

InterTVA: a multimodal MRI study of individual differences in voice identification.

Data analysis and sharing strategies.
Ongoing and future projects.

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Virginia Aglieri, Pascal Belin

Institut de Neurosciences de la Timone (UMR 7289)

Outline

- 1 Intro: a study of variability
- 2 The InterTVA data set
 - Content
 - Design optimization
 - Processing pipeline(s)
 - Quality check
 - An open dataset
- 3 Overcoming variability
 - Structure as an invariant
 - Inter-subject learning
- 4 Explaining variability
 - Detecting individual voice patches
 - Characterizing voice patches
- 5 Linking differences in behavior and imaging
 - Standard univariate approaches
 - Going further...

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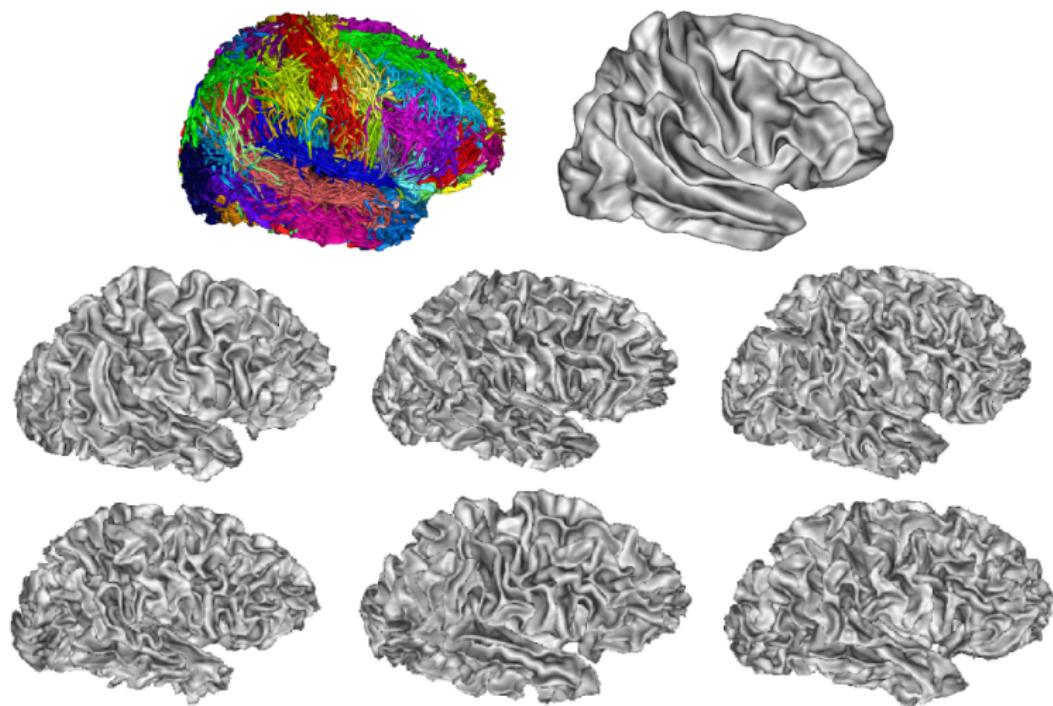
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Context

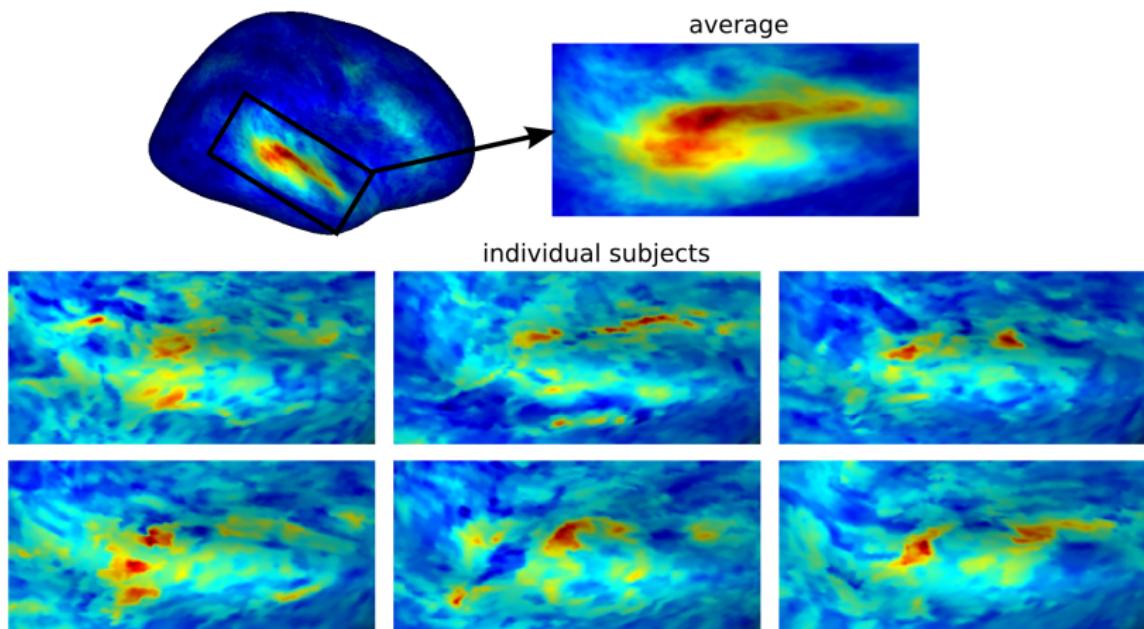
- work anchored in two teams and one core facility @ INT:
- Methods and Computational Anatomy
MECA, O. Coulon
- Neural Bases of Communication
BANCO, P. Belin
- Neuroinformatics and Information Technology
NIT, S. Takerkart, O. Coulon
- ...and a long-lasting collaboration with the machine learning team, QARMA @ LIS

Inter-individual differences: brain shape

Inter-individual differences: brain shape



Inter-individual differences: brain activity



Functional variability...

- signal or noise?

Functional variability...

- ❑ signal or noise?
- ❑ should we ignore it? try to overcome it? to understand it?

Functional variability...

- signal or noise?
- should we ignore it? try to overcome it? to understand it?
- our objectives:
 - overcoming variability (with better models)
 - characterizing variability (with other modalities)
 - understanding the links with behavior (with new methods)

- acquisition funded by a machine-learning ANR project

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- objective: designing a data set useful for both communities
(machine learning, neuroscience)

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- objective: designing a data set useful for both communities
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- multi-modal data set!
- neuroscience: neural substrate of speaker identification
- machine learning: multi-modal machine learning

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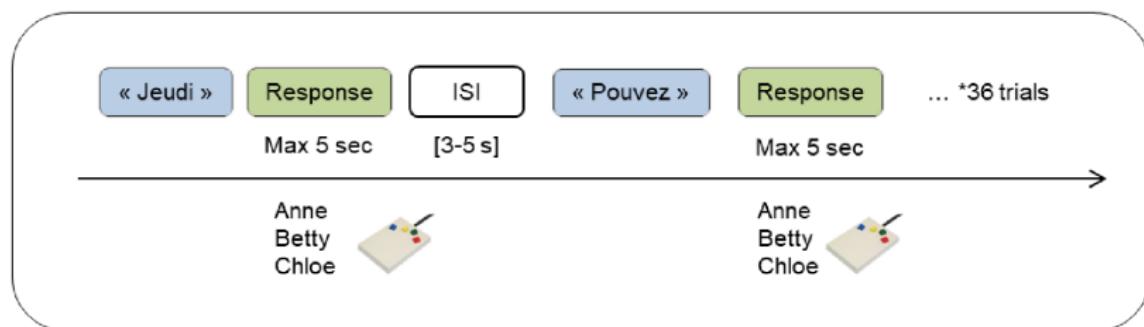
Content

- hi-res anatomy (T1, T2)
- hi-quality diffusion MRI
- resting state
- fMRI: event-related voice localizer (1 run)
- fMRI: speaker identification (4 runs)
- fMRI: voice calibrator (1 run)
- fMRI: natural conversation (1 run)

- HCP-like acquisitions
- 1h45 of scanning, with a pause in the middle

Speaker identification task

Virginia Aglieri's PhD thesis



Connectivity scans

Connectivity scans

- ❑ connectivity allows predicting differences in activation patterns

Connectivity scans

- connectivity allows predicting differences in activation patterns
- Tavor, Smith, and Jbabdi (2016). Task-free MRI predicts individual differences in brain activity during task performance. *Science* 352, 213-216.
- Saygin, Z.M., Osher, D.E., Koldewyn, K., Reynolds, G., Gabrieli, J.D.E., and Saxe, R.R. (2011). Anatomical connectivity patterns predict face selectivity in the fusiform gyrus. *Nature Neuroscience* 15, 321-327.

