

# Introduction to HCP-MEG Connectome

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# **INTRODUCTION TO HCP-MEG: OUTLINE**

- I Basics of magnetoencephalography (MEG)
  - Strengths of MEG/EEG
  - What do we measure
  - How do we measure it: SQUIDS
  - Analyzing the data

### **II. HCP Data Collection**

- Data acquisition
- Behavioral tasks
- Resting state data
- Assessing data quality: pre-processing
- Physiological artifact removal

### III. Data Sharing

- Downloading and unpacking data
- Documentation
- Multi-modal integration

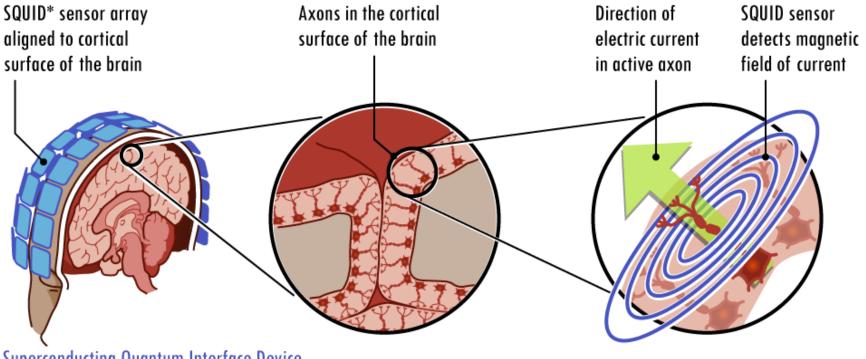
### Strengths of MEG and EEG

- Non-invasive
- Directly measures neuronal function
- High temporal resolution (msec)
- Captures oscillatory activity
- Time or event locked activity analyzable for discrete elements
- Allows evaluation of brain network dynamics
  - Across time
  - By frequency

### Drawbacks of MEG and EEG

- Sensors far from brain sources
- Relatively low spatial resolution (high mm low cm)
- Signal overlap

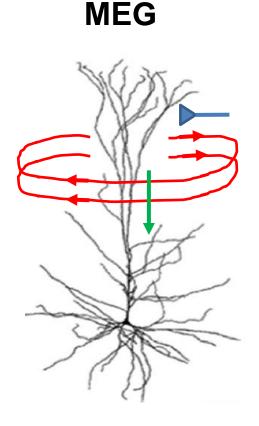
### MEG and EEG measure ....

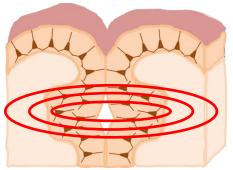


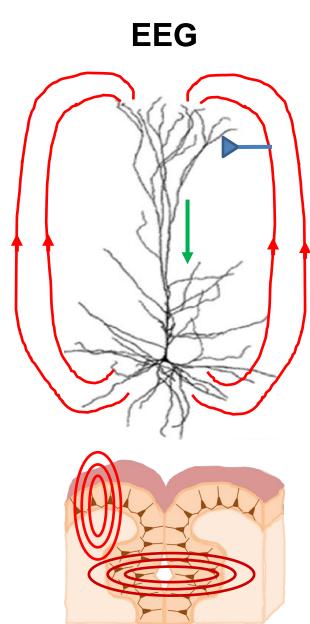
\* Superconducting Quantum Interface Device

HUMANCONNECTOME.ORG

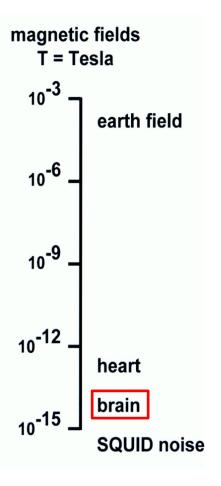
- **POPULATION** potentials from cortical layers
- Electrical and magnetic fields generated by PSPs and not action potentials
- Field alignments are orthogonal to one another (right hand rule)



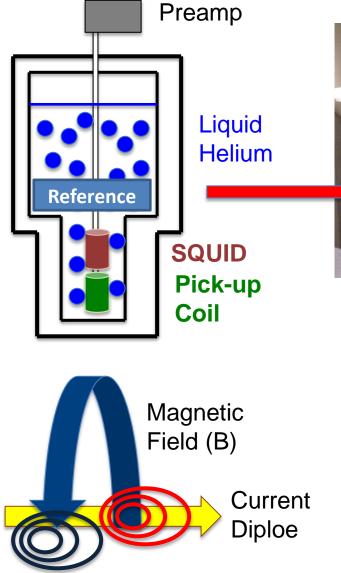




- **MEG** measures fields generated by dendritic current flow
- Signal decreases rapidly with distance
- Sees tangential dipole primarily
- EEG measures
  volumetric return
  currents generated
  by dendritic
  current flow
- Signal is filtered by skull and scalp
- Sees both radial and tangential dipoles



