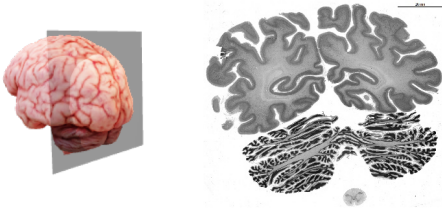


Deep Learning Networks Reflect Cytoarchitectonic Features Used in Brain Mapping

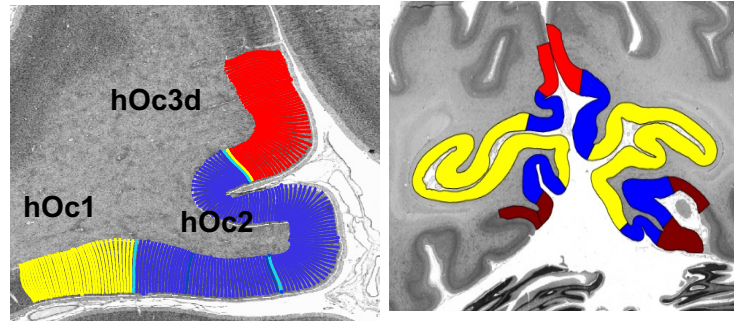
Kai Kiwitz

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

Cutting

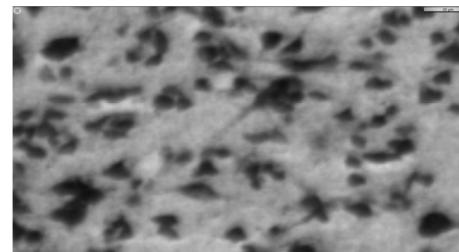


