



JOURNÉE FUTUR & RUPTURES

15 FEVRIER 2018

#FuturetRuptures



CONTRIBUTIONS AUX MÉTHODES PARCIMONIEUSES POUR LA LOCALISATION DE SOURCE EN MEG/EEG

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Contexte :

▶ 10^{12} neurones, 10^{15} connexions synaptiques, 10^{18} neurotransmetteurs

Ordinateur: traiter 10^{12} Gb d'information par seconde, tout dans un poids de 1.6Kg et une consommation d'énergie autour de 10-15 Watts.



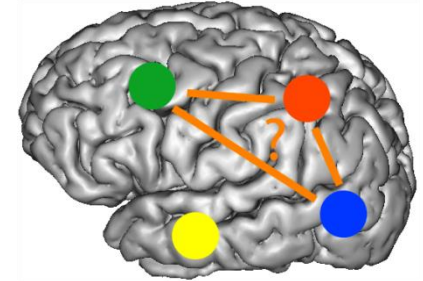
Objectif :

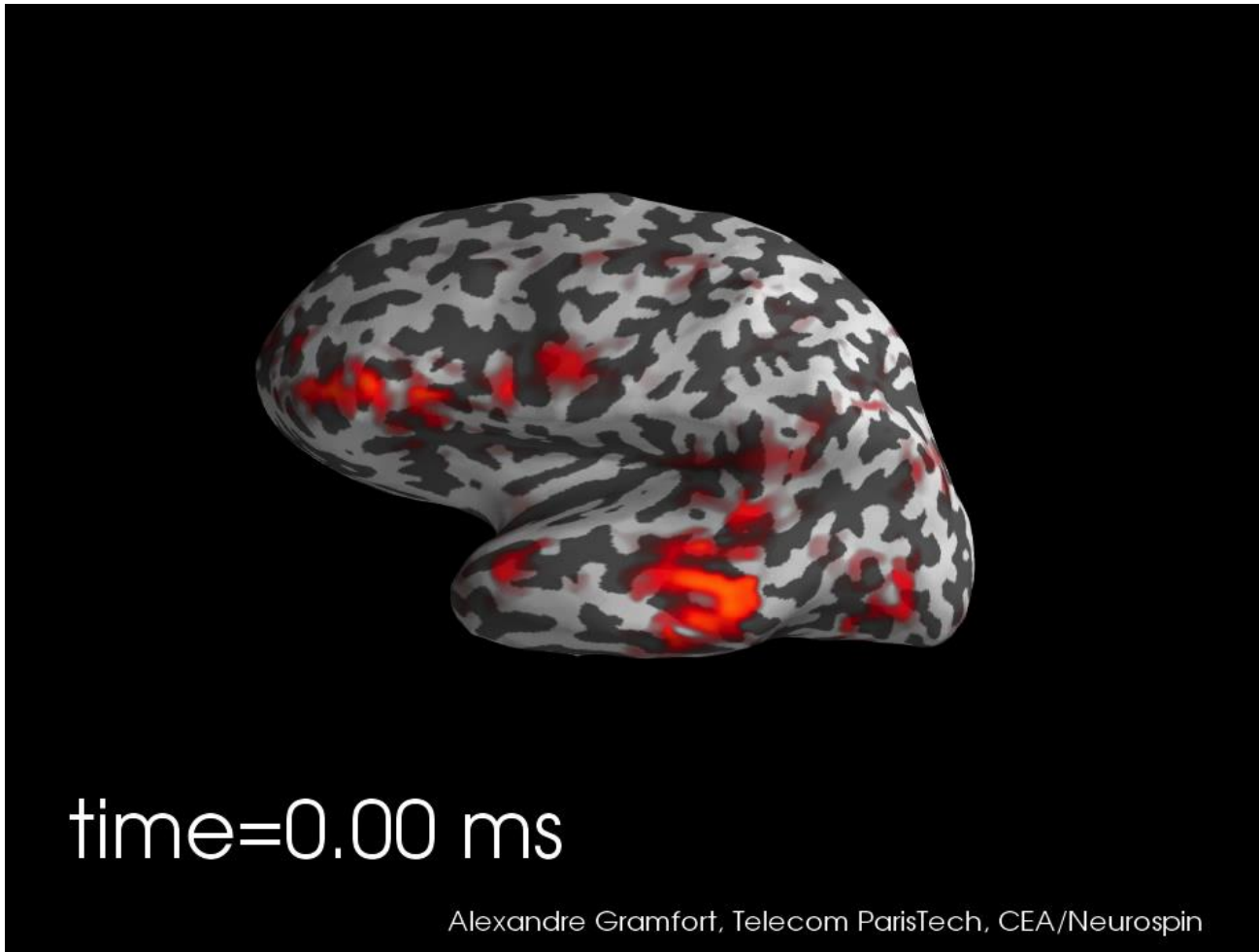
1. Comprendre comment le cerveau représente, analyse, transforme l'information en un temps record.
2. Comment localiser dans le cerveau les régions impliquées dans ces différentes tâches?