- Fields generated by brain 50-500 fT
- Fields from eye movements 1-2 orders of magnitude larger



MAGNES 3600 4D Neuroimaging 248 Magnetometers 23 Reference sensors I. The Basics of Magnetoencephalography (MEG) Detection and removal of noise and artifacts is an important component of signal processing as SNR can be low

#### ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE

- Line noise
- Electric appliances
- Vibrational noise (e.g truck traffic)

#### **INSTRUMENTATION NOISE**

- Electronic noise from amplifiers
- Saturating magnetic signals (e.g. VNS)
- Thermal noise

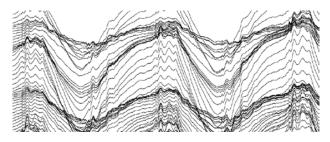
#### **BIOLOGICAL NOISE**

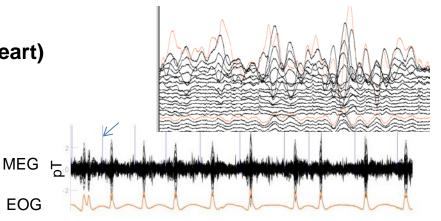
- Appliance noise (e.g. dental appliance)
- Physiologic signals (eye movements, heart)
- Movement (head, limb, etc)

#### EXPERIMENTAL NOISE

- Startle responses to stimuli
- Stimulus or Event locked artifact

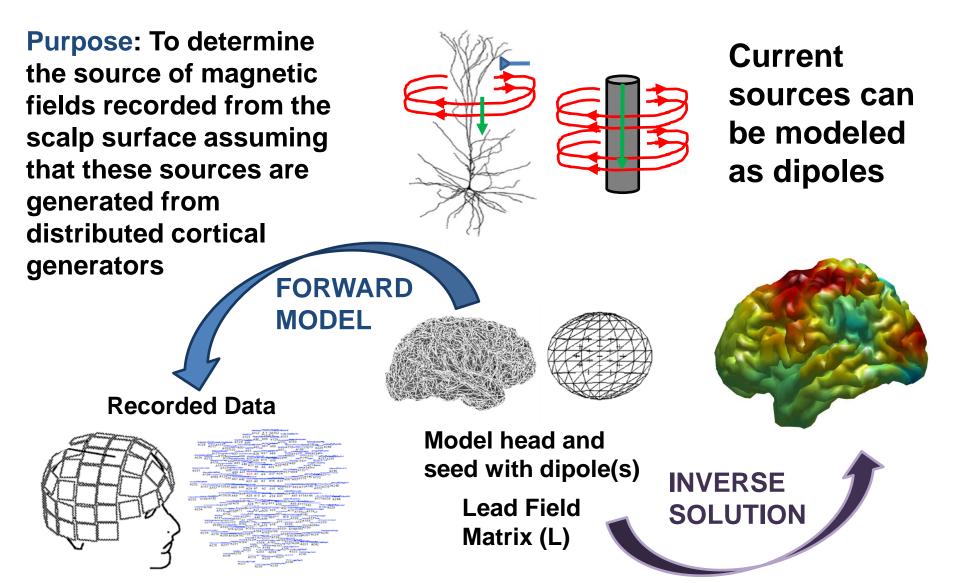




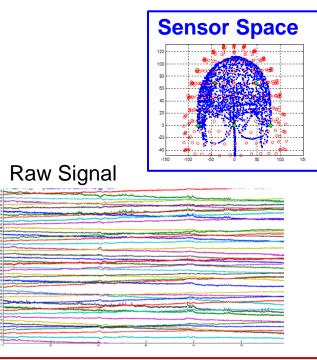


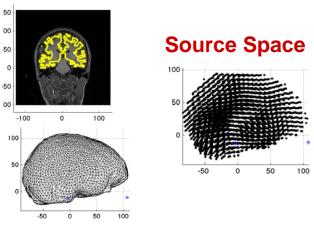
Dammers and Schiek, 2011

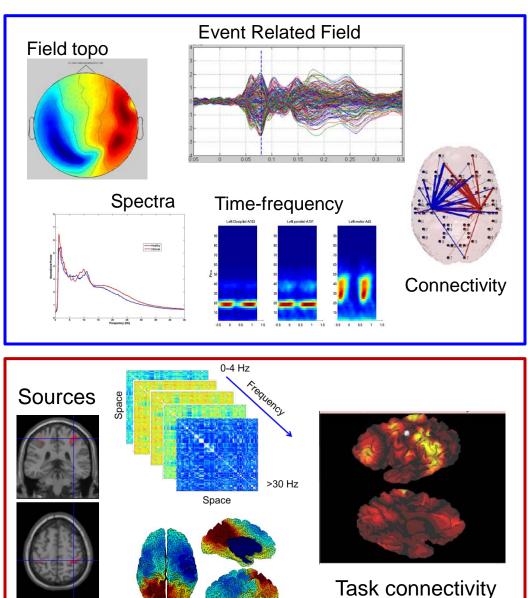
#### From sensor space to source space



### **Analytic Results**





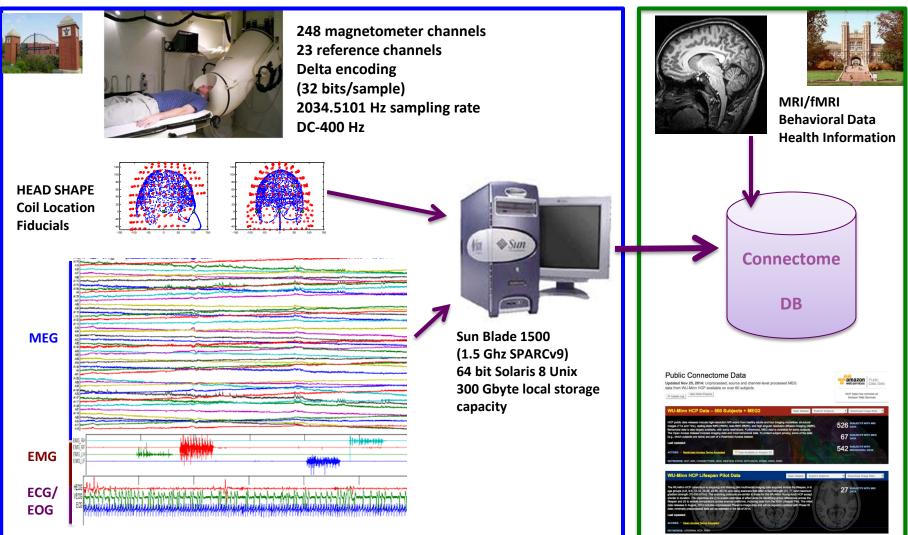


**BLP** Connectivity

### **II.** Data Collection: Acquisition and Storage

#### **Saint Louis University**

#### Washington University



The goal of task acquisition was:

- Identify NODES of activation in well-characterized neural systems
- Generate that information in as wide a *range* of systems as possible
- Identify those activations that are both detectable and repeatable in the majority of individuals
- Identify tasks of which a subset can be ported for MEG

#### Three of the fMRI tasks were chosen for MEG:

- Motor
  - Left and right hand and foot movements tracked with EMG
- Working memory
  - N-back (0 & 2) working memory task
  - Faces and tools as stimuli
- Language (story-math)
  - 7 story blocks/run
  - 15 math blocks/run
- 2 runs of each task were acquired
- Consistency of acquisition ensured using SOP

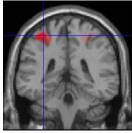
### Motor Task (Motort)

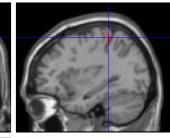


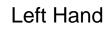
(B) 32 task and eight 15-seconds fixation blocks in a run

LH RF + RH LF RH + LH LF RF +	+ RH LF LH RF LH + RF LF RH +
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#### **Source Analysis**

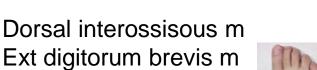




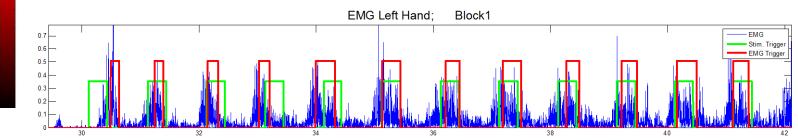


Includes: Flex/extend thumb and forefinger Flex toes of the foot

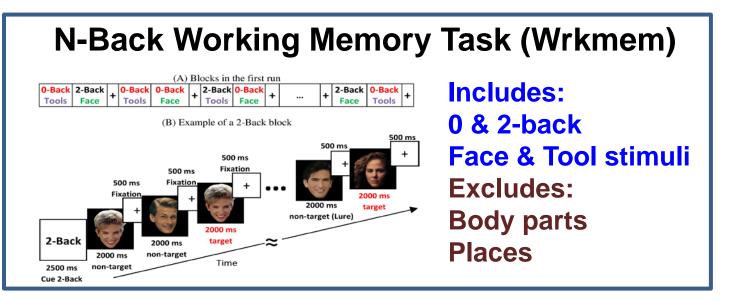
Excludes: Deviation of tongue Extension of the toes

