How <u>not</u> to construct functional brain networks: Node definition

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Aalto Brain & Mind Computational Seminar

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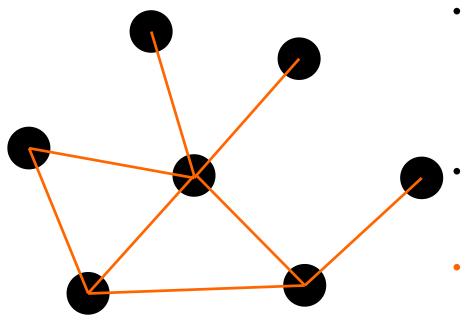
Slides: https://github.com/onerva-korhonen/presentations/blob/master/aalto-brain-mind-computational-seminar-20201117



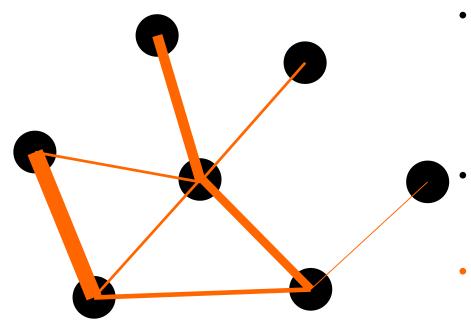


- Network: a model of connections and interactions
 - Internet, public transport, social networks

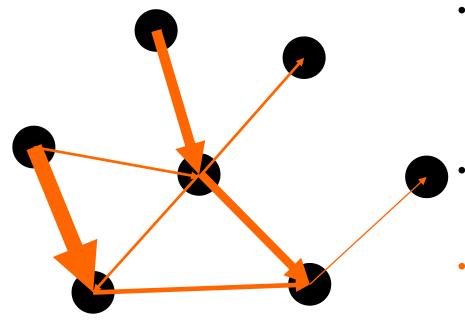
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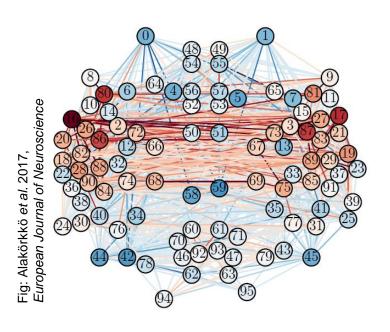


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 - Weights?



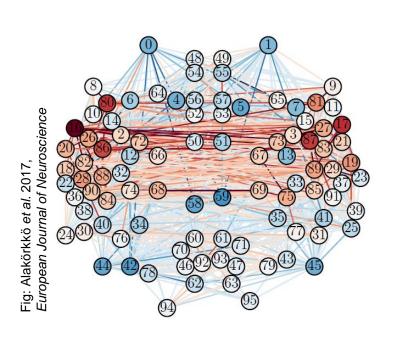
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 - Weights?
 - Direction?

Why is the brain a network?



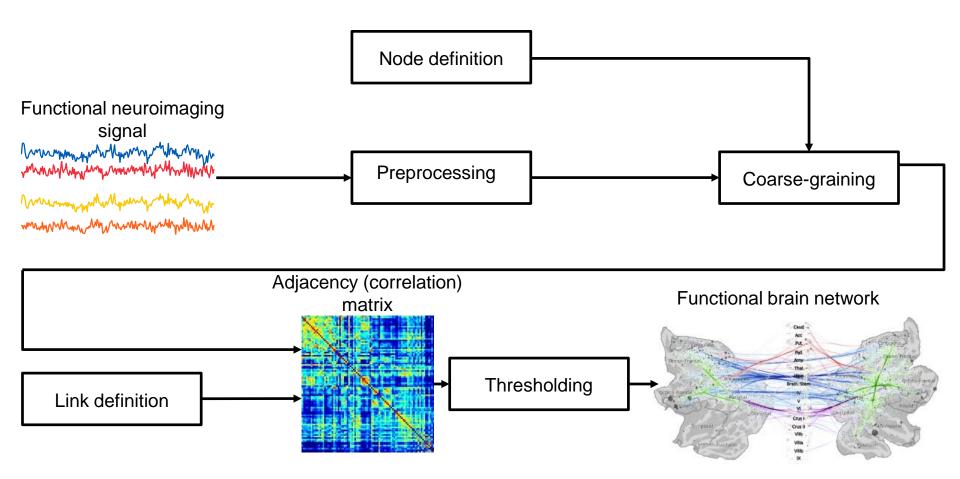
- Brain = a system of neurons
 - Separated neurons tend to reconnect
- Axon bundles connect brain areas
- Cognitive tasks require collaboration of brain areas

