

Estimating human brain organization by fusion across functional imaging datasets

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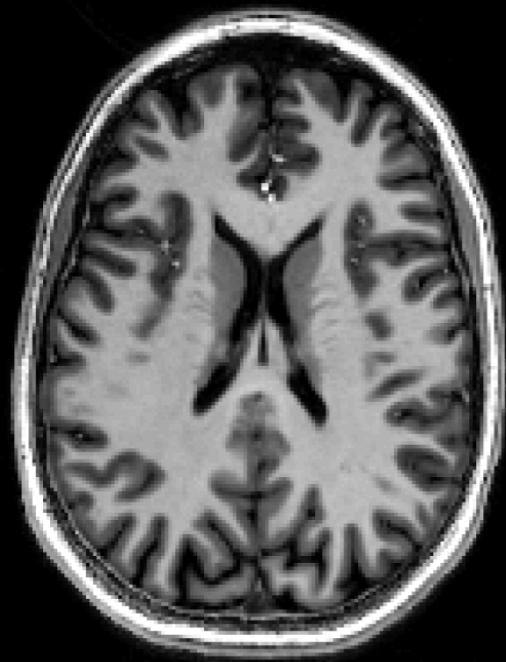
Department of Computer Science

University of Western Ontario

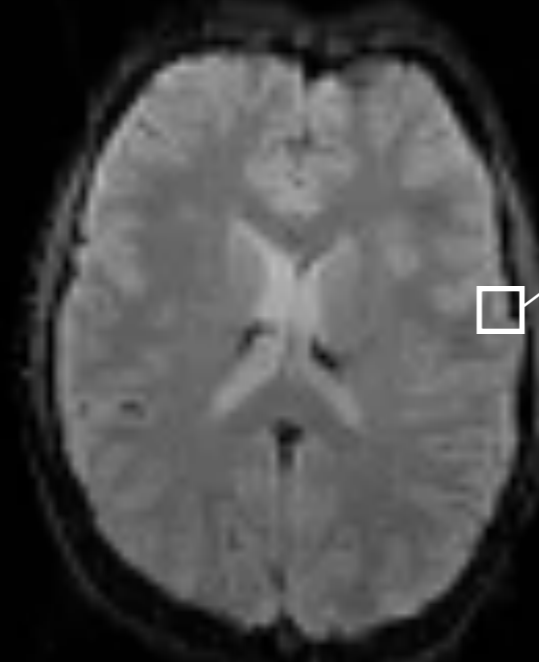
Functional brain organization



Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI)



Anatomical Image
(5min)

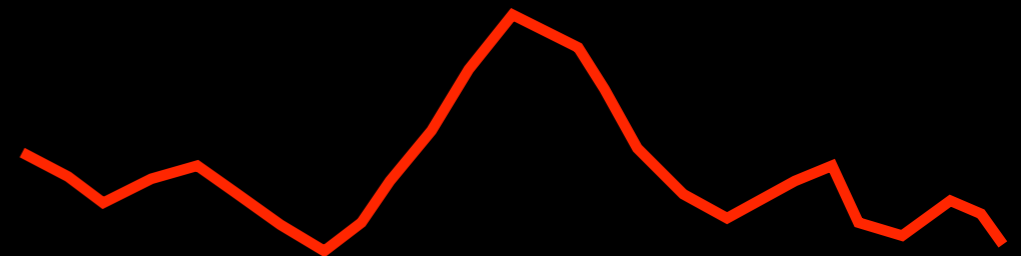


Functional Image
(1s)

3d-pixel
voxel
1-3 mm³

Images change brightness
slightly with different
levels of brain activity

Highly multivariate data (~200,000 brain
locations across time)



Aims of fMRI research

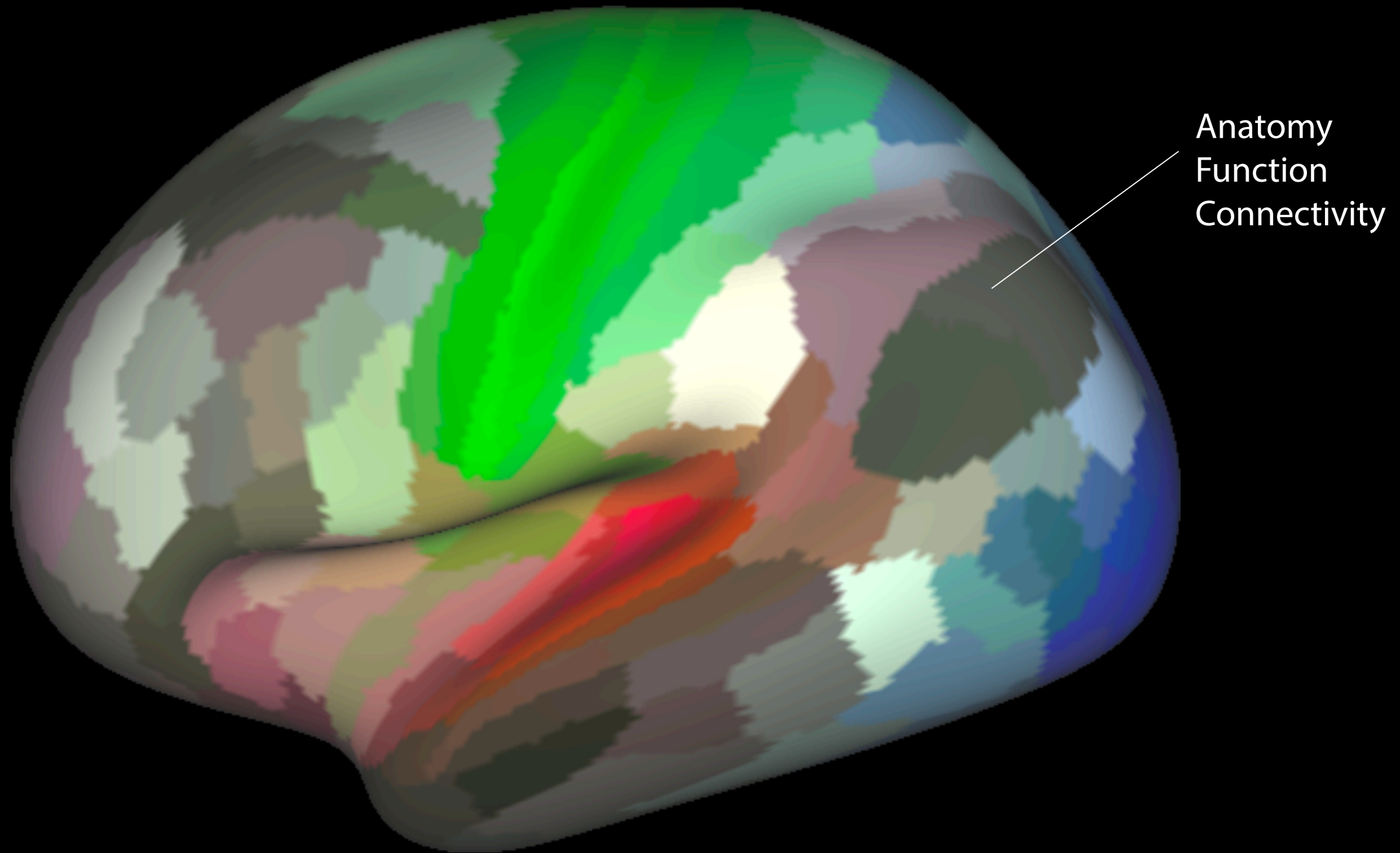
General models of brain function

- Which brain region does what?
- How do brain regions communicate with each other?

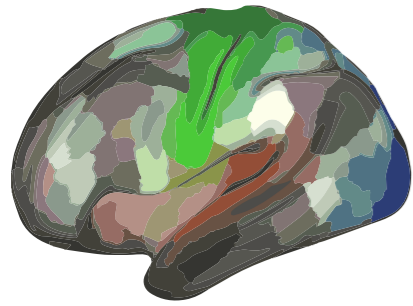
Identifying individual brain organization

- What aspects of brain organization predict good function or dysfunction?
- Identifying functional brain regions for further study (functional localizer)
- Surgical planning

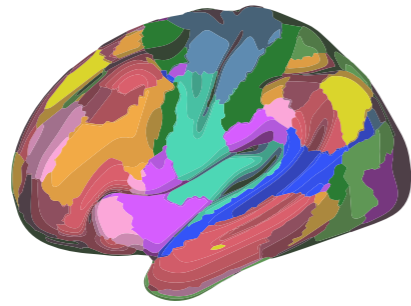
Brain models: Parcellation into brain regions



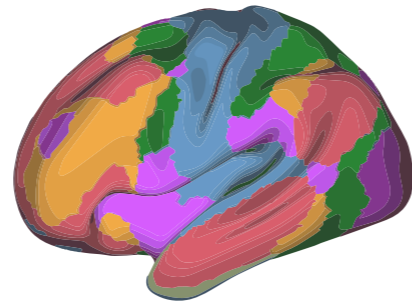
Different brain parcellations



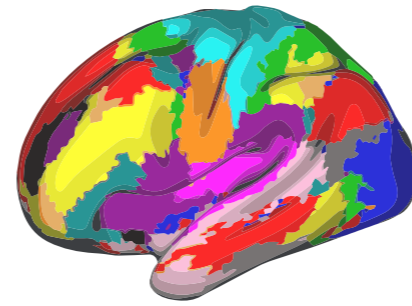
Glasser (2016)



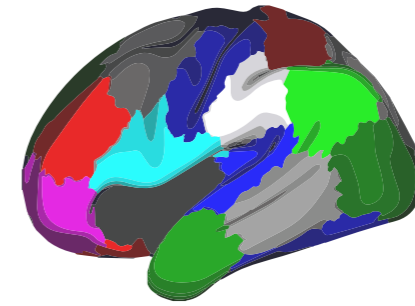
Yeo17 (2011)



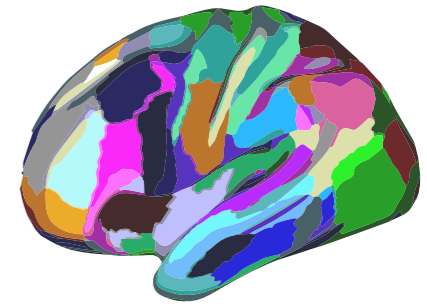
Yeo7 (2011)



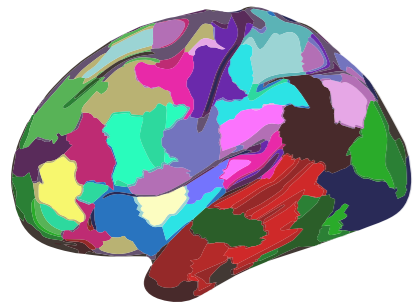
Power (2011)



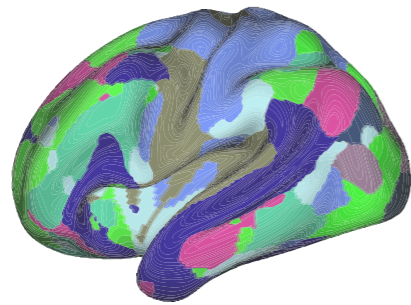
Arslan (2015)



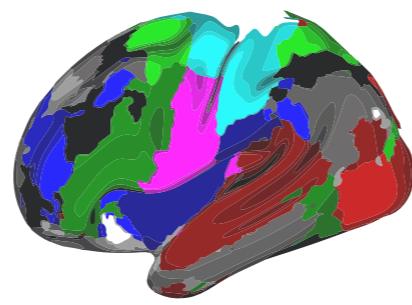
Baldassano (2015)



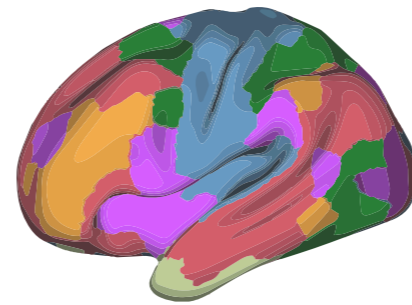
Shen (2013)



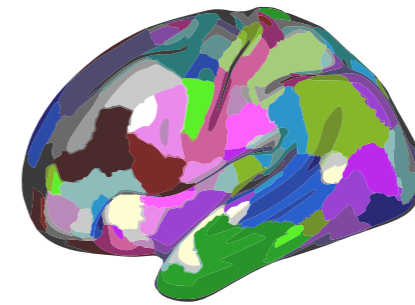
Beckmann (2004)



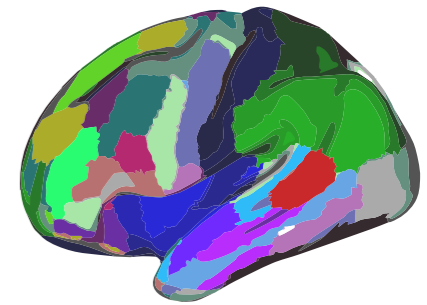
Yeo (2015)



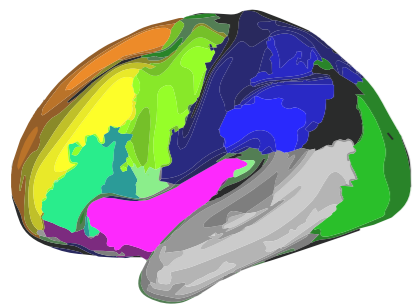
Schaefer (2018)



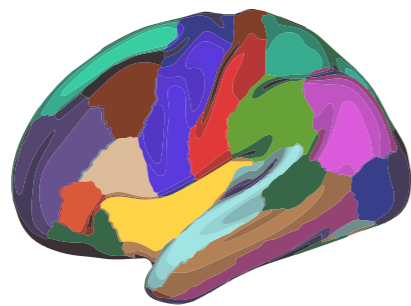
Gordon (2016)