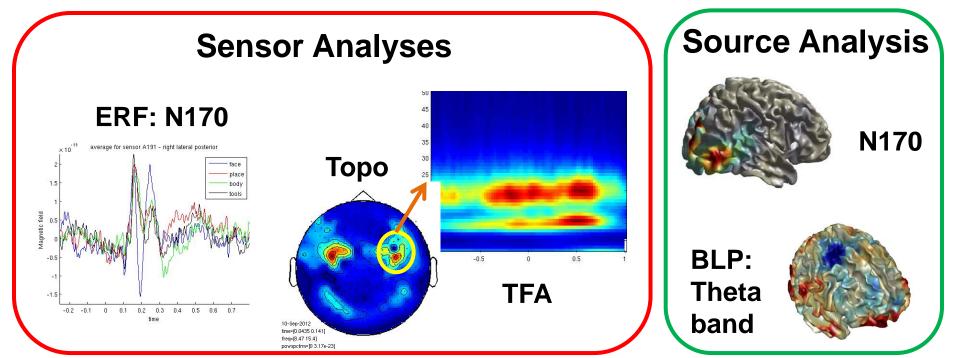




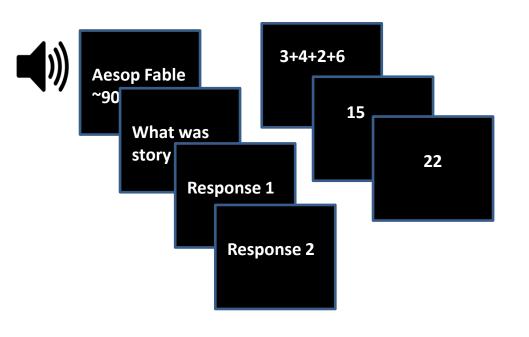


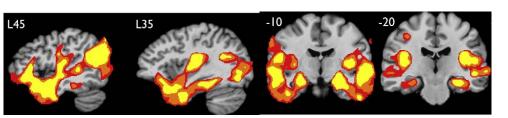
**EMG** 





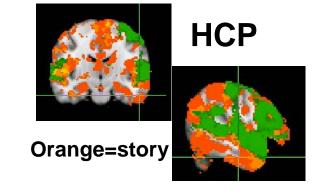
### Story-Math Language Task (StoryM)





Story-Math, Binder et al., 2011

- Short (5-9 sent) stories adapted from Aesop's fables
- Animal and human subjects in social situations
- Mental arithmetic serial addition/subtraction
- Button press response to 2 possible answers for each condition
- Difficulty level modulated



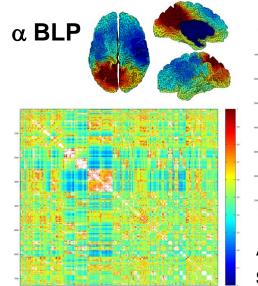
### **II.** Data Collection: Resting State



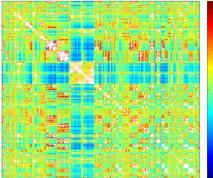
- Supine, eyes fixated on projected cross-hair
- 3 X 6-minute resting state scans
- After noise and before task scans
- ECG and EOG recorded for artifact removal
- Both stationary and non-stationary analyses
- Dense connectome is 8004X8004 nodes

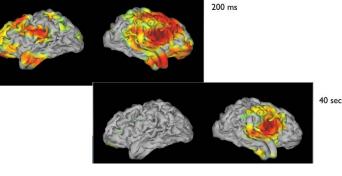
#### Stationary BLP correlation Source-level dense connectome