Current Gold-Standard Cytoarchitectonic Mapping

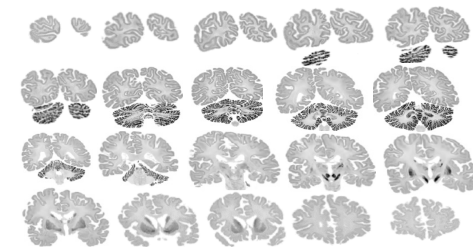


infeasible for

The BigBrain dataset¹



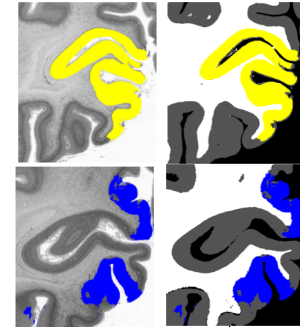
ca. 20 GByte per section



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



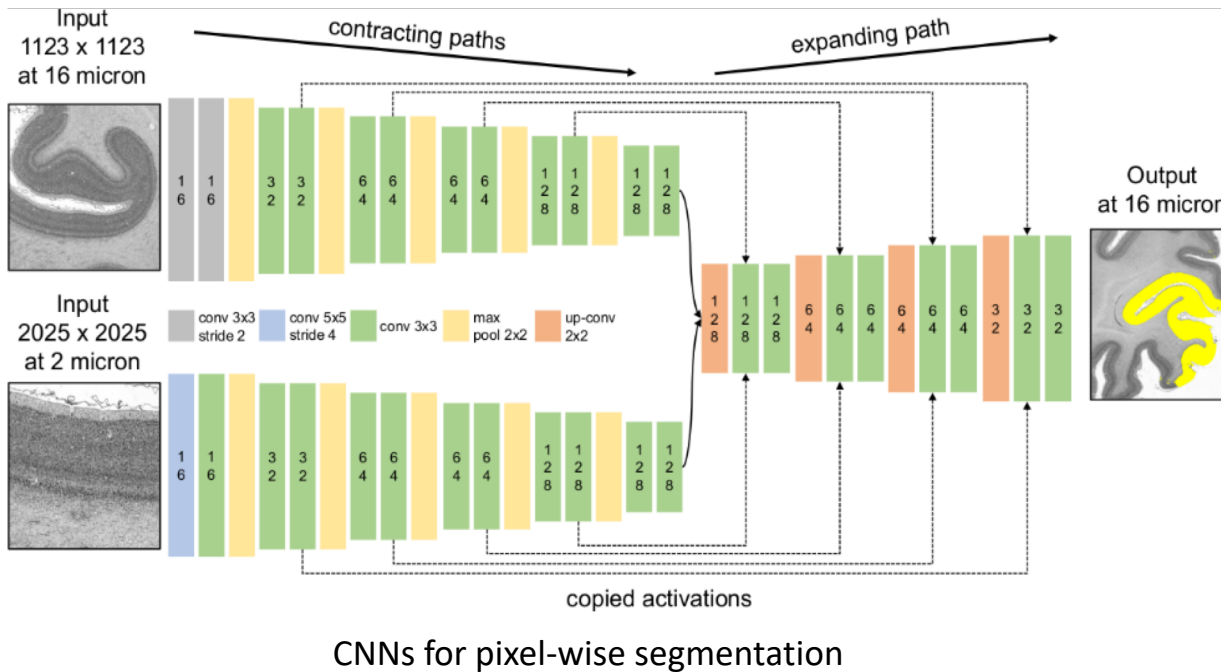