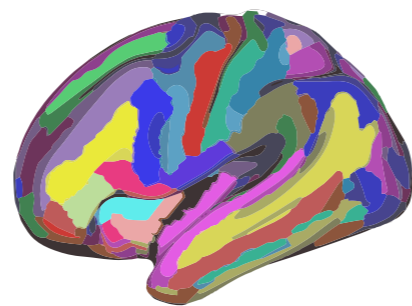
Fan (2016)



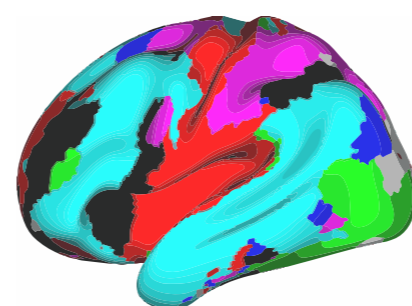
AAL



Desikan

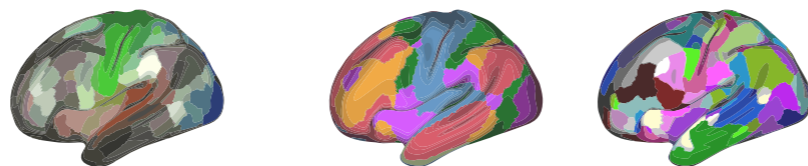


Dextrieux

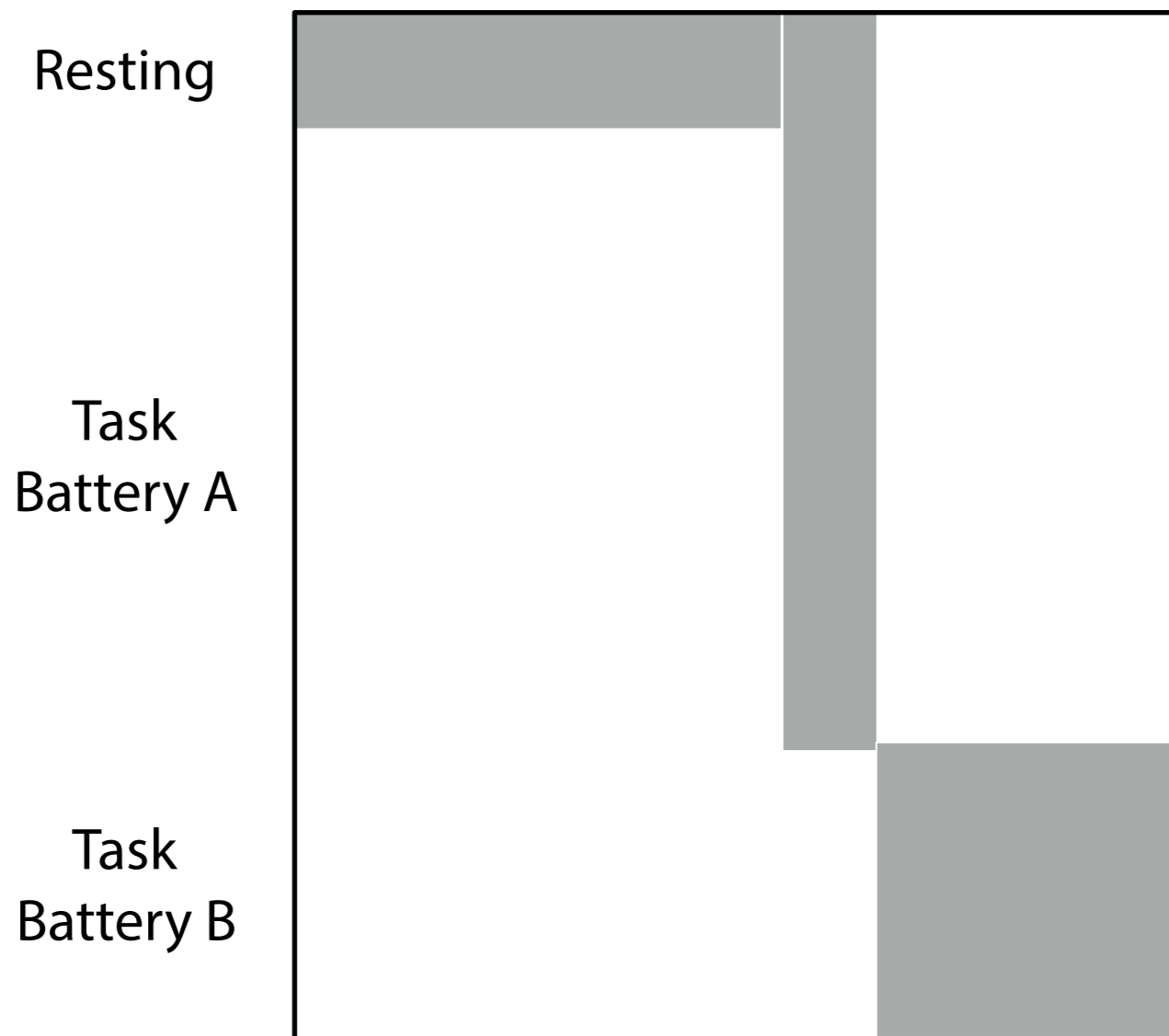


Zhi (2022)

Wide and deep data sets



Individuals

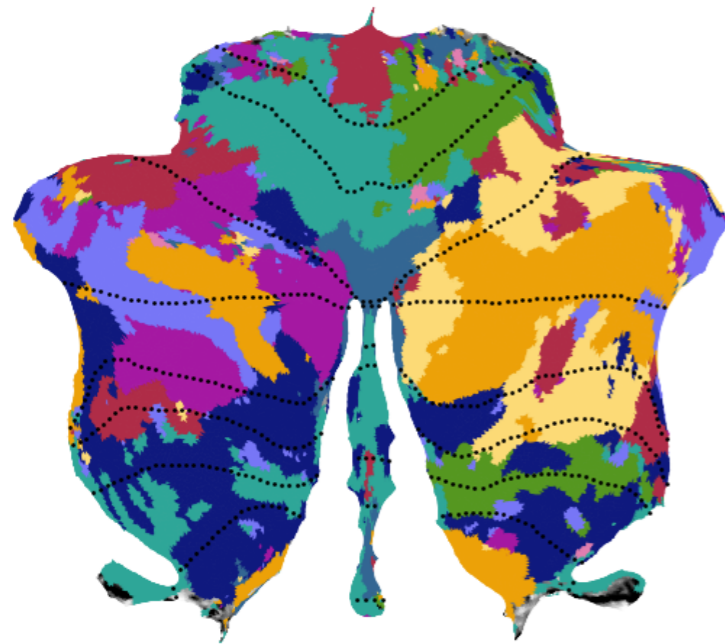
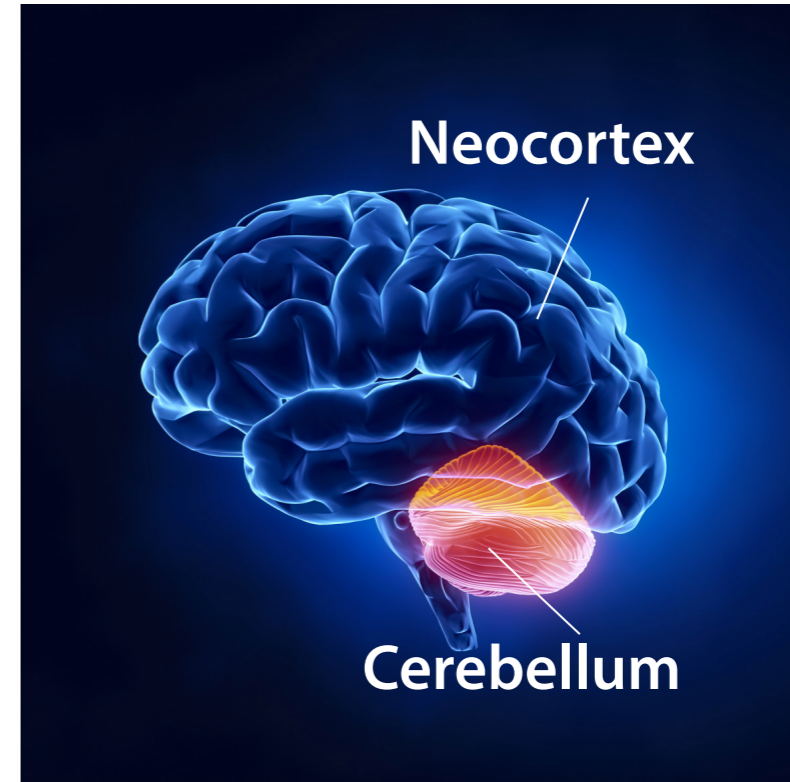


Fusion of information
into single model?