Functional localizer and beyond

Functional localizer and beyond

- ...towards function-based alignment

Functional localizer and beyond

- ...towards function-based alignment
- Hyper-alignment: Haxby, J.V., Guntupalli, J.S., Connolly, A.C., Halchenko, Y.O., Conroy, B.R., Gobbini, M.I., Hanke, M., and Ramadge, P.J. (2011). A Common, High-Dimensional Model of the Representational Space in Human Ventral Temporal Cortex. *Neuron* 72, 404-416.
- Nenning, K.-H., Liu, H., Ghosh, S.S., Sabuncu, M.R., Schwartz, E., and Langs, G. (2017). Diffeomorphic functional brain surface alignment: Functional demons. *NeuroImage*.

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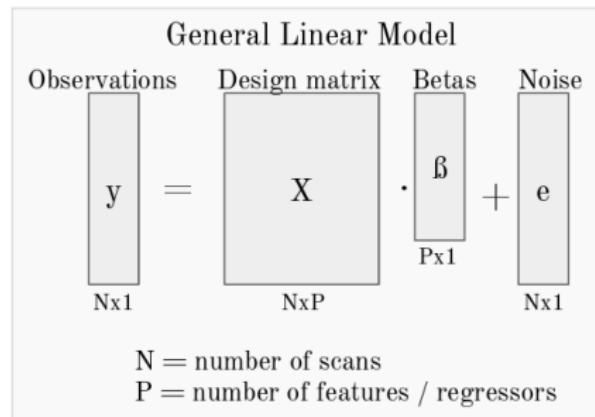
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Design Efficiency

- Henson R.N. (2015) Design Efficiency. In: Arthur W. Toga, editor. Brain Mapping: An Encyclopedic Reference, vol. 1, pp. 489-494. Academic Press : Elsevier

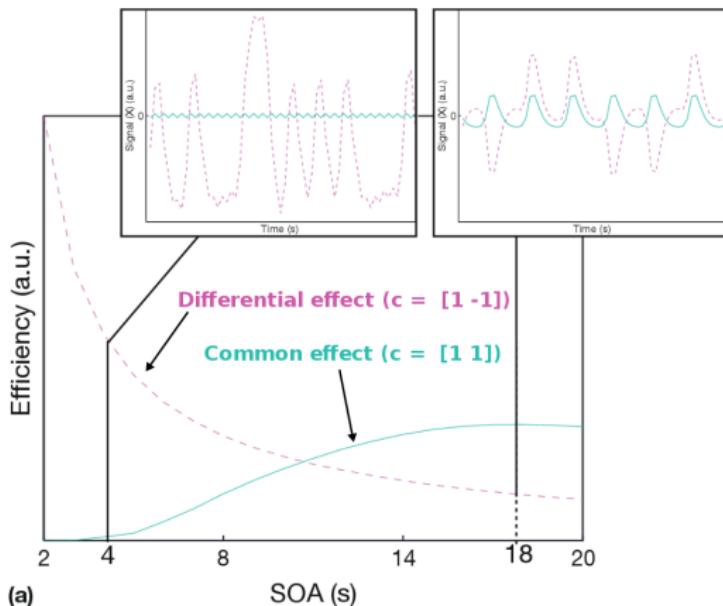
- Review of papers from Bucaras, Chawla, Friston, Hagberg in 1999/2002

Definition of the design efficiency

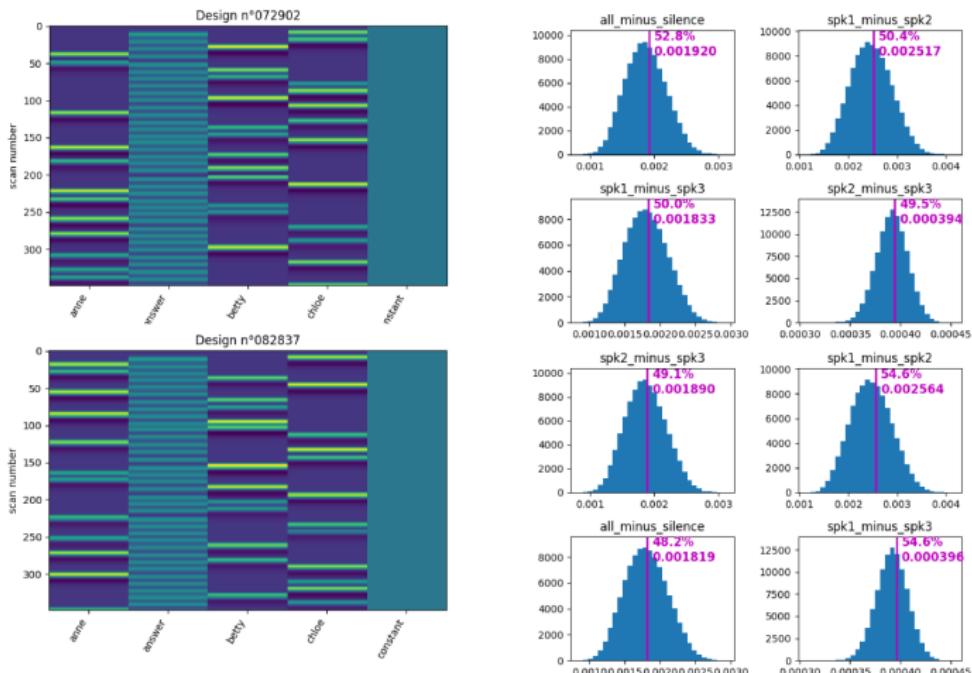


- T-statistic: $T(df) = \frac{c\beta}{\sqrt{c(X^T X)^{-1} c^T \sigma^2}}$
- Efficiency: $e = \frac{1}{(c(X^T X)^{-1} c^T)}$
- vary X

