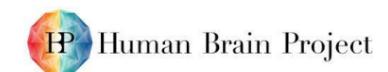


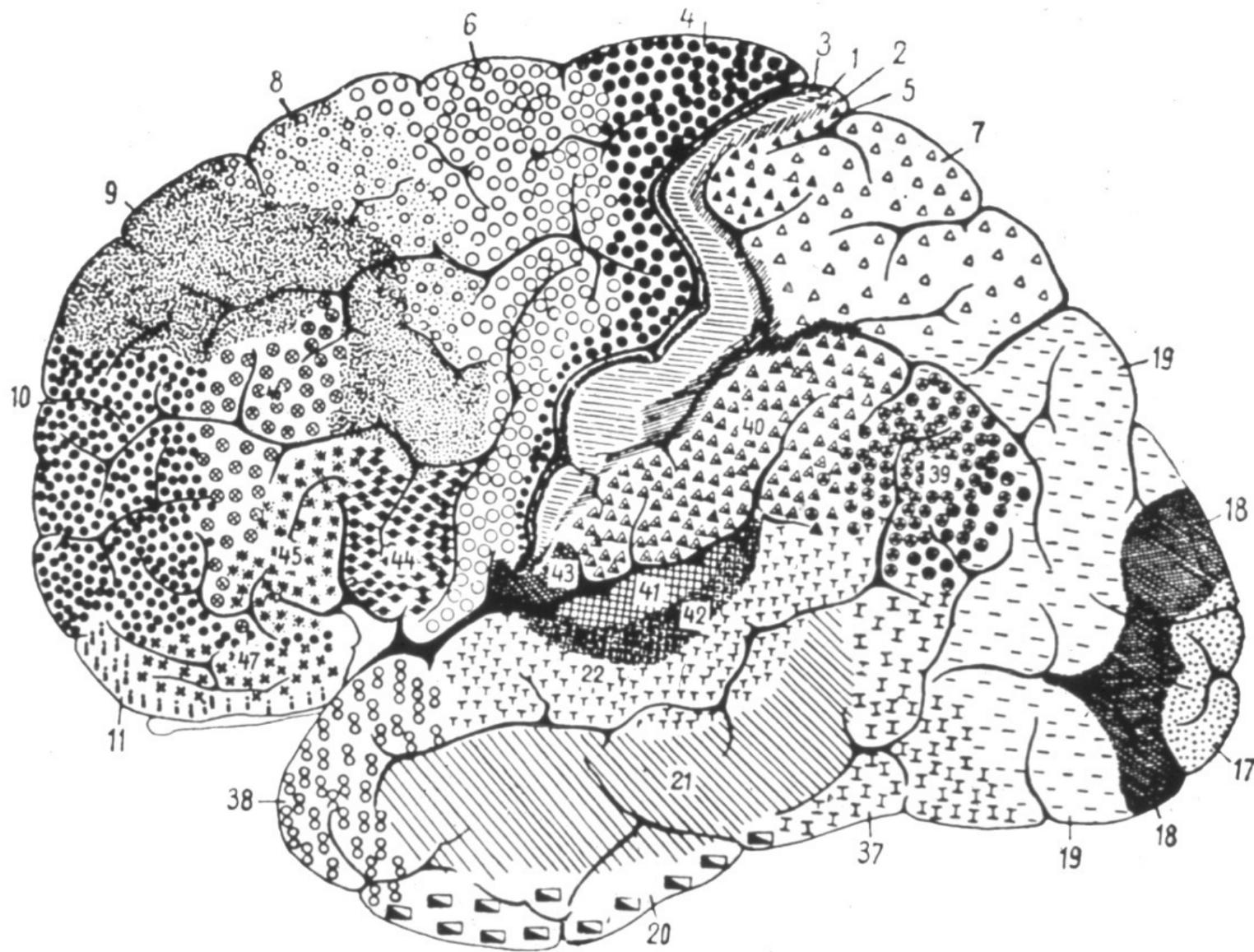
Large-scale Deep Learning for Cytoarchitecture Classification in the Human Brain

BrainComp workshop 2022 - 21.09.2022

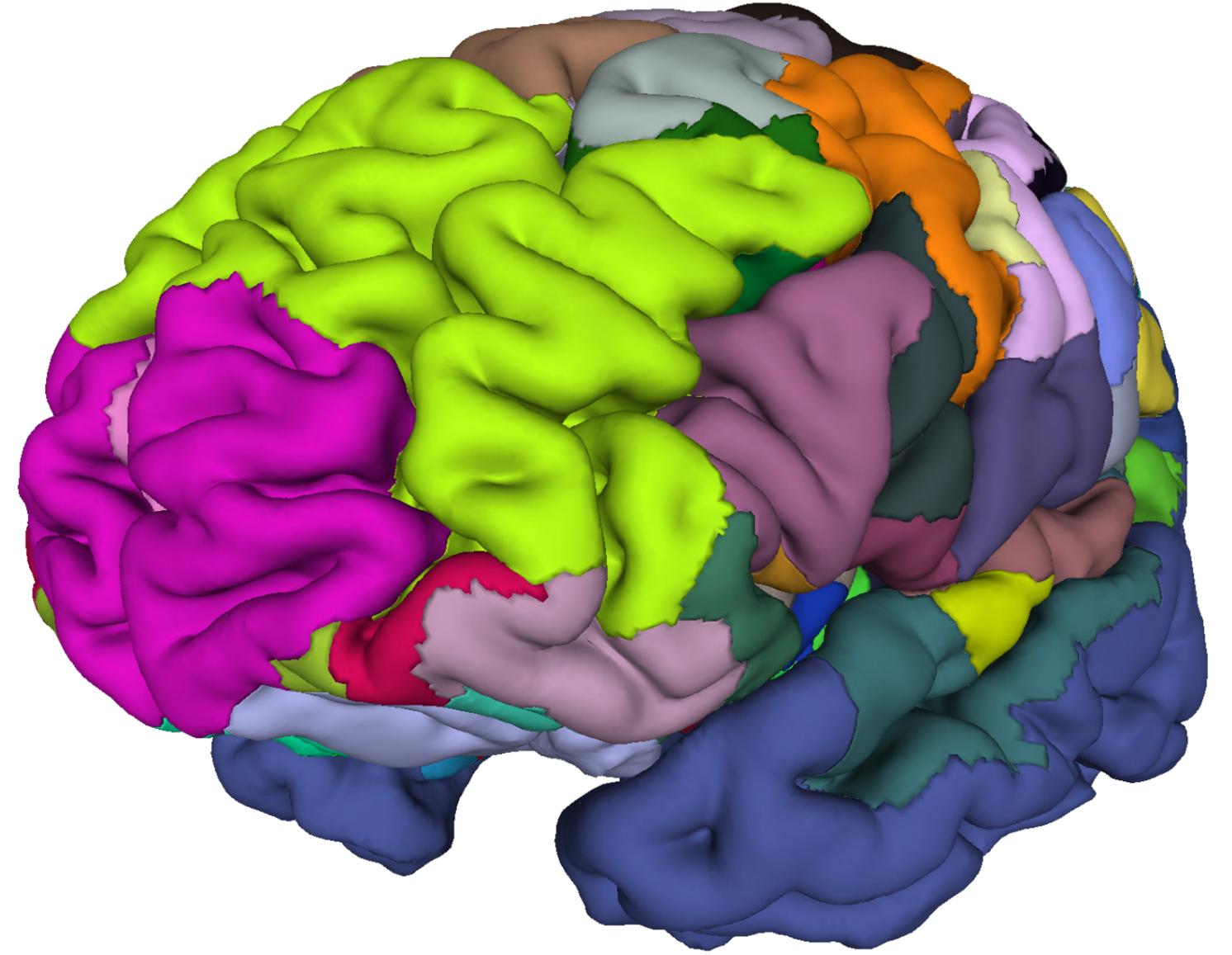
Christian Schiffer | Institute of Neuroscience and Medicine (INM-1) | Forschungszentrum Jülich