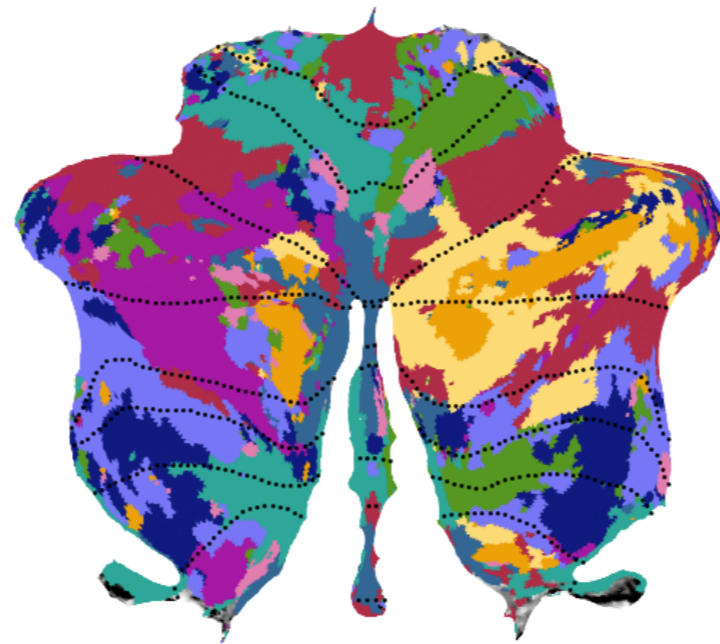
Individual functional variability



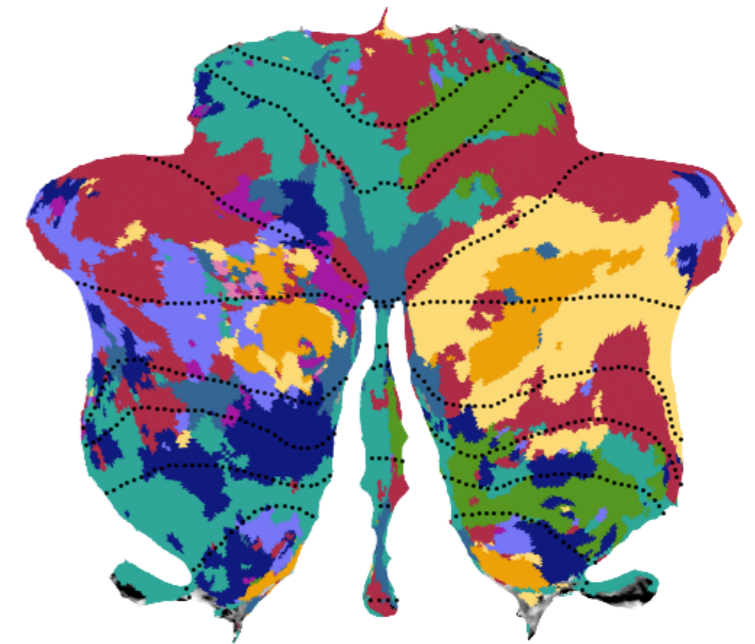
Group probability map



Subject 01

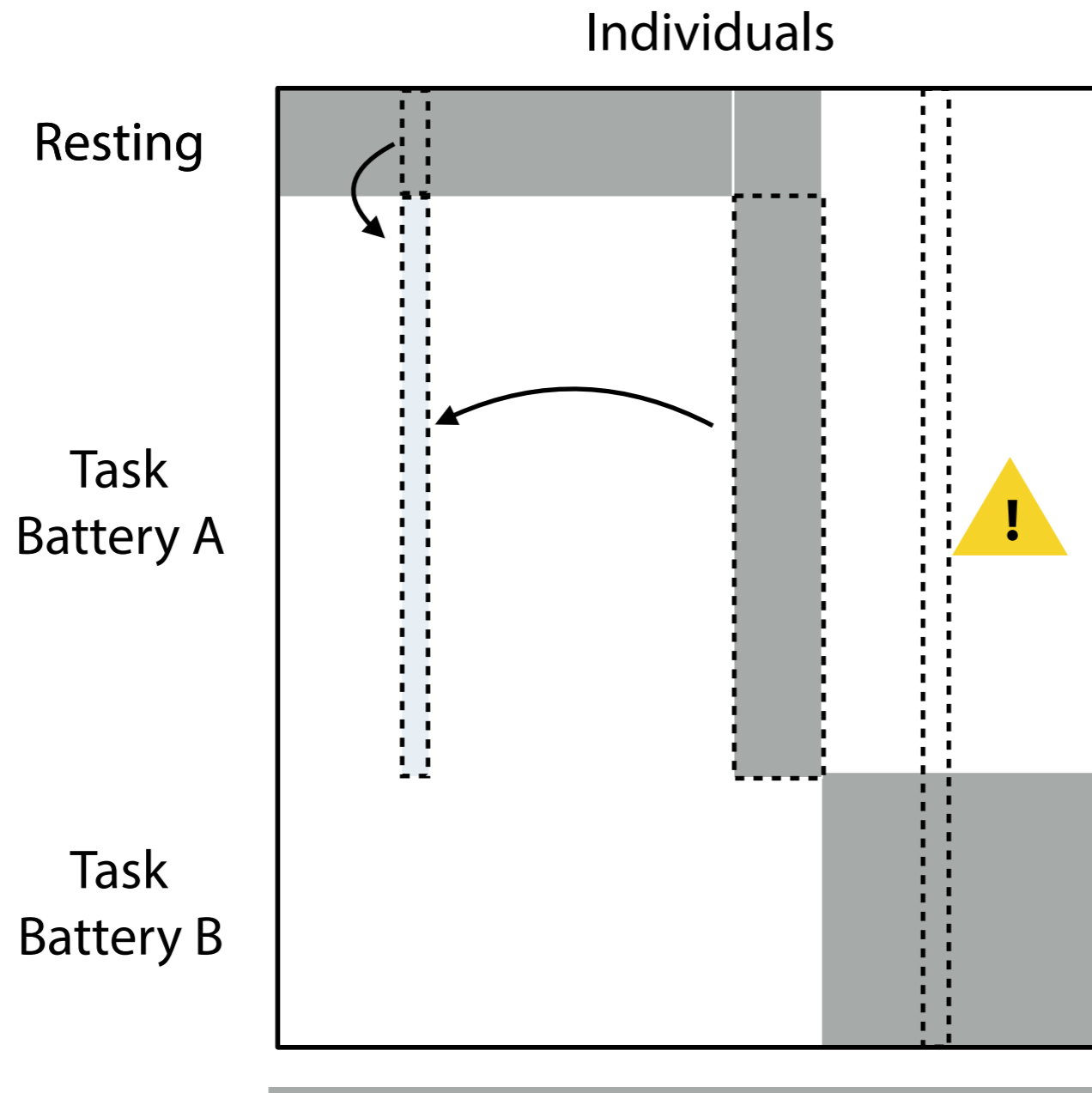


Subject 02



Subject 03

Probabilistic model of brain organization



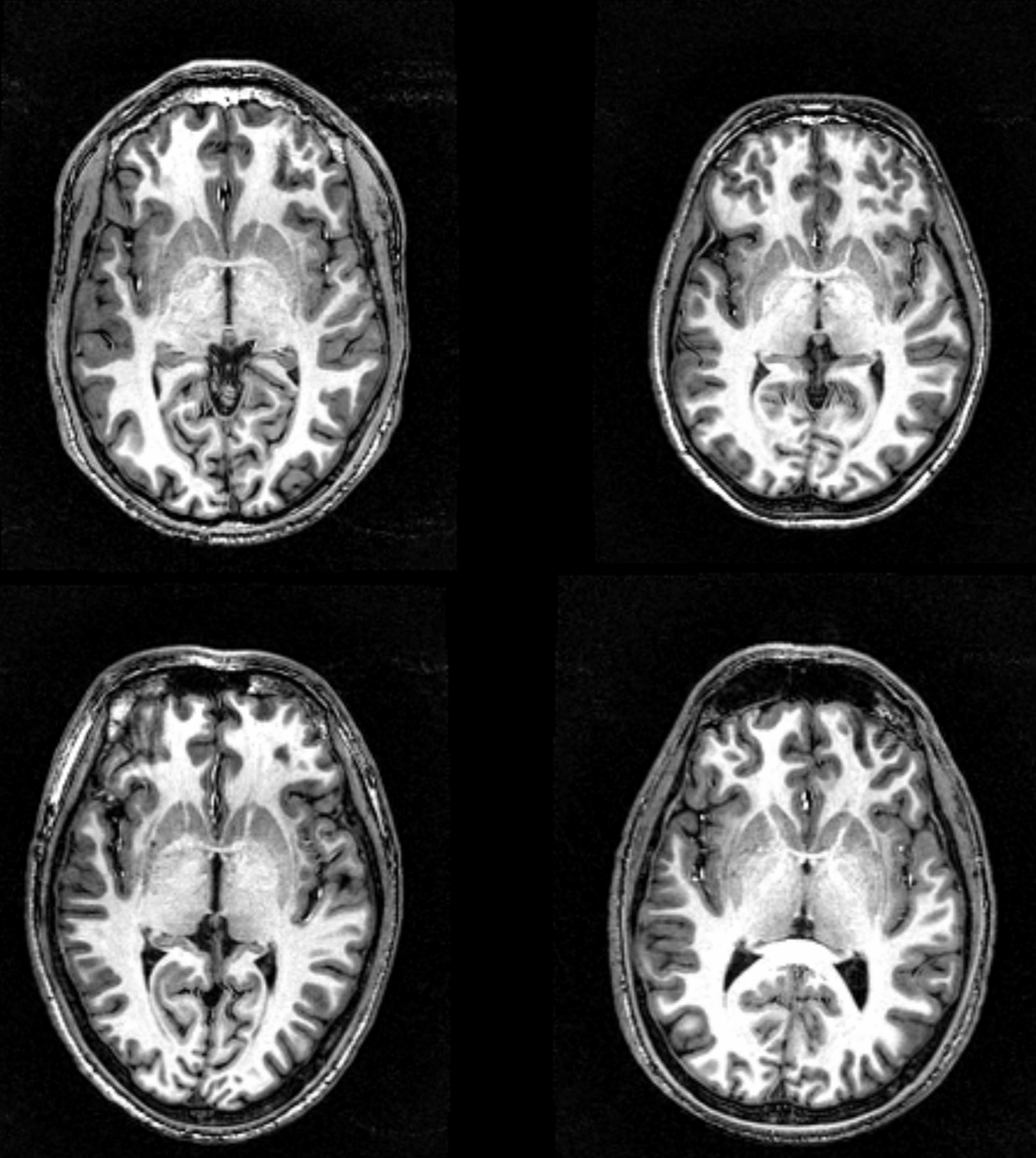
$$p(\text{brain} \mid \theta_{\text{population}})$$

Requires a lot of data

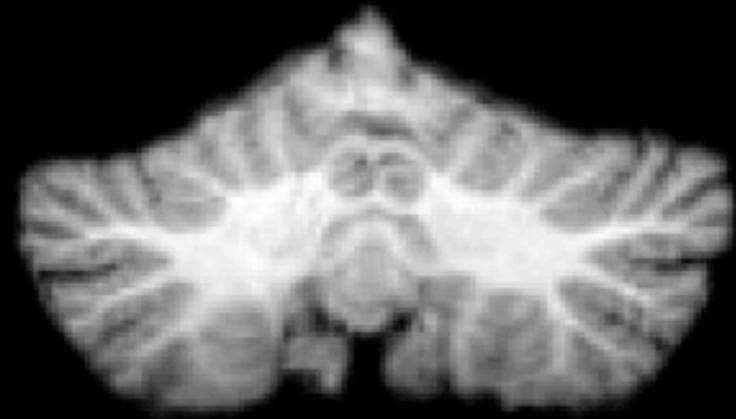
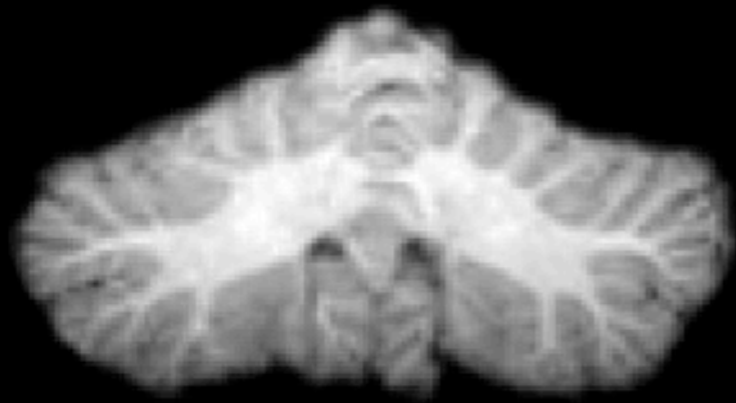
Barriers:

- Techniques
- Models
- Algorithms

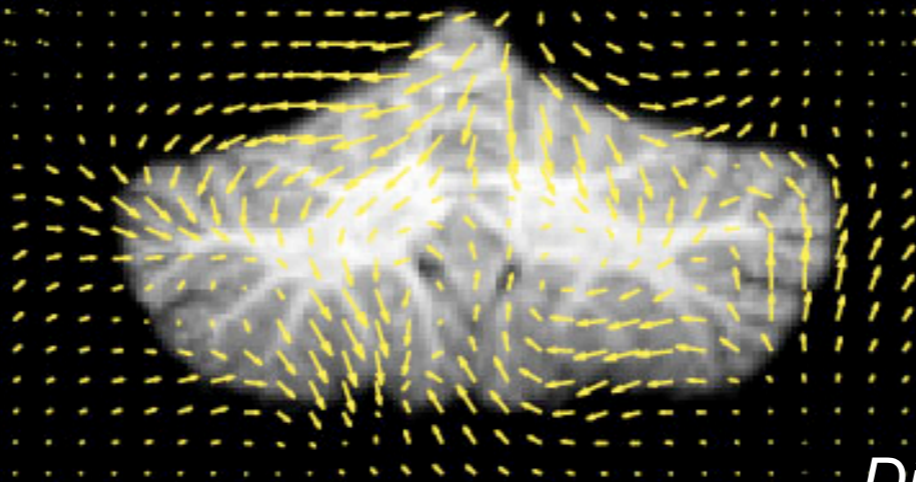
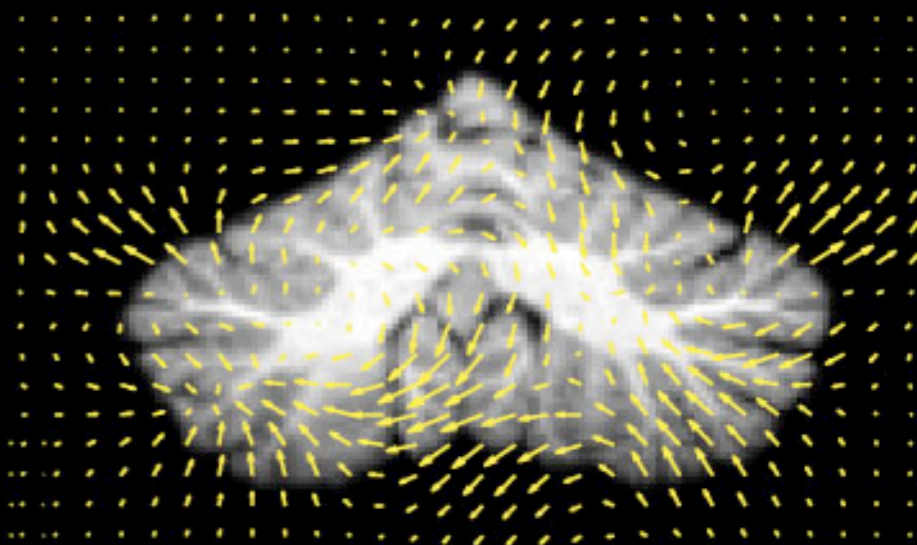
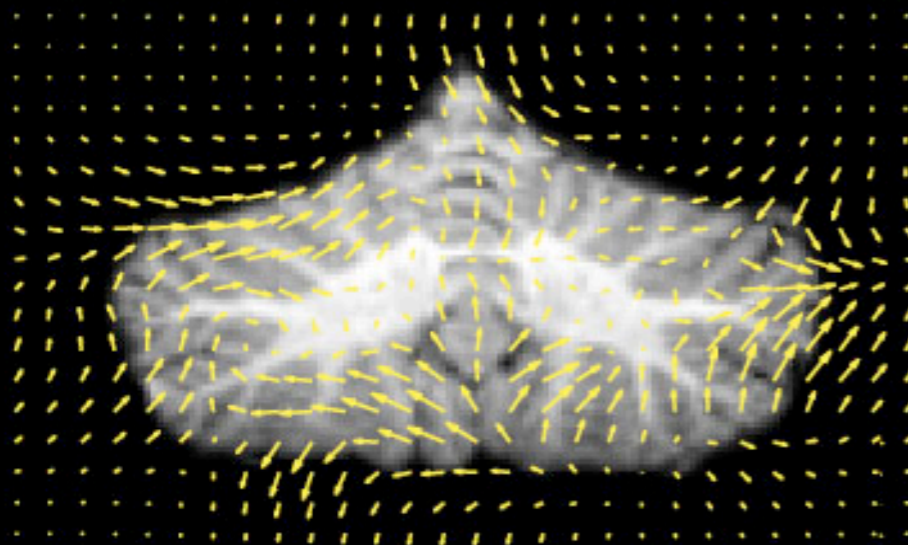
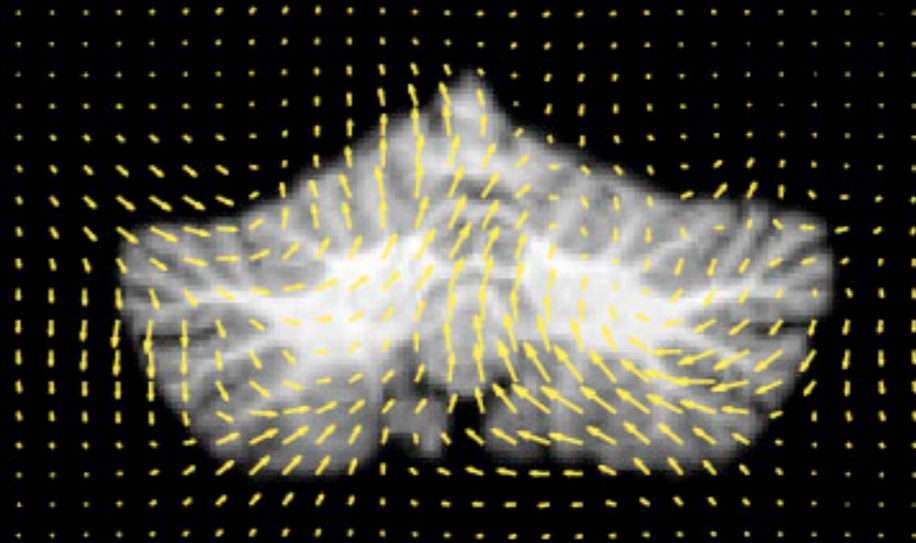
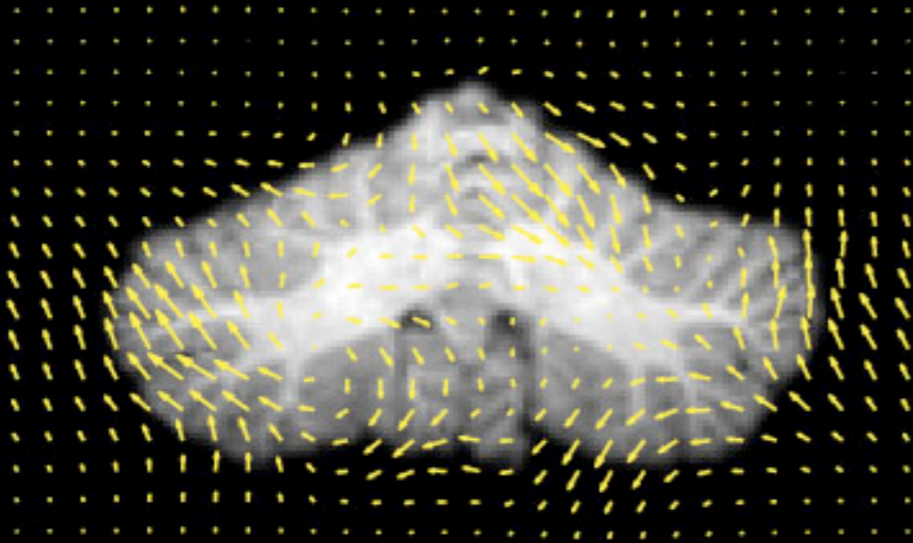
Technical problem 1: Anatomical variability



