

Graph-based Methods for Connectivity Analysis

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Brain Connectivity

Graph Signal Processing

Graph Curvature

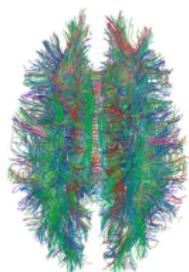
Non Invasive Imaging



Figure: made by DinosoftLabs

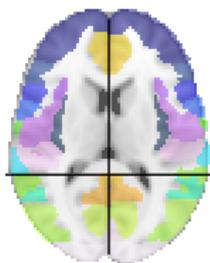
Connectivity Analysis

Tractography

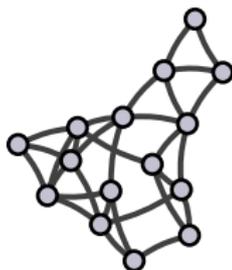
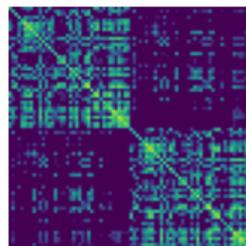


+

Atlas

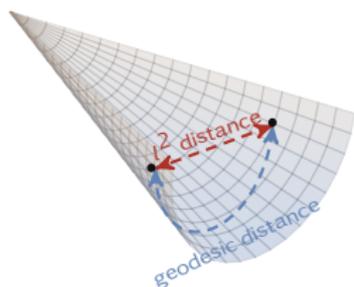


Connectivity Matrix

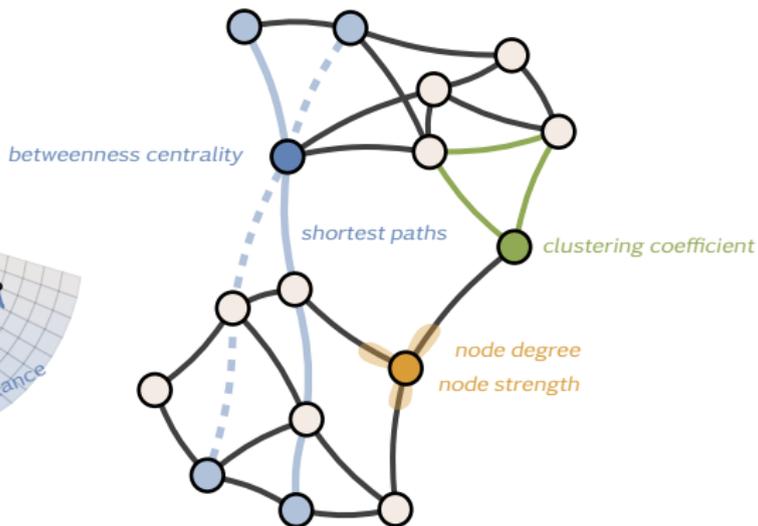


- ▶ Establish a map of Human Cognition
- ▶ Perform diagnosis or prevention based on imaging
- ▶ Follow pathologies or treatments