Non-stationary BLP correlations



β **BLP** 

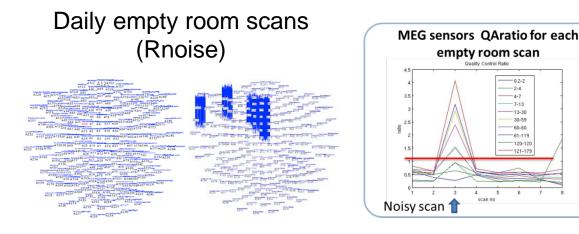




Averaged in 25-sec segments over 3 runs

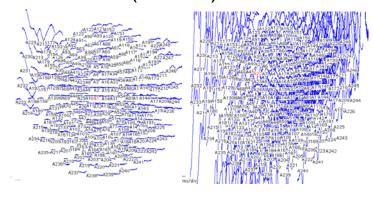
Practical 2.ex5: time windowed seed-based BLP correlations by frequency

### II. Data Collection: Pre-scan Quality Control Artifact correction begins before experiments begin



Automated QA tests of spectral content are calculated and assessed over days/scans to determine if corrections are needed

#### Patient noise scans (Pnoise)



Pnoise scans are acquired prior to all experiments and visually examined for artifact. Adjustments are made, and new scans acquired until noise levels are reduced, or an equipment problem identified

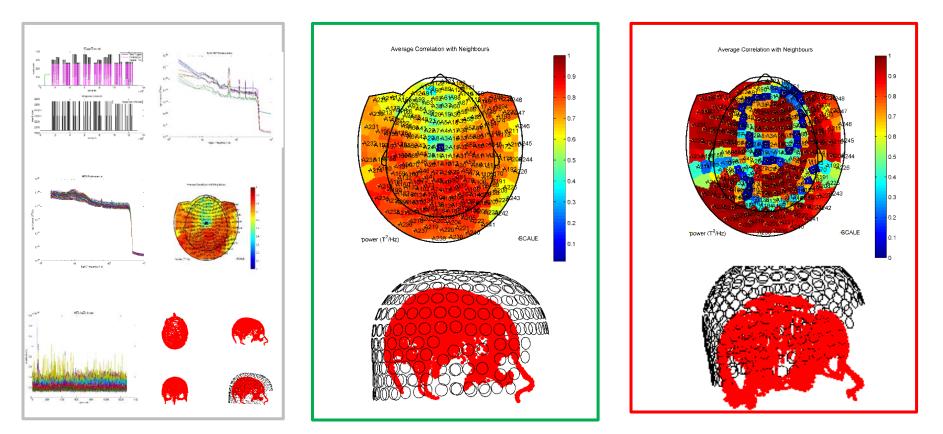
### **II.** Data Collection: Artifact Detection

# Baddata pipeline detects and records bad channels and segments to ASCII text file

Assessments include channel and reference spectral power, sensor correlations to neighbors, head-shape and sensor placement, and bad segments and are fully described in the HCP Reference Manual

PASS

Assessment

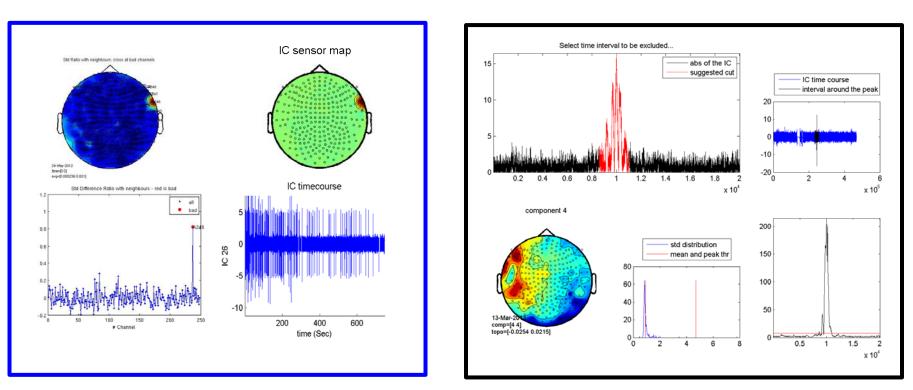


FAIL

### **II.** Data Collection: Artifact Correction

Baddata pipeline detects and records bad channels and segments to ASCII text file

ICA is used to identify bad channels and bad data segments in addition to previously noted QA metrics, providing maximal ability to identify poor quality data or data that needs to removed from further processing



Artifact removal is carried out in rest/task preproc pipelines

### **II.** Data Collection: Released data sets

Only the highest quality collected data is released. In some cases, released data will exclude some scan types.