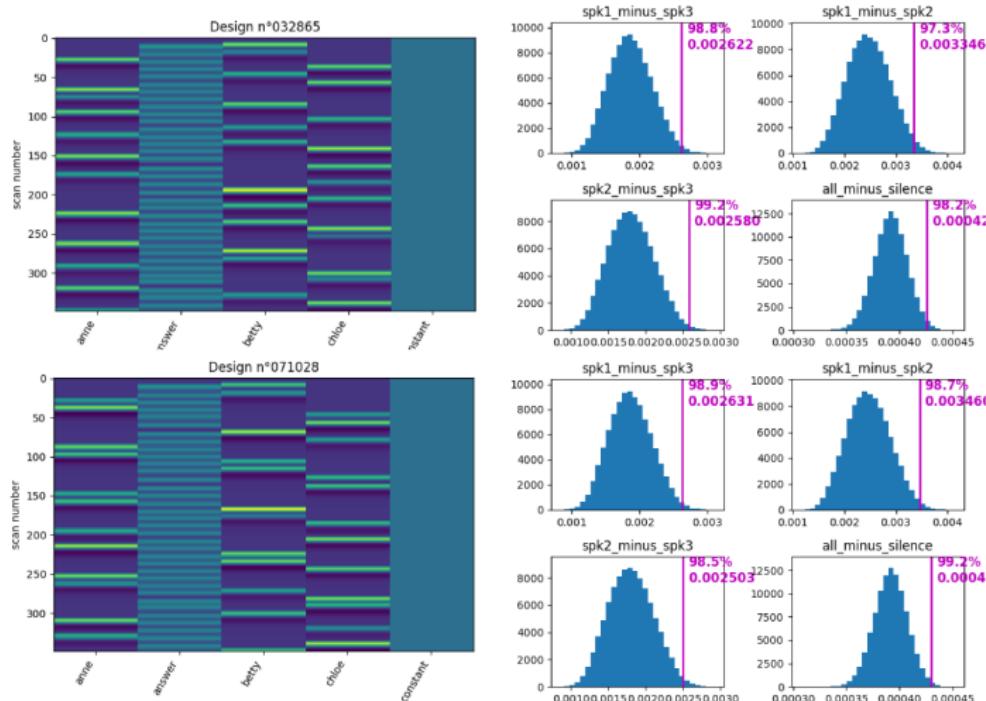
Choose the best Stimulus-Onset Asynchrony



Find the perfect condition order



Find an optimal condition order



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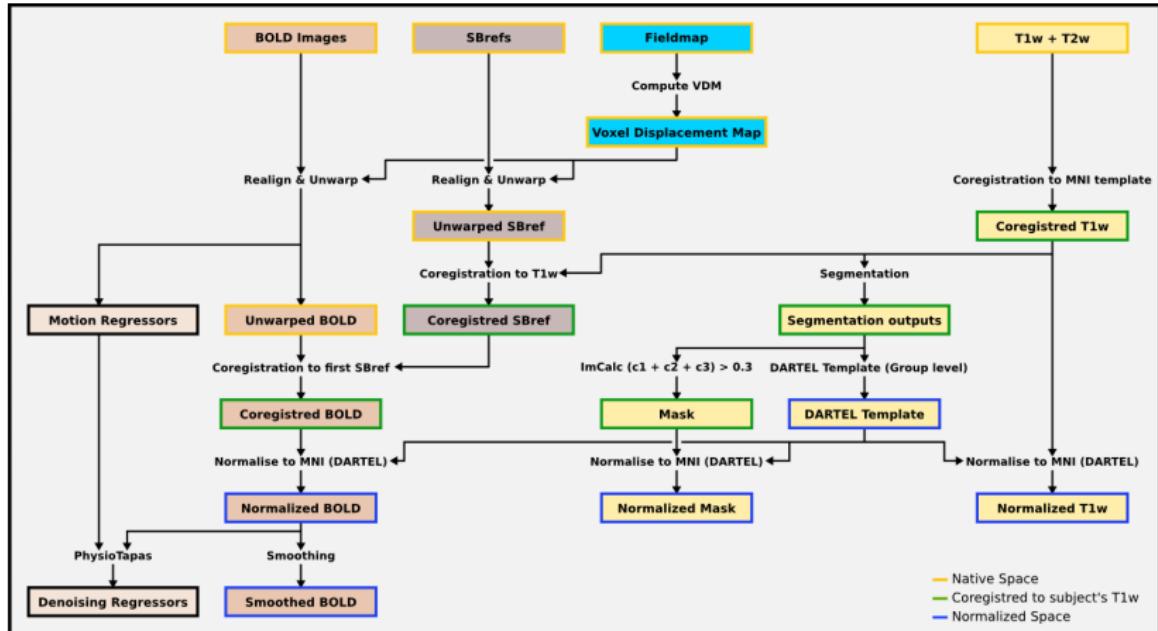
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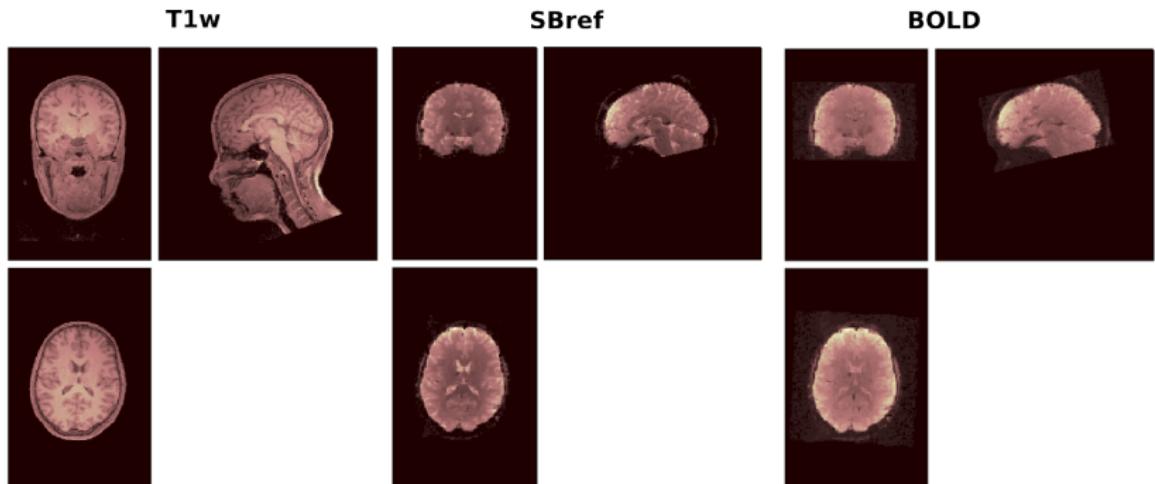
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From raw to group normalized BOLD signal