Enjeux :

- ▶ Etude cognitive :
 - **Quelles sont les régions** activées lors d'une tâche cognitive précise?
Quand est-ce qu'elles sont actives? **Qu'est-ce qui est en commun** dans une population d'individus?
- ▶ Thérapie (Epilepsie) :
 - **Où** se localise l'origine d'une crise d'épilepsie?
 - Si on enlève cette région du cortex, le patient serai toujours **capable de parler**?
- ▶ Interface Cerveau-Machine (BCI) :
 - Comment extraire en **temps réel** le signal d'intérêt d'un enregistrement EEG pour pouvoir **contrôler une machine**?





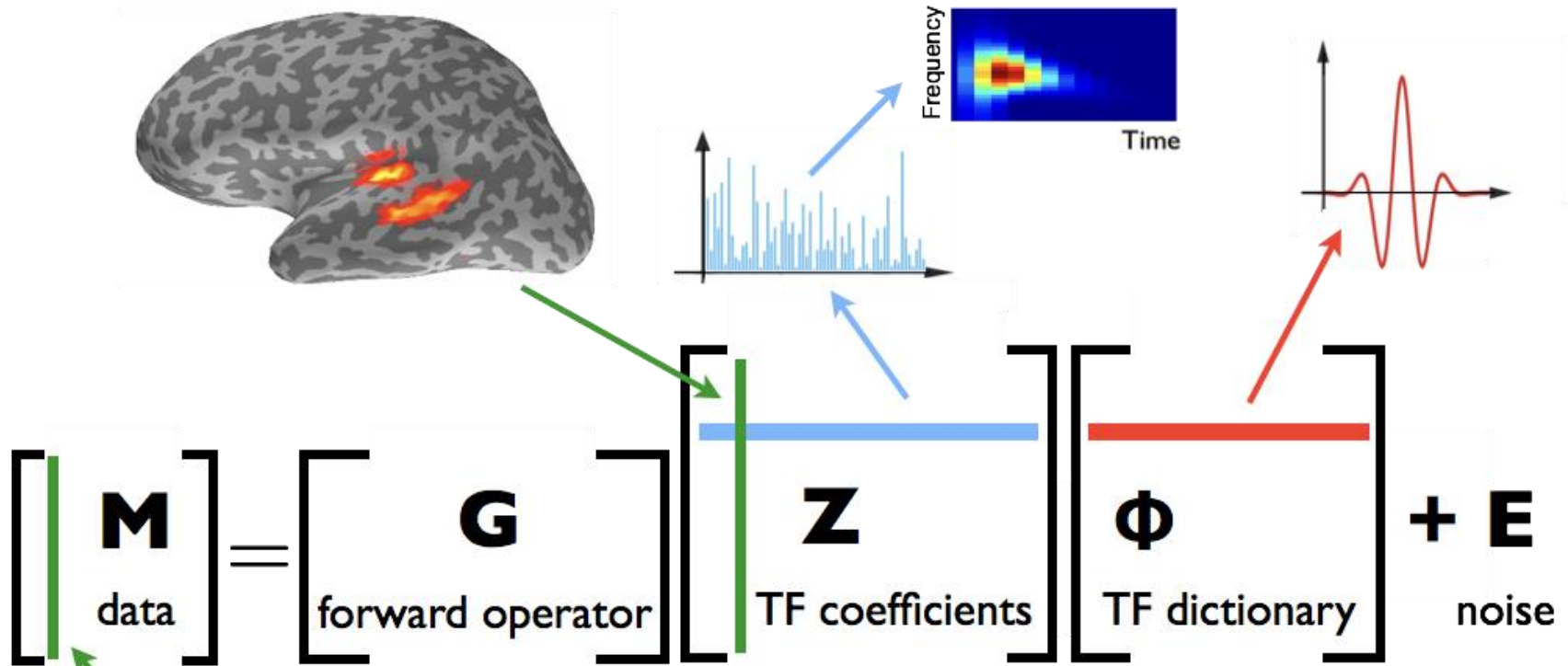
Why sparse priors?

