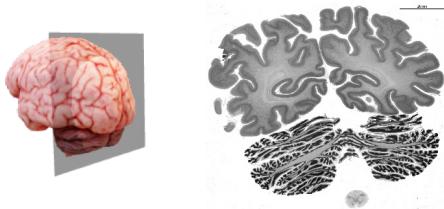


Deep Learning Networks Reflect Cytoarchitectonic Features Used in Brain Mapping

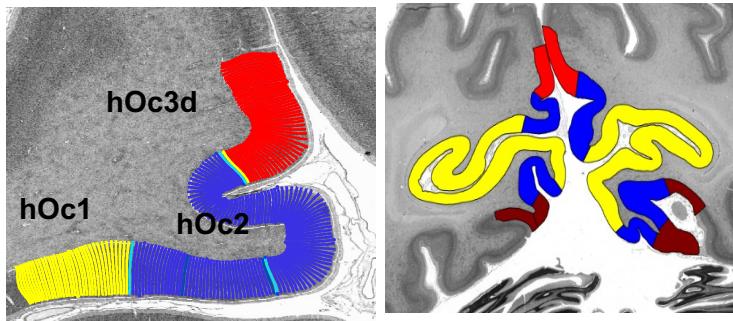
Kai Kiwitz

Cécile and Oskar Vogt Institute of Brain Research
Heinrich-Heine University Duesseldorf
University Hospital Duesseldorf

Cutting

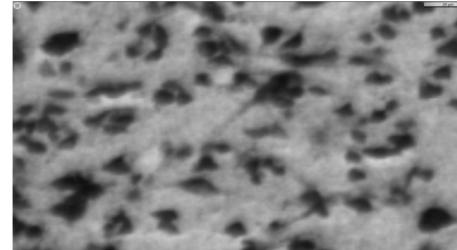


Current Gold-Standard Cytoarchitectonic Mapping

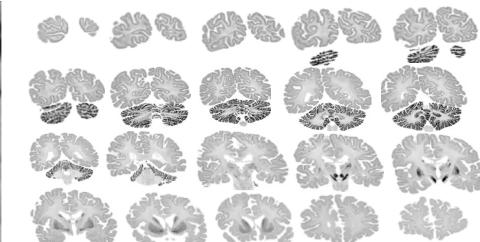


infeasible for

The BigBrain dataset¹



ca. 20 GByte per section

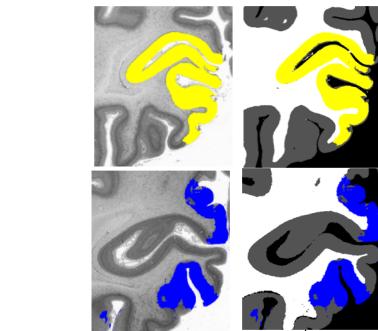
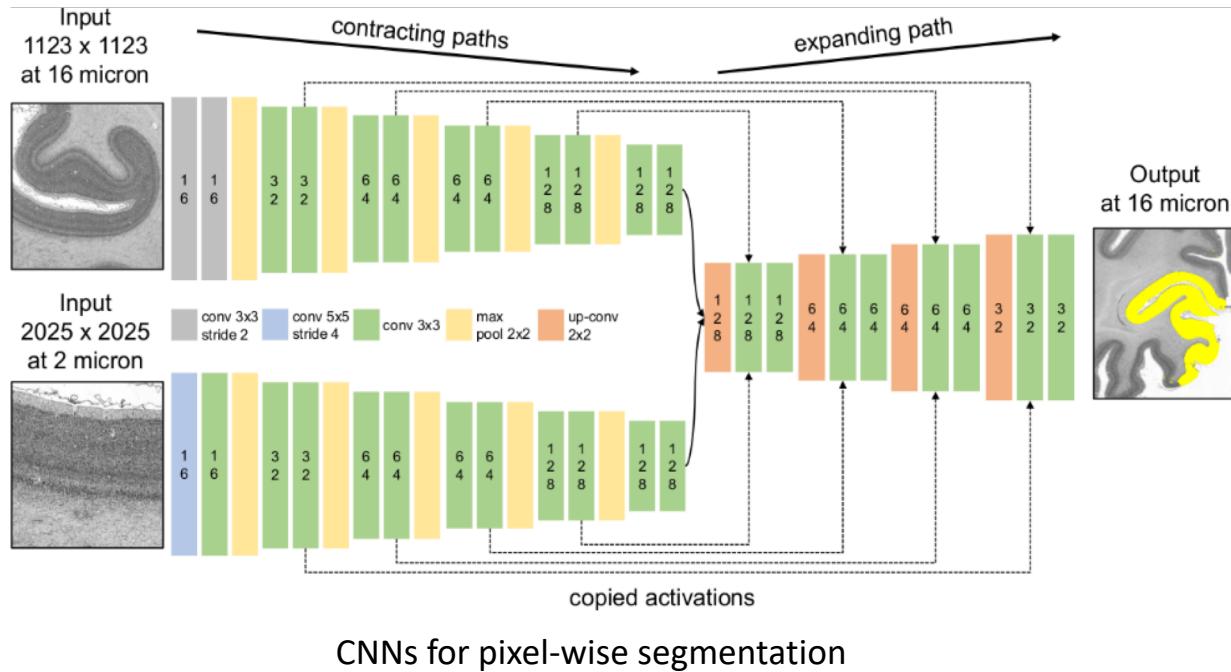