Network neuroscience



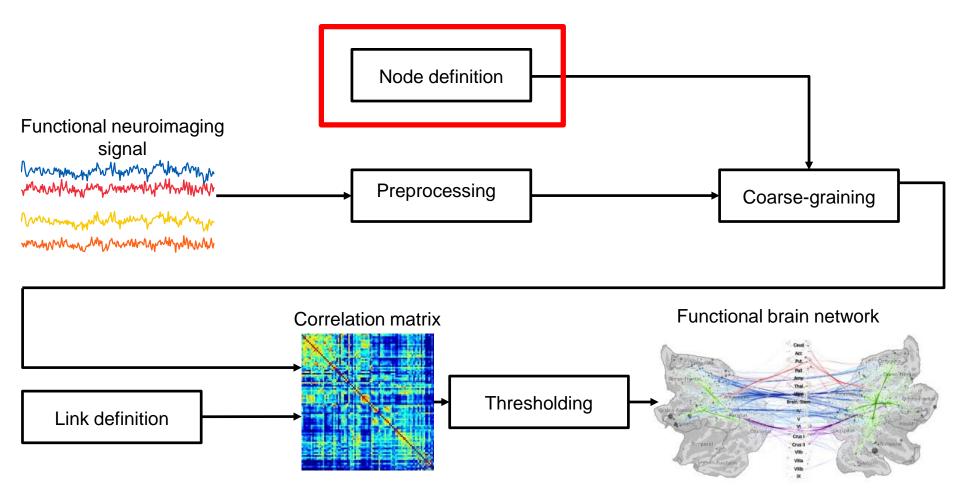
- Network neuroscience = applying network tools on the brain
- Two aims:
 - 1. Understand the healthy brain
 - 2. Find causes of diseases
- Broad scales:
 - Molecule neuron brain area human
 - Milliseconds years
- Different brain networks:
 - Structural: anatomic connections
 - Functional: temporal coactivation
 - Effective: causality

Functional brain networks: how-to?



Network from Nummenmaa et al. 2014, *Neurolmage*, by permission

Functional brain networks: how-to?



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The problem of node definition

- No natural candidates above the level of neurons
- Node selection affects network properties
- Some commonly used nodes:
 - Voxels/vertices
 - Random clumps of voxels/vertices
 - Regions of Interest (ROIs): collections of voxels/vertices

Voxels vs ROIs

Voxels:

- fMRI imaging resolution
- noisy signals?
- ~10.000 nodes
- large computational load

ROIs:

- collections of voxels
- defined by anatomy, function, connectivity, ...
- homogeneous (= all voxels are similar)?
- ROI time series to represent voxel dynamics:

$$X_I = \frac{1}{N_I} \sum_{i \in I} x_i$$

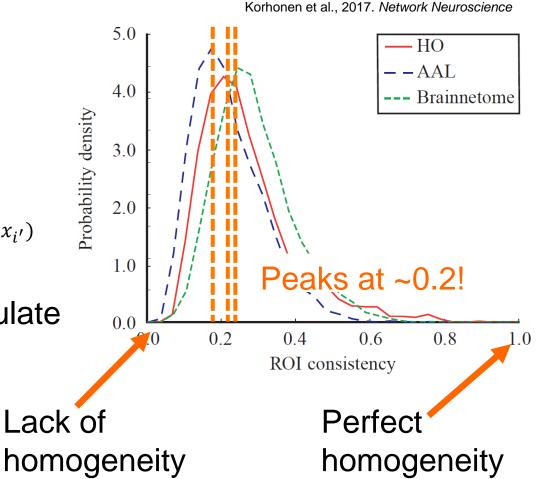
Violent?