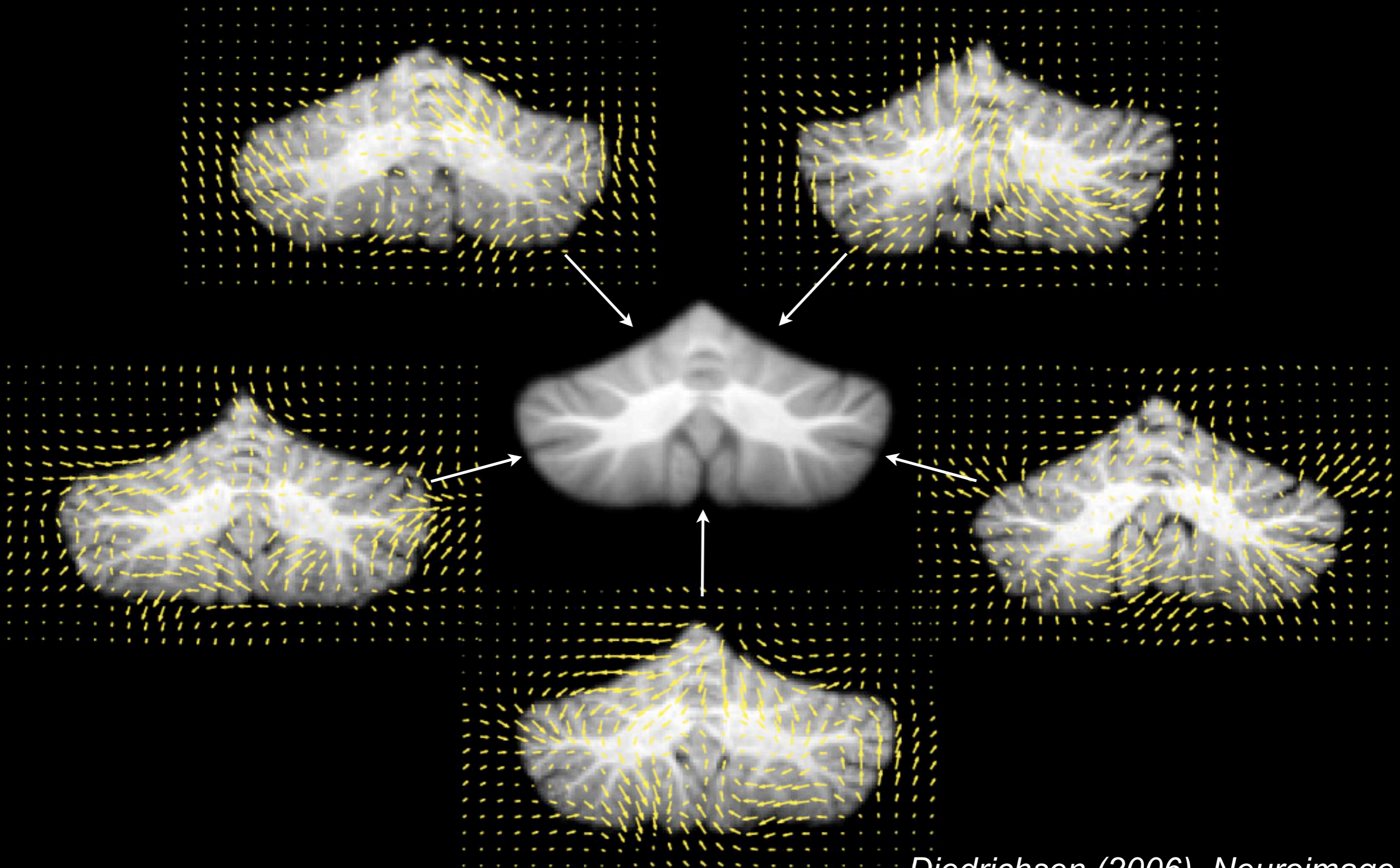
Volume-based registration (cerebellum)



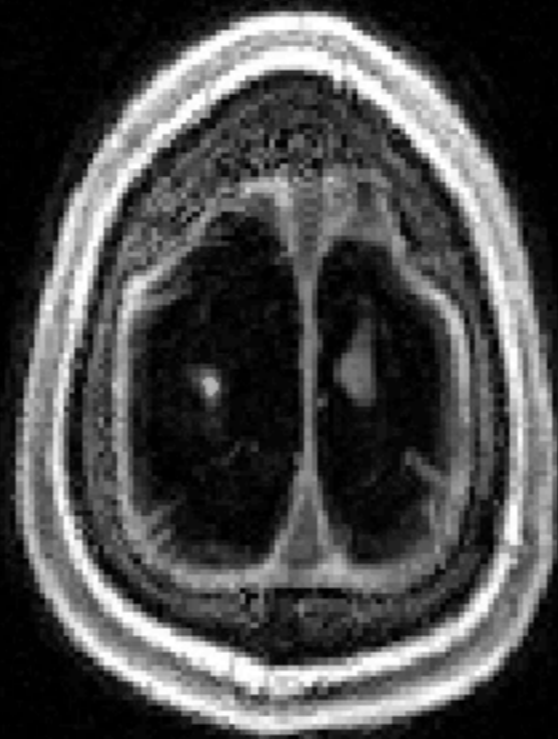
Volume-based registration (cerebellum)



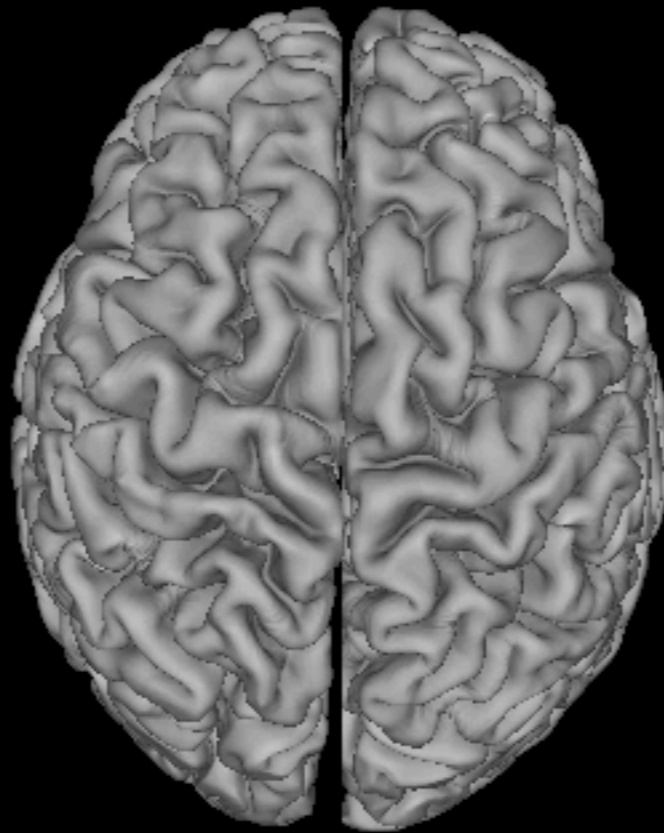
Volume-based registration (cerebellum)



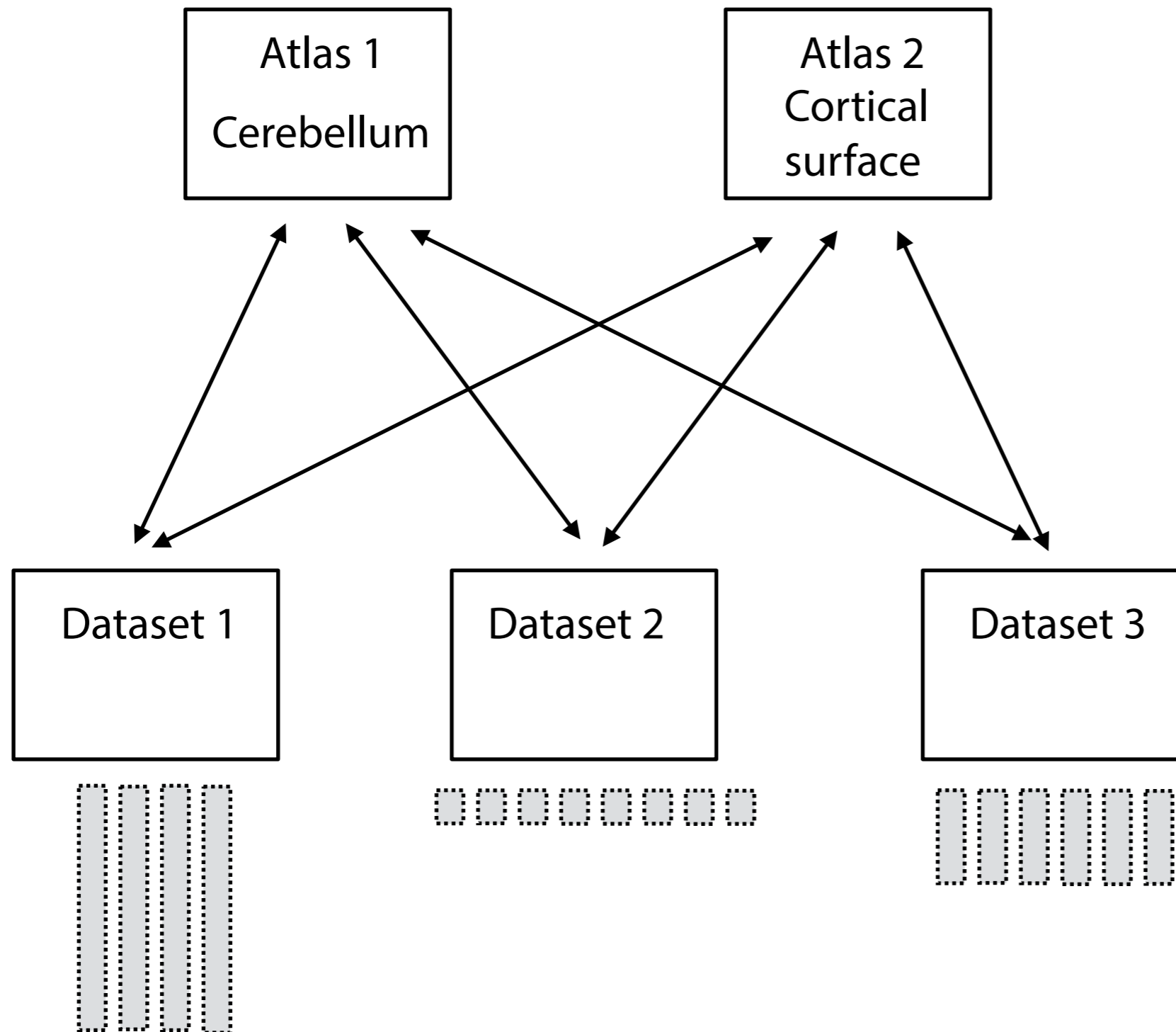
Surface-based registration (Cortex)



Surface-based registration (Cortex)