7404 sections,
ca. 65 TByte of data

¹Amunts, K. et al. BigBrain. An Ultrahigh-Resolution 3D Human Brain Model. *Science* **340**, 1472–1475; 10.1126/science.1235381 (2013).

Cortical Segmentations

Deep Learning Based Tool^{1,2}



generates
depends on
HPC-resources

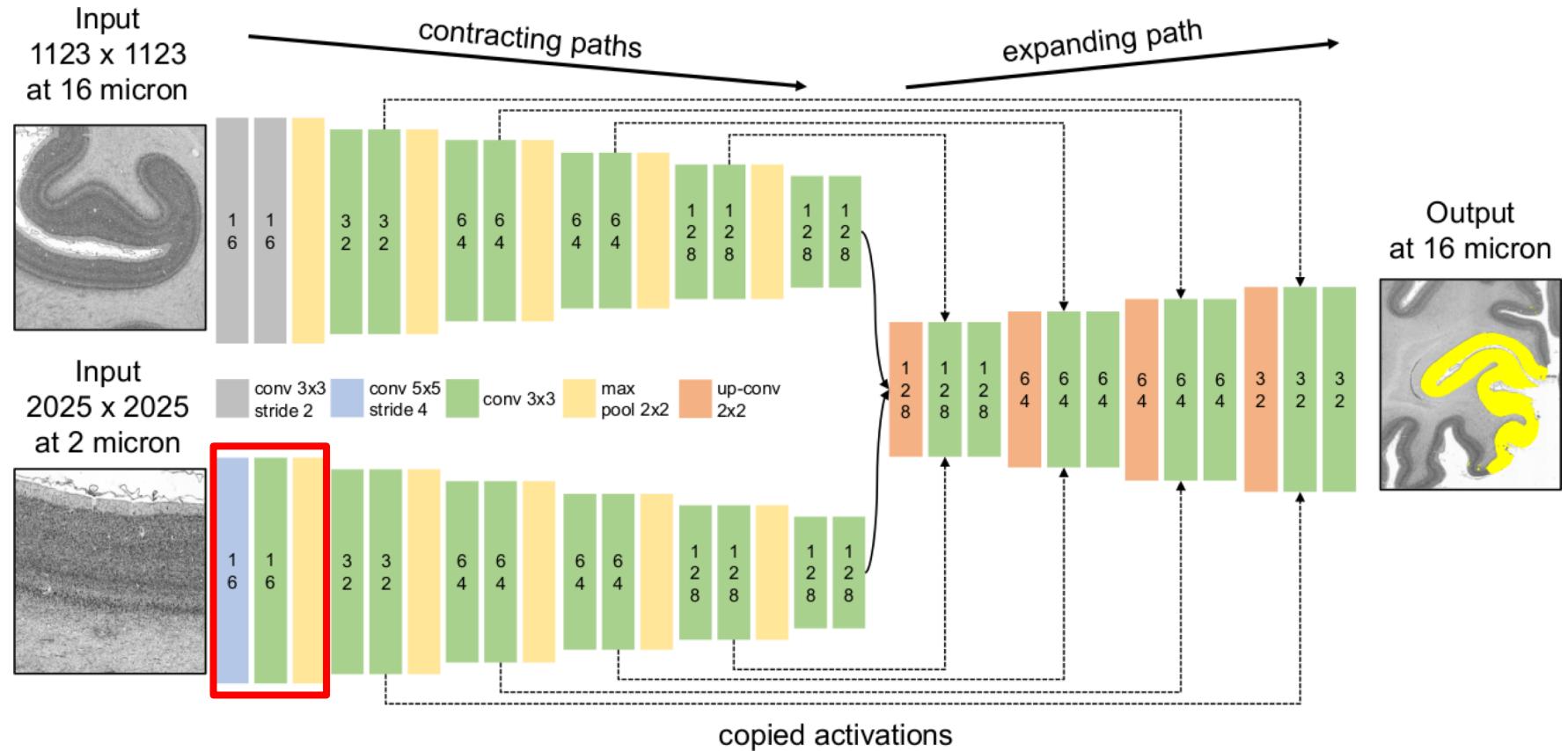


