

Resource Summary Report

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BESA

RRID:SCR_009530

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

BESA (RRID:SCR_009530)

Resource Information

URL: <http://besa.de>

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Description: Software for source analysis and dipole localization in EEG and MEG research. BESA Research has been developed on the basis of 20 years experience in human brain research by Michael Scherg, University of Heidelberg, and Patrick Berg, University of Konstanz. BESA Research is a highly versatile and user-friendly Windows program with optimized tools and scripts to preprocess raw or averaged data for source analysis. All important aspects of source analysis are displayed in one window for immediate selection of a wide range of tools. BESA Research provides a variety of source analysis algorithms, a standardized realistic head model (FEM), and allows for fast and easy hypothesis testing and integration with MRI and fMRI.

Abbreviations: BESA

Synonyms: Brain Electrical Source Analysis

Resource Type: software application, software resource

Keywords: application, connectivity analysis, eeg, meg, electrocorticography, eeg modeling, event related potential, finite element analysis, forward - inverse, fourier time-domain analysis, independent component analysis, meg modeling, modeling, principal component analysis, source separation analysis, spectral analysis, statistical operation, surrogate data analysis, temporal transformation, time domain analysis, evoked potential, evoked field, event-related field, neuroimaging, mri, fmri

Availability: Commercial license

Resource Name: BESA

Resource ID: SCR_009530

Alternate IDs: nlx_155695

Alternate URLs: <http://www.nitrc.org/projects/besa>

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080253+0000

Record Last Update: 20260905T133252+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for BESA.

No alerts have been found for BESA.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 242 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [RRID](#) .

Derby J, et al. (2026) Testosterone modulates multispectral oscillatory activity serving performance of motor sequences in typically developing youth. *The Journal of physiology*, 604(7), 3114.

Todd NPM, et al. (2026) Effects of ethanol on non-invasively recorded cerebellar, cerebral, and postural responses to axial perturbation: A case study. *Physiological reports*, 14(9), e70897.

Chinen L, et al. (2026) Adults with Down syndrome display altered entrainment of occipital cortical neurons. *Brain communications*, 8(1), fcag038.

McNamee M, et al. (2026) Confirmation of a Useful Dark-Room Resting-State Procedure: Periodic and Aperiodic MEG Activity in Children. *Psychophysiology*, 63(2), e70261.

Peters A, et al. (2025) How positive and negative feedback following real interactions changes subsequent sender ratings. *Scientific reports*, 15(1), 7470.

Raudonat C, et al. (2025) Inter-Stimulus-Interval Dependence in Auditory Cortex Reflects Perceptual Organization of Streams Under Informational Masking. *Psychophysiology*, 62(12), e70198.

Wu H, et al. (2025) The Neural Development of Chinese Lexical Tone Perception: A Mismatch Negativity Study Across Childhood, Adolescence, and Adulthood. *Brain sciences*, 15(1).

Busboom MT, et al. (2025) Overground gait training improves the sensorimotor cortical dynamics and mobility of persons with cerebral palsy. *NeuroImage. Clinical*, 48, 103901.

Helming H, et al. (2025) Effects of depressive symptoms on neuronal processing of social evaluative feedback and subsequent changes in expectations and self-view. *Psychological medicine*, 55, e361.

Maier M, et al. (2025) Neural dynamics of mental state attribution to social robot faces. *Social cognitive and affective neuroscience*, 20(1).

Helming H, et al. (2025) Differential effects of social feedback valence and self-relevance on brain responses and behaviour. *Social cognitive and affective neuroscience*, 20(1).

Liang M, et al. (2025) A listening advantage for native speech is reflected by attention-related activity in auditory cortex. *Communications biology*, 8(1), 180.

Kotani Y, et al. (2025) Stimulus-preceding negativity and P3 reflecting relative amounts of attention allocation between primary and secondary tasks. *Neuroreport*, 36(8), 412.

Luria G, et al. (2024) The SESAMEEG package: a probabilistic tool for source localization and uncertainty quantification in M/EEG. *Frontiers in human neuroscience*, 18, 1359753.

Blauth K, et al. (2024) Attentional processes in response to emotional facial expressions in adults with retrospectively reported peer victimization of varying severity: Results from an ERP dot-probe study. *BMC psychology*, 12(1), 459.

Dwyer P, et al. (2024) "Neural Noise" in Auditory Responses in Young Autistic and Neurotypical Children. *Journal of autism and developmental disorders*, 54(2), 642.

W??hrle SD, et al. (2024) Neuromagnetic representation of musical roundness in chord progressions. *Frontiers in neuroscience*, 18, 1383554.

Pluta D, et al. (2024) Improved data quality and statistical power of trial-level event-related potentials with Bayesian random-shift Gaussian processes. *Scientific reports*, 14(1), 8856.

Loizou P, et al. (2024) Exploring the neurofunctional impairments and cognitive biases concerning food and body related stimuli in anorexia nervosa: An integrated EEG and eye-tracking study protocol. *PloS one*, 19(3), e0299529.

Rollins L, et al. (2024) Event-related potentials during encoding coincide with subsequent forced-choice mnemonic discrimination. *Scientific reports*, 14(1), 15859.