generates
depends on

HPC-resources



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

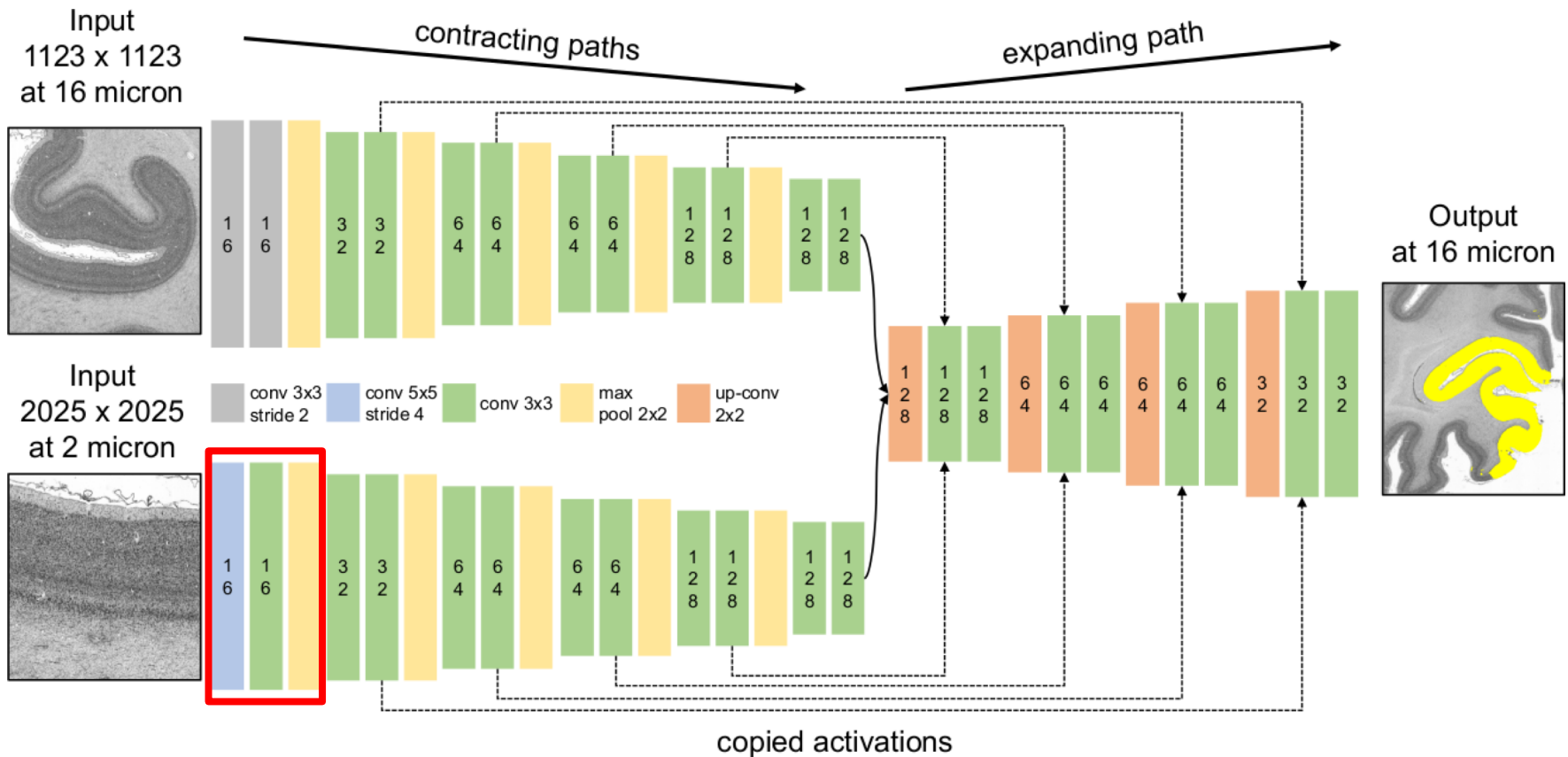
Deep Learning Based Tool^{1,2}

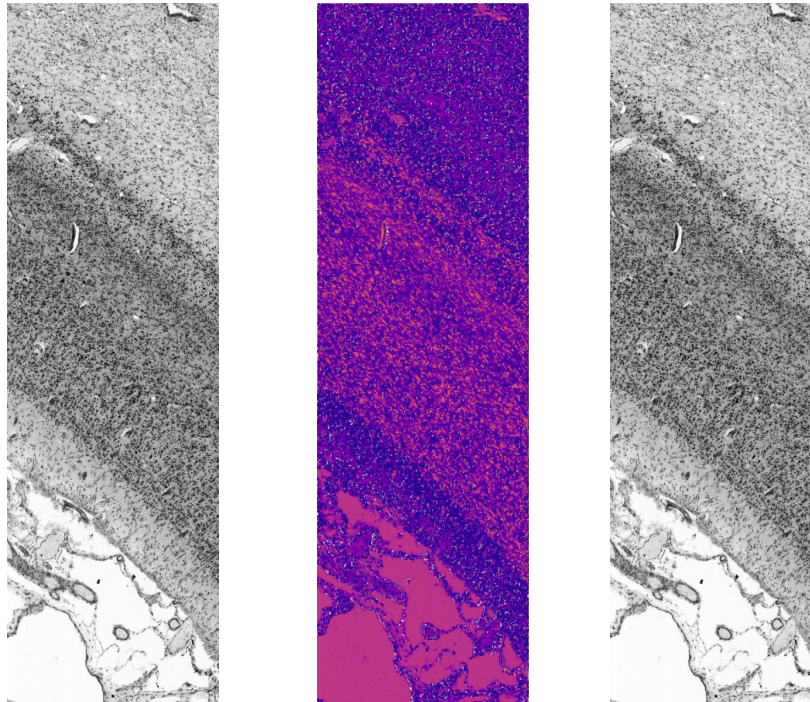


¹Spitzer, H., Amunts, Katrin, Harmeling, S., & Dickscheid, T. (ISBI 2017)