CPUs: 24 x 2.5 GHz
 GPU: 4 x NVidia K80 (12 GByte video memory)
 Training time: 2 – 5h

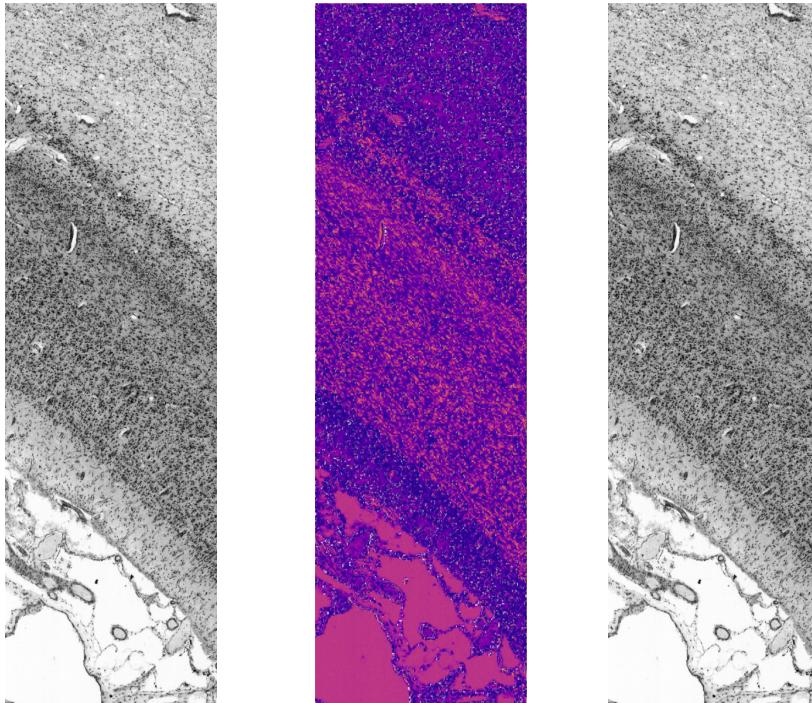
¹Spitzer, H., Amunts, Katrin, Harmeling, S., & Dickscheid, T. (*ISBI* 2017)

²Spitzer, H., Kiwitz, K., Amunts, Katrin, Harmeling, S., & Dickscheid, T. (*MICCAI* 2018)

