2017 SIAM International Conference on DATA MINING

t-BNE: Tensor-based Brain Network Embedding

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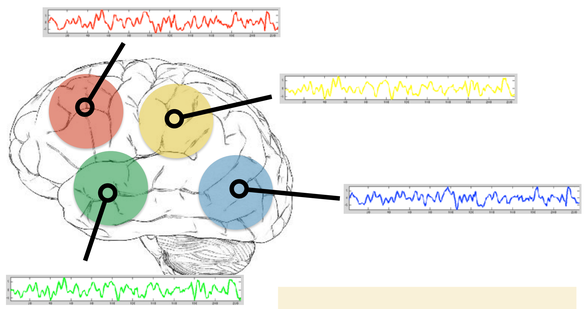
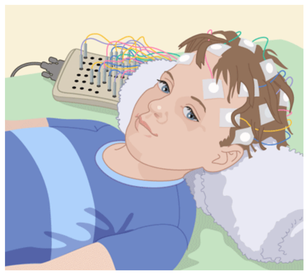