show low values

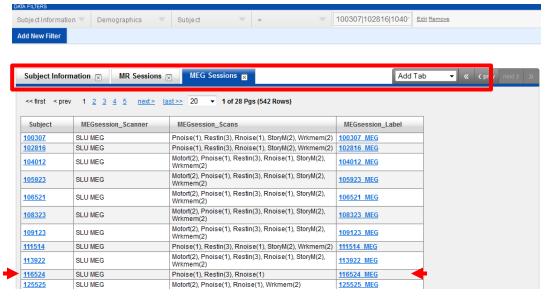
#### FINAL QUALITY ASSESSMENT

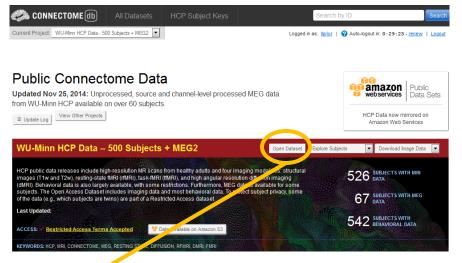
6-Wrkmem	USABLE	USABLE	USABLE	USABLE	USABLE	
		Invalid response channel value	Head Positioning: GOOD	Bad channels in total: 4	Number of	
		near beginning of time course. Possible power line noise	Triggers: OK	Bad segments: 83.3306	Indepedent Components	
		artifact on A246 and A248. Coil#3 replaced just before	Electrodes: Seem OK	sec ( 0 zscore / 12.2491 ica / 71.0815 manual)	Brain related:	
			Average coil movement: 1.752 mm		30	
		this acquisition.	Scan time: 637.08 s	Channels in the frontal	Artifacts: 5	
				part have low correlation with neighbors. Also	Total: 35	
				sensors on the bottom		

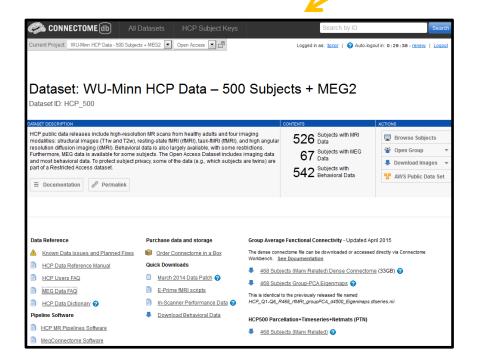
Assigned QA score 0 = poor 1 = good 2 = excellent

All data is evaluated and assigned a final QA score. Only QA2 data is released.

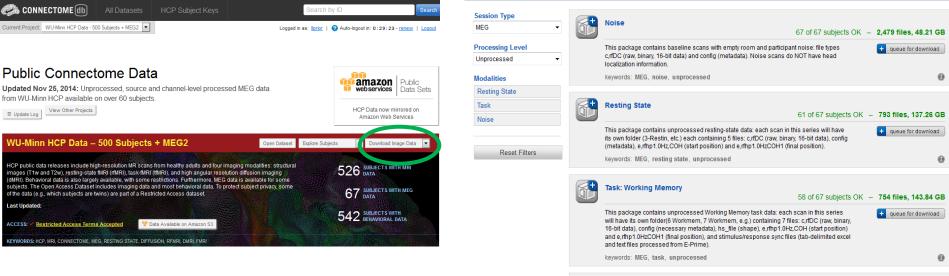
The Subject Dashboard in ConnectomeDB, when the tab 'MEG Sessions' is included, provides information on which data sets are available for each subject







- HCP reference manual
- MEG FAQ
- Megconnectome Software
- Behavioral Data



- Three processing levels
  - Unprocessed
  - Preprocessed
  - Source Level
- Three modalities
  - Anatomy
  - Resting State
  - Task
- Includes QA figures

	This package contains unprocessed Working Memory task data: each scan in this series will have its own folder(6 Workmem, 7 Workmem, e.g.) containing 7 files: c,rfDC (raw, binary, 16-bit data), config (necessary metadata), hs_file (shape), e,rfhp1.0Hz,COH (start position) and e,rfhp1.0HzCOH1 (filma) position), and stimulus/response sync files (tab-delimited excel and text files processed from E-Prime).	+ queue for download
	keywords: MEG, task, unprocessed	Θ
	Task: Story Math 57 of 67 subjects OK	- 741 files, 103.79 GB
	This package contains unprocessed Story-Math (Language processing) task data: each scan in this series will have its own folder (8-StoryM, etc.) containing 7 files: c,rfDC (raw, binary, 16-bit data), config (metadata), e,rfhp1.0H2,COH (start position) and e,rfhp1.0HzCOH1 (final position), and stimulus/response log files (tab-delimited excel and text files processed from E-Prime).	+ queue for download
	keywords: MEG, task, unprocessed	Θ
<b>R</b> +	Task: Motor	
	42 of 67 subjects OK	- 546 files, 121.62 GB
	This package contains unprocessed Motor task data: each scan in this series will have its own folder (9-Motort, etc.) containing 7 flies: c,rfDC (raw, binary, 16-bit data), config (metadata), e,rfhp1.0Hz.COH (start position) and e,rfhp1.0HzCOH1 (final position), and stimulus/response log files (tab-delimited excel and text files processed from E-Prime).	+ queue for download
	keywords: MEG, task, unprocessed	Θ
	Select All Clear Selection	Download Packages