Filter Activations

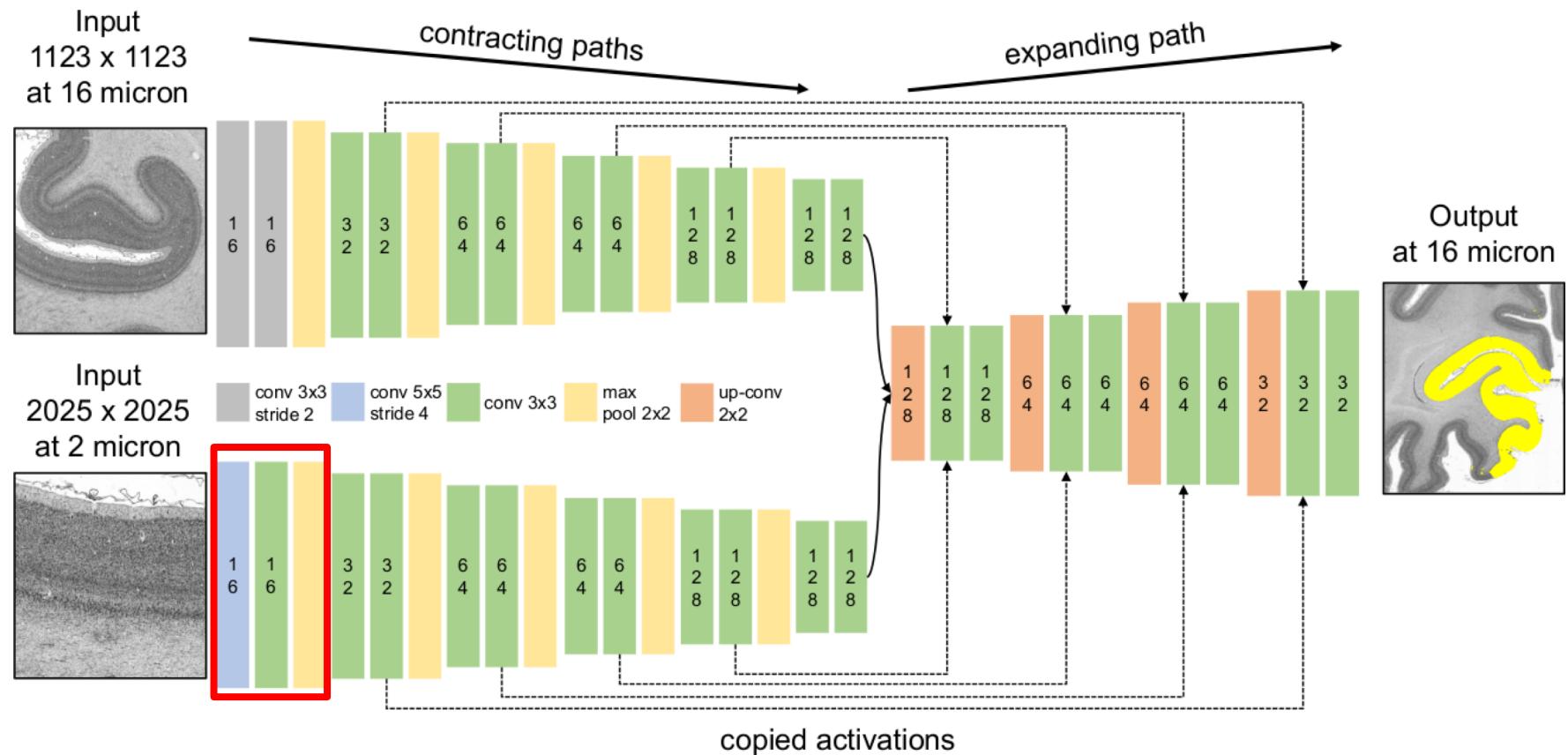


Resemblance of Learned Filters and Cytoarchitectonic Features

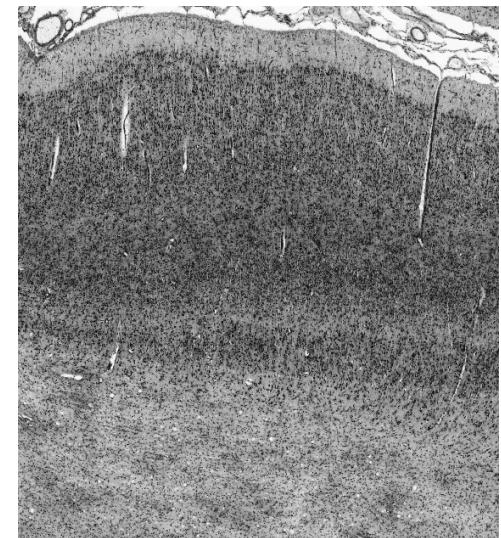
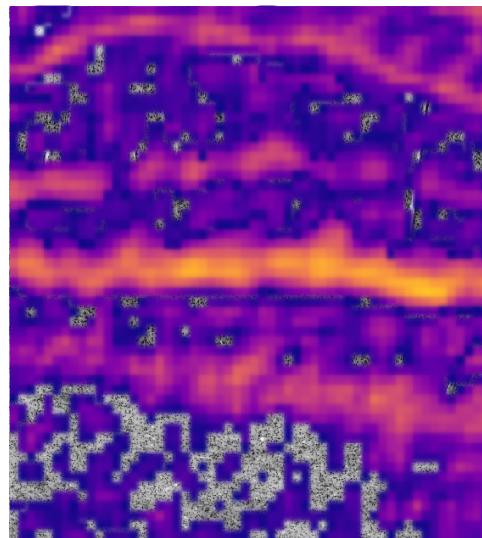