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

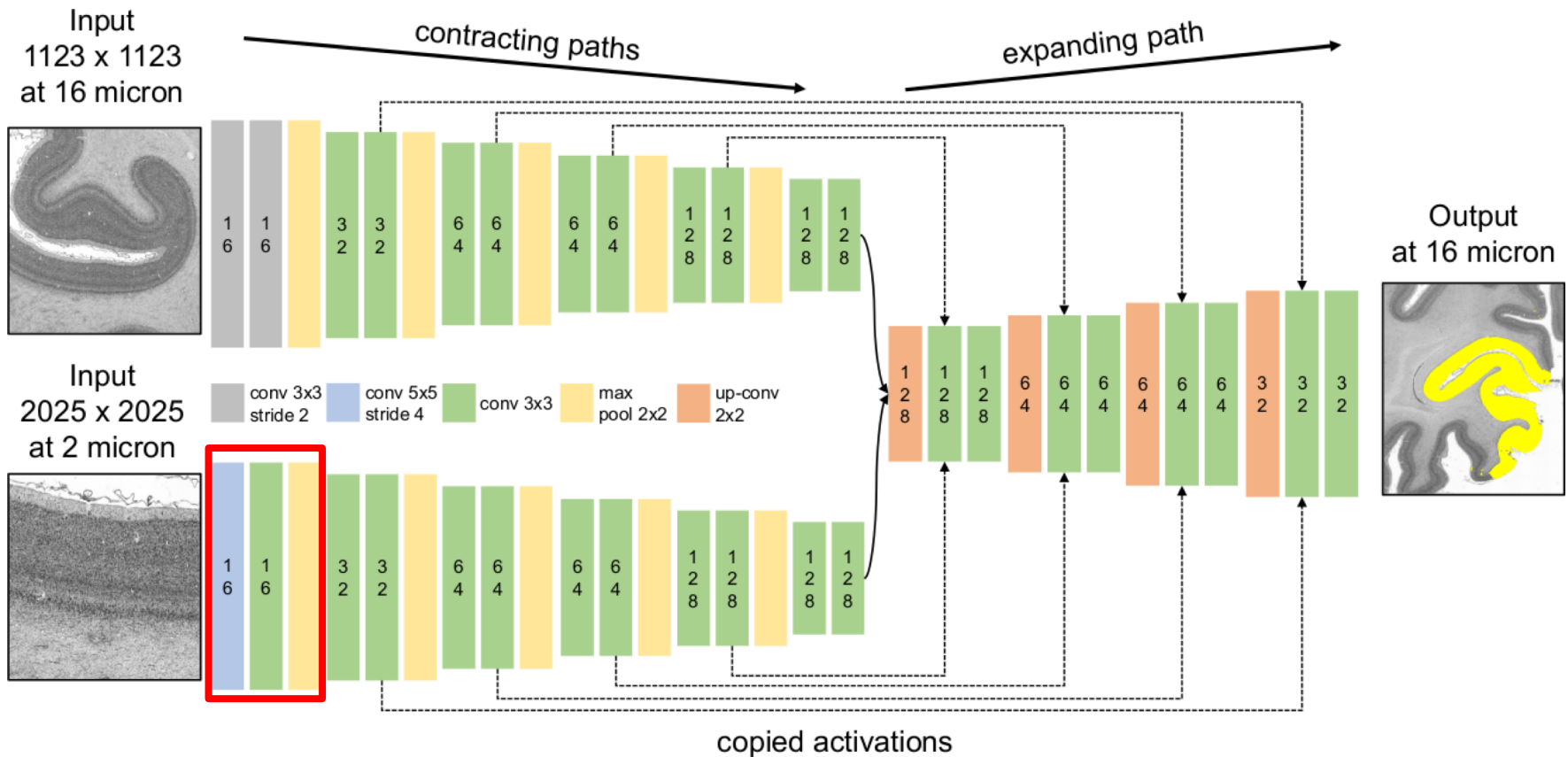
Filter Activations

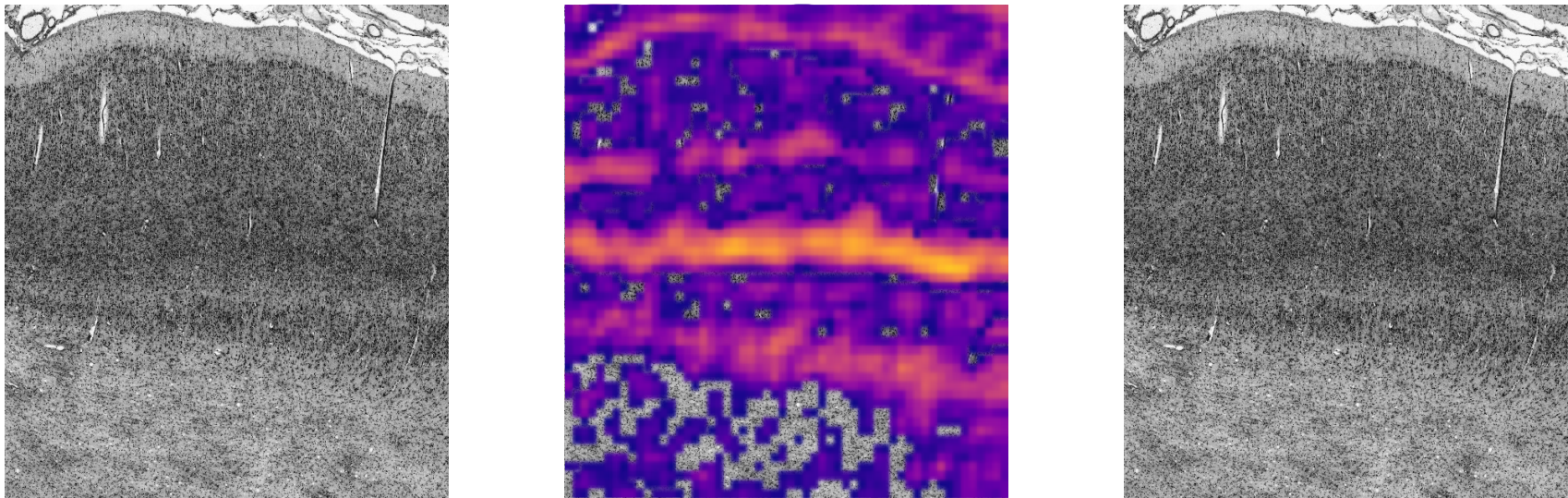




Filter activations for **cells** (right) and cortical layer I plus white matter (middle)