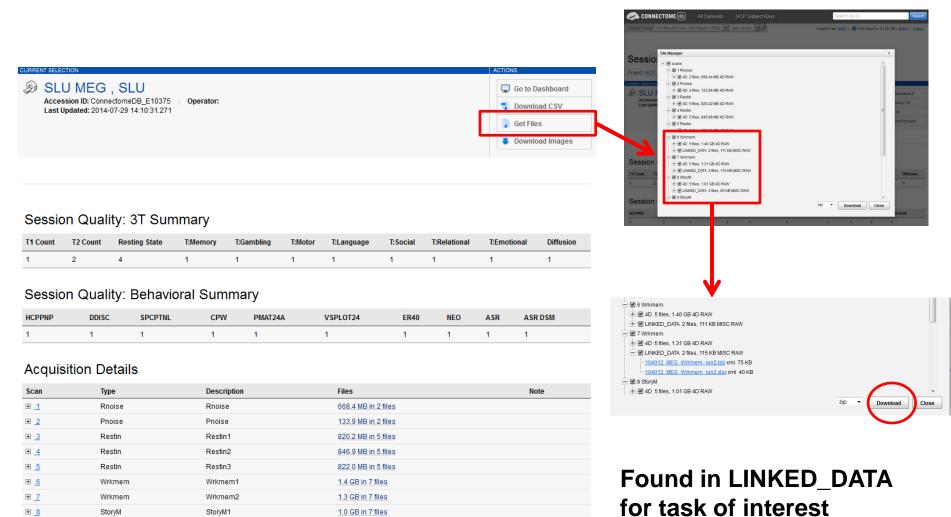
+ 9

StoryN

StoryM2

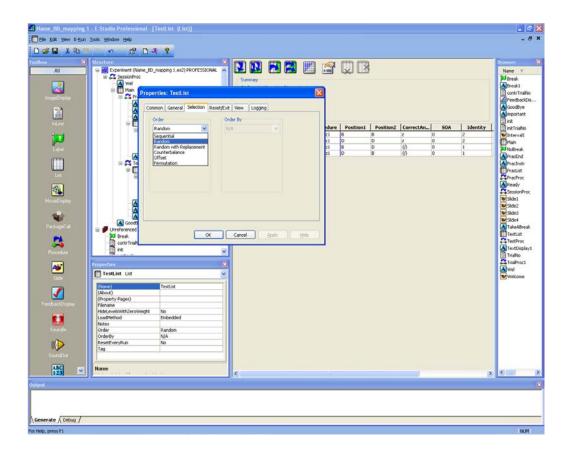
973.2 MB in 7 files

To download EPRIME result files as tab delimited ASCII, navigate to MEG Subjects from the splash page, click on subject of interest and navigate to MEG Session in Data/Type of Data

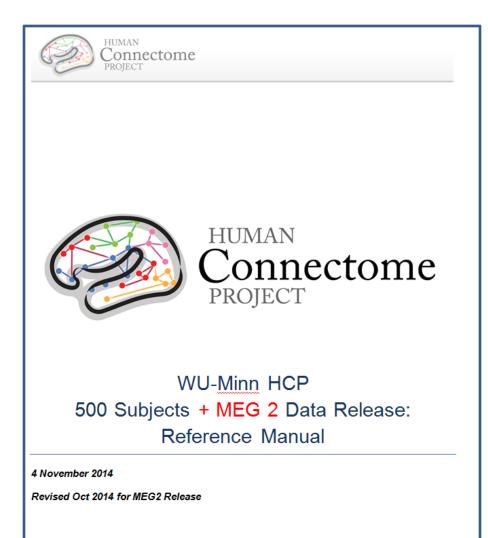


To obtain EPRIME program files you need to contact Tracy Nolan and request them. Her contact information is provided here:

> Tracy S. Nolan Washington University tracyn@npg.wustl.edu

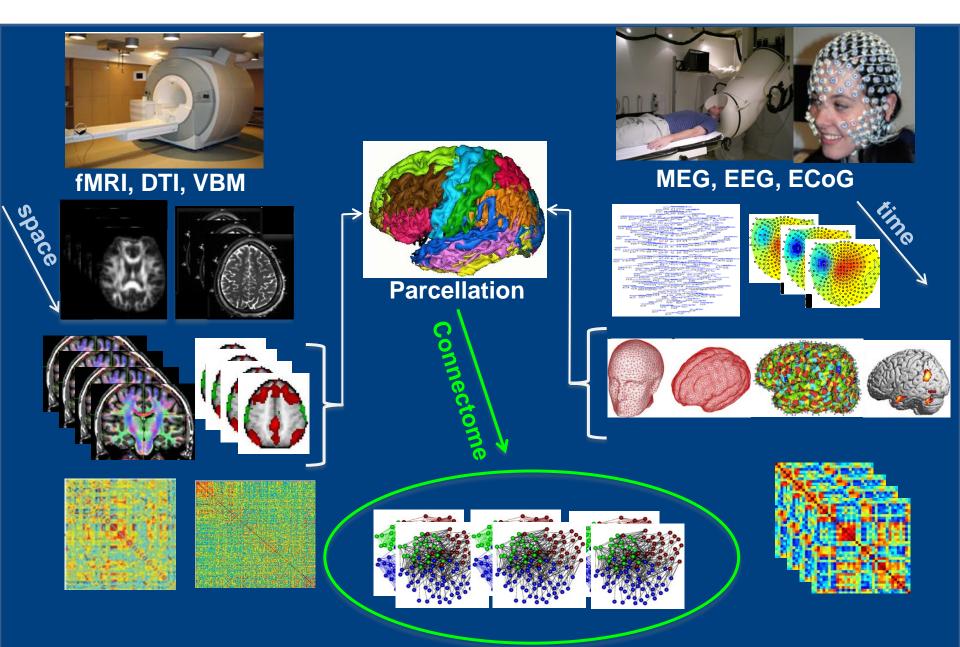


### **III.** Data Sharing: Documentation

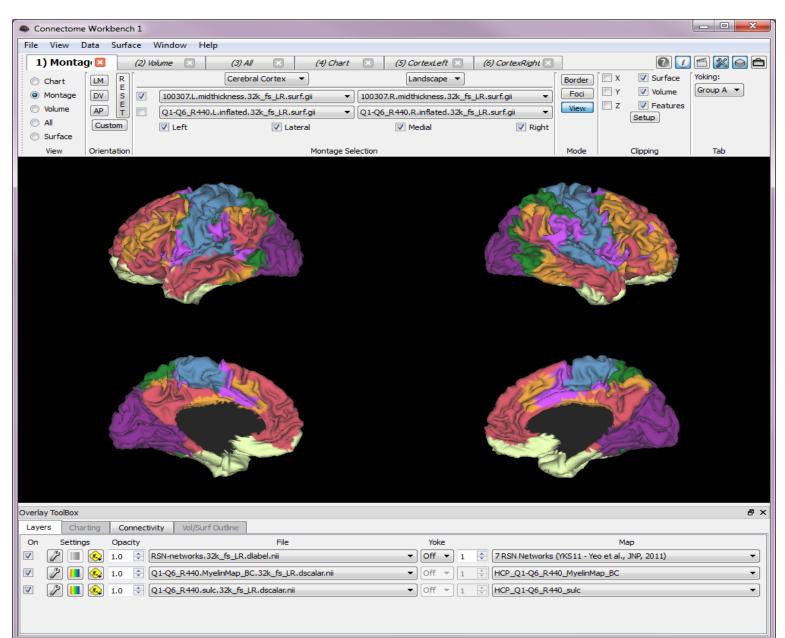


- Full description of task protocols
- Complete description of all processing pipelines
- Information on MEG directory structures for raw and processed data
- Complete description of all events used in task processing
- Appendix containing all HCP SOPs

### **III.** Data Sharing: Multi-modal Integration



### **III.** Data Sharing: Connectome Workbench



### Acknowledgements



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Gian-Luca Romani Vittorio Pizzella Francesco de Pasquale

Richard Bucholz Tera Kiser



Mapping structural and functional connections in the human brain

#### The "WU-Minn" HCP consortium

#### 10 institutions:

Washington University University of Minnesota Oxford University

#### 101 HCP consortium members

Saint Louis University University of Oxford, University d'Annunzio Indiana University, Warwick University Ernst Strungmann Institute (Frankfurt) Radboud University (Nijmegen), Duke University Advanced MRI Technologies (Sebastopol CA)