Filter activations for **cells** (right) and cortical layer I plus white matter (middle)

Filter Responses



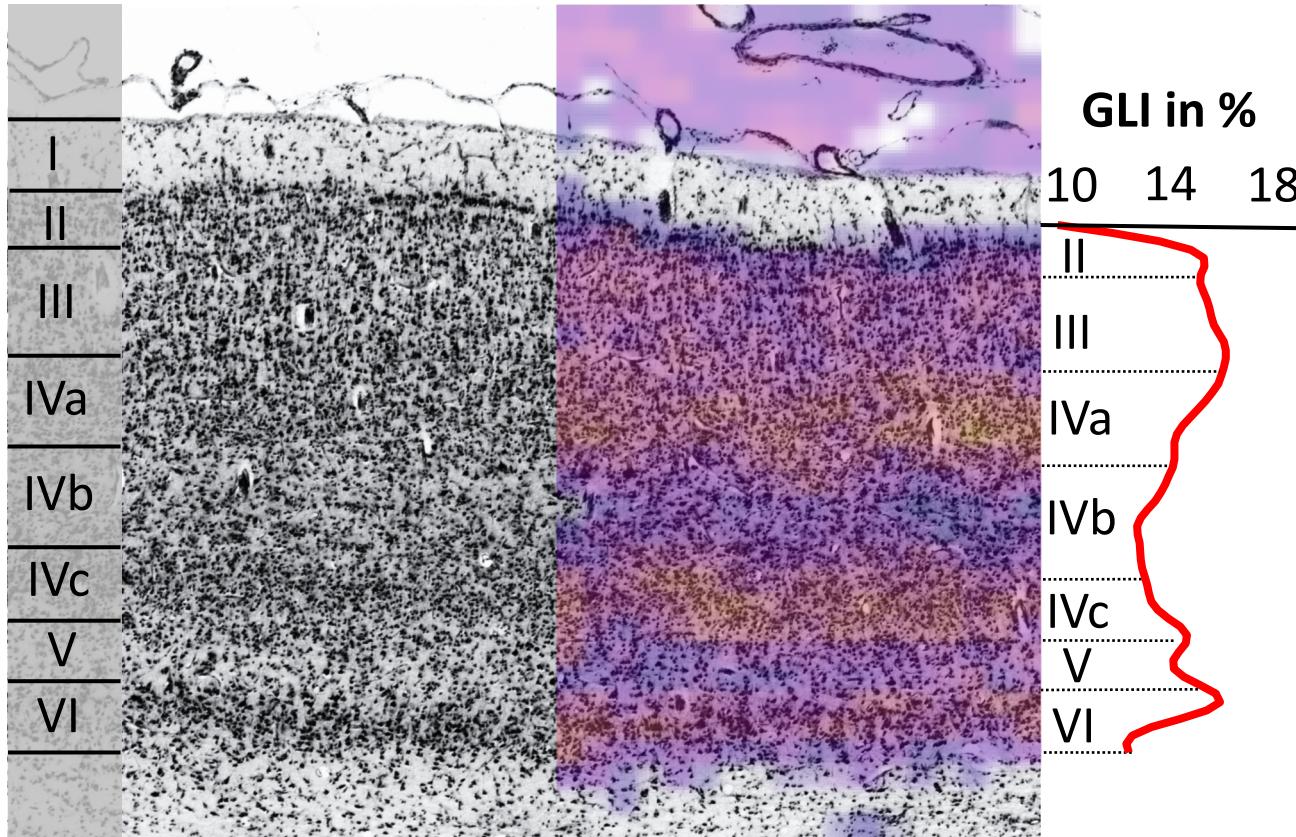
Resemblance of Learned Filters and Cytoarchitectonic Features



