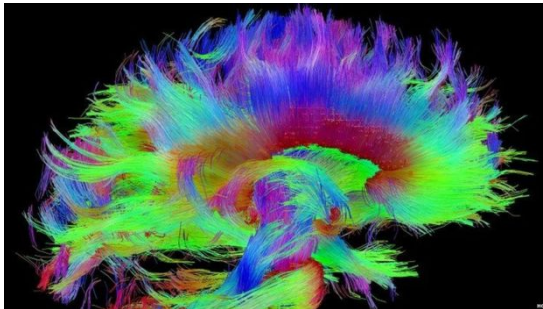


CS 4884: Connectivity Matrices and Node Degrees

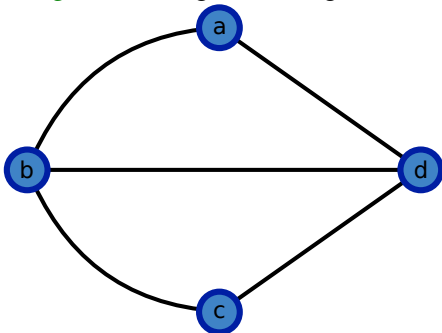
T. M. Murali

February 1, 2022



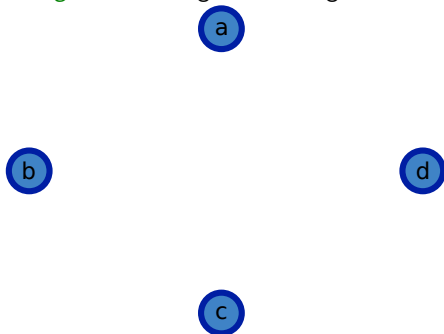
Definition of an Undirected Graph

- *Weighted, undirected graph* $G = (V, E, w)$:
 - ▶ set V of nodes.
 - ▶ set E of edges.
 - ★ Each element of E is an unordered pair of nodes.
 - ★ Exactly one edge between any pair of nodes (G is not a multigraph).
 - ★ G contains no self loops, i.e., edges of the form (u, u) .
 - ▶ Each edge (u, v) in E has a weight $w(u, v) \in \mathbb{R}$
 - ★ Weight of each edge is usually positive.
 - ★ G is *unweighted* if all edges have weight 1.



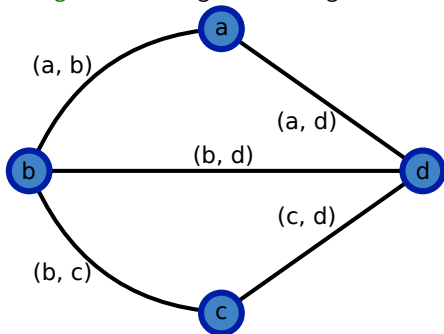
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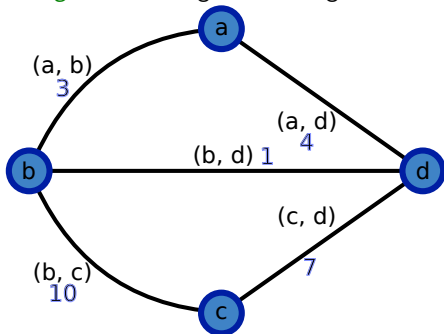
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Types of Brain Graphs

Structural connectivity

Functional connectivity

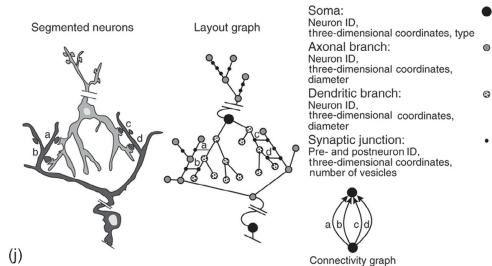
Microscale

Mesoscale

Macroscale

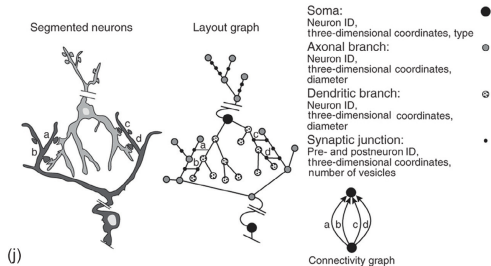
Types of Brain Graphs

	Structural connectivity	Functional connectivity
Microscale	SEM, Tracking neurons	
Mesoscale		
Macroscale		