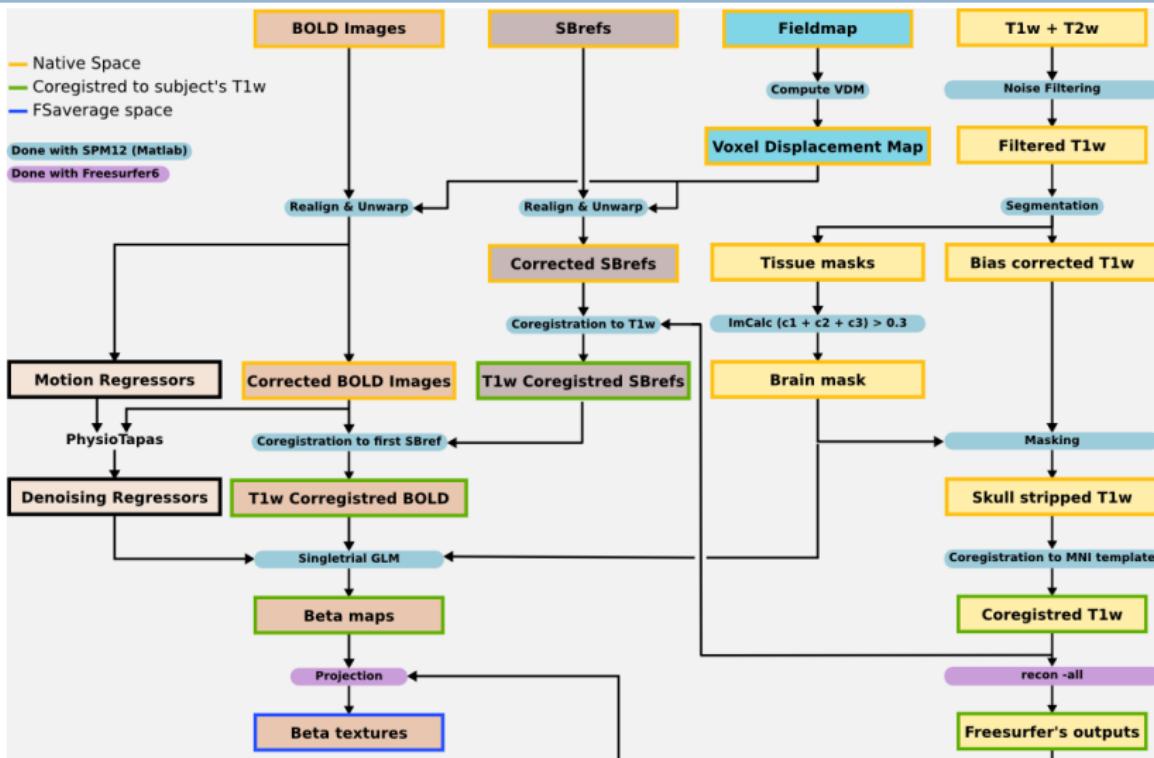
Coregistration through SBref



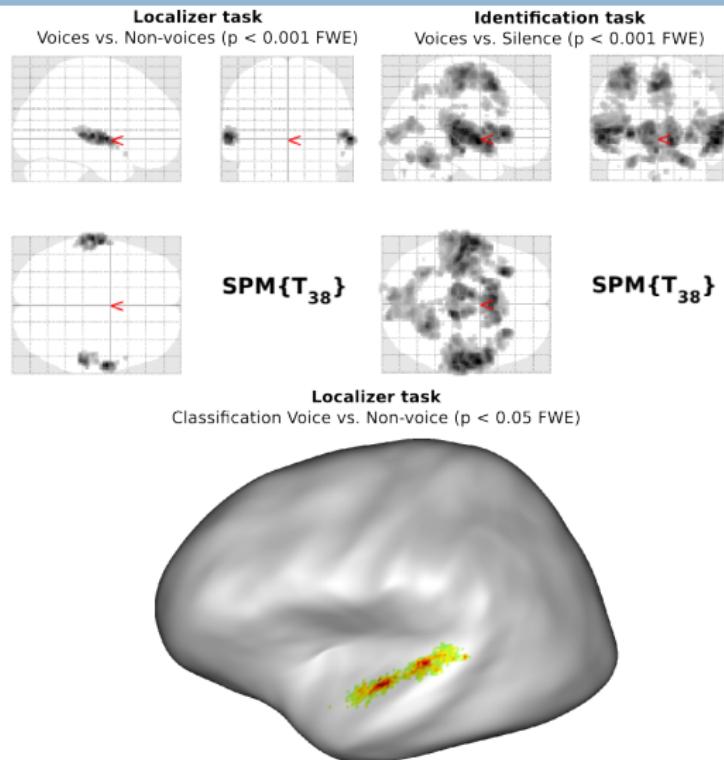
Noise regressors

- ❑ Motion regressors
 - ❑ 6 motions regressors
- ❑ ROI PCA
 - ❑ 12 PCA components for white matter
 - ❑ 12 PCA components for CSF

Surfacic pre-processing



Are our MRI tasks activating something ?



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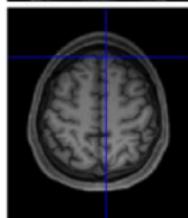
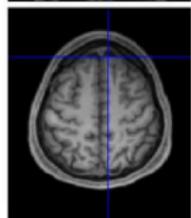
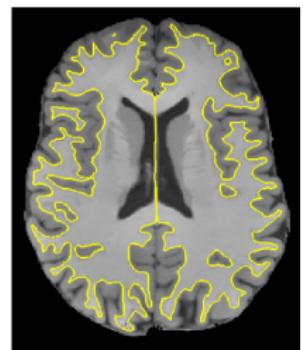
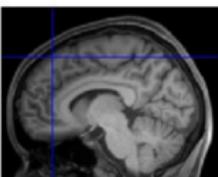
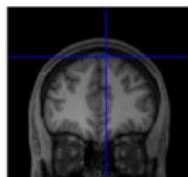
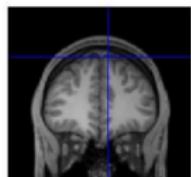
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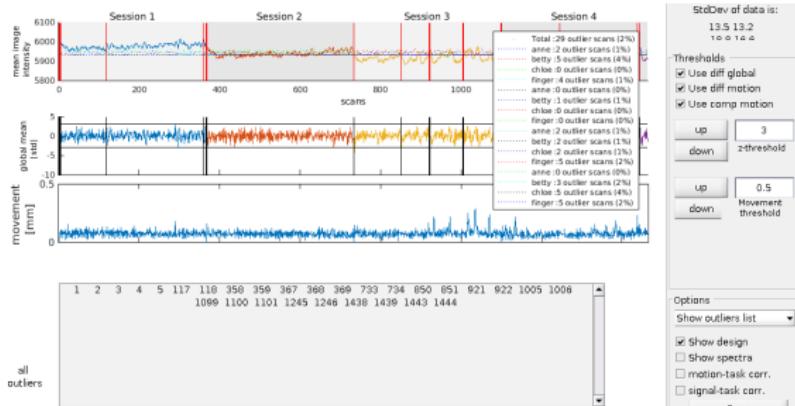
Quality check (1/3)

- Visual inspection
- HCP pipeline



Quality check (2/3)

- ART: movement and artifacts control
 - Motion threshold: 0.5mm
 - Global signal change threshold: 3std
 - Exclusion criteria: more than 20% volumes are outliers
 - Exclusion of 1 subject



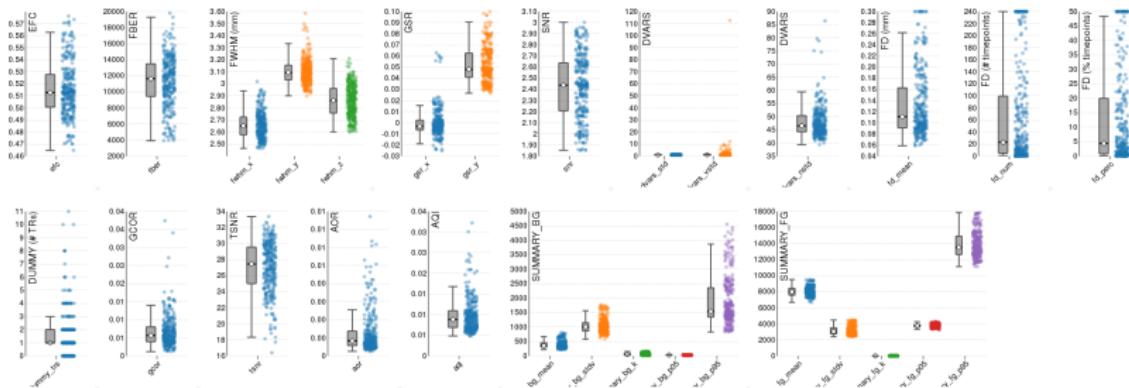
Quality check (3/3)

□ MRIQC

MRIQC: group bold report

Summary

- Date and time: 2018-07-26, 07:01.
- MRIQC version: 0.10.4.