Filter activations for **cortical layers**

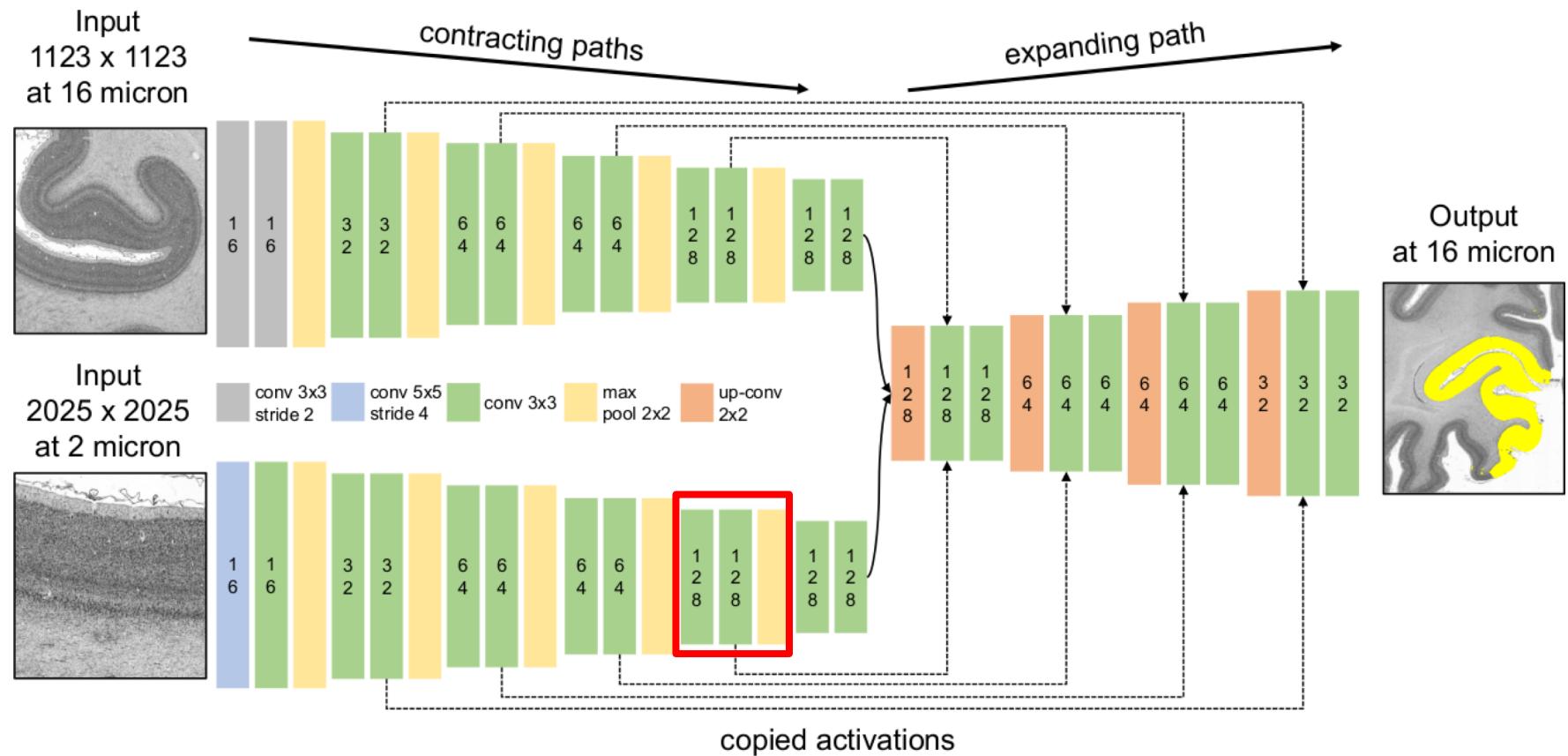
(left: cell-sparse layers; right: cell-dense layers)