How homogeneous are ROIs?

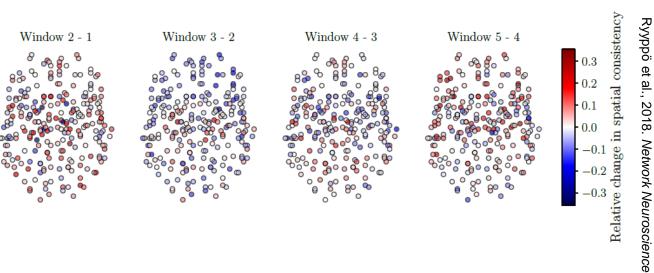
- Spatial consistency
- = measure of functional homogeneity:

$$\varphi_{spat}(I) = \frac{1}{N_I(N_I - 1)} \sum_{i,i' \in I} C(x_i, x_{i'})$$

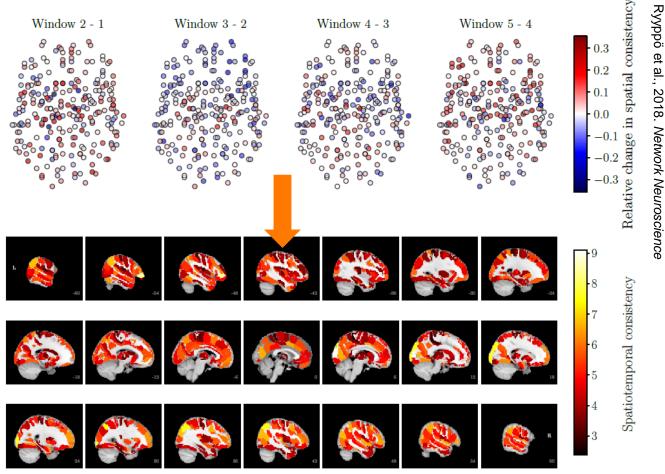
- Straightforward to calculate
- Easy to interpret