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Sharing data on OpenNeuro

- ❑ Data of 40 subjects will be public soon (180 Go)
 - ❑ Anatomical: T1w + T2w
 - ❑ Voice Localizer
 - ❑ Voice Identification
 - ❑ Resting state
 - ❑ Diffusion
- ❑ Online BIDS Validator:
<http://bids-standard.github.io/bids-validator/>
- ❑ Dataset descriptor article in preparation (Scientific Data)

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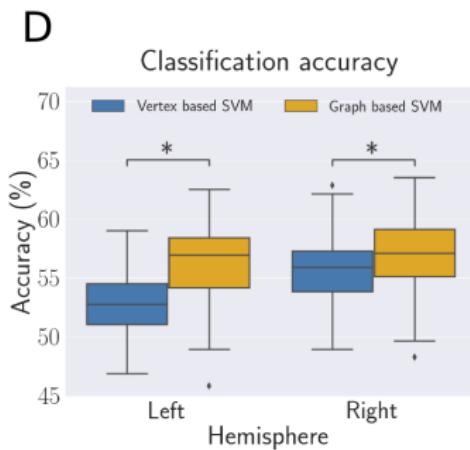
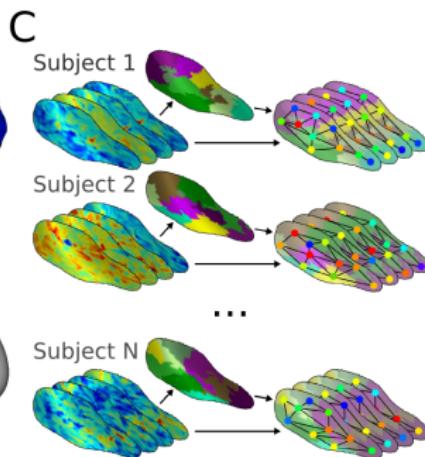
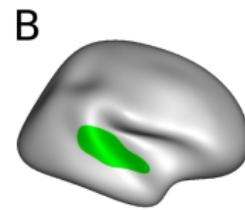
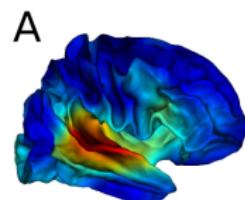
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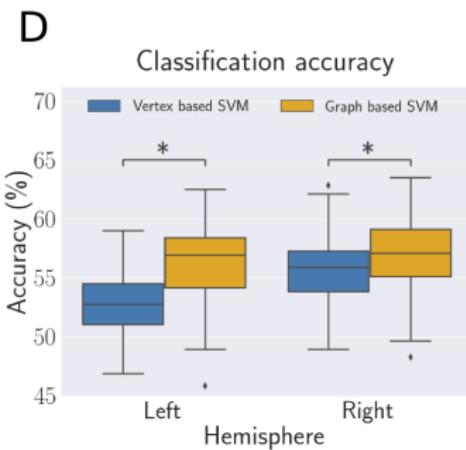
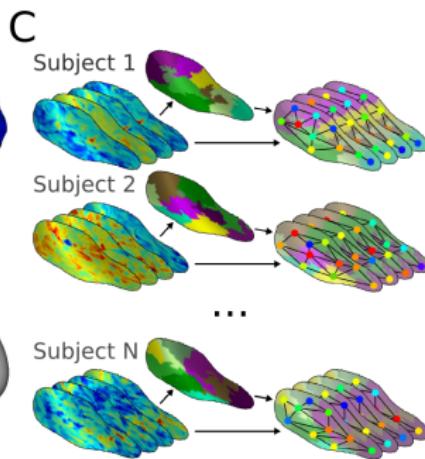
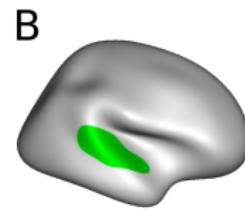
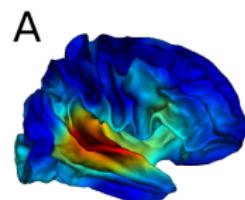
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Graphical representations of brain patterns

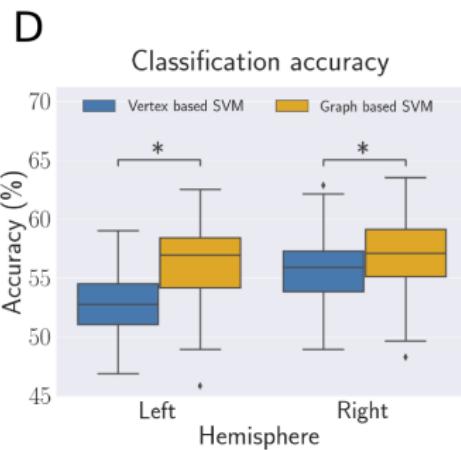
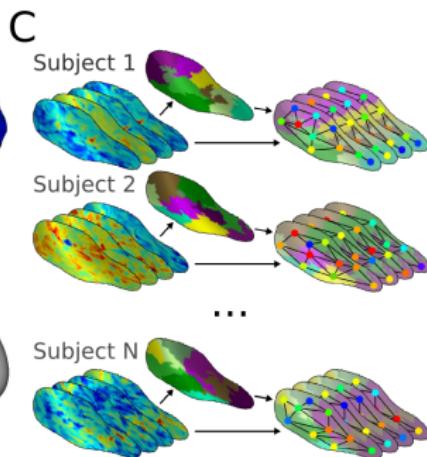
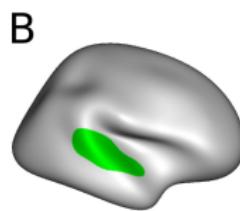
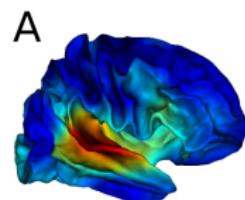
Graphical representations of brain patterns



Graphical representations of brain patterns



Graphical representations of brain patterns



Takerkart et al, *PlosOne* 2014 (fMRI)

Takerkart et al, *Medical Image Analysis* 2017 (aMRI)

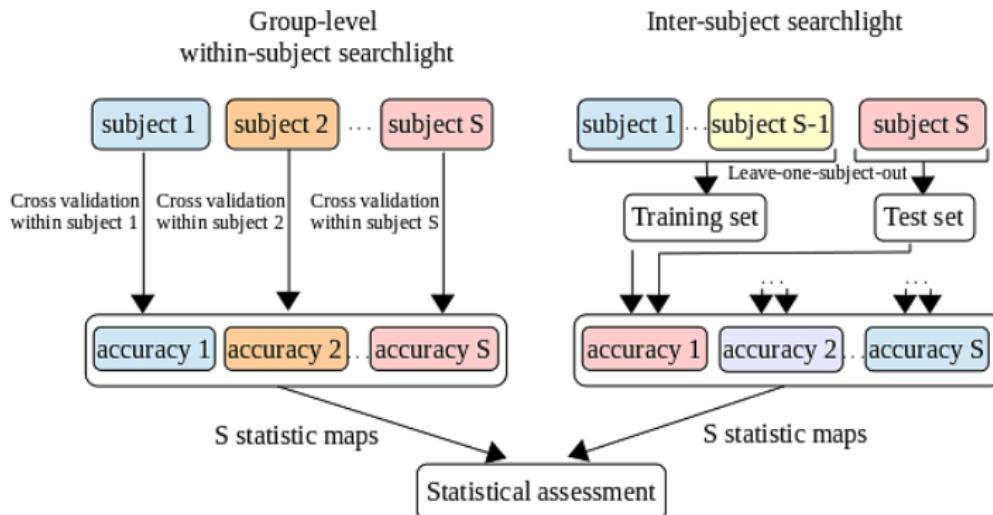
Takerkart et al, *Graph-based Representations* 2017 (dMRI)