Resemblance of Learned Filters and Cytoarchitectonic Features

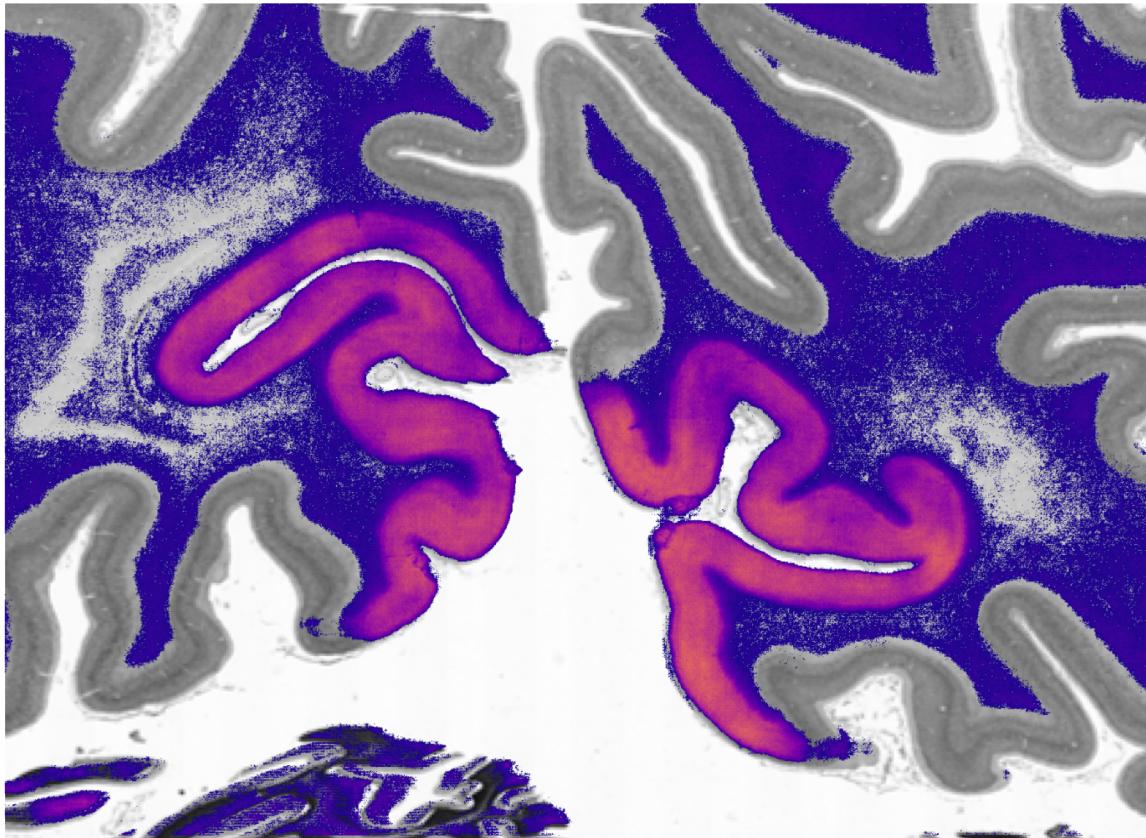


Comparison of a **filter activation** with
the corresponding **GLI profile shape**