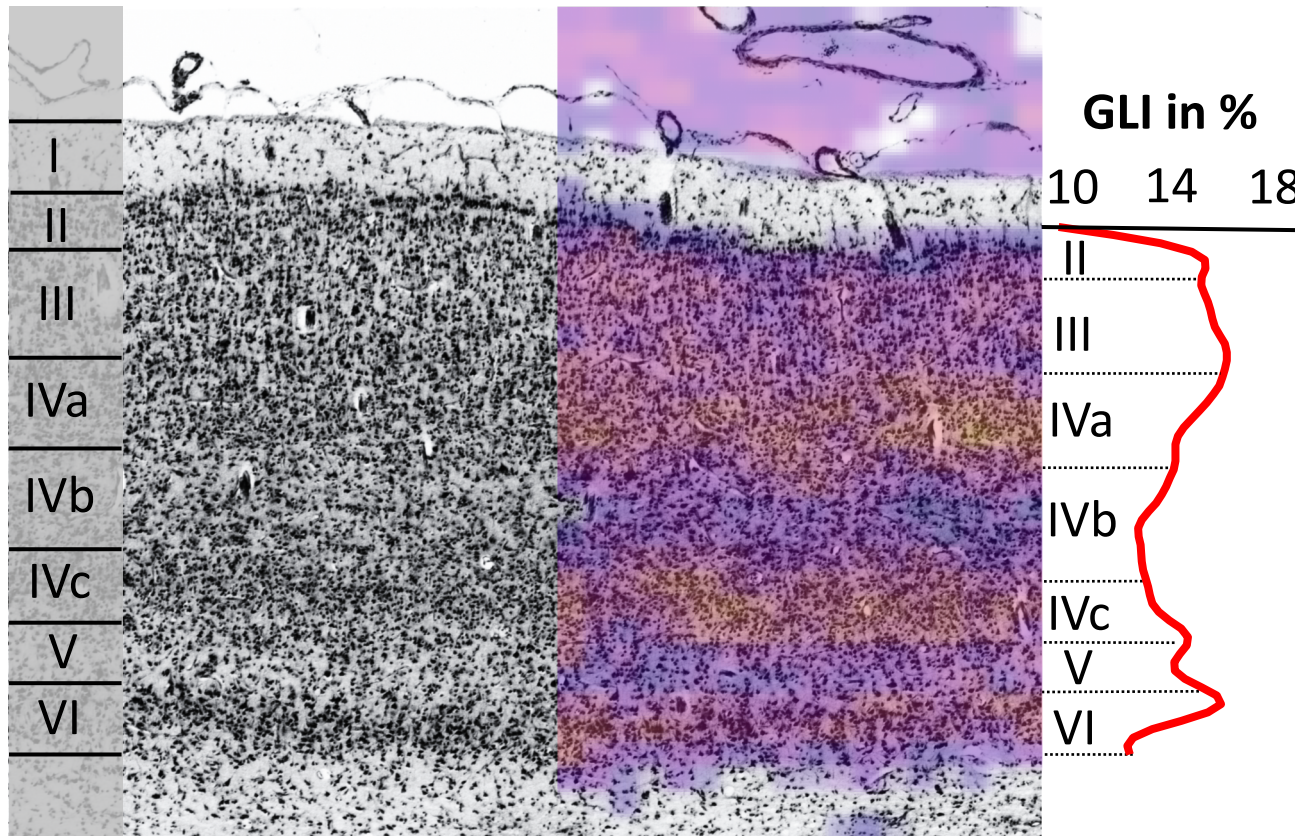
Filter Responses