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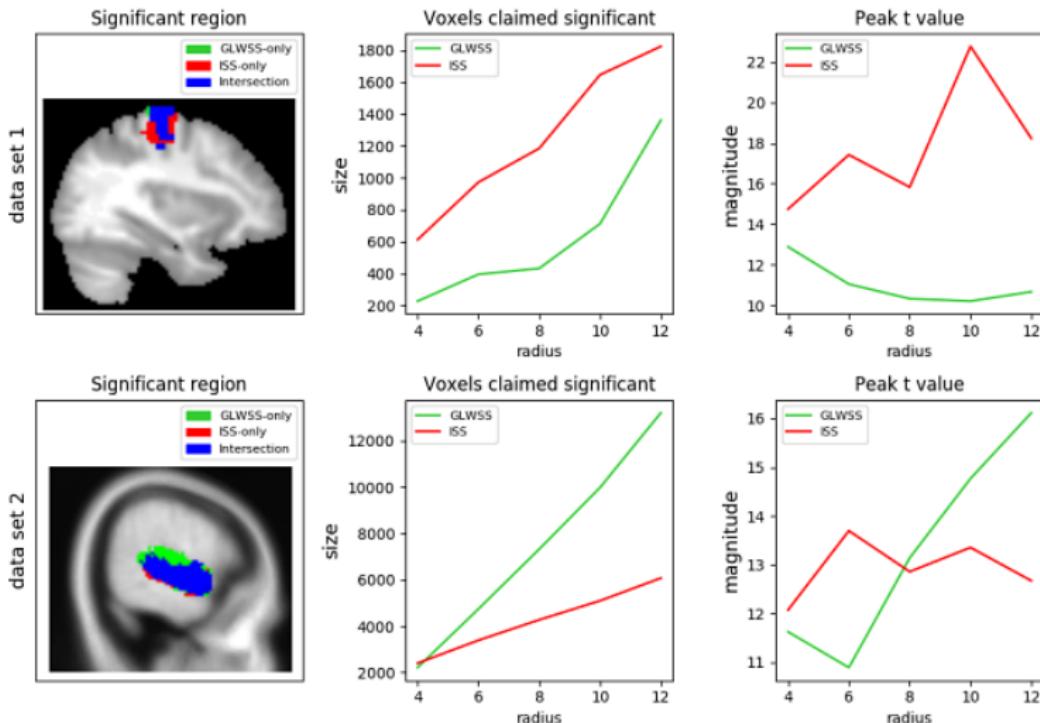
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Within- vs. inter-subject learning

Qi Wang's PhD thesis (with LIS)



Group-level MVPA



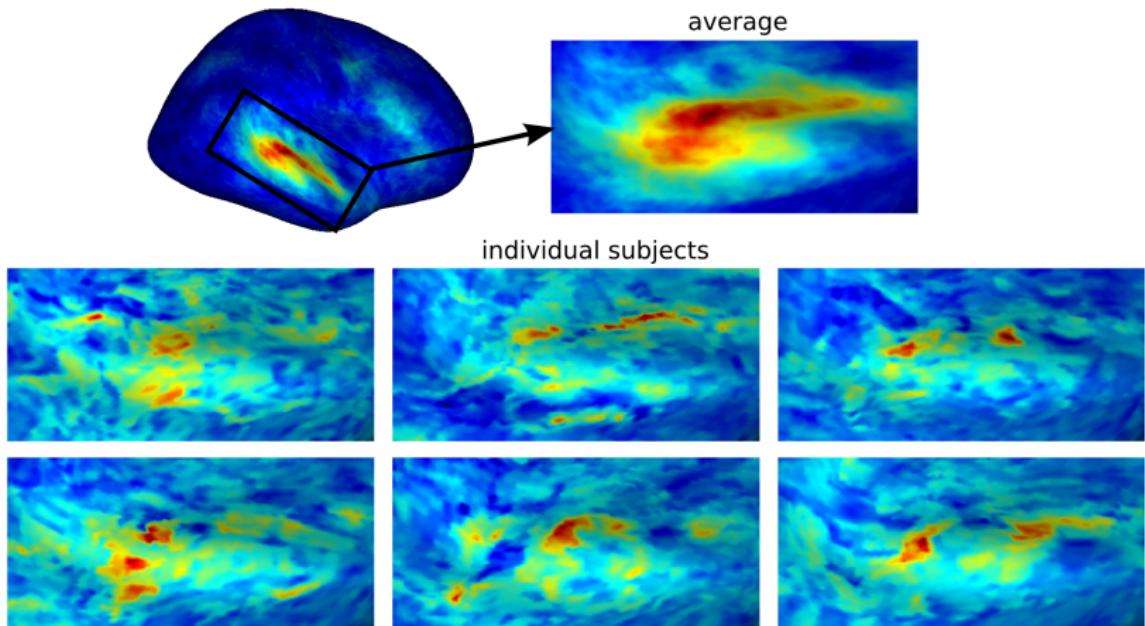
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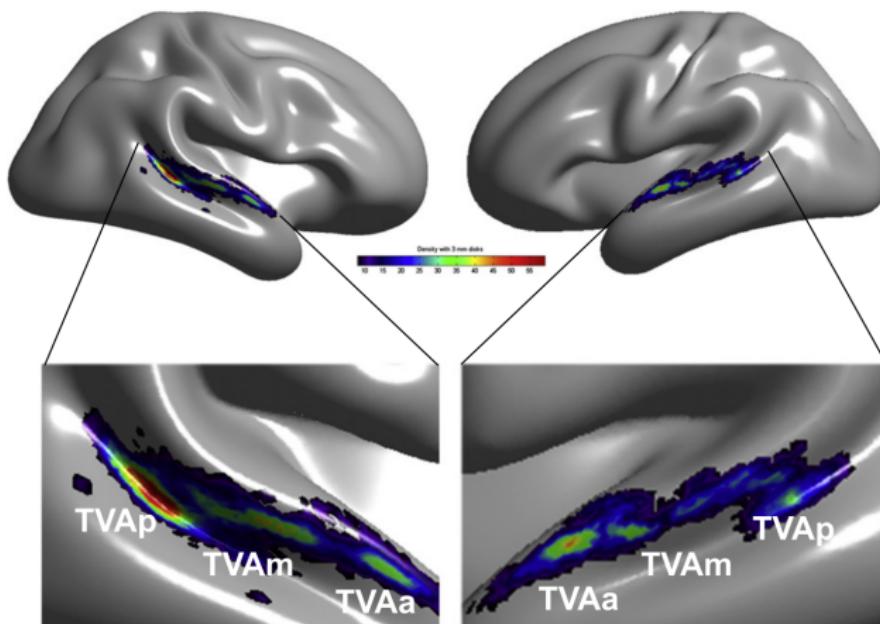
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Variability in the temporal voice areas