- **M/EEG data** are commonly assumed to be **produced** by a **few brain regions** (dipole fits is the only officially accepted clinical practice)
- **Activations** have **small spatial extents**
- **Offer very interpretable source configurations**
- **Can reduce cross-talks / leakage between activations foci**
- Many works: [Matsuura (MCE) 95, Gorodnitsky (Focuss) 95, Mosher (MUSIC & co.) 97, Mosher 99, Uutela 99, Sato 2004, Nummenmaa 2007, Friston 2008, Haufe 2008, Wipf 2009, Friston 2009, Ou 2009, Bolstad 2009, Sorrentino 2009, Stahlhut 2010, Lucka 2012, Gramfort 2012, Gramfort 2013, Strohmeier 14, Castano-Candamil 2015, Gramfort 2016 ...]

But remains an optimization / statistical problem...

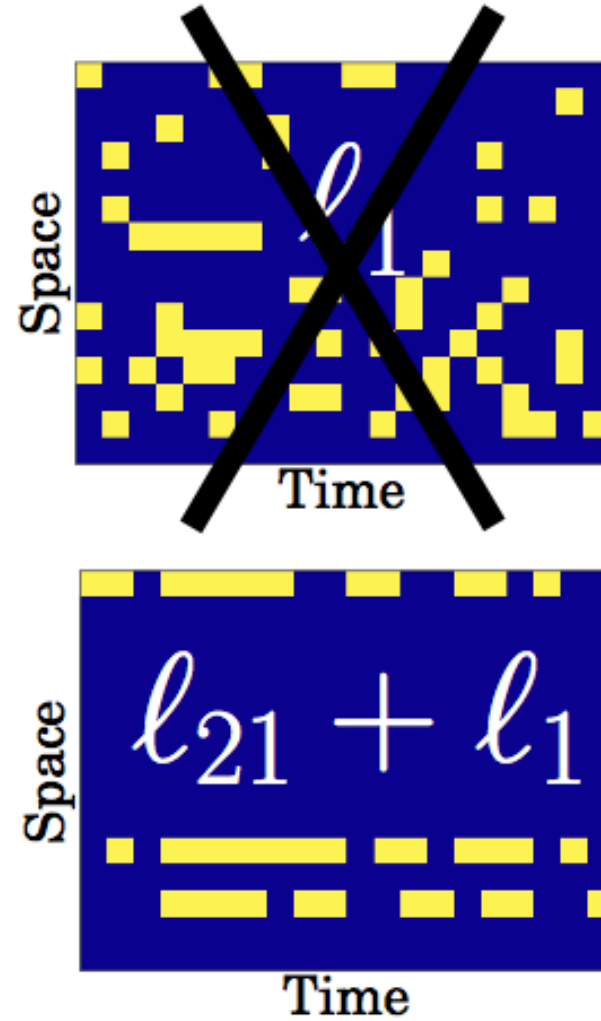
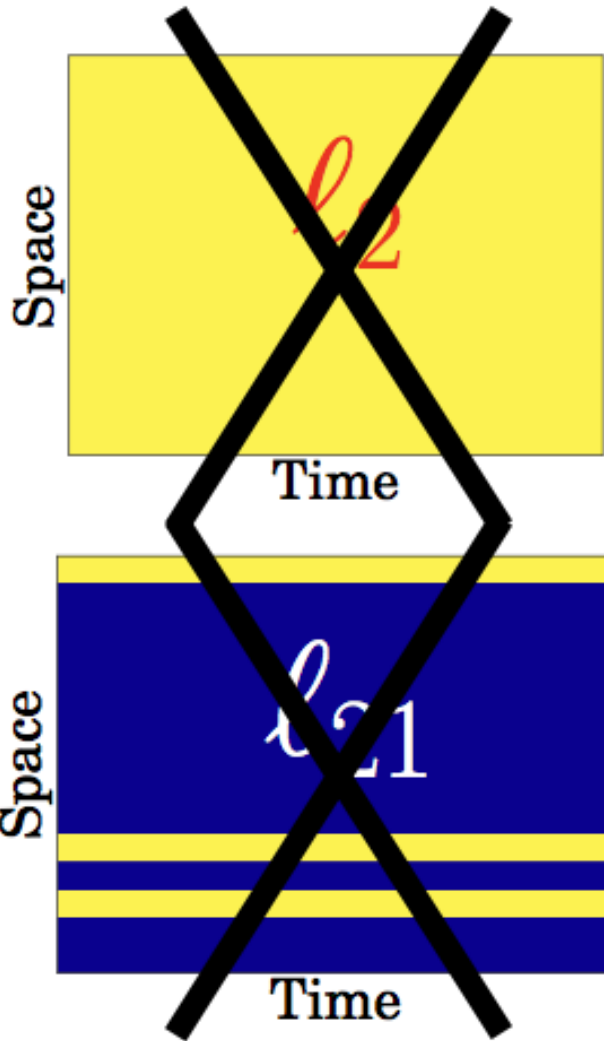
SOMMAIRE