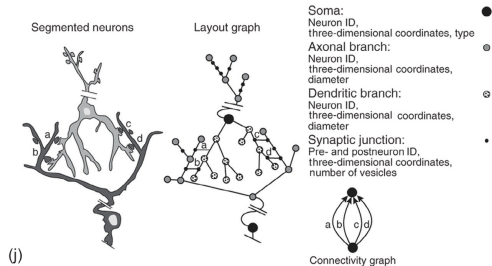
Types of Brain Graphs

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Microscale	SEM, Tracking neurons Directed, weighted	
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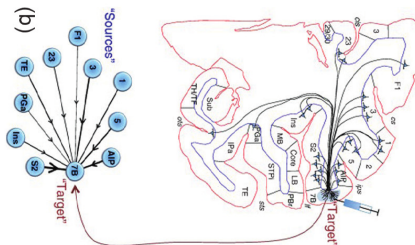
Types of Brain Graphs

	Structural connectivity	Functional connectivity
Microscale	SEM, Tracking neurons Directed, weighted	Electrodes, correlations Weighted, can be negative, can be directed
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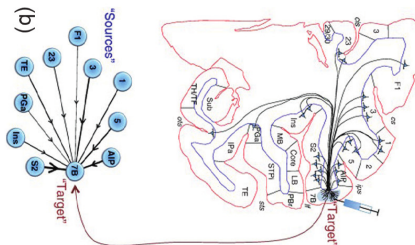
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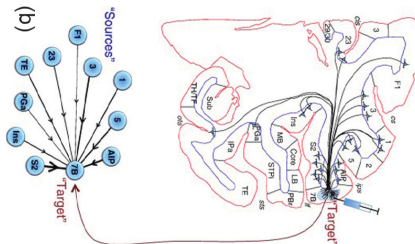
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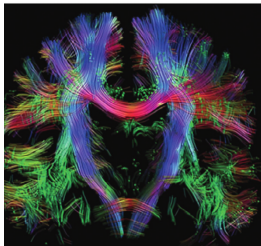
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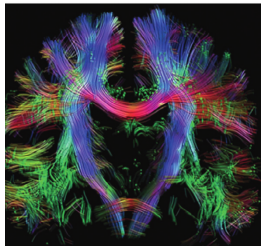
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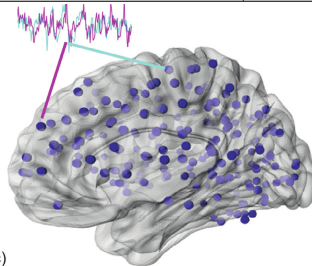
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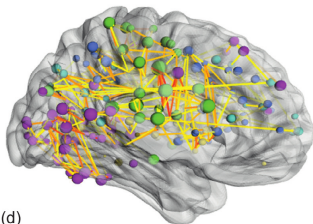
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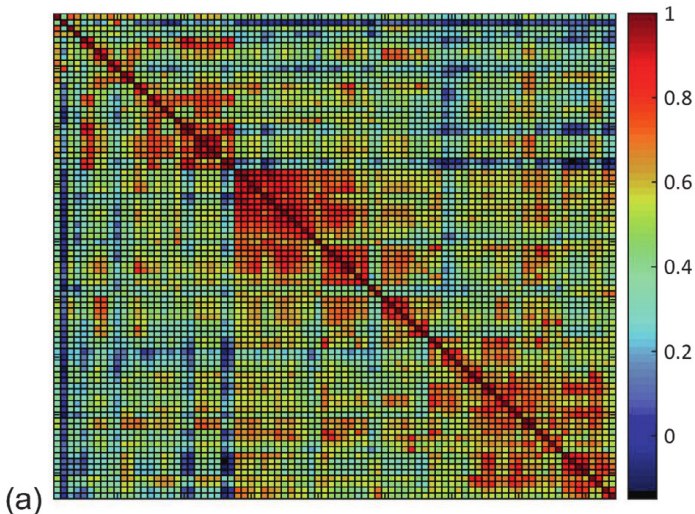
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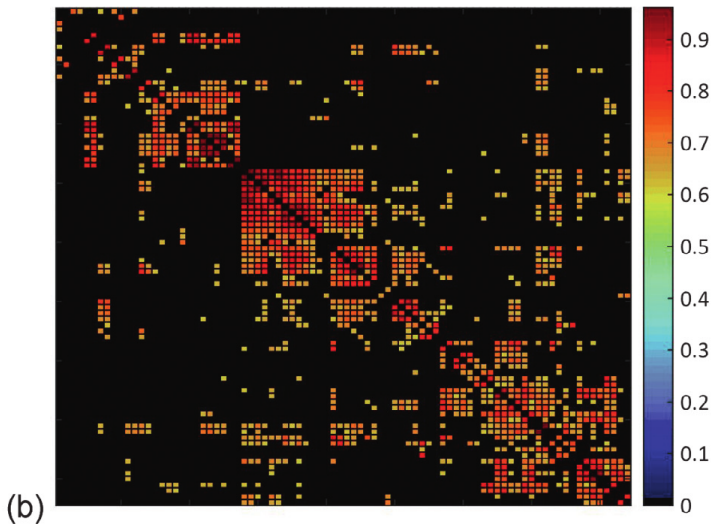
(d)