Spatial consistency changes in time



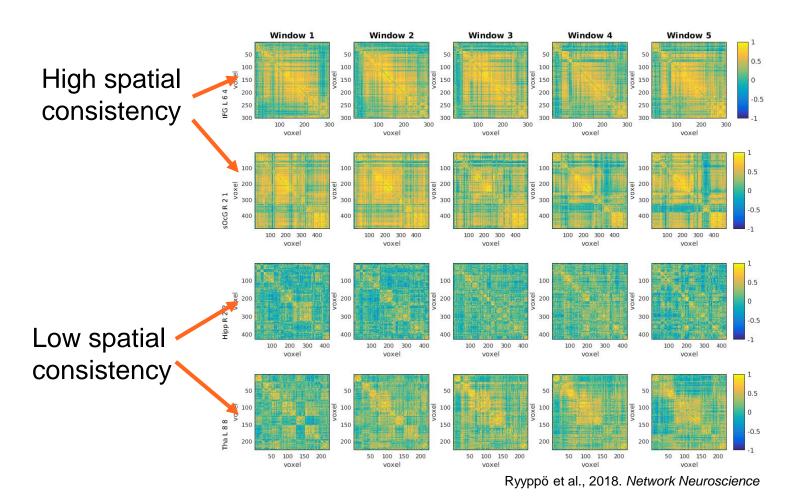
Spatial consistency changes in time



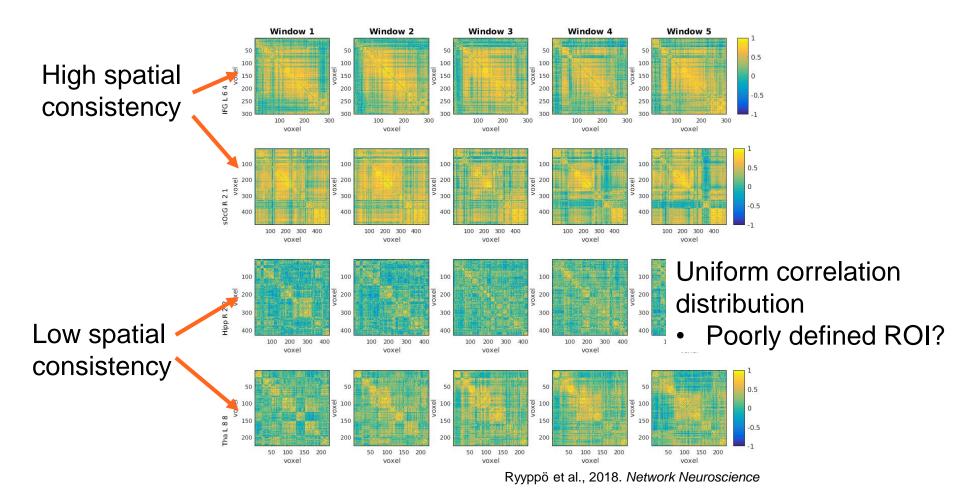
Spatiotemporal consistency

= stability of spat. consistency

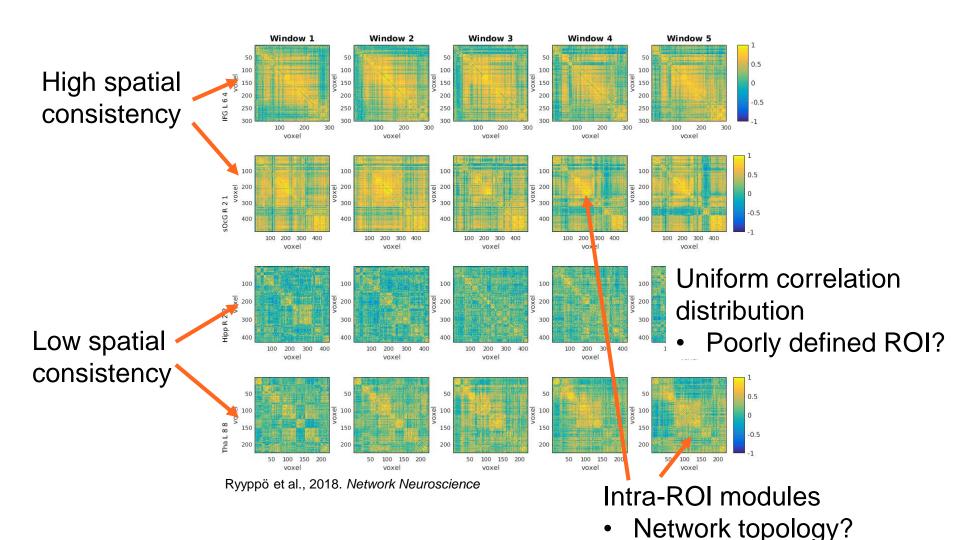
ROIs have rich internal connectivity structure



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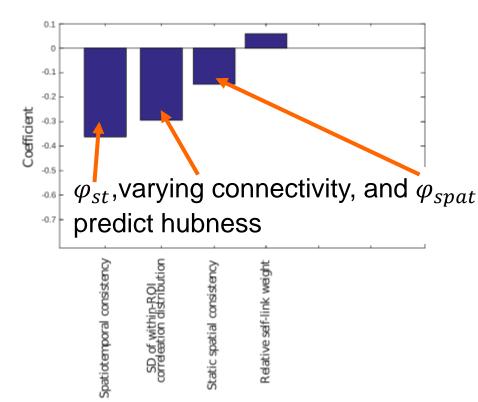
ROIs have rich internal connectivity structure



Consistency predicts topology

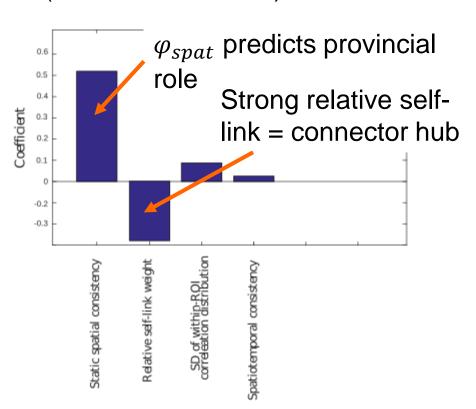
Hub vs non-hub:

Accuracy:
Training 64.22%
Test 62.31%
(> Random 55.01%)

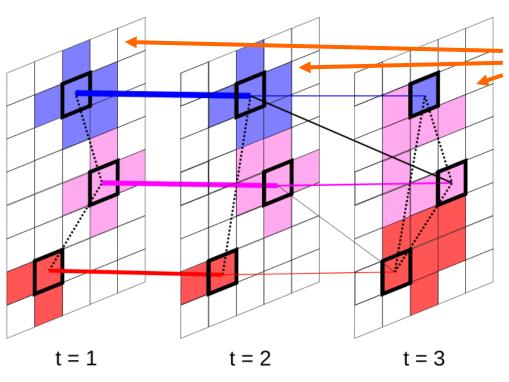


Provincial vs connector hub

Accuracy:
Training 61.26%
Test 60.85%
(> Random 50.20%)

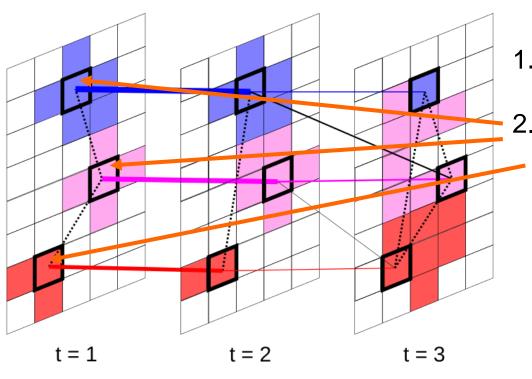


 Based on multilayer networks (= different connections in the same network)



1. Layers = time windows

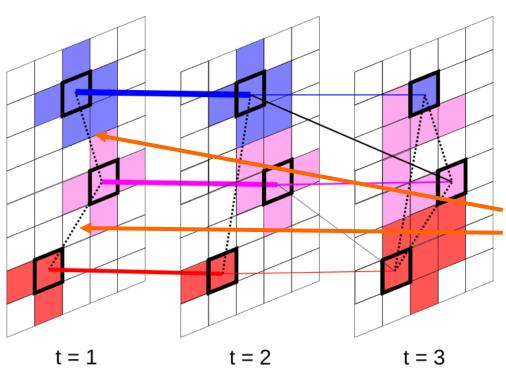
 Based on multilayer networks (= different connections in the same network)



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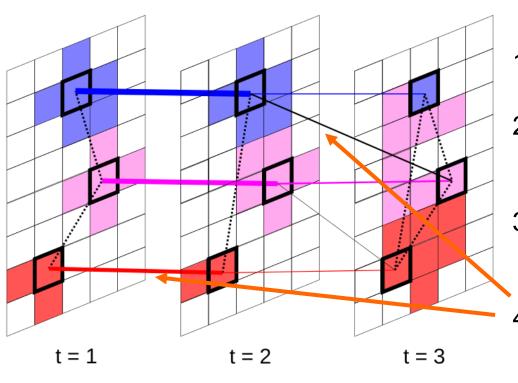
ROIs optimized inside layers for maximal consistency

 Based on multilayer networks (= different connections in the same network)



- 1. Layers = time windows
- ROIs optimized inside layers for maximal consistency
- 3. Interlayer links = Pearson correlation

 Based on multilayer networks (= different connections in the same network)



- 1. Layers = time windows
- ROIs optimized inside layers for maximal consistency
- Interlayer links = Pearson correlation
- Intralayer links = spatial overlap

Conclusions

- It's not trivial to construct a functional brain network
 - Know your methods!
- Currently used nodes are not functionally homogeneous
 - Data lost in averaging
 - Can we trust observed connectivity?
- Homogeneity changes in time
 - Changes relate to function
- Low homogeneity isn't a technical flaw
 - ⇒ Can't be fixed by new static nodes
 - ⇒ Flexible nodes needed!



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