1. SOLVE THE LOCALIZATION PROBLEM FOR NON STATIONARY SOURCES.
2. HYPERPARAMETER ESTIMATION AND UNCERTAINTY QUANTIFICATION
3. VALIDATION ON PHANTOM DATA



Objective: estimate Z given M

[Gramfort et al., *Time-Frequency Mixed-Norm Estimates: Sparse M/EEG imaging with non-stationary source activations*, Neuroimage 2013]



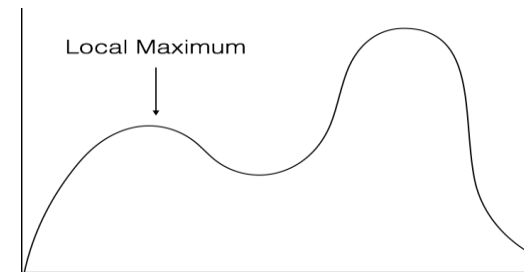
- ▶ Bayesian reformulation of the inverse problem

$$\mathbf{X}^* = \arg \max_{\mathbf{X}} p(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{M} | \lambda) = \arg \max_{\mathbf{X}} p(\mathbf{M} | \mathbf{X}) p(\mathbf{X} | \lambda)$$

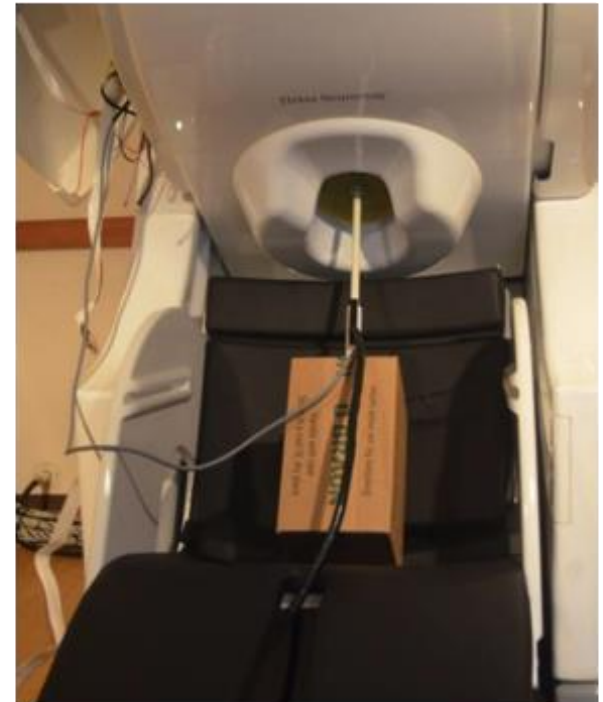
- ▶ An additional parameter to the model
- ▶ Fixed point iteration algorithm:

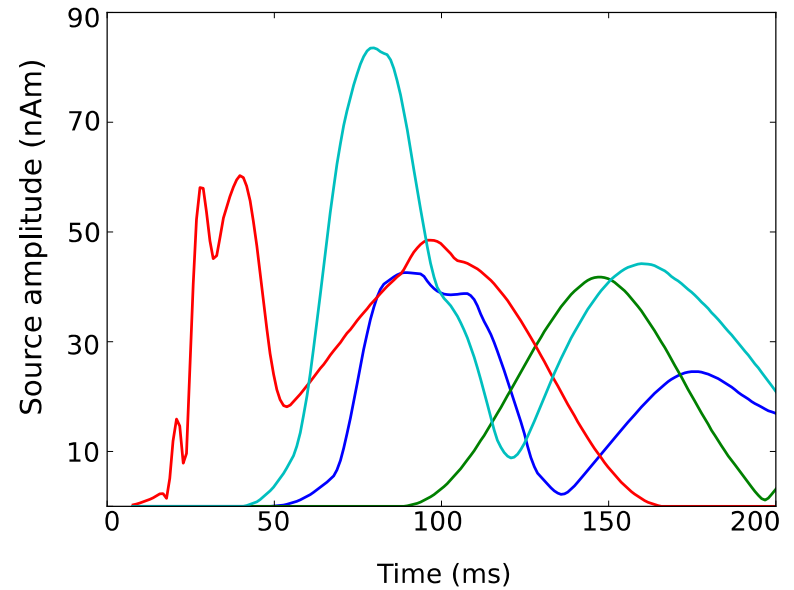
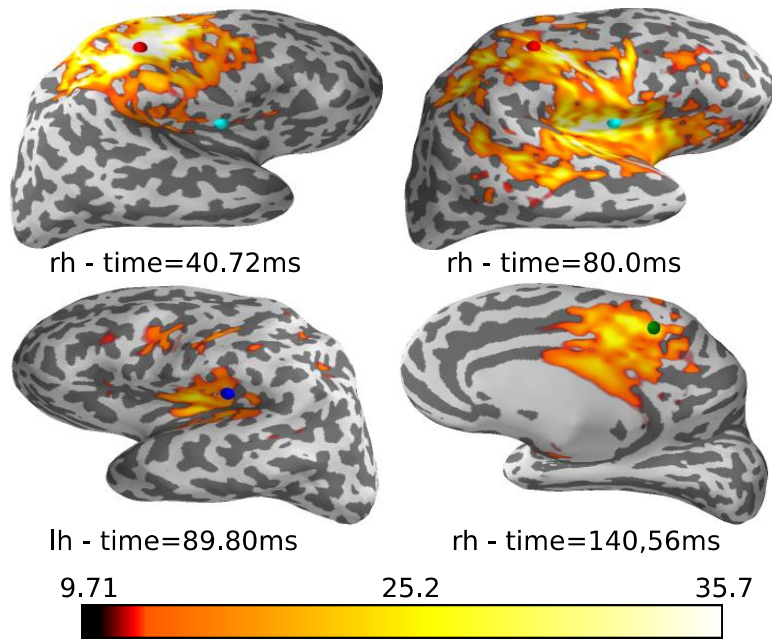
$$\hat{\lambda} = \frac{ST/k + \alpha - 1}{\mathcal{P}(\hat{\mathbf{X}}_{\hat{\lambda}}) + \beta},$$