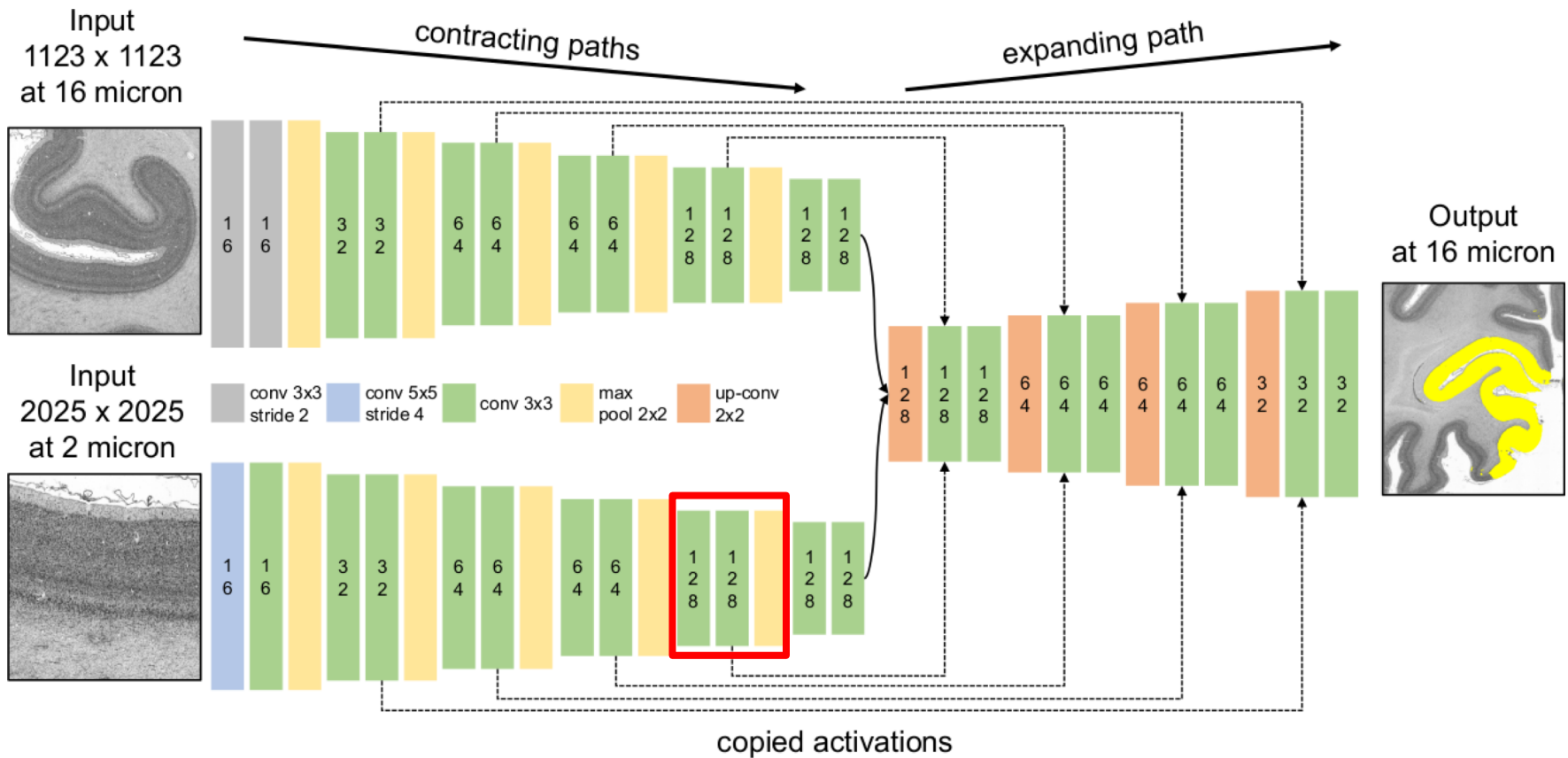
Filter activations for **cortical layers**