Thresholding and Binarisation

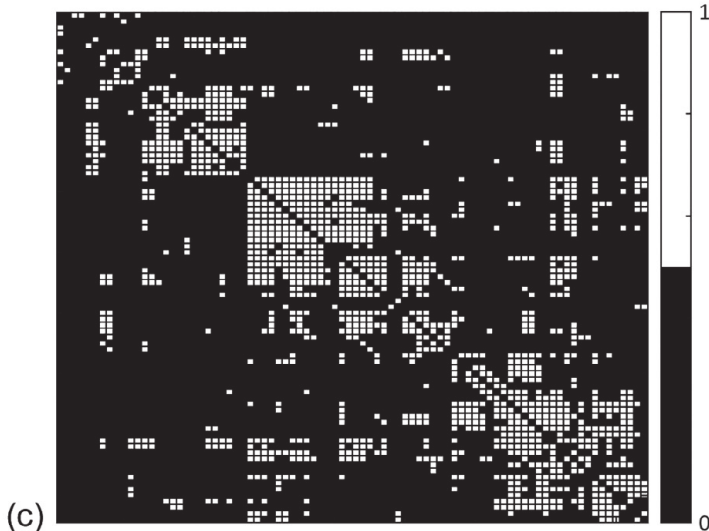


Human functional connectivity matrix from fMRI data.
Every element has a nonzero value.

Thresholding and Binarisation



Thresholding and Binarisation



Matrix after thresholding and binarisation.