Technical problem 2: Data management



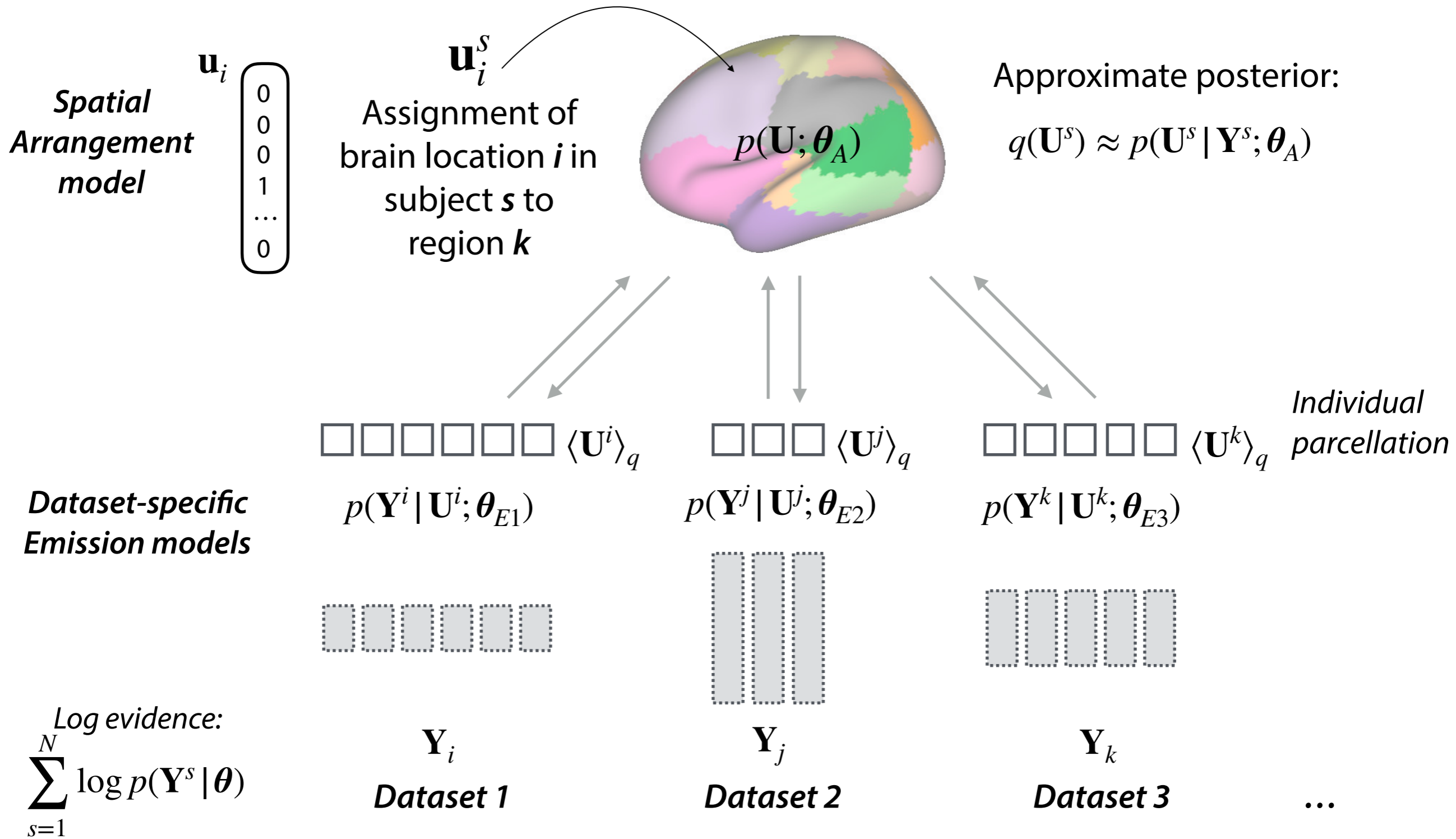
...

**Neuroimaging InFormatics
Technology Initiative
(Nifti)**

**Brain Imaging
Data Structure
(BIDS)**

OpenNeuro.org

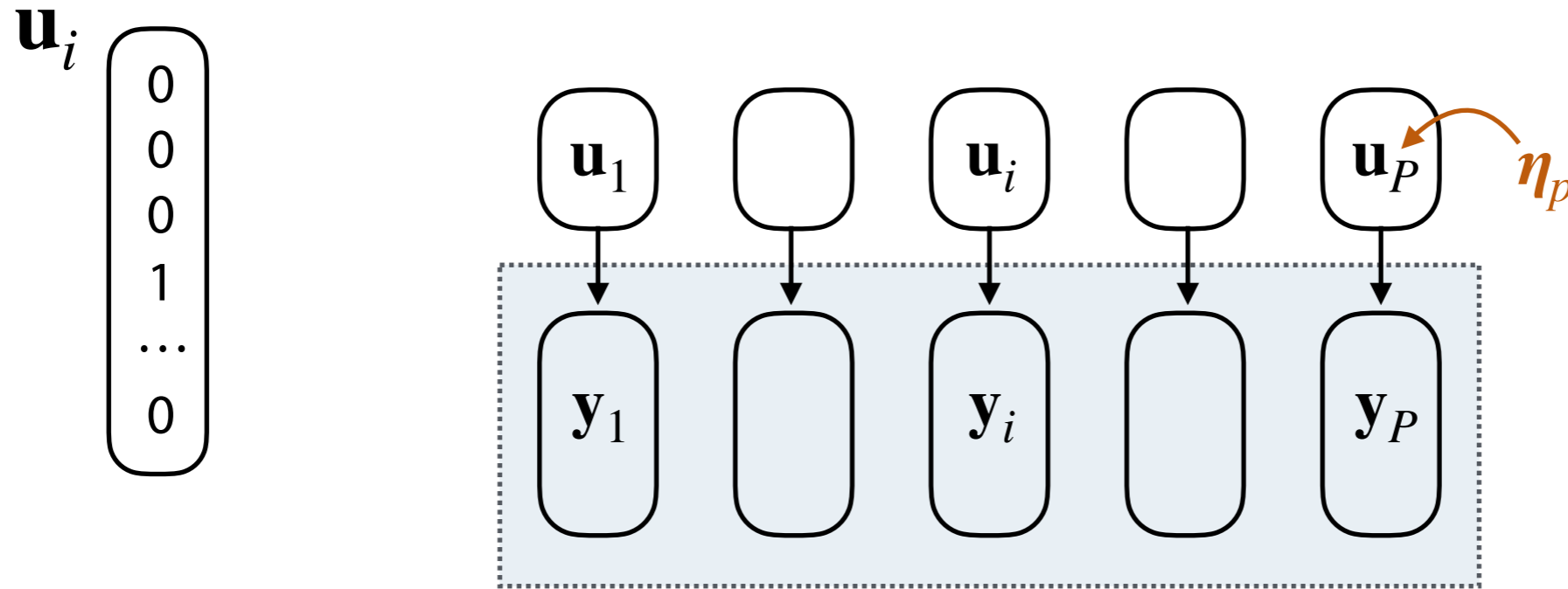
The model: Overall framework



Evidence lower bound (ELBO):

$$\langle \sum_{s=1}^N \log p(\mathbf{Y}^s, \mathbf{U}^s; \boldsymbol{\theta}) \rangle_q = \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \langle \log p(\mathbf{Y}^i | \mathbf{U}^i; \boldsymbol{\theta}_{E1}) \rangle_q + \dots + \sum_{s=1}^N \langle \log p(\mathbf{U}^s; \boldsymbol{\theta}_A) \rangle_q$$

Independent arrangement



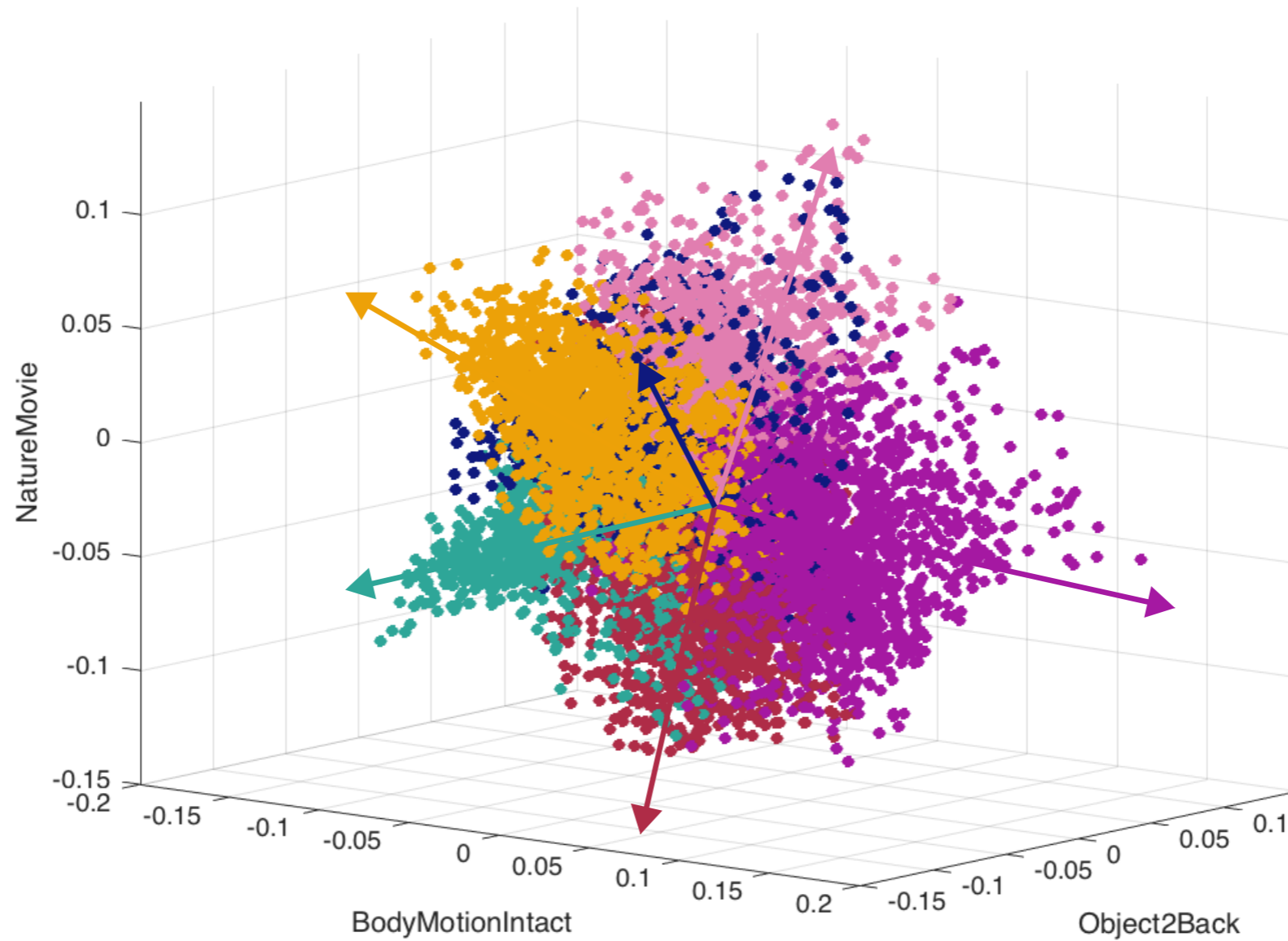
Unnormalized log likelihood:

$$\log \tilde{p}(\mathbf{U}^s | \boldsymbol{\theta}_A) = \sum_p \log \tilde{p}(\mathbf{u}_p^s) = \sum_p \boldsymbol{\eta}_p^T \mathbf{u}_p^s$$

Expectation:

$$\langle \mathbf{u}_i^s \rangle_q = \text{softmax}(\log(p(\mathbf{y}_i^s | \mathbf{u}_i^s; \boldsymbol{\theta}_E) + \boldsymbol{\eta}_i)$$