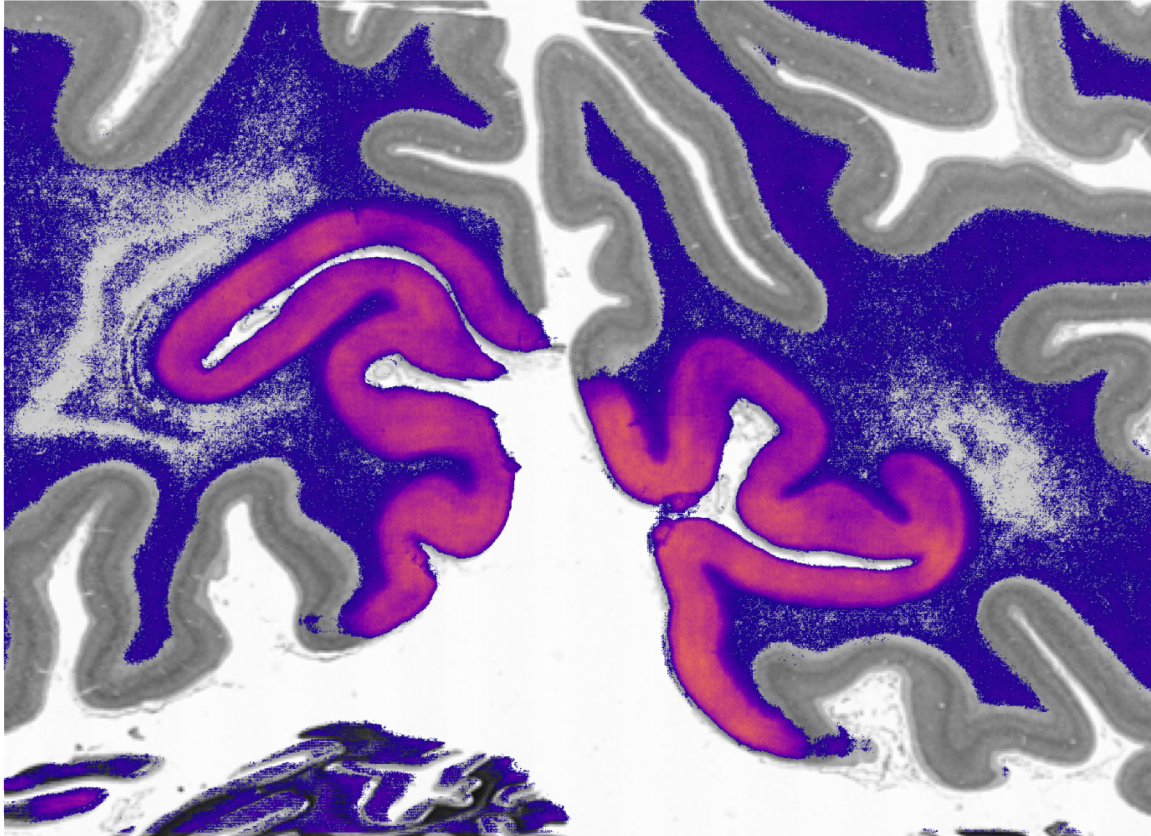
(left: cell-sparse layers; right: cell-dense layers)