Connectome Comparison



Matrix Distance

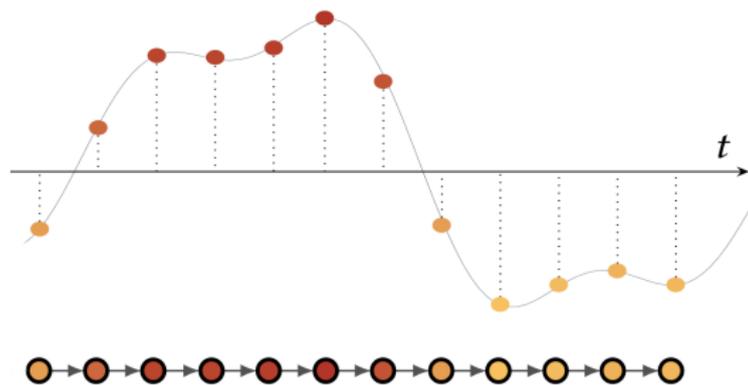


Graph Markers

Issues, and our contribution

- ▶ Local vs global
- ▶ Combinatorial vs connectivity information

Graph Signal Processing

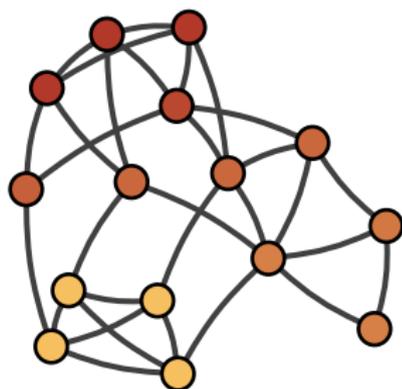
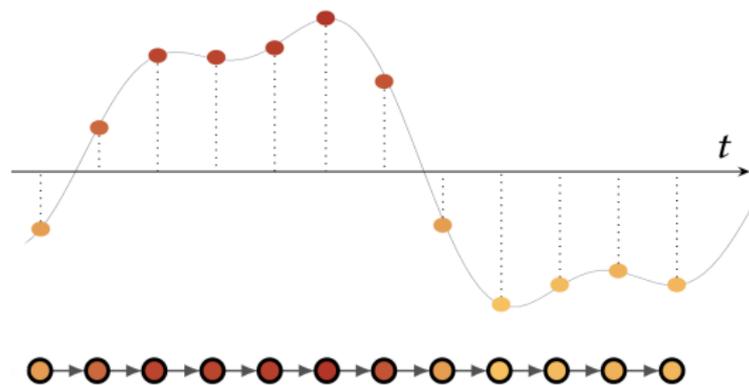


gradient ∇

Laplacian L

$$s^T L s = \sum_{i,j} w_{i,j} (s_i - s_j)^2$$

Graph Signal Processing

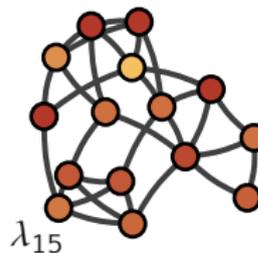
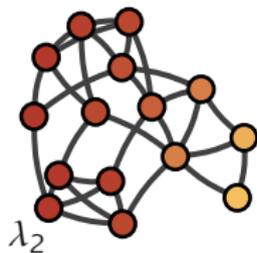
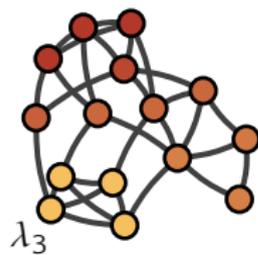
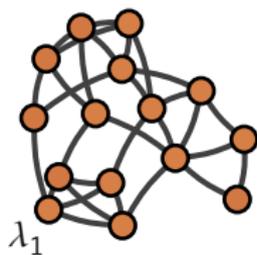
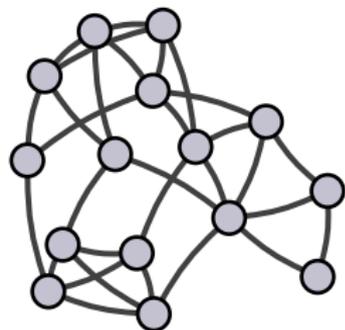


gradient ∇

Laplacian L

$$s^T L s = \sum_{i,j} w_{i,j} (s_i - s_j)^2$$

Fourier Transform



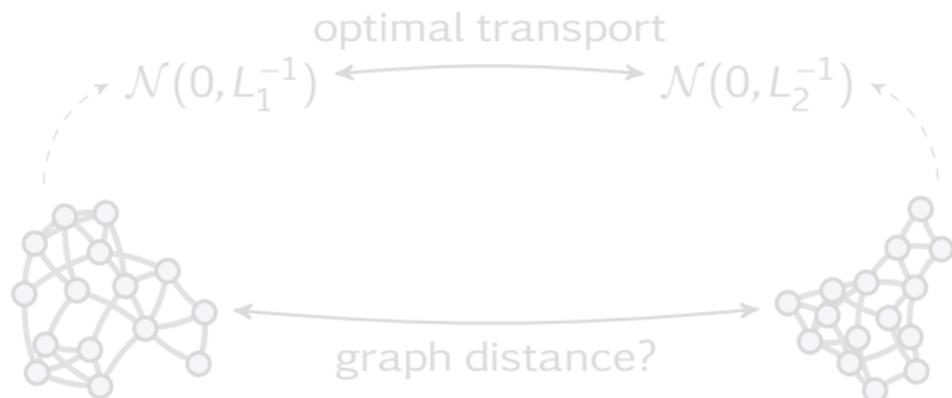
$$s = \chi h = h_1 \nu_1 + h_2 \nu_2 + h_3 \nu_3 + \dots + h_{15} \nu_{15}$$