Building a Human Brain Atlas for Cytoarchitecture



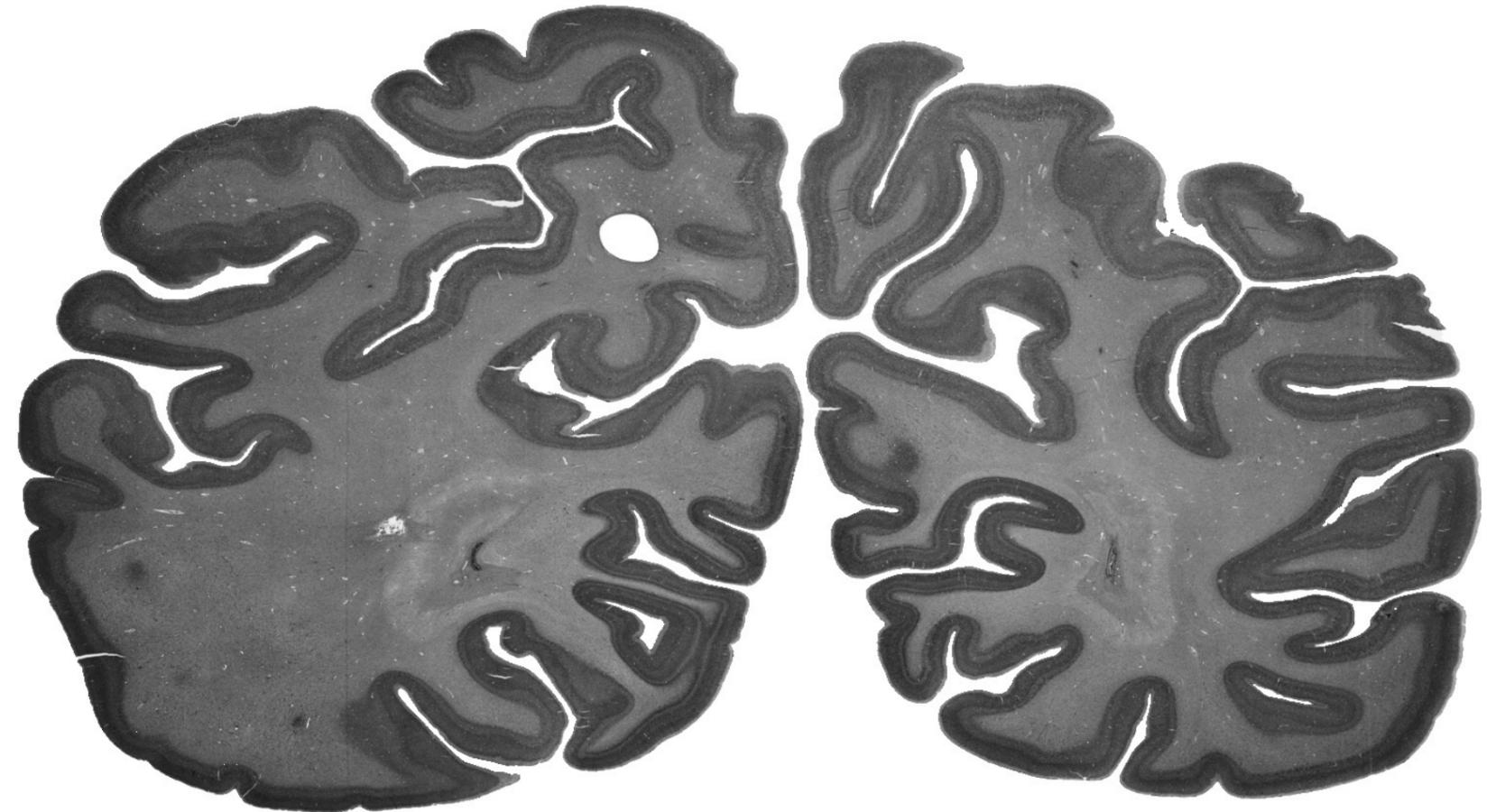
Brodman, 1909



Amunts et al., 2020

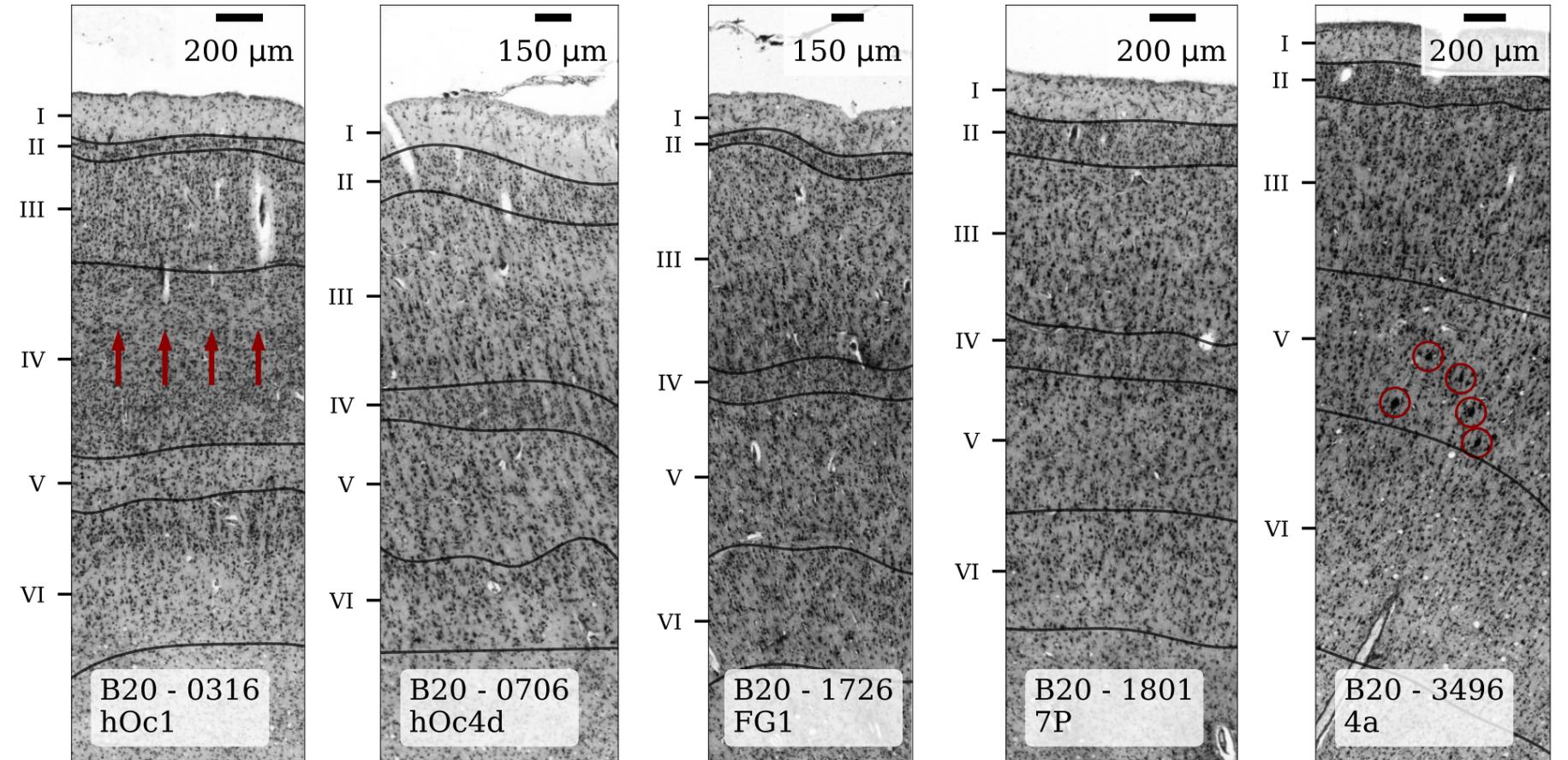
Histological Human Brain Sections

- Postmortem human brains
- Fixate and **cut** into histological sections
 - 6000-8000 sections per brain
 - Thickness: $20\mu m$
- Stain for **cell bodies**