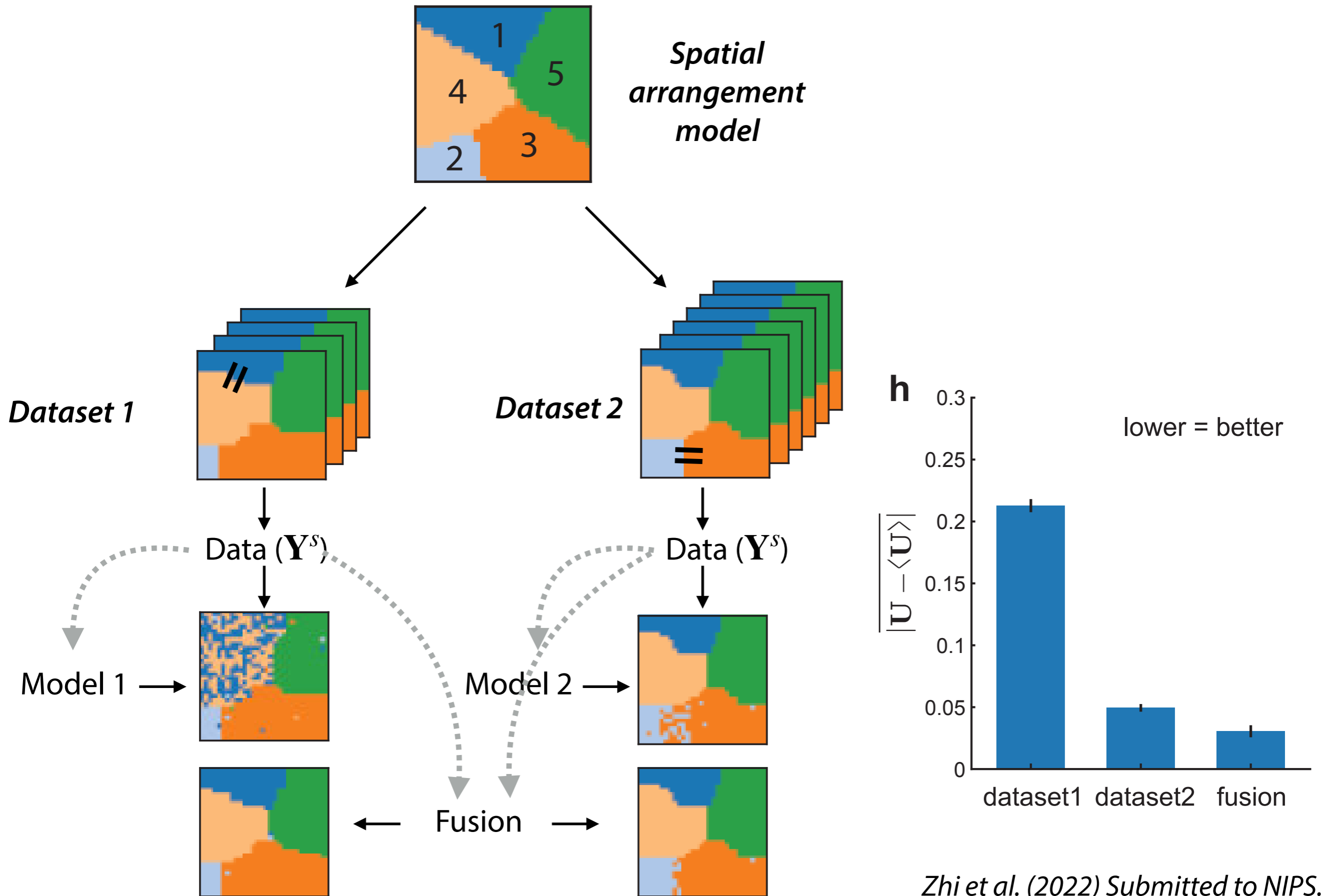
Emission model



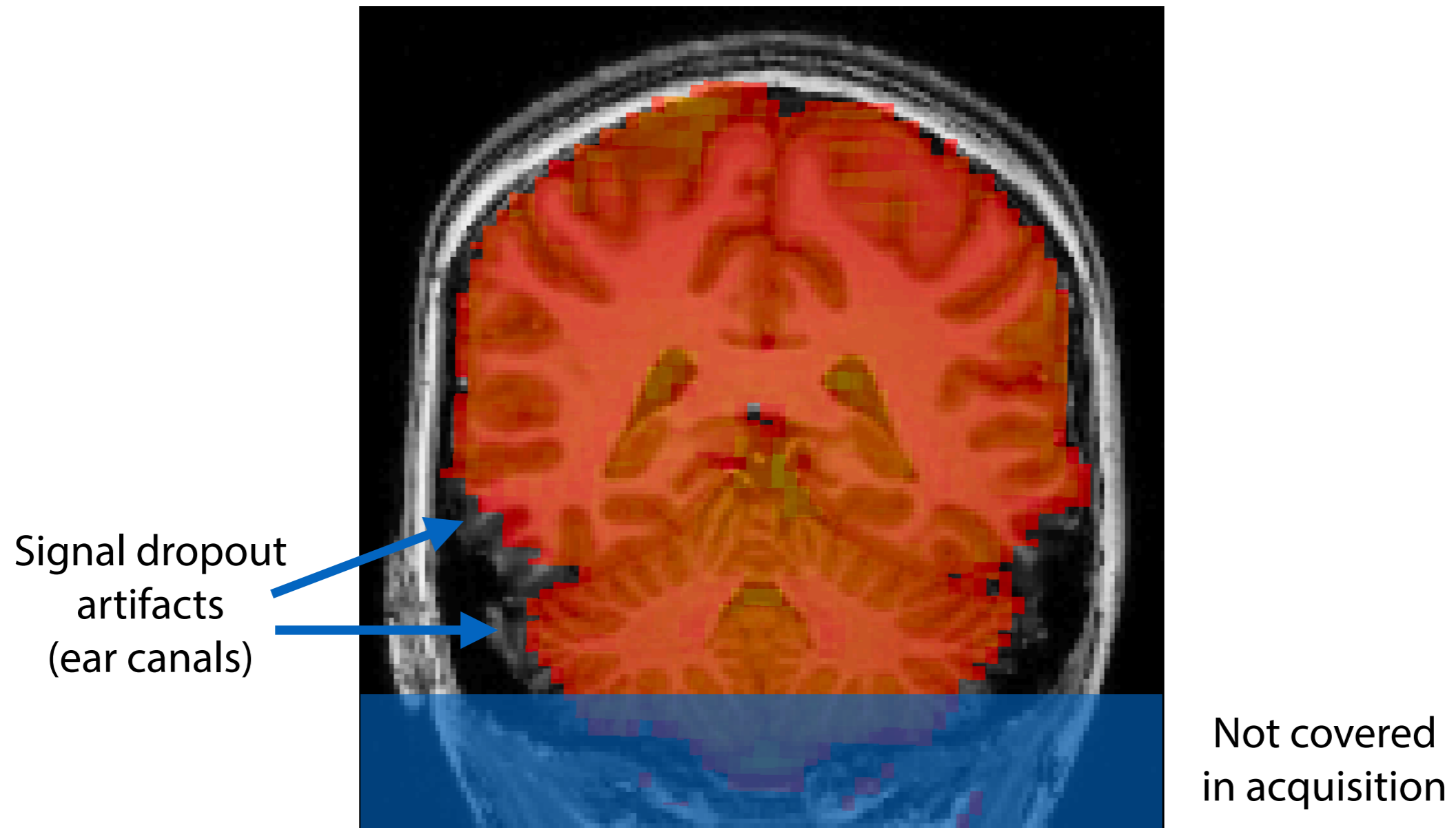
K-Mixture of von Mises Fisher distributions

$$\langle \log p(\mathbf{y}_i^s | \mathbf{u}_i^s; \theta_E) \rangle_q = \log C_N(\kappa) + \sum_k \langle u_i^s(k) \rangle_q \kappa \mathbf{v}_k^T \mathbf{y}_i^s$$

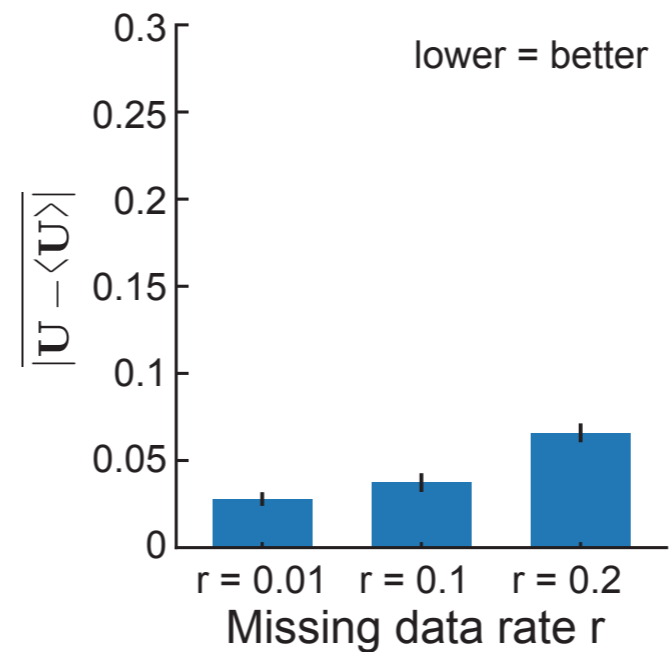
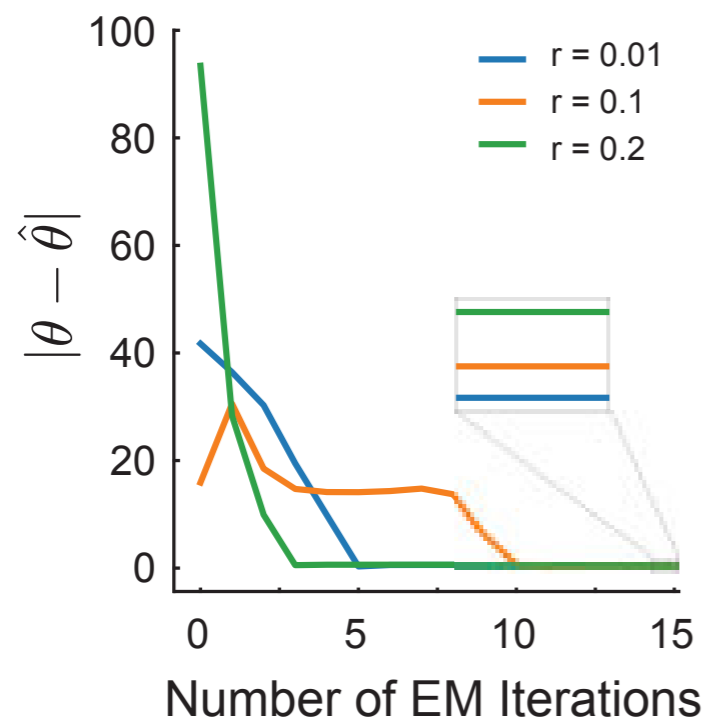
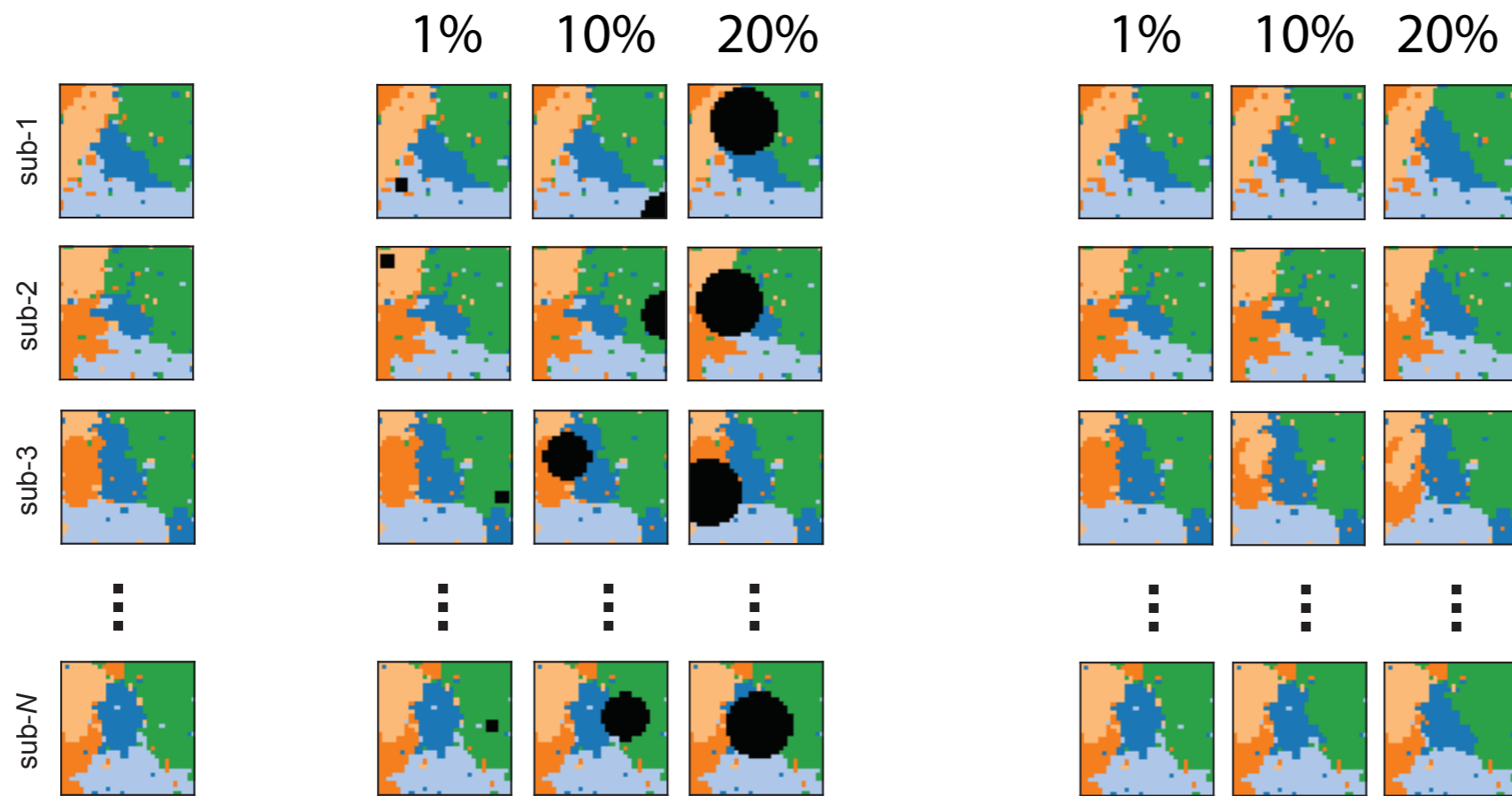
Fusion of different data sets