A Wasserstein Distance for Graphs

Smooth signals

$$\mathcal{G} \mapsto \mathcal{N}(0, L^{-1})$$

Maretić et al. (2019)

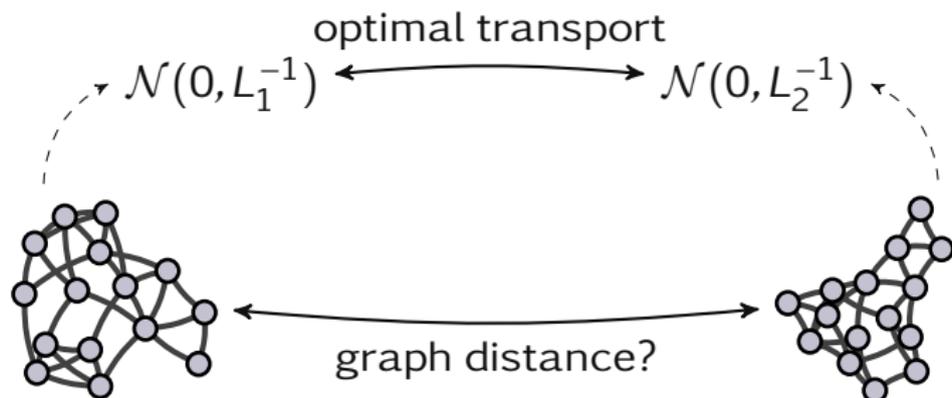


A Wasserstein Distance for Graphs

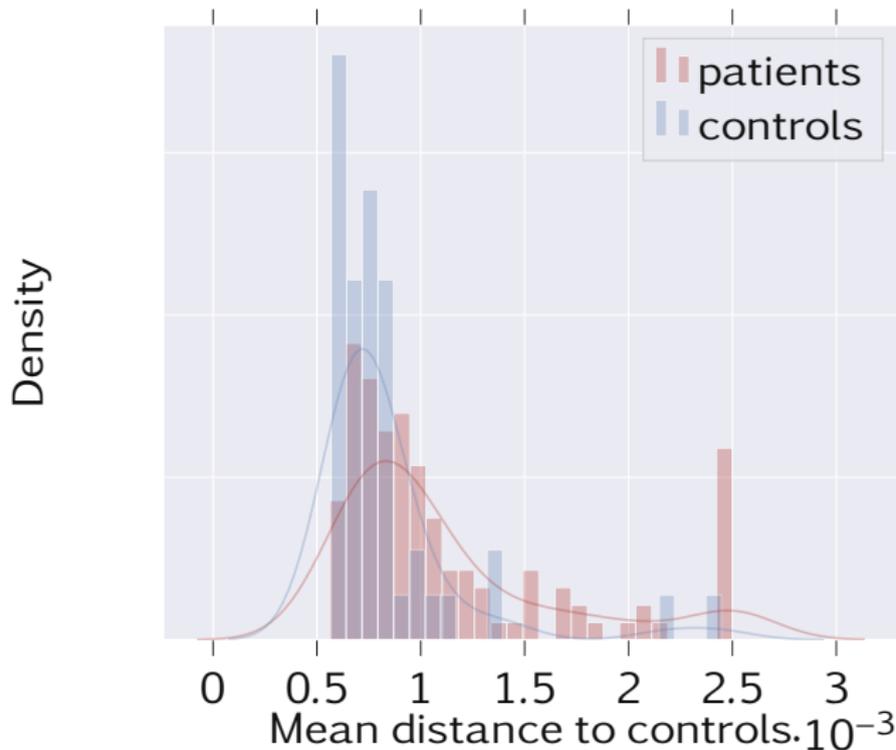
Smooth signals

$$\mathcal{G} \mapsto \mathcal{N}(0, L^{-1})$$

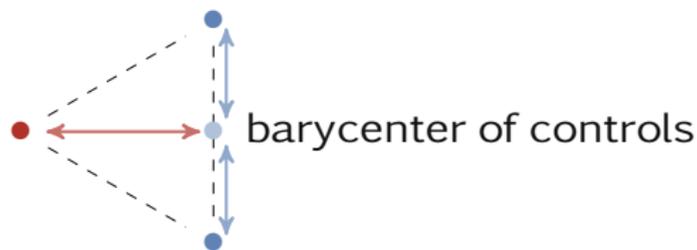
Maretic et al. (2019)