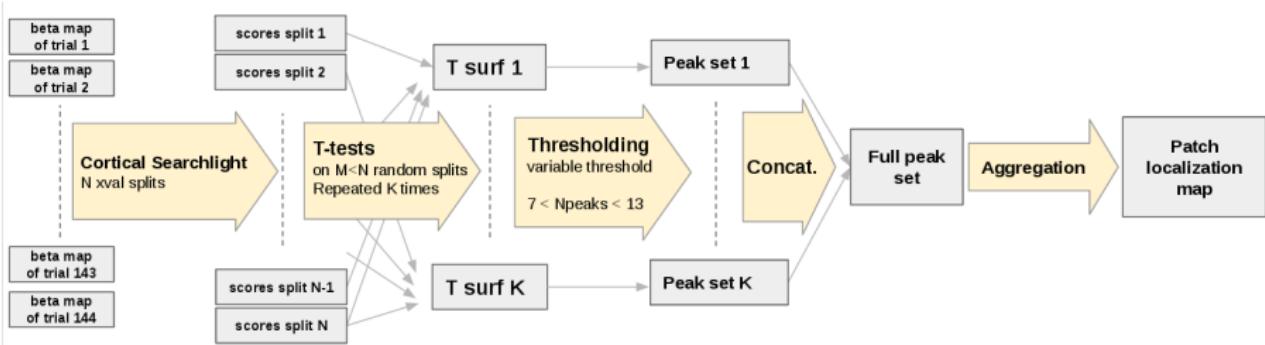


Towards voice patches in humans

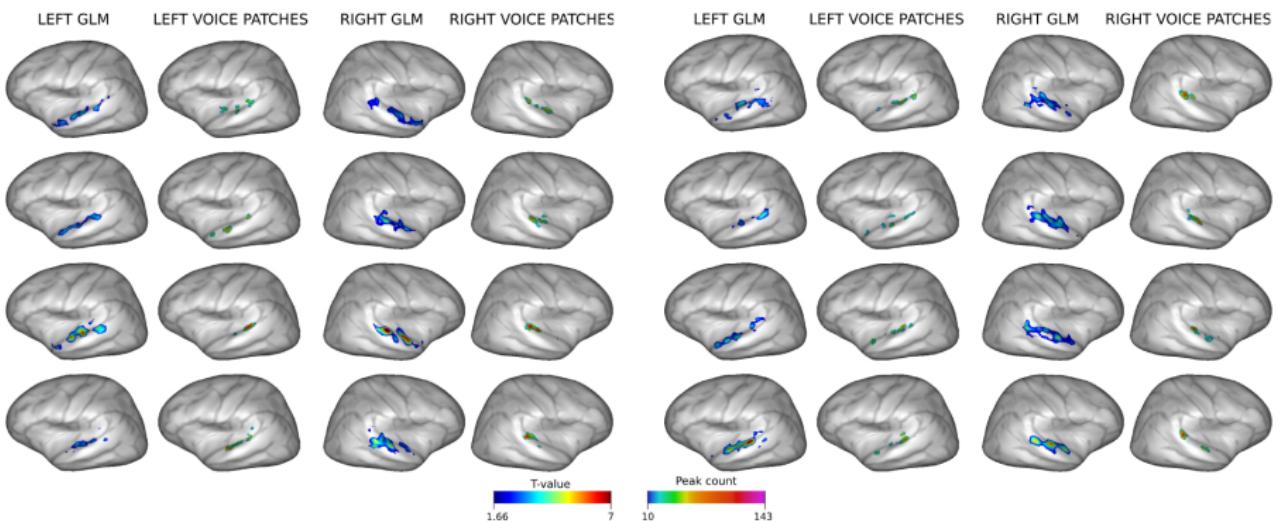


Pernet, 2015

A detection method for individual voice patches



Individual voice patches: results



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...using the anatomy

...using the anatomy

- Link between depth and BOLD amplitude

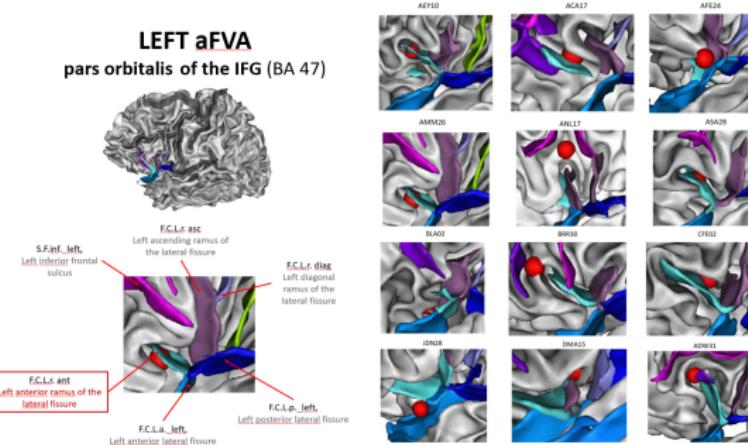
(Bodin, Takerkart, Belin, Coulon. 2017)

...using the anatomy

- Link between depth and BOLD amplitude

(Bodin, Takerkart, Belin, Coulon. 2017)

- Position of patches and sulci (Isaure Michaud's M2)

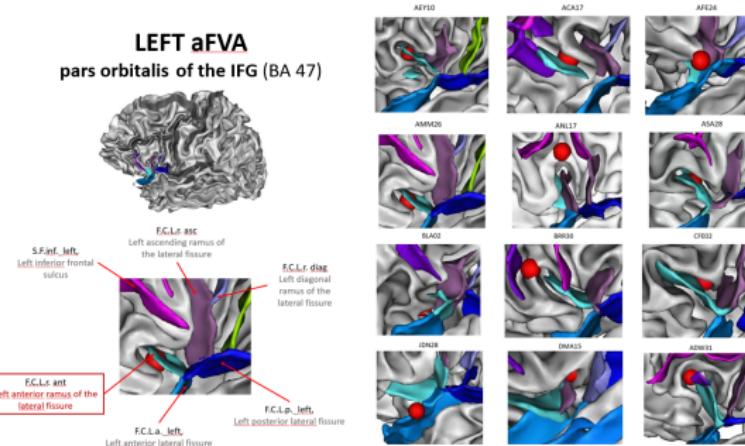


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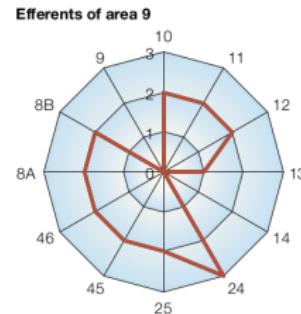
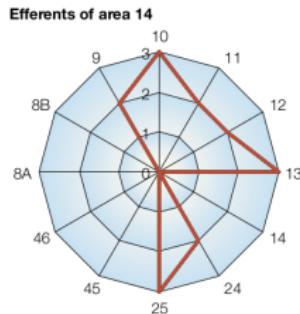


- Organization of the sulcal pits (position, patterns...)
- Location of the *pli de passage*

...using connectivity

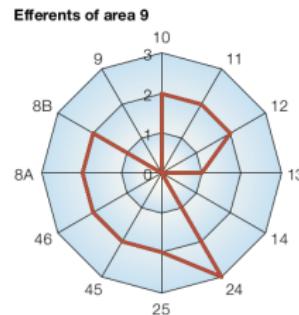
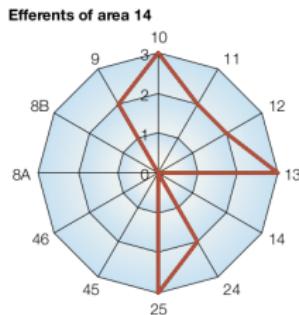
...using connectivity

- ❑ connectivity fingerprint (Passingham, 2002)
- ❑ "each cortical area has a unique pattern of cortico-cortical connections"



...using connectivity

- ❑ connectivity fingerprint (Passingham, 2002)
- ❑ "each cortical area has a unique pattern of cortico-cortical connections"



- ❑ ...long-range connectivity (Saygin, 2011)
- ❑ ...short-range (e.g across banks of the STS)

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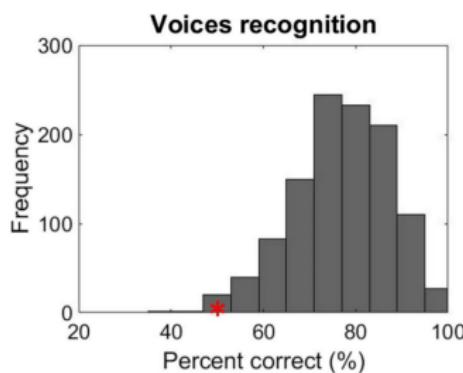
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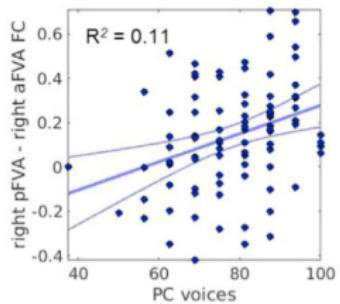
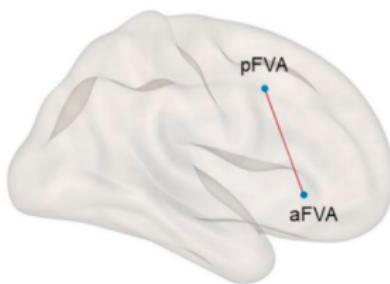
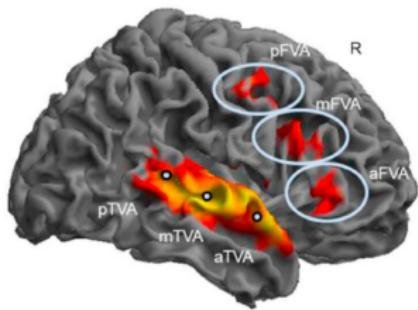
Standard approaches