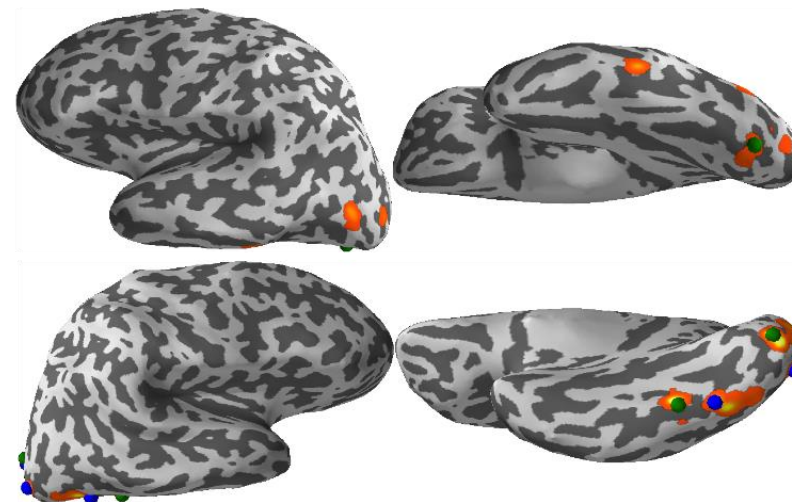
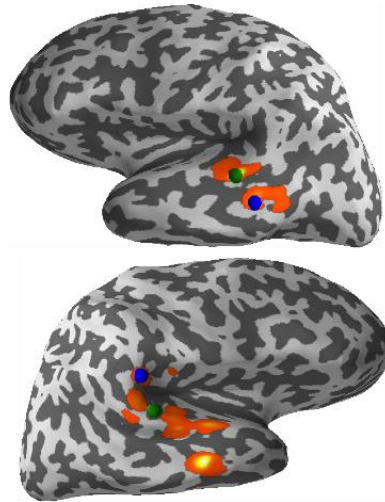
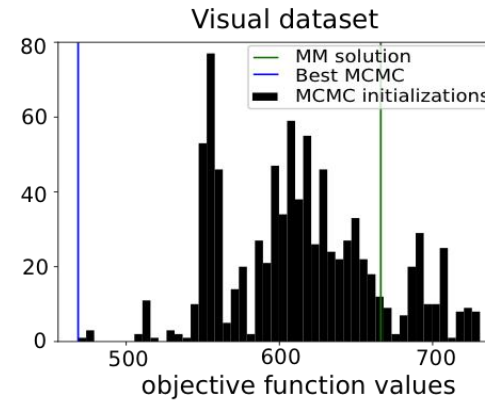
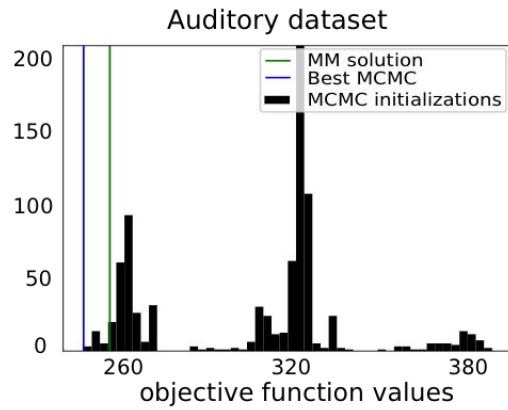
- ▶ Markov Chain Monte-Carlo (MCMC): an algorithm to sample from a probability distribution
- ▶ Use each MCMC sample as an initialization to the MM to help the optimization reach a better local minima
- ▶ Study the different modes of the posterior distribution: explore and quantify the inherent uncertainty
- ▶ In our case of MEG/EEG, each mode corresponds to a plausible configuration of neural sources



- ▶ No ground truth when using real dataset
- ▶ Simulation barely good enough
- ▶ Solution : artificial physical object that mimic the human brain in the MEG
- ▶ Simulates one or several sources with realistic data corresponding to complex spatio-temporal current source estimates
- ▶ Validation of many solvers defined in this thesis and the state-of-the-art ones.







● Best MCMC initialization ● MM

- ▶ Sparse solvers can **offer the best** of both worlds (interpretation, accuracy) and can be fast enough on real size problems
- ▶ To make it really work, **this thesis contributed to**:
 - Promote sparsity in the right representation, e.g. Time-Frequency domain using a **multi-scale dictionary** to take into account the mixture of the brain signal.
 - Use state of the art ML methods to optimize the resulting **non-convex problem**
 - **Estimate automatically the hyperparameter** under some conditions to make the source localization more robust
 - Use the advantages of the Bayesian community, and **sample the posterior** in order to obtain **all possible configurations** of the source localization.
 - Obtain **uncertainty maps** over the brain cortex
 - **Validate** the new solvers and **compare** them to the state of the art ones on different dataset, which mimics real environment, but with a groundtruth knowledge



Logotype
partenaire

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19/02/2018