- Microscopic **imaging** at $1\mu m$ pixel resolution
- **Cerebral cortex**: Outer layer of the cerebrum



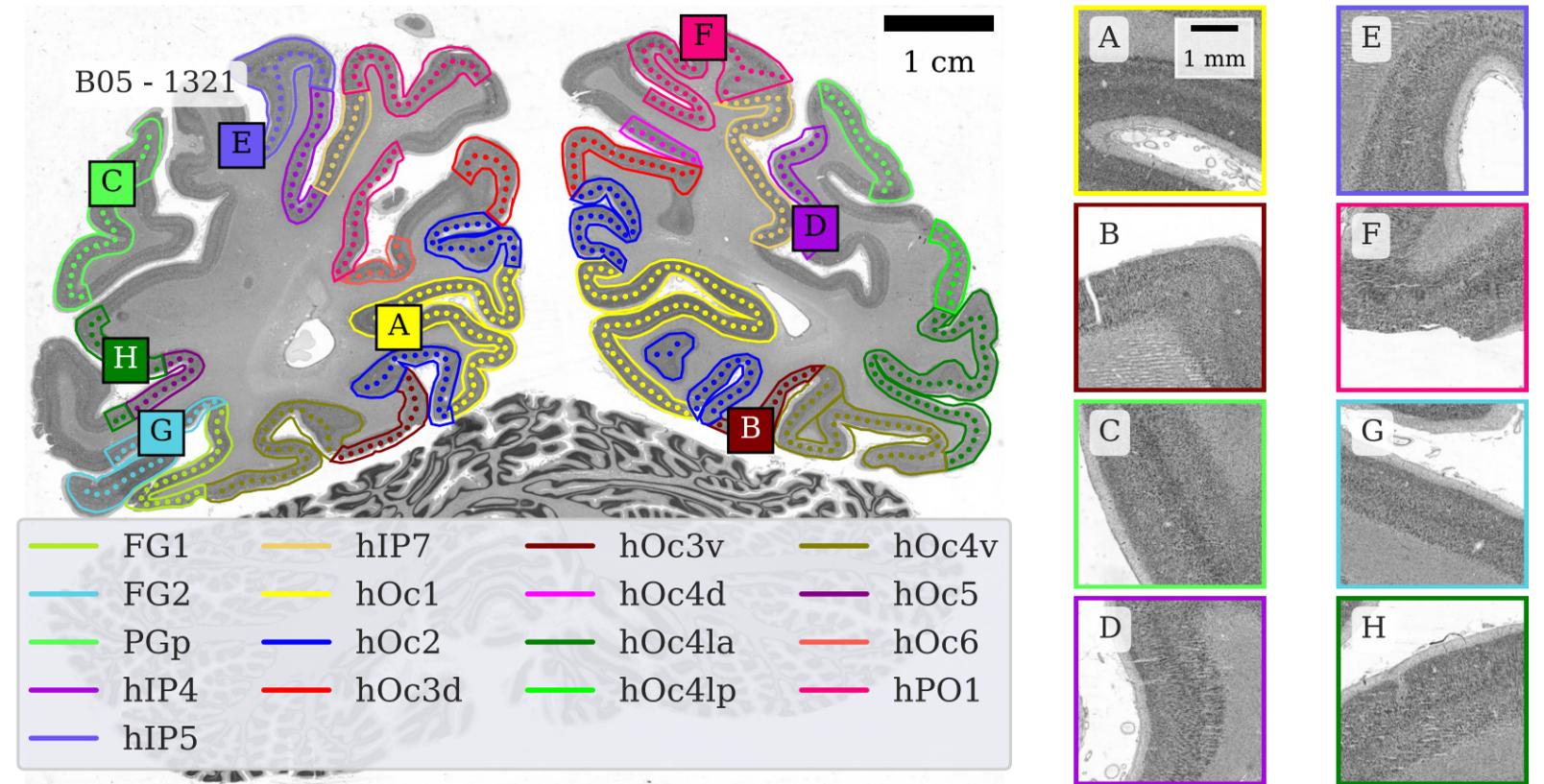
Cytoarchitecture

- **Cytoarchitecture:** Distribution, shape, and type of neuronal cells
- Organization into **cortical layers**
- Regional differences define **cortical areas**
- Indicators for **connectivity** and **function**