- massively univariate analyses (2 sample t-tests, correlations)
- one brain feature vs. the behavioral variable (categorical or continuous)



Aglieri et al., *Behavioral Research* 2017

Behavior - connectivity



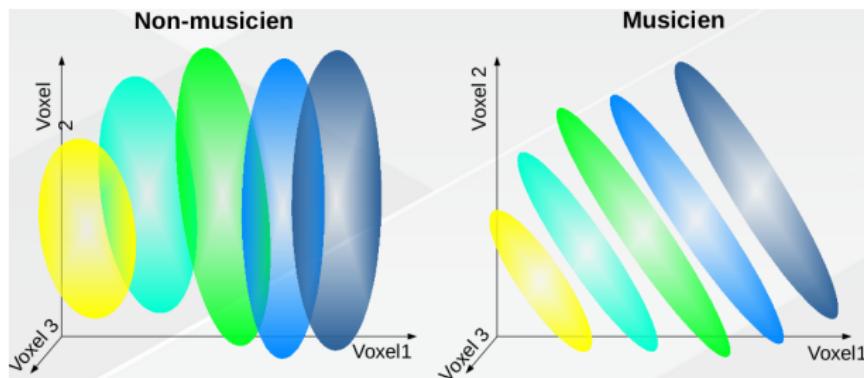
Aglieri, Chaminade, Takerkart, Belin, *NeuroImage* 2018

Expertise - activation patterns

- ❑ our hypothesis: experts have more robust cortical representations

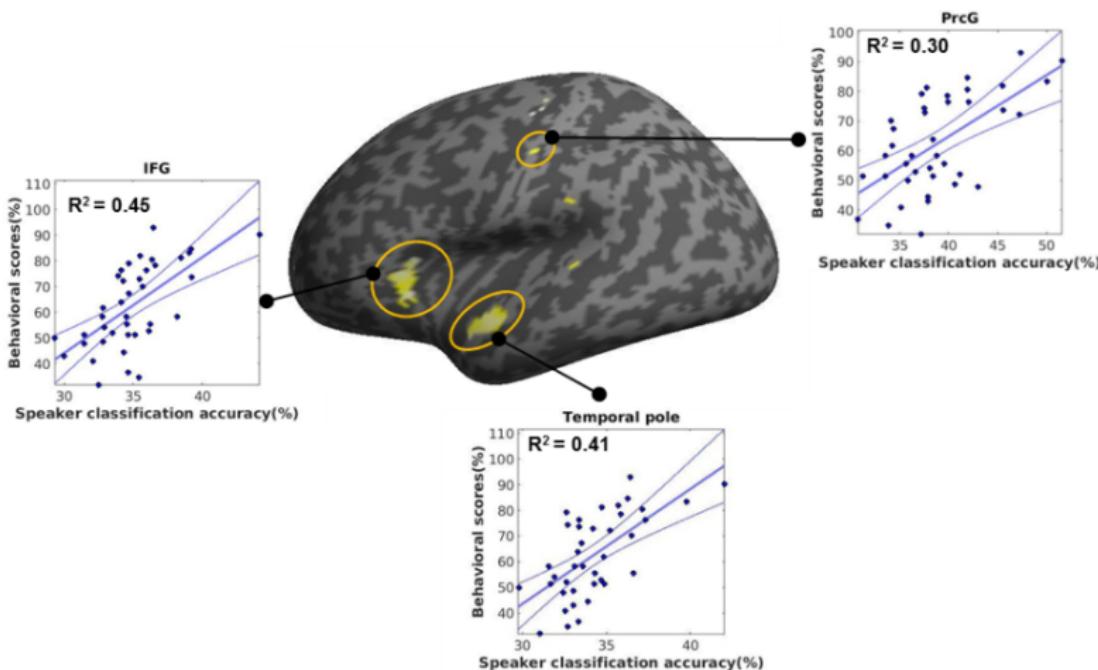
Expertise - activation patterns

- ❑ our hypothesis: experts have more robust cortical representations
- ❑ ... i.e more distinct activation patterns



- ❑ Charles Dabard's M2 (difference in left auditory cortex)

Behavior - activation patterns



Aglieri, Cagna, Takerkart, Belin, (almost) submitted

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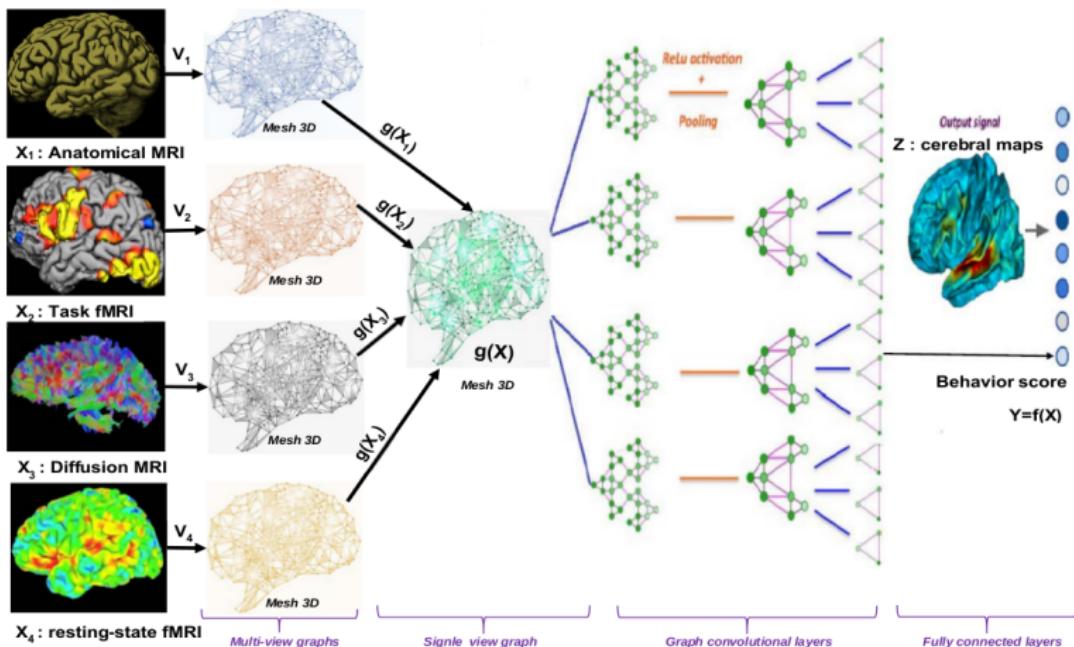
- 1 Intro: a study of variability
- 2 The InterTVA data set
 - Content
 - Design optimization
 - Processing pipeline(s)
 - Quality check
 - An open dataset
- 3 Overcoming variability
 - Structure as an invariant
 - Inter-subject learning
- 4 Explaining variability
 - Detecting individual voice patches
 - Characterizing voice patches
- 5 Linking differences in behavior and imaging
 - Standard univariate approaches
 - Going further...

Learning multi-modal representations

Akrem Sellami's postdoc (with LIS)

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THANKS!

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