Filter Responses

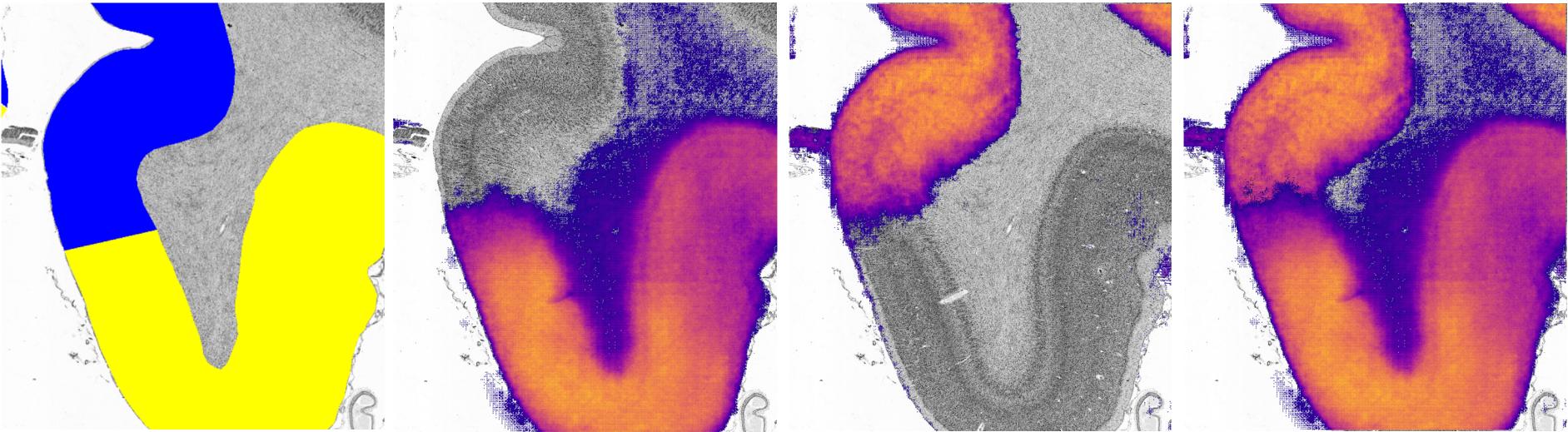


Resemblance of Learned Filters and Cytoarchitectonic Features



Filter activation of a **cortical area**
(primary visual cortex, hOc1)

Resemblance of Learned Filters and Cytoarchitectonic Features



Delineations based
on the GLI approach
by Schleicher et al
(1999)¹

Filter activation
for cortical area
hOc1

Filter activation for
cortex around hOc1

Combined filter
activations

¹Schleicher, A., Amunts, K., Geyer, S., Morosan, P. & Zilles, K. Observer-Independent Method for Microstructural Parcellation of Cerebral Cortex. A Quantitative Approach to Cytoarchitectonics. *NeuroImage* **9**, 165–177; 10.1006/nimg.1998.0385 (1999).

Conclusion

- Filter activations of the deep learning approach indicate a resemblance between learned filters and traditional cytoarchitectonic features
- The filter activations compare well to the current GLI-profile approach
- These findings validate deep learning-based brain mapping as a semi-automatic alternative for high-throughput mapping workflows

¹Amunts, Katrin, Lepage, C., Borgeat, L., Mohlberg, Hartmut, Dickscheid, T., Rousseau, M.-É., . . . Evans, A. C. (2013) <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1235381>

Thank you very much for your attention!



Human Brain Project



Prof. Dr. med Katrin Amunts

Director of the Institute of Neuroscience and Medicine (INM-1), Forschungszentrum Jülich and Director of the Cécile and Oskar Vogt Institute of Brain Research, Univ. Hospital Düsseldorf, Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf



Dr. Timo Dickscheid

*Group Leader: "Big Data Analytics"
Institute of Neuroscience and Medicine (INM-1),
Forschungszentrum Jülich*



M.Sc. Christian Schiffer

*PhD-student: "Big Data Analytics" Group
Institute of Neuroscience and Medicine (INM-1),
Forschungszentrum Jülich*



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