

The Mitochondria is the Powerhouse of the Cell

asophonsri1

July 2019

Introduction

CVR testing is utilized to measure the reactivity of the cerebral vascular system to different stimuli, namely O2 and CO2. Using BOLD MRI, we are able to image the changing vascular volumes in the brain. The proposed method aims to identify the individual contributions of O2 and CO2 to BOLD signal as well as identify any extraneous physiological noise.

Theory

Fourier Transform

Fourier transforms and analysis are designed for processing periodic signals. That being said, O2 and CO2 data is highly affected by breathing rate. Analyzing O2 and CO2 data under fourier allows us to identify the frequency distribution of respiratory rate. These frequencies are zeroed and the resulting power spectra is inverted back into cleaned gas signal.

Logistic Growth and Decay

Under the basis that blood oxygenation is upper and lower limited, we believe that a O2 follows a piecewise Logistic Growth and Decay model. That is, we can model saturation with:

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{M_1}{1+e^{-\alpha_1(t-\phi_1)}} + \psi_1 & t \leq \tau \\ \frac{M_2}{1+e^{-\alpha_2(t-\phi_2)}} + \psi_2 & t \geq \tau \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Gradient Descent

Fitting the logistic model is a problem of 4 dimensions. Normal fitting procedures are too inefficient or inaccurate to use. Using gradient descent allows us to iteratively approach a perfect model. The premise of gradient descent is to optimize a cost function whose inputs are our variables of interest.

Basic Calculus defines the gradient as the direction of greatest ascent. In order to optimize a model, we traverse in the direction opposite (negative) of the gradient.

Let $\vec{\delta} = \nabla g(\vec{p})$ where $g(\vec{p})$ is the cost function and \vec{p} is the parameter list. Therefore, in order to reach minimum we perform the following operation over several iterations:

$$\vec{p}_{n+1} = \vec{p}_n + \varepsilon \vec{\delta}$$

General Linear Model (FSL)

FSL provides a statistical model analysis which we can use to generate statistics on the strength, the correlation, of our predicted model

Methods and Algorithms

The raw data is pushed through the following algorithm:

1. We begin by recording CO_2 and O_2 data: We can see from the figure that both time-series

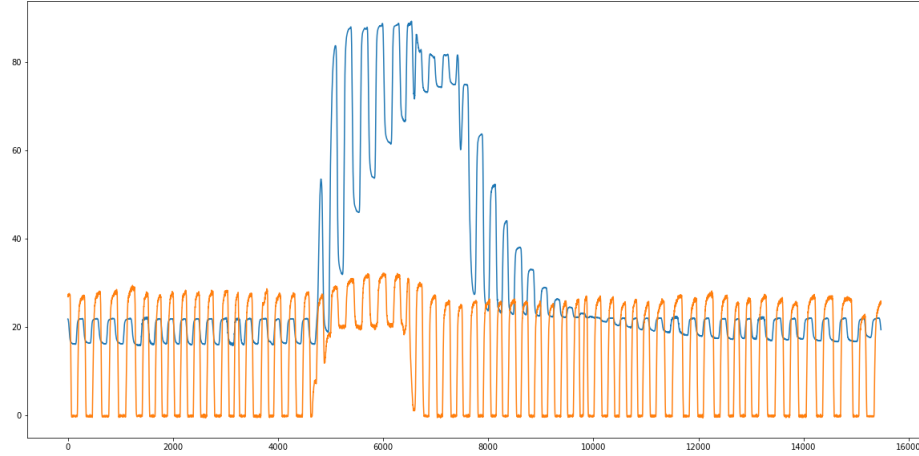


Figure 1: O_2 , CO_2 data

vary dramatically in a small interval. This variation, is due to

2. Signal is cleaned of respiratory influence, resulting in an averaged gas concentration.
3. Cleaned signal is split, determining the two pieces to our piecewise model.
4. Each split is regressed to a logistic curve through gradient descent. The logistic curves fully define our model
5. The model accurately downsamples the data.
6. FSL considers the downsampled data and generates statistics

Data

Conclusion