flow chart of study design

![Flow chart of study design](image-url)
another minute of silently focussing on their breath, the subjects were instructed to focus their attention on their whole body. During the final part of the recording, participants were instructed to focus their attention on any feelings of discomfort, tension or resistance in the body. Subjects were instructed to breathe in and to try to get the air towards that ‘problem point’, and were instructed to try to ‘soften’ that ‘problem point’ on the outbreath. Participants were instructed to be open to everything they felt without judgment, and to just let it be.

While undergoing the individual condition, participants sat on the same chairs that were used during the paired MM condition. During this part of the experiment, one of the pair was instructed to practice MM while the other one was merely instructed not to do anything for five minutes, or to perform a concentration task. We included this concentration task as second order control condition because there is still debate whether MM can be characterized as a relaxation or as a concentration task. To avoid comparing MM with a similar task as control the condition was averaged across rest and concentration, to eventually establish an intermediate control condition.

In summary, there were three conditions in counterbalanced order: paired mindfulness, individual mindfulness (one MM, one rest) and an individual control condition (one MM, one concentration). During all sessions, participants were sitting next to each other, separated from each other by means of an opaque screen (2 x 2 m).

In the concentration task, the participants heard a series of 33 numbers within a duration of 5 min. They were instructed to count how many numbers they heard. A number consisting of two numerals, such as 23, was to be counted as one number. After finishing the task, participants were asked to say their answer aloud. We did not evaluate whether the subjects answered correctly, because the only purpose of this task was to have participants concentrate. In the rest condition, the subjects were instructed to do nothing for 5 minutes.

**EEG Recordings, Selections and EEG Transformations**

Concerning the quantitative analyses, Linked Ears (LE) reference, which is the most common used EEG montage and well described in a paper of Lopez et al. (Lopez et al., 2016) was used for the comparison between conditions. Prior to both analyses, EEG recordings were screened by a neurologist for seizure activity and/or other abnormal EEG patterns. There were no signs of any abnormality in the recordings. Artefact-free EEG data were selected for further analysis. Data of EEG recordings were included only when there was a minimum of 20 sec artefact free data. Absolute Power for 4 quadrants (Q, left frontal, right frontal, left temporal and right temporal) and coherence values for, F3, F4, T3 and T4 were analysed by means of the automated FFT tools in the digital program Neuroguide (Version 2.9.4) (Thatcher, 2008). The four Q’s were calculated by summarizing absolute values for respectively FP1, F3 (Q1; left frontal), FP2, F4 (Q2; right frontal), T3, T5 (Q3; left temporal) and F4, T6 (Q4, right temporal). Outliers (>2 SD of average power per frequency-range and location) were ignored (a total of 0.5% of the database).

**LORETA analysis**

A surface recorded scalp EEG with eyes closed was used for a 3D current density analysis using the LORETA package v20150415. LORETA estimates the current source density ($\mu$V/mm$^2$) distribution of each voxel at 5mm spatial resolution (low resolution) in the Talairach/MNI space. A detailed description of the sLORETA method is provided by Pascual-Marqui (Pascual-Marqui, 2002). The scalp EEG was segmented into 2s segments and converted into cross spectrum files for the discrete frequency range of 4–8 Hz, 8–12 Hz, 12–25 Hz and 4–25 Hz using the sLORETA transformation matrix in order to convert the electrical scalp activity into standardized current density in the cortex. Allowing for the variability of structural brain tissue and conductivity levels in small sample sizes, we used a subject-wise data normalization to eliminate a global source of variability. All 20 subjects were included for the comparison of EEG recordings during individual and paired MM. The statistical comparisons were done using the implemented statistical nonparametric mapping tool. The statistical level was set at $p < .05$.

**Statistical Analyses**

To test for differences between paired MM and both individual MM conditions we applied
repeated measures ANOVA with Condition (3 levels) as within subjects factor. As paired comparisons planned repeated contrasts were applied. Bonferroni correction was applied to correct for multiple testing, with a corrected alfa of .004 (.05/8). The absolute spectral power values at frontal and temporal areas at left and right side (Q1–Q4) during paired MM were compared with those during both individual MM conditions. We did not rule out demographic variables because the group of participants was homogeneous concerning gender (all females), meditation familiarity (not any) or age (first year students with a mean age of 19.54 years, SD =1.53). To ascertain that our 20 participants provided enough power to (dis)confirm the hypotheses, we conducted a power analysis using the program G* power 3.1.9.4 (Faul, Erdfelder, Lang, & Buchner, 2007). After applying an effect size $\eta^2 = 0.2$ (similar to $f = 0.5$), correlation = 0.5, and 3 measurements, the obtained power was 0.93 for sample size = 11.