Missing data within subject



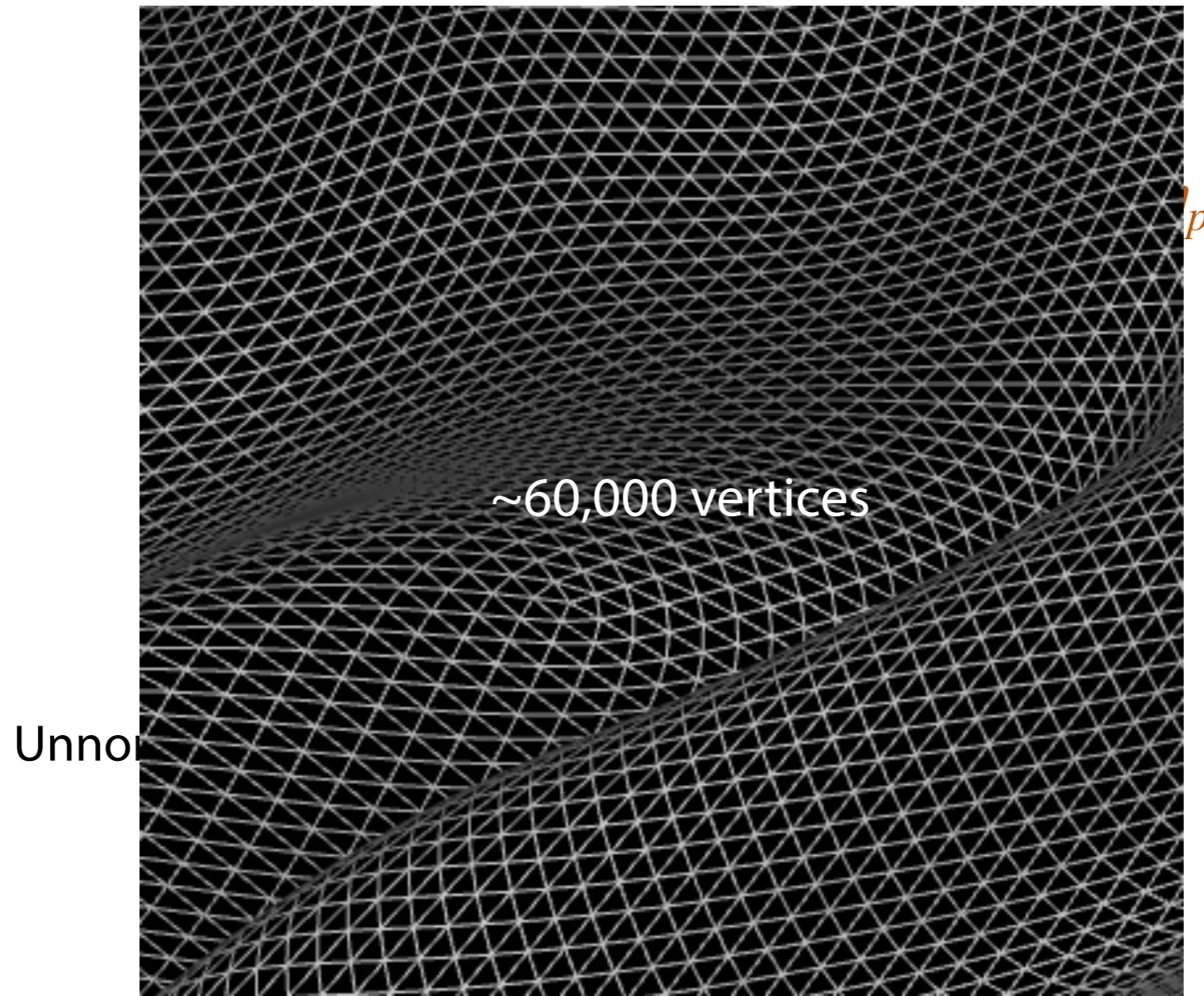
Dealing with missing data



Markov Random Field

u_i

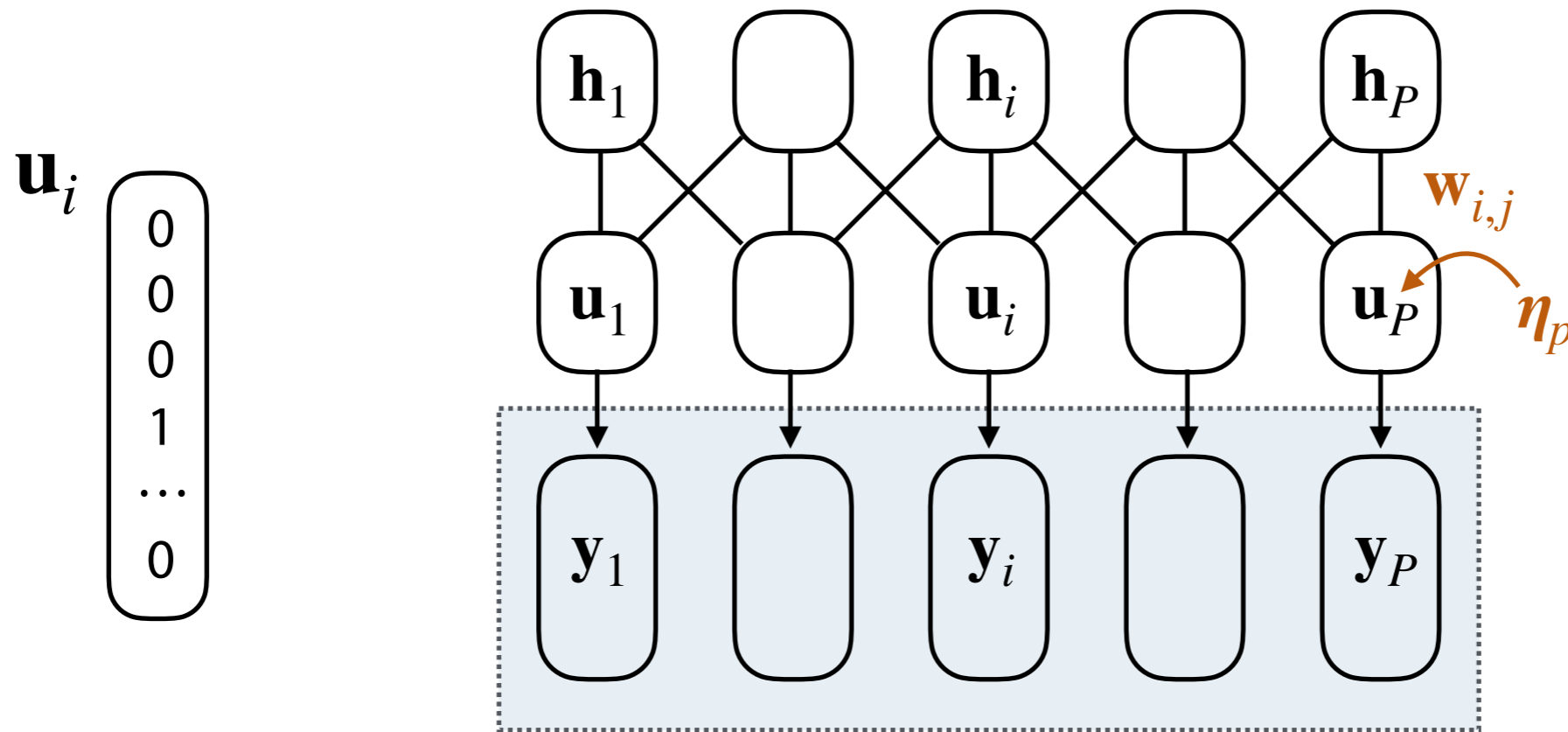
0
0
0
1
...
0



Expectation:

Approximate by node-wise Gibbs sampling :

deep Markov Random Field



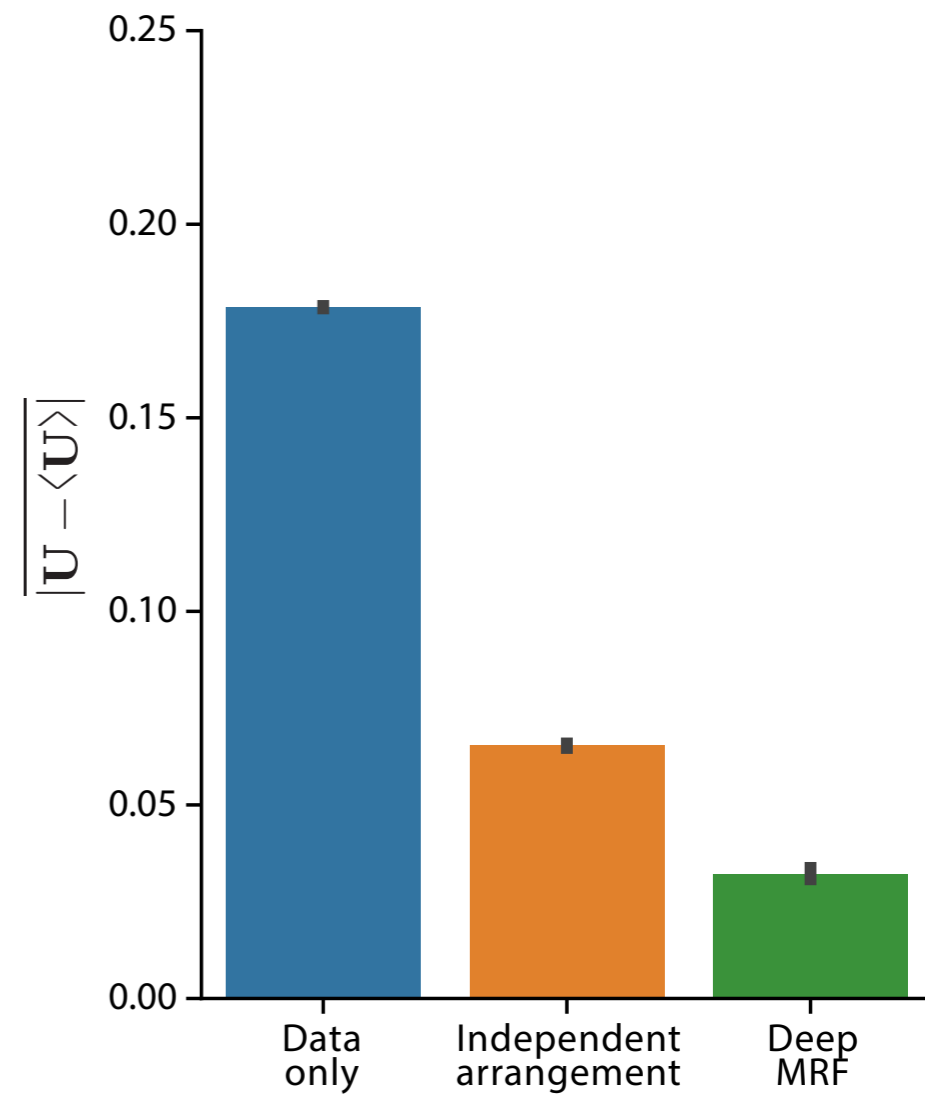
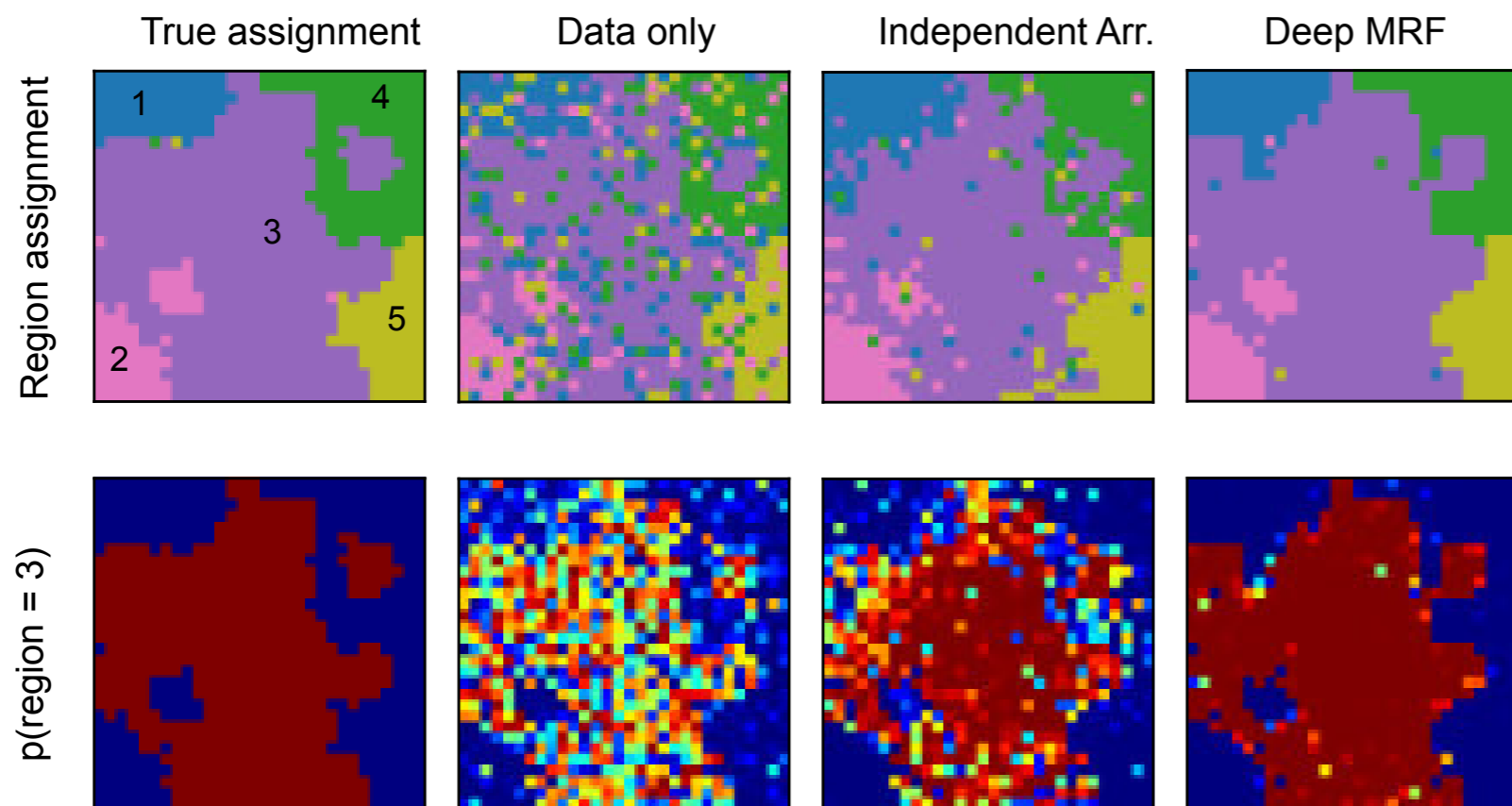
Unnormalized log likelihood:

$$\log \tilde{p}(\mathbf{U}^s | \boldsymbol{\theta}_A) = \sum_i \eta_i^s \mathbf{u}_i + \sum_{i,j,k} w_{i,j} \mathbf{u}_i^s(k) \mathbf{h}_j^s(k)$$