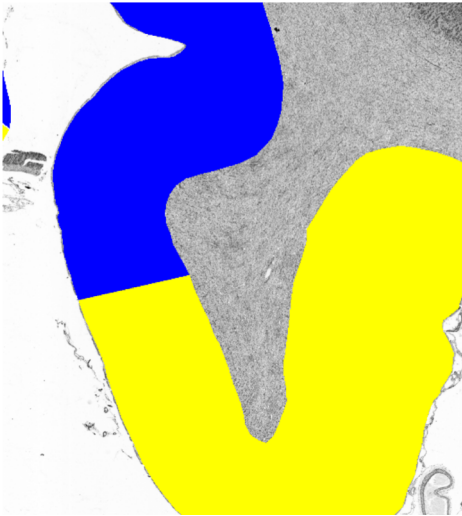
Comparison of a **filter activation** with the corresponding **GLI profile shape**

Filter Responses

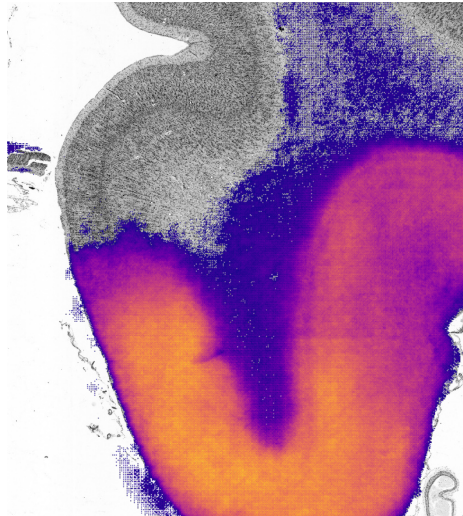




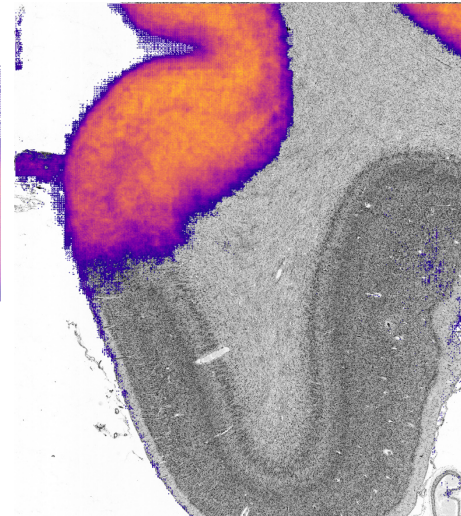
Filter activation of a **cortical area**
(primary visual cortex, hOc1)



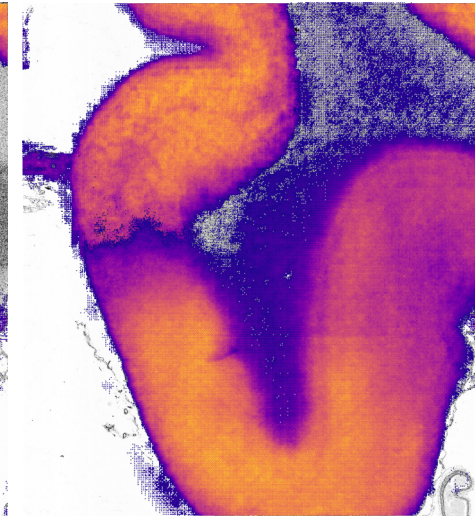
Delineations based on the GLI approach by Schleicher et al (1999)¹



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*



I would like to thank my colleagues at the Institute for Medicine and Neuroscience I (INM-1) at Forschungszentrum Jülich for their collaboration and support of this work!