**Results**

Differences between individual and paired mindfulness meditation (MM) were examined in terms of EEG power and source density distribution.

### EEG Power During Paired MM Compared with Other Conditions

Left-frontally, theta activity was significantly different between the three conditions, $F(2,32) = 3.87, p = .031$, partial $\eta^2 = .19$ (Greenhouse-Geiser). Planned repeated contrasts indicated that theta activity was higher during the paired MM condition compared to the individual condition, $F(1,16) = 11.81, p = .003$, partial $\eta^2 = .42$. In addition, left–frontal alpha was different between the three conditions $F(2,18) = 11.69, p = .003$, partial $\eta^2 = .41$ (Greenhouse-Geiser). Planned repeated comparisons indicated that left-frontal alpha activity was significantly higher during the paired MM condition compared to the individual condition, $F(1,17) = 11.82, p = .003$, partial $\eta^2 = .41$, and compared to the control condition, $F(1,16) = 11.81, p = .003$, partial $\eta^2 = .42$. All results of planned comparisons of EEG power across the three conditions are shown in Table 1. These results were significant after Bonferroni correction.

The calculated correlations between EEG power of significant results were high and almost all significant, indicating a high interdependency between the dependent variables (Table 2).

### sLORETA Results

The sLORETA analyses revealed a significant increase in the alpha band (8–12 Hz, Fig. 2) for the comparison of paired MM versus individual MM in frontal brain regions, the Middle and Superior Frontal Gyri (estimated Brodmann Areas 10 and 11).

### Discussion

During meditation negative effects for theta (Amihai & Kozhevnikov, 2014; Cahn & Polich, 2006; Lagopoulos et al., 2009; Lehmann et al., 2016) have been reported. However, few studies have investigated paired meditation compared with individual meditation. Our study used a longitudinal design and showed that paired MM resulted in increased theta activity in the left frontal area compared to individual MM and control condition. The increased theta activity was accompanied by a decreased alpha activity in the same area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paired MM</th>
<th>Individual MM</th>
<th>Control</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LF Theta</td>
<td>14435824,86</td>
<td>9920436,31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RF Theta</td>
<td>10321414,54</td>
<td>10864006,72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>12724001,27</td>
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<tr>
<td>RT Theta</td>
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<td>11947685,00</td>
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<td>LF Alpha</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>RT Alpha</td>
<td>19391554,44</td>
<td>24408782,81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant differences are indicated in bold. MM = mindfulness meditation. M = mean, SD = standard deviation. P1 ES1: Paired MM versus Individual MM... P2 ES2: Paired MM versus control. ES = effect size; partial $\eta^2$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
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Table 1. Mean and SD of EEG power under the three conditions
EEG During Paired and Individual Mindfulness

Table 2. Pearson correlations between EEG power of significant effects

<table>
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<td>.83**</td>
<td>.31</td>
<td>.58*</td>
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<tr>
<td>LF alpha</td>
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<td>.71**</td>
<td>.77**</td>
<td>.89**</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>LF theta 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.76**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

*p < .05  ** p < .005  2 = individual  3 = control

Table 2. Pearson correlations between EEG power of significant effects

In the present study, however, this increase occurs left frontally for alpha and theta activity, only when meditating together. Although an increase in alpha and theta activity during MM could be expected from some previous studies, it is remarkable that in the present study this increase occurs after a very short instruction to participants with no previous experience in meditation. Our study seems to support the idea that MM is more than mere relaxation. Interestingly, in the current study, only practicing MM together increased left-frontal alpha and theta EEG activity. The latter is in accordance with Mantzios et al. (Mantzios & Giannou, 2014). However, it is contrary to the recent findings of Matiz et al. (Matiz, Fabbro, & Crescentini, 2017), who found no specific benefit of meditating in groups compared to individual meditation. For the present results, implying that the knowledge to meditate with someone else increases specific brain activity, various explanations may be valid. Although participants were separated by a screen, the merely knowledge of the presence of another person practicing MM may have caused social facilitation (McLeod, 2011), increasing the effects the MM practice as a result of higher arousal (Zajonc & Sales, 1966). Another explanation might be the activation of ToM. The shared goal of people who are meditating together may have led to adjusting their meditation effort to each other, thereby increasing the activity of the prefrontal cortex (Baron-Cohen, 1997; Decety & Sommerville, 2003). Although it was not our purpose to examine, it may yet be the case that transpersonal processes have been occurred. Thus, separate from social facilitation or theory of mind, the increased brain activation while practicing MM in pairs may just be the result of expanded consciousness beyond the usual ego boundaries and the limitations of time and space.