Comparing Two Cohorts with this Distance



Barycenter

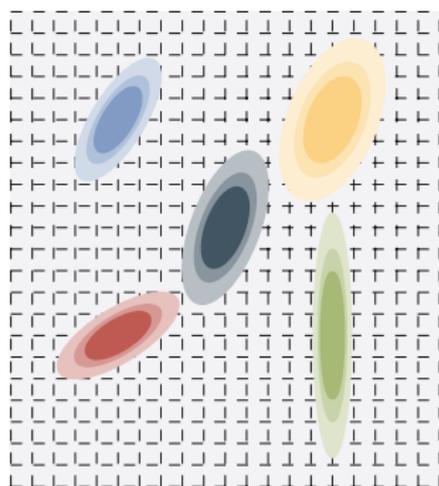


- ▶ Optimal transport theory

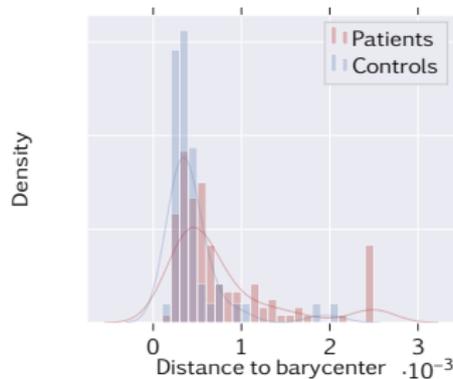
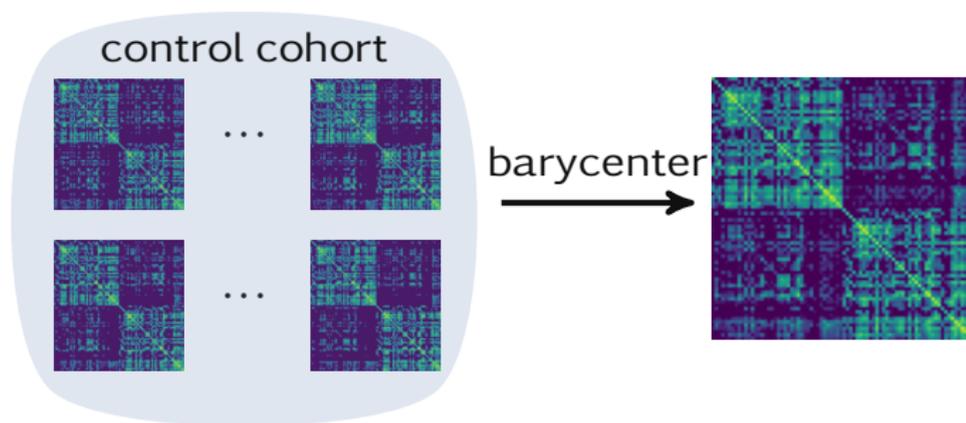
$$G(\mu) = \mu$$

Álvarez-Esteban et al. (2015)