Cytoarchitectonic Brain Mapping

- Brain mapping: Identify cytoarchitectonic areas
- Gold standard method: [Schleicher et al., 1999](#)
 - Statistical image analysis
 - Reproducible and observer-independent
 - Time intensive: $\geq 30-60$ min/section/area
- Goal: Automated cytoarchitectonic mapping to enable large-scale cytoarchitecture analysis
- Train deep neural networks to predict areas from images

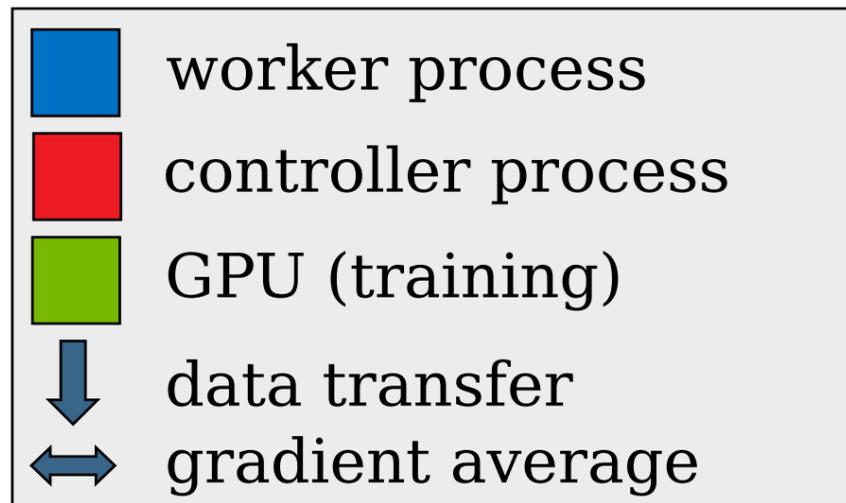


Distributed Deep Learning on HPC

- Dataset size
 - Large images: $\sim 80,000 \times 100,000$ px (> 8 GB)
 - Many images: 6000-8000 images per brain
 - Large patches: 2048×2048 px/patch ($4\text{mm}^2 @ 2\mu\text{m}/\text{px}$)
- Technical challenges
 - I/O: Random access to patches \rightarrow **flash-based storage**
 - Preprocessing: Augmenting large image patches \rightarrow **CPUs**
 - Training: Data parallel deep learning \rightarrow **GPUs**