Training:

- Mean-field approximation (expectation given data)
- Layer-wise Gibbs sampling (expectation given model)
- Variational stochastic maximum likelihood

Deep MRF models



Multi-domain task battery dataset

24 subjects

Task set A
(29 tasks)

160min	160min	160min	⋮	160min
160min	160min	160min	⋮	160min

Task set B
(32 tasks)

Individual parcellation

$\langle \mathbf{U}^s \rangle$

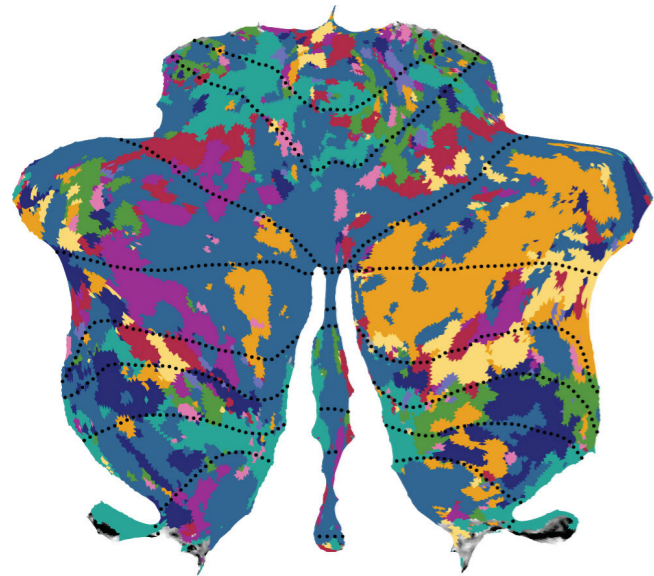


Group probability map

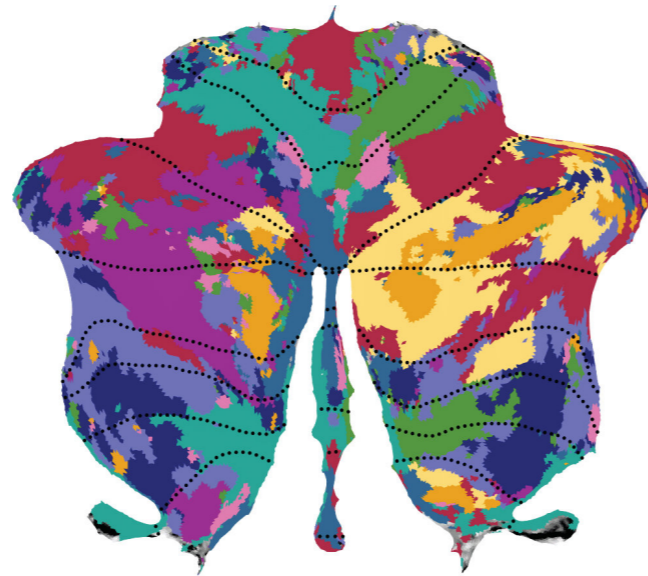
Mean task vectors

\mathbf{v}_k

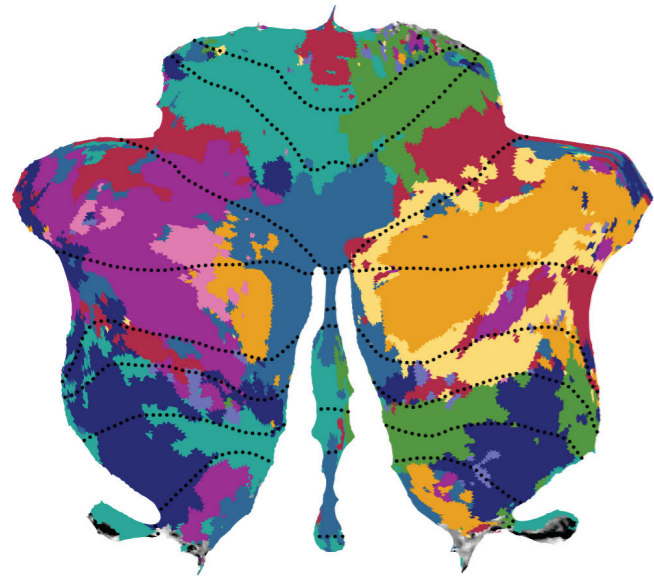
Improvements on real data



Data Likelihood (10min)



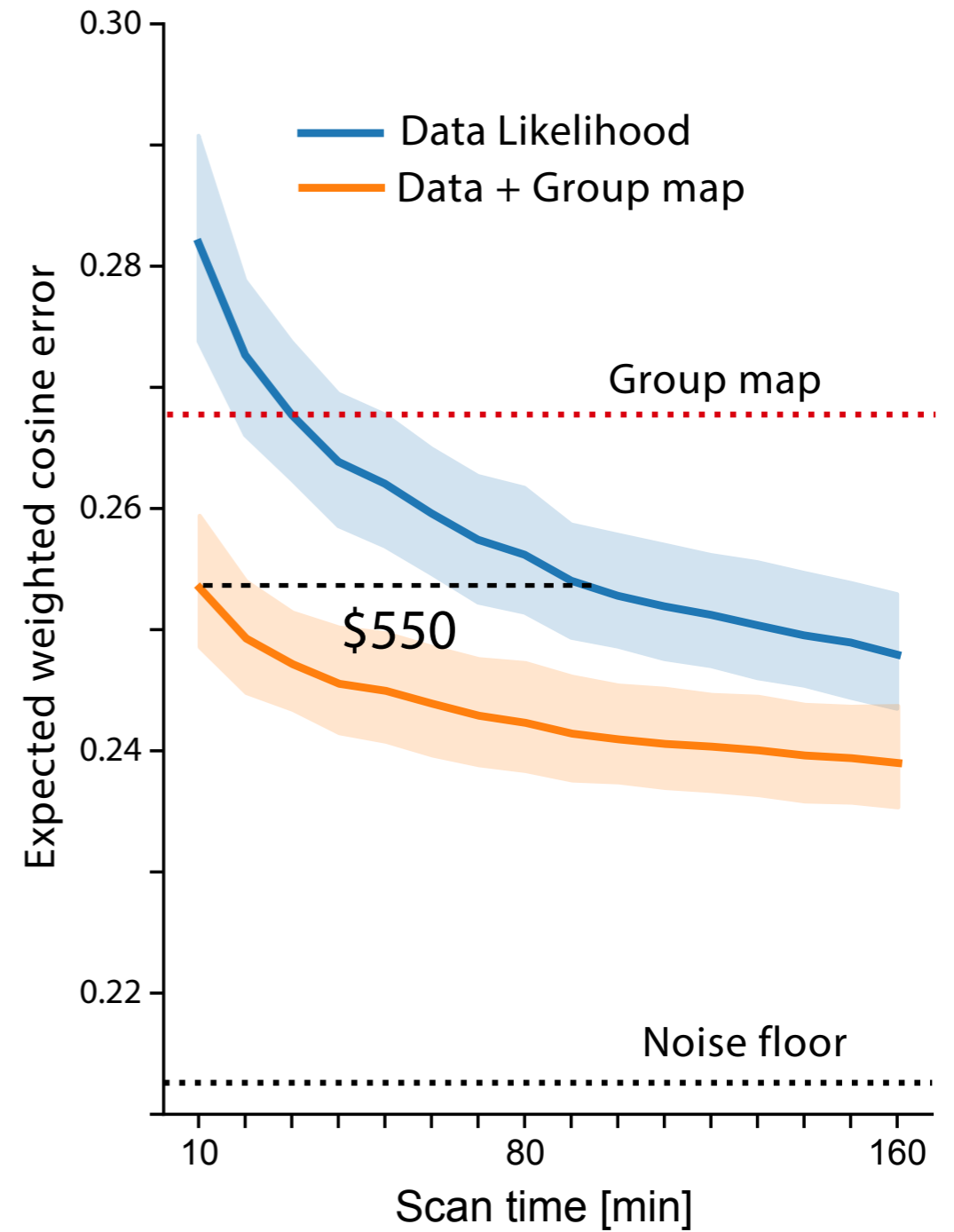
Data Likelihood (160min)



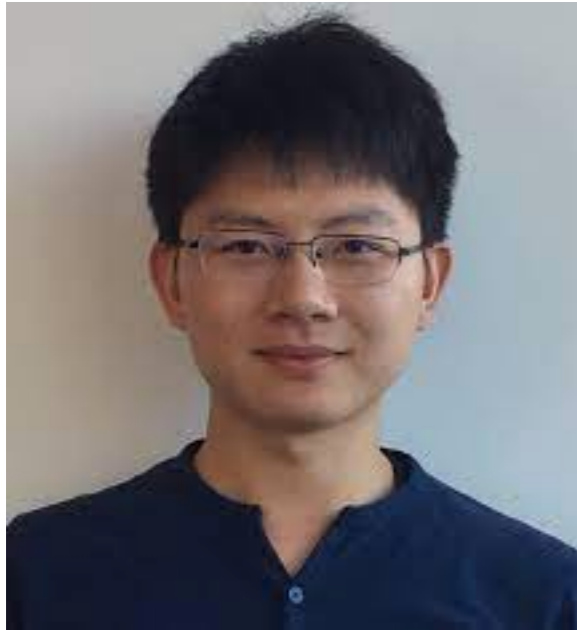
10 min data + Group



Group probability map



Computational Neuroscience lab



Da Zhi



Western:

Da Zhi
Caro Nettekoven
Ana Luisa Pinho
Ladan Shahahani
Mahidyar Shabazi
Linglin Lin
Jingyu Cui
Grace Yi

UC Berkeley:

Richard Ivry
Maedbh King

McGill / Mila:

Danilo Bzdok

Dalhousie:

Carlos Hernandez Castillo

Harvard:

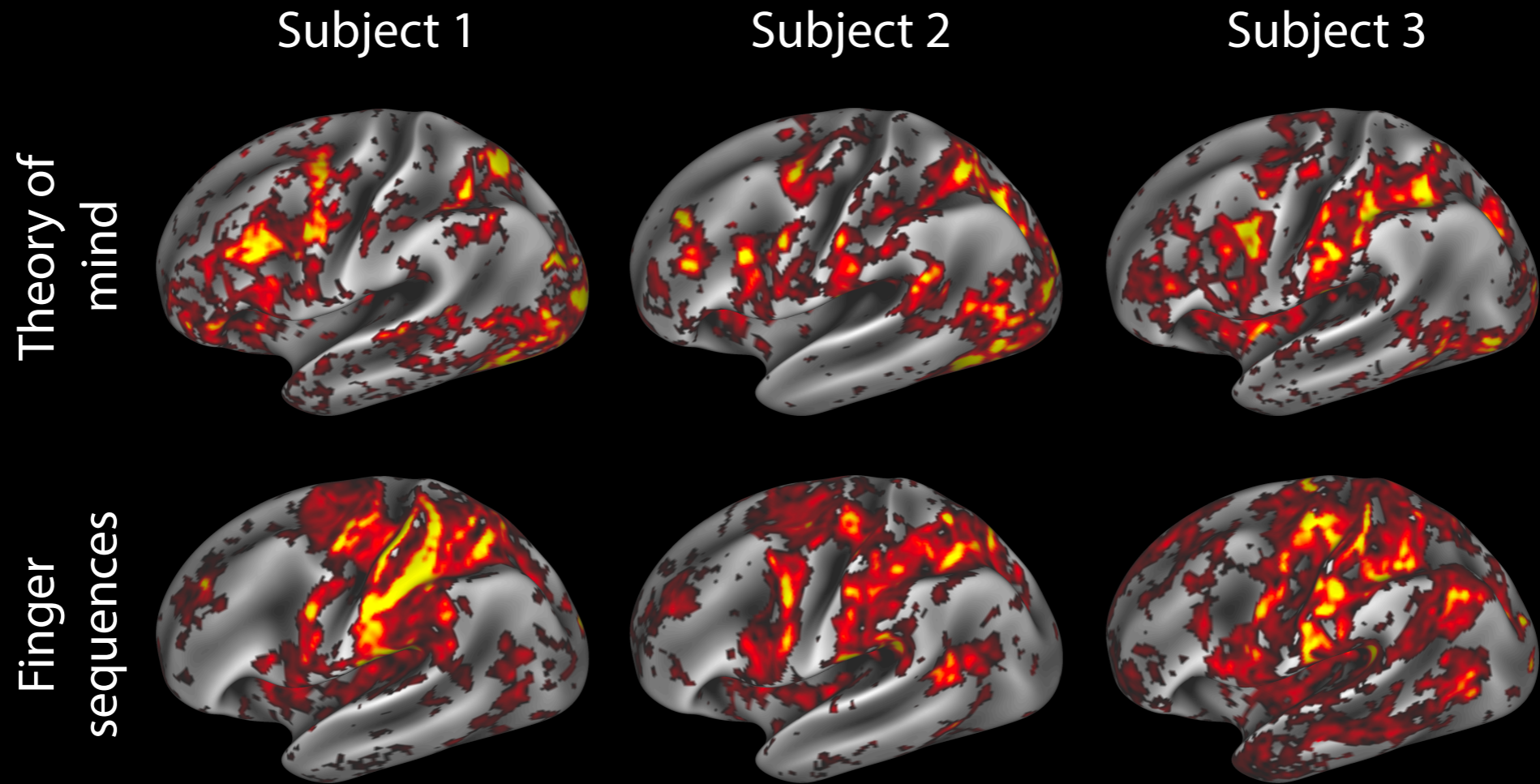
Randy Buckner

Grant support

James S. McDonnell
Foundation



Functional variability



Independent arrangement