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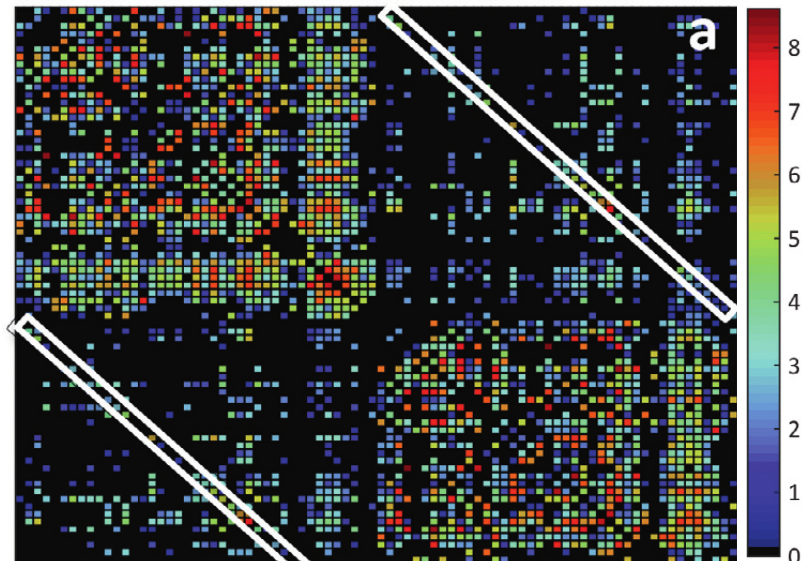
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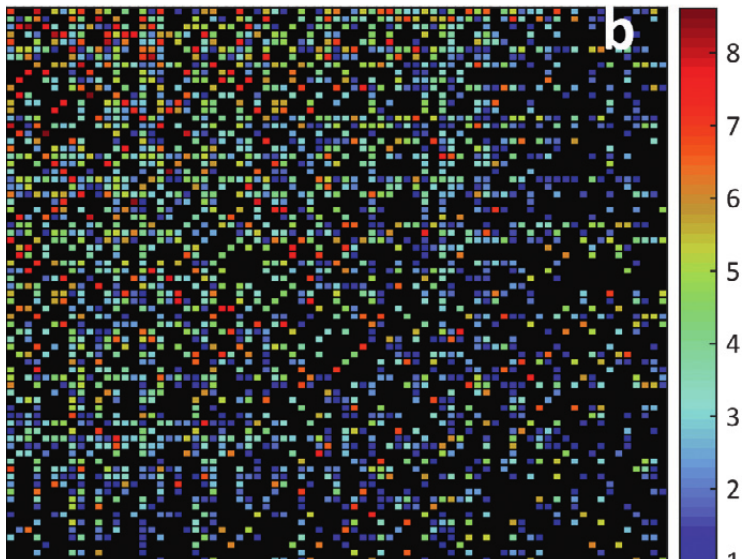
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- We can modify these ideas for directed graphs.

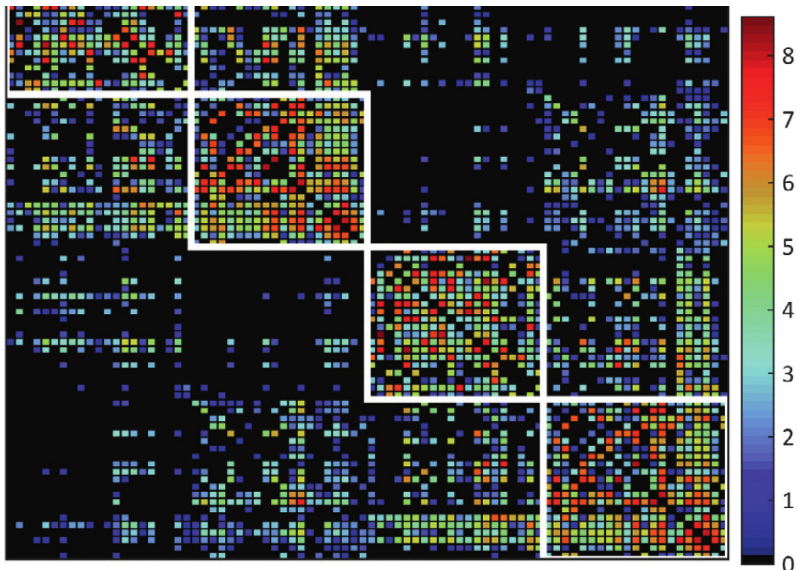
Visualising Matrices



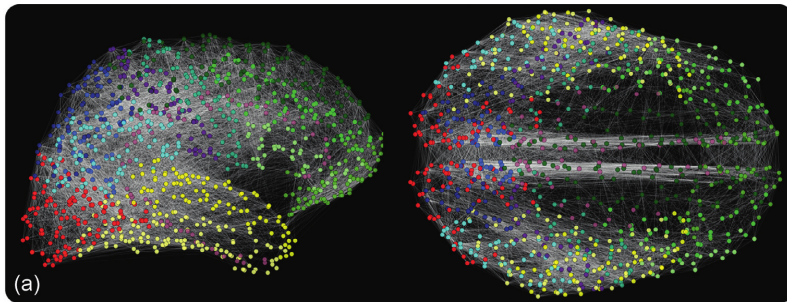
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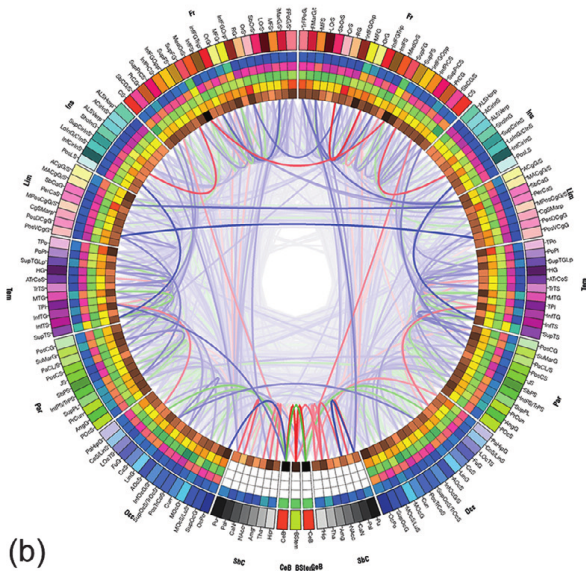
Visualising Matrices