Distributed Deep Learning on HPC

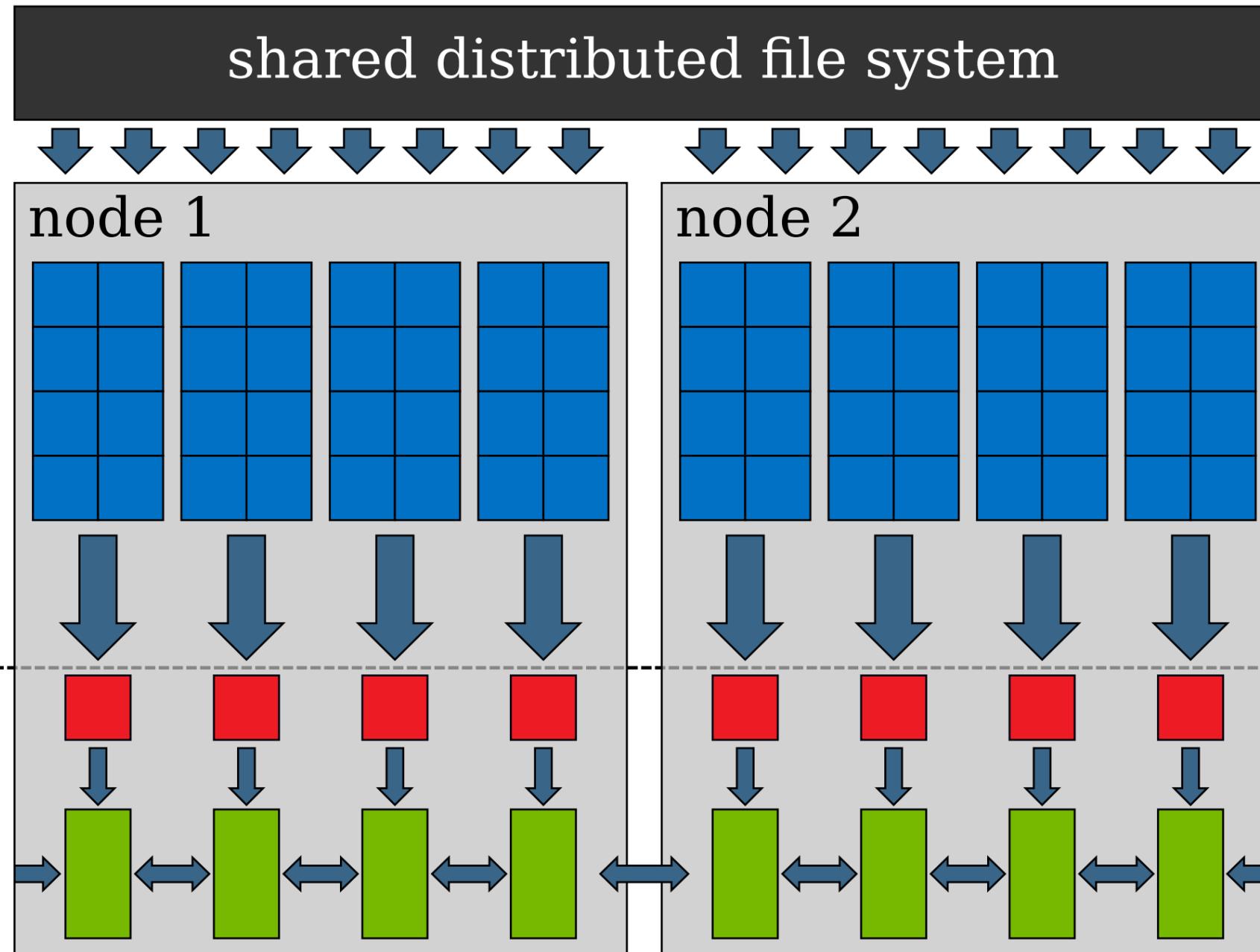


data stage

- read data
- data augmentation
- transfer to masters

training stage

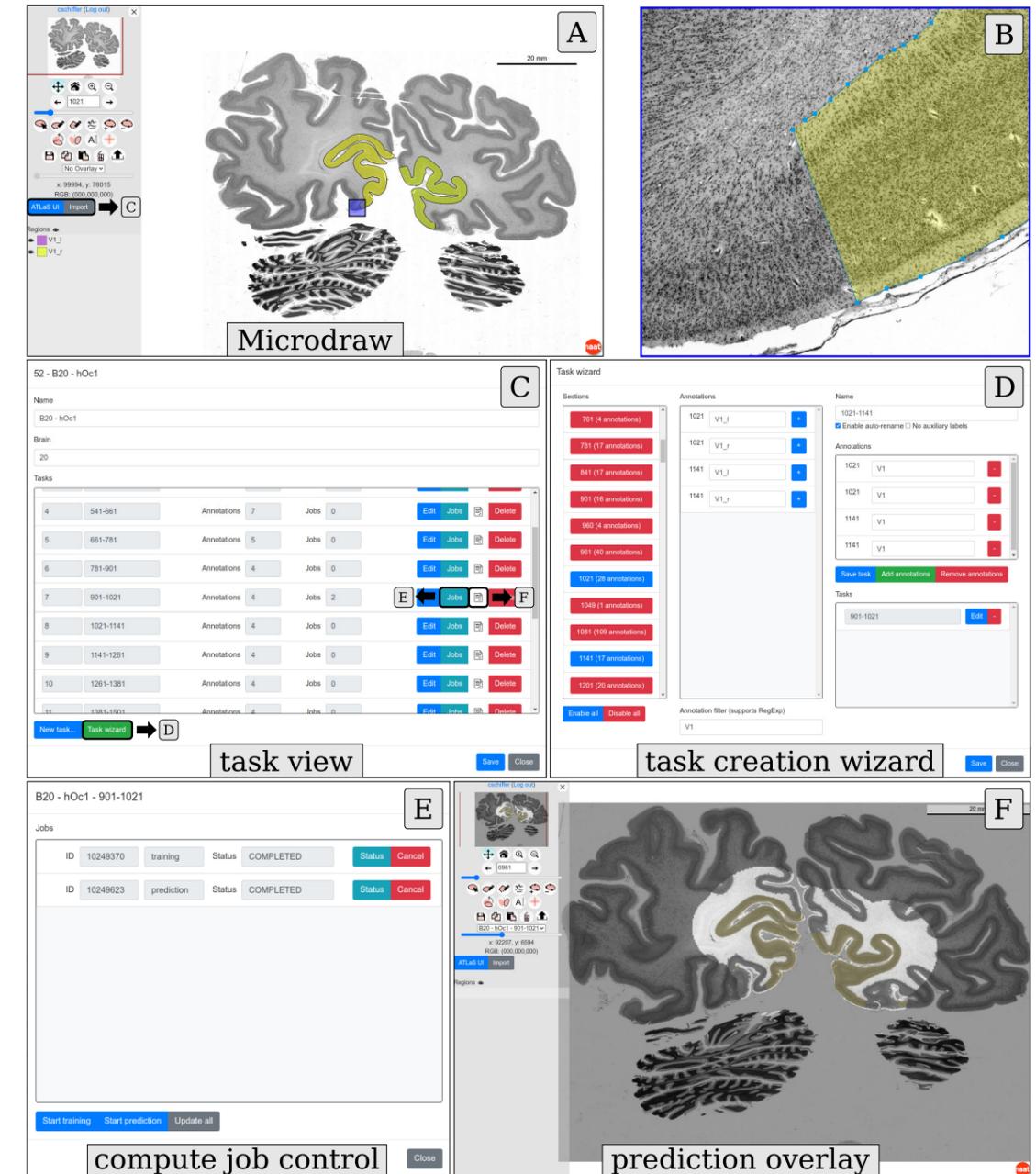
- receive data
- transfer to GPU
- parameter update



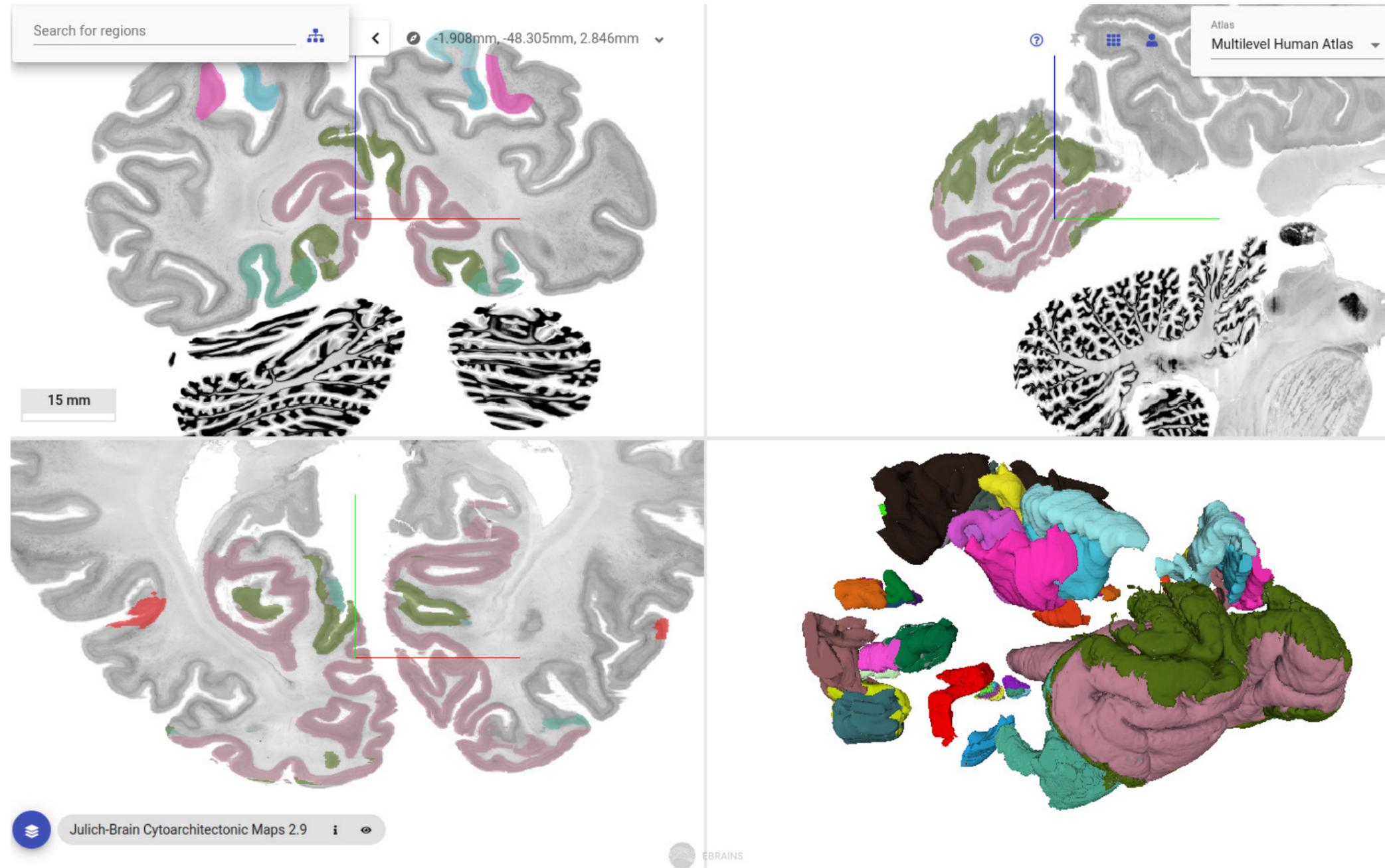
Application 1: Supporting Cytoarchitectonic Mapping with Deep Learning