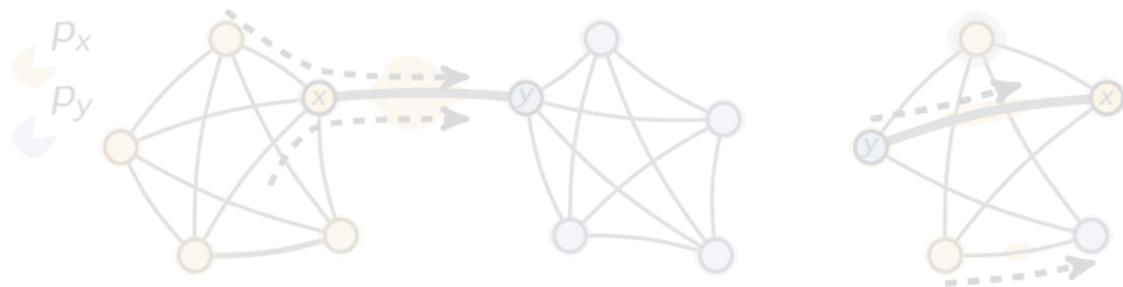
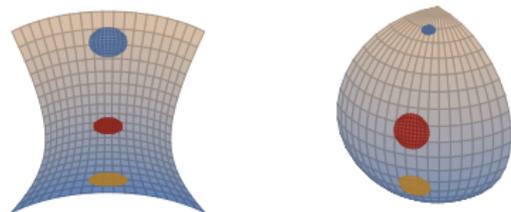
- ▶ Tractable iteration for Gaussians measures



Barycenter of Connectivity Matrices

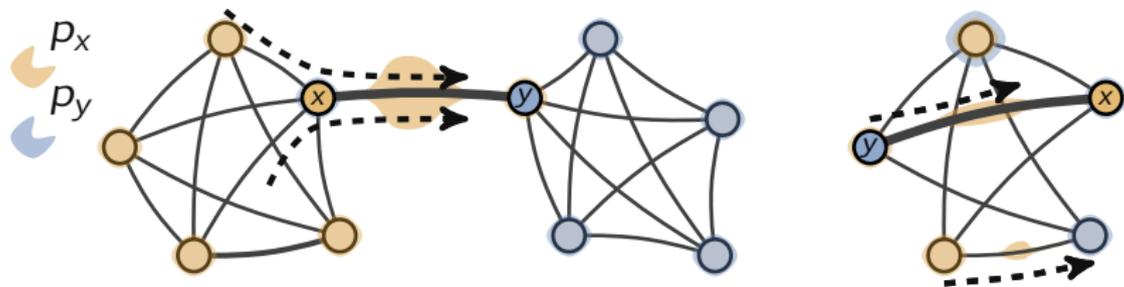
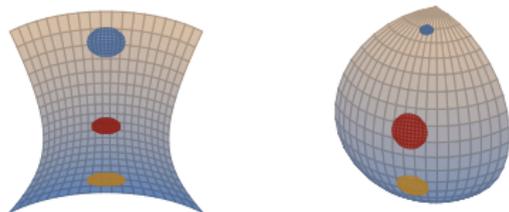


Graph Curvature



$$W_1(p_x, p_y) = (1 - \kappa(x, y))d(x, y)$$

Graph Curvature



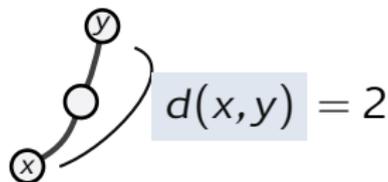
$$W_1(p_x, p_y) = (1 - \kappa(x, y))d(x, y)$$

Metric space for connectivity maps

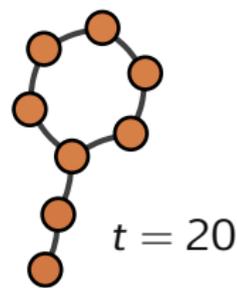
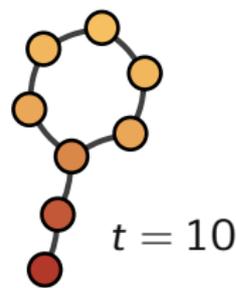
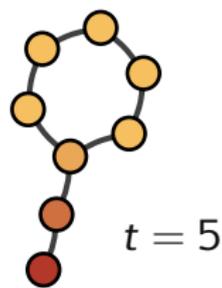
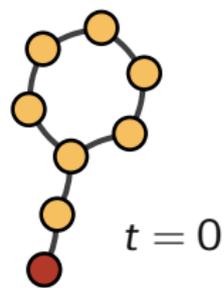
$$\kappa(x, y) = 1 - \frac{W_1(p_x, p_y)}{d(x, y)}$$