Anatomical Projection



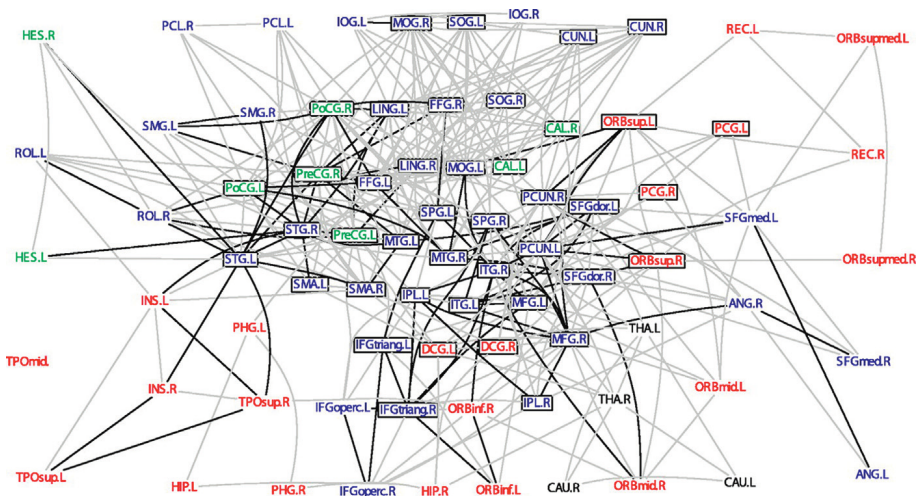
Circular Layout



Force-Directed Layout

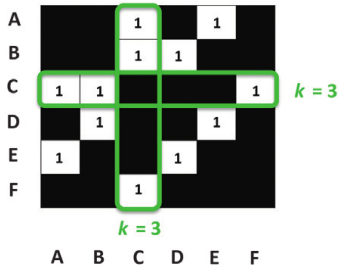
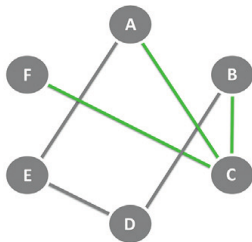


Spring-Embedded Layout



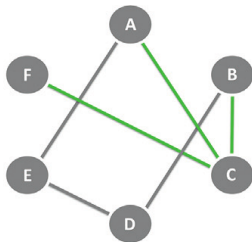
Node Degree

- Undirected graph $G = (V, E)$: *degree* $d(v)$ of a node v is the number of edges in E that are incident on v .



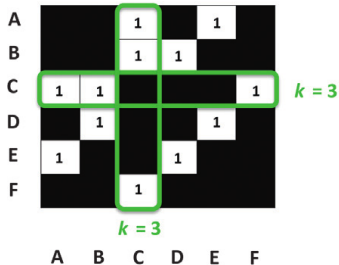
(a)

Node Degree



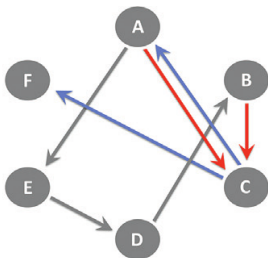
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$$d(v) = |\{u \text{ such that } (u, v) \in E\}|$$
- Directed graph $G = (V, E)$:



(a)

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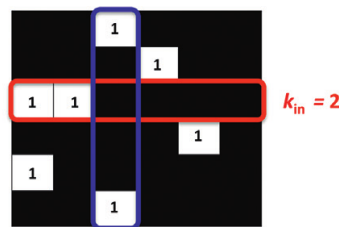
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- ▶ *in-degree* $d_{in}(v)$ of node v is the number of edges with v as the head.
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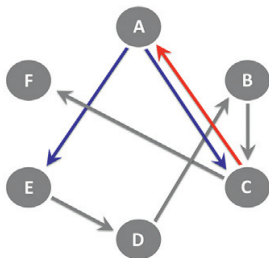
- Textbook also defines *strength* of a node: total weight of edges incident on that node.



$k_{out} = 2$

A B C D E F
(b)

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		1				
			1			
1	1					
					1	
1						
		1				

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A B C D E F
(C)

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Degree Distributions of Real-World Networks

- Degree distributions of many real-world networks follow a power law (Barabasi and Albert, 1999).

$$p(k) = \Pr\{\text{degree} = k\} \sim k^{-\gamma}$$

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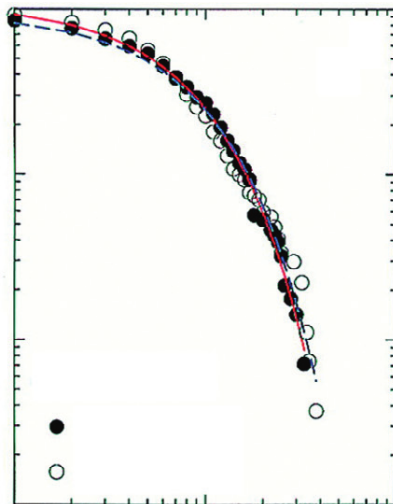
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- Broad-scale networks show power law behaviour over limited range of degree, e.g.,

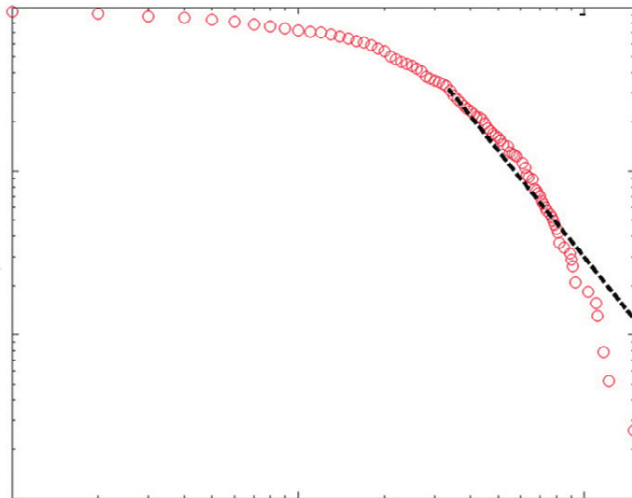
$$p(k) = \Pr\{\text{degree} = k\} \sim k^{-\gamma} e^{-k/k_c}$$

Example of Degree Distributions of Brain Networks



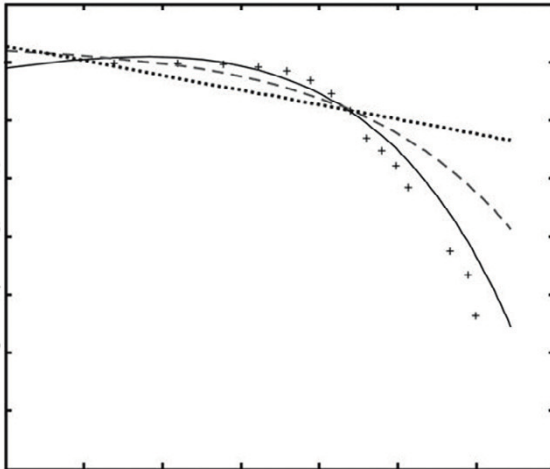
In/out degree distributions of the *C. elegans* neuronal network

Example of Degree Distributions of Brain Networks



Degree distribution of a 383-region macaque connectome collated from published tract-tracing studies.

Example of Degree Distributions of Brain Networks



Degree distribution of a 78-region human cortical connectome from diffusion MRI (+: data, solid: exponentially truncated power law, dashed: exponential, dotted: power law).