- **Goal:** Interactive workflow to support brain mapping
- **Idea:** Train specialized models using few annotations
 - Provide annotation on **every n-th** brain section
 - Train model on pairs of adjacent annotated sections
 - Apply model to **fill the gaps** between annotations
- **Web interface** for visualization, annotation, configuration

C. Schiffer et al., Convolutional neural networks for cytoarchitectonic brain mapping at large scale, *NeuroImage* 240, 2021, DOI: 10.1016/j.neuroimage.2021.118327.



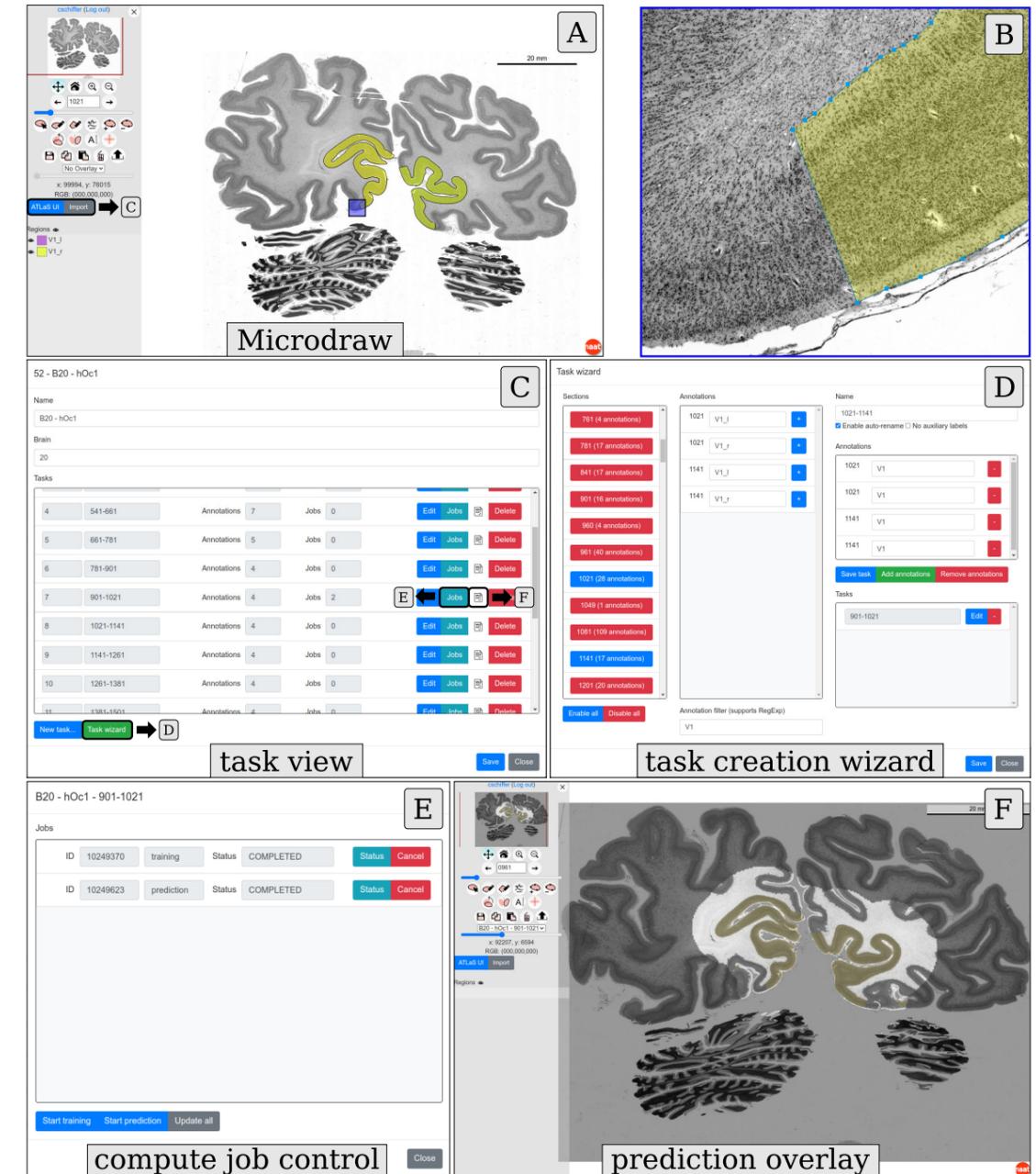
3D Cytoarchitectonic Maps in the EBRAINS Multilevel Human Brain Atlas



Application 1: Computational requirements

- Users define and submit **training** and **prediction** jobs
- Training and prediction on **JURECA-DC**, each job using...
 - Four **A100 GPUs** (4 × 40GB)
 - **64 MPI ranks**, four threads per rank (256 total)
- Number of models depends on area size (≤ 20)
- **Runtime: 10-15min** → **Interactive use**

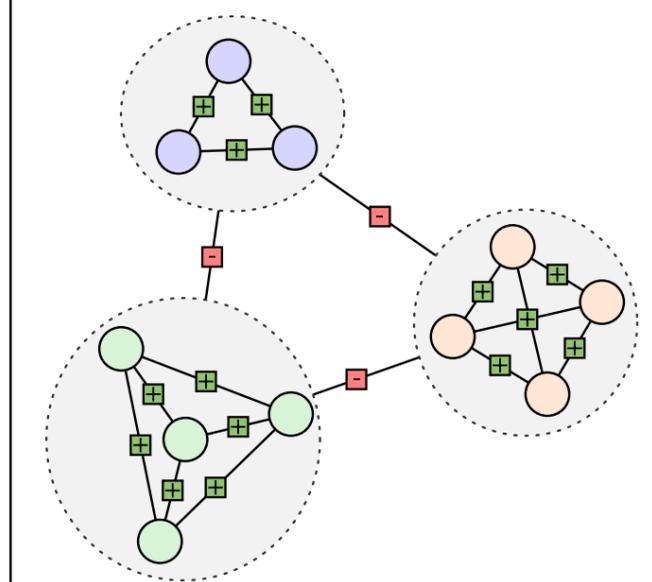
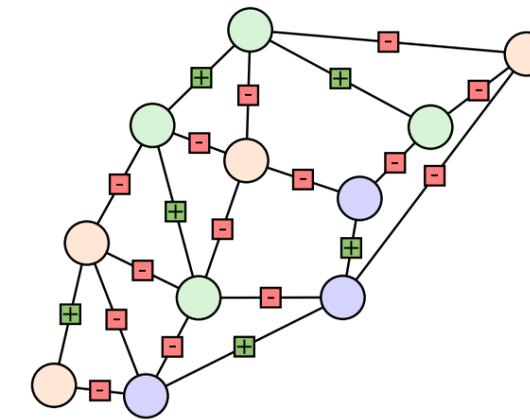
C. Schiffer et al., Convolutional neural networks for cytoarchitectonic brain mapping at large scale, *NeuroImage* 240, 2021, DOI: 10.1016/j.neuroimage.2021.118327.