Network curvature as a hallmark of brain structural connectivity
Farooq et al. (2019)

$$d(x, y) = \text{shortest_path}(x, y)$$



Heat Kernel Distance



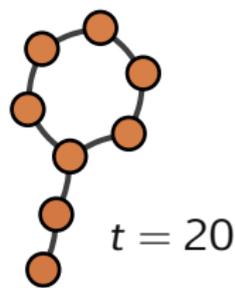
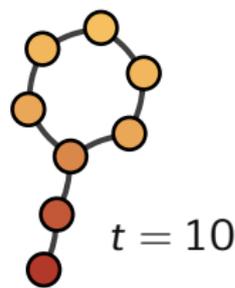
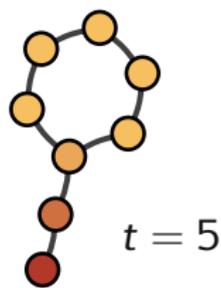
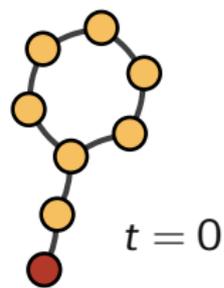
$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + L\right)f(t) = 0$$

$$f(t) = \underbrace{e^{-tL}}_{k_t} f_0$$

$k_t(x, y)$ amount of heat transferred from x to y in time t

$$d_t(x, y) = k_t(x, x) + k_t(y, y) - 2k_t(x, y)$$

Heat Kernel Distance



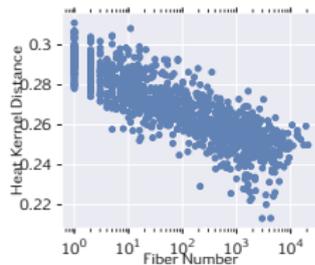
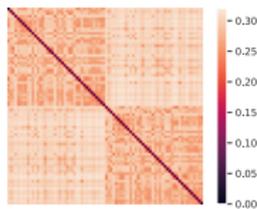
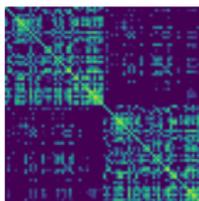
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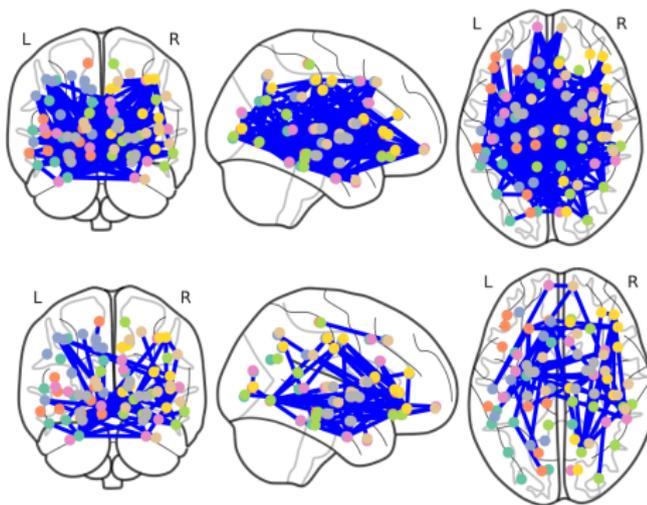
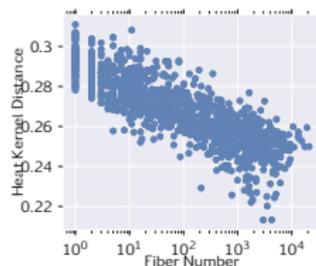
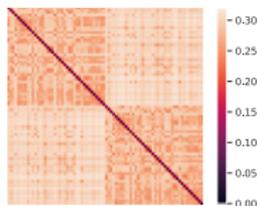
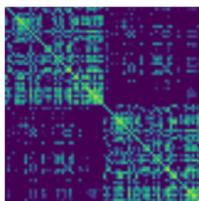
$k_t(x, y)$ amount of heat transferred from x to y in time t

$$d_t(x, y) = k_t(x, x) + k_t(y, y) - 2k_t(x, y)$$

Heat Kernel Distance and Curvature



Heat Kernel Distance and Curvature



Curvature Difference

Strength Difference

Conclusion

- ▶ Applied a new tool based on GSP and Optimal Transport
- ▶ Developed a notion of barycenter of connectomes
- ▶ Investigated a new formulation of connectome curvature