Fig. 2. Results of sLORETA analysis for 8-12 Hz. activity. An increase of 8-12 Hz activity is revealed during paired Mindfulness compared to individual Mindfulness.
(Grof, 2016). It has been argued that transpersonal and extra-sensory events such as intuition might be associated with a multidimensional space/time brain structure, being open to external electromagnetic and quantum fields (Meijer, 2014). Thus, two meditating minds, being part of a universal quantum field, may be connected by electromagnetic fields, reflected by resonance and standing waves. In case we exclusively aimed to study transpersonal experiences and "wave superimposition," excluding proximity reactance, we should have utilized two rooms separating paired and individual conditions. Moreover, neither participant would have been aware of the presence of the other. If knowledge of the other person is removed resonance or standing wave and wave superimposition could have been tested. Although we have no evidence that wave superimposition may have occurred, we cannot exclude the possibility. As a consequence, in addition to higher arousal resulting from social facilitation and the involvement of ToM activation, superimposition of electromagnetic waves may be involved. As it seems that practicing MM together may activate ToM it seems useful that for instance MM therapists could consider practicing MM along with the client or offer mindfulness groups. However, up until now no studies have been performed concerning the effects of practicing MM on brain networks activated by ToM or on coherent brain activity of MM practitioners. Notably, one study in transcendental meditation (TM) has focused on the influence of social interaction on coherent brain activity, comparing EEG coherence during practicing TM alone or in pairs (Newandee & Reisman, 1996). During group TM, a significant increase in intrasubject alpha coherence was observed compared to individual meditation sessions. The higher alpha activity in each subject in the group meditation session suggests that there is a shared mental process of two participants meditating together. Although TM is a very distinct practice from MM, it might be useful to consider studying intrasubject as well as inter subject EEG coherence in individual and paired MM in future studies.

Unfortunately, we have no data on behavioral or subjective effects. It would be interesting to include behavioral measures and subjective reports in future studies. At this point we can only speculate about clinical relevance of our findings. Mere changes in EEG are not necessarily related to changes in behaviour, cognition or subjective experiences (Engelbregt et al., 2016). However, it is interesting that alpha and theta activity increases while practicing together. Specifically, when taking into account that participants were inexperienced meditators only receiving a two-minute introduction and practicing MM for only three minutes.

There are some limitations of the present study. As our sample consisted of educated women in the age range of 18-24 years, the generalizability of the findings is limited. Tasks of this study had a brief duration of only five minutes. Pairs of subjects were tested, divided by a screen, in the same room. Because they closed their eyes during task performance and wore headphones with instructions, there was no physical interaction between participants. This setup was useful in order to keep subjects blind to others’ physical appearance and yet give individuals a sense of intersubjective connection while controlling for other aspects of social interaction. However, the data can hardly be used to generalize to everyday social situations.

In conclusion, we found changes in frontal alpha and theta activity in participants’ EEG during a short, easy to understand mindfulness task while practicing together as a pair while participants were physically separated from their research partner. Although results of the current study are promising, much more data need to be collected to draw firmer conclusions. Future publications should focus on possible theories about the mechanisms underlying the phenomena discussed here.

**Conflict of Interest Statement**

All authors declare that they had no conflicts of interest. There was no specific funding for this study neither did any of the authors receive any grants or honoraria with relation to this study.

**Ethics Statement**

All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or
national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.

The study was approved by the Scientific and Ethical Review Committee at the Faculty of Psychology and Education (VCWE) at the VU University of Amsterdam. Date: 07 Nov 2016, File: VCWE-2016-199. Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.

References


EEG During Paired and Individual Mindfulness


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