Application 2: Contrastive Cytoarchitectonic Feature Learning at Large Scale

- **Goal:** General model for cytoarchitecture classification
- **Approach:** Contrastive learning
 - Learn features by **comparison**
 - Make features of **similar images** similar
 - Make features of **dissimilar images** *dissimilar*
- **Similarity** based on labels or probabilities
- Learned features enable **classification** and **clustering**

□ repelling force
■ attracting force

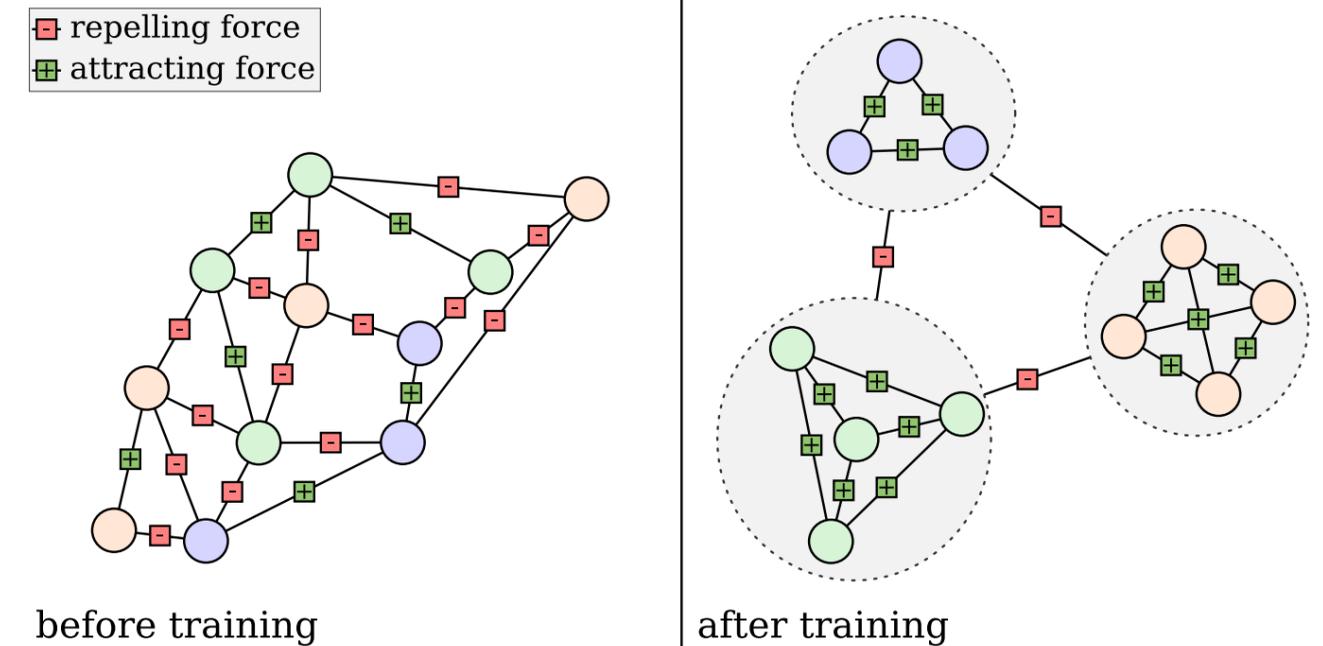


C. Schiffer et al., *Contrastive Representation Learning For Whole Brain Cytoarchitectonic Mapping In Histological Human Brain Sections*, ISBI, 2021, DOI: 10.1109/ISBI48211.2021.9433986.

Application 2: Computational requirements

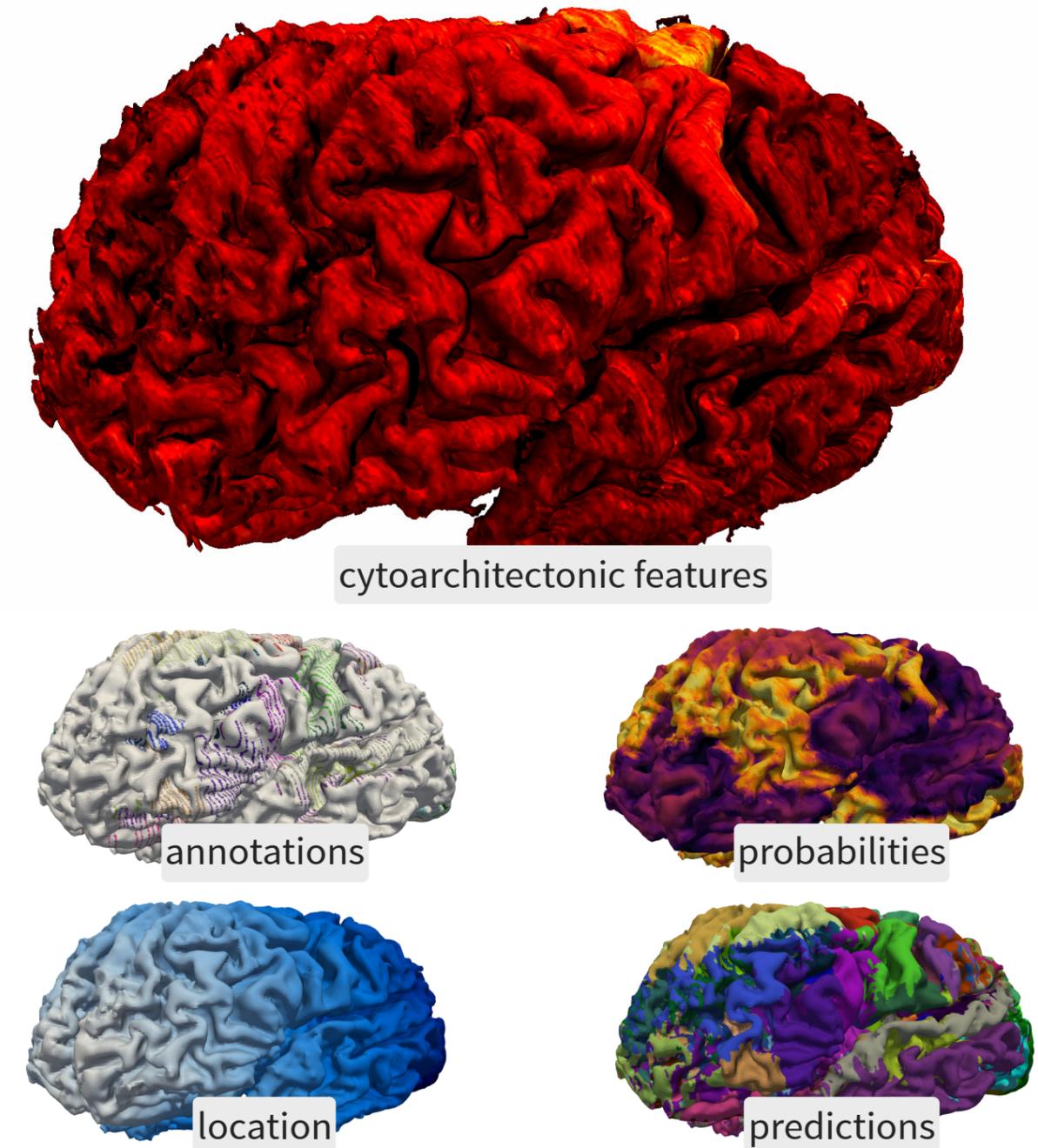
- **Challenge:** Large batch size for comparison
- Training on **JURECA-DC**
- **Contrastive training configuration**
 - **64 A100 GPUs** (16 nodes)
 - **1024 MPI ranks**, four threads per rank (4096 total)
 - 16 images per GPU (total GPU memory: 2.5 TB)
 - **Total data read:** ≥ 155 TB
 - **Runtime:** ≥ 6 h
- Methods using **more data** in development

C. Schiffer et al., Contrastive Representation Learning For Whole Brain Cytoarchitectonic Mapping In Histological Human Brain Sections, ISBI, 2021, DOI: 10.1109/ISBI48211.2021.9433986.



Application 3: Graph Neural Networks for Cytoarchitecture Classification

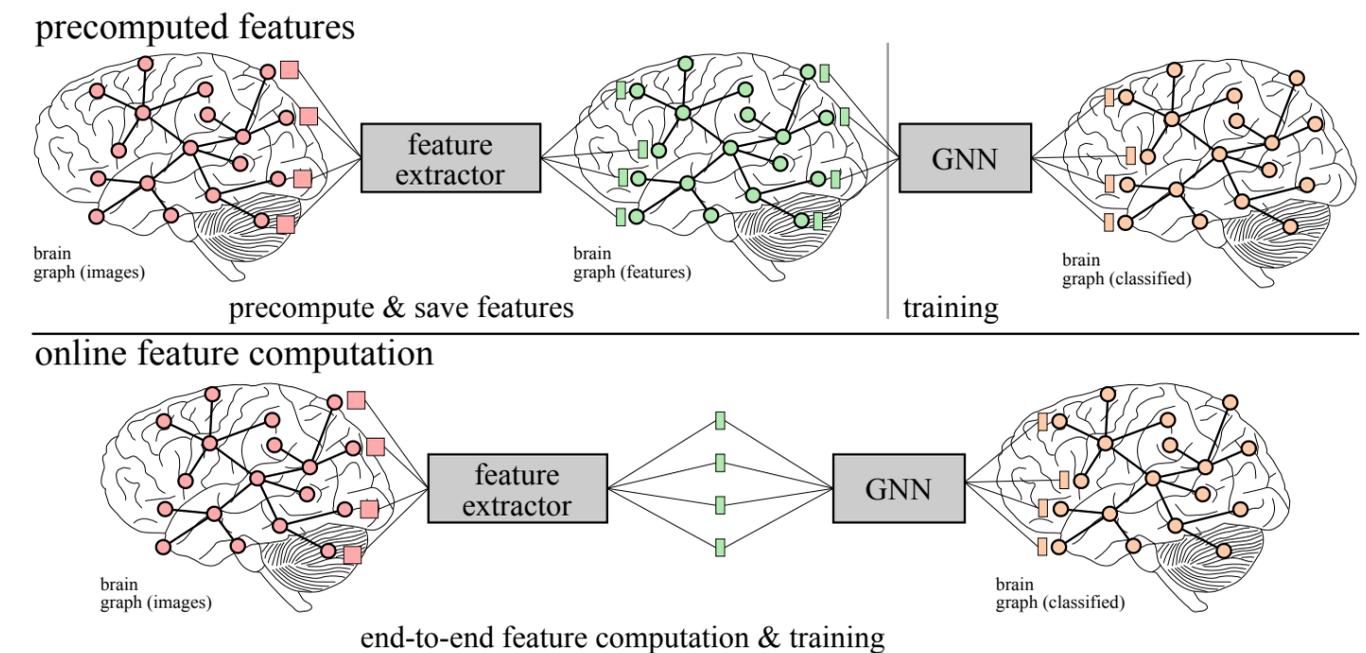
- **Previously:** Classify individual images
 - **Ill-defined:** Classification often requires context
 - Directly providing context (e.g., 3D) is **infeasible**
- **Idea:** Model brain as a **graph**
 - Coarse brain reconstruction to obtain a **mesh/graph**
 - Assign **image features** to graph nodes
 - Apply **graph neural networks (GNNs)** to classify nodes
- Improves performance by combining high-resolution **image features** with **context encoded in the graphs**



C. Schiffer et al., 2D Histology Meets 3D Topology: Cytoarchitectonic Brain Mapping with Graph Neural Networks, MICCAI, 2021, DOI: 10.1007/978-3-030-87237-3_38.

Application 3: Computational requirements

- Currently: Pre-computed features
- Training on JURECA-DC
- Graph neural network training configuration
 - 8 A100 GPUs (2 nodes)
 - 128 MPI ranks, four threads per rank (256 total)
 - Runtime: 20 - 120 min
 - Pre-computed attributed graphs: ~60 GB
- End-to-end feature and graph learning in development



C. Schiffer et al., 2D Histology Meets 3D Topology: Cytoarchitectonic Brain Mapping with Graph Neural Networks, MICCAI, 2021, DOI: 10.1007/978-3-030-87237-3_38.

Future work

- Advanced feature learning methods
 - Use **non-annotated data** (self-supervised learning)
 - Compute requirements grow **linearly** with data
- End-to-end feature and graph learning
 - End-to-end learning
 - Enable **data augmentation** for robustness
 - Potentially combination with **contrastive learning**
 - **Challenge:** I/O and compute requirements **grow exponentially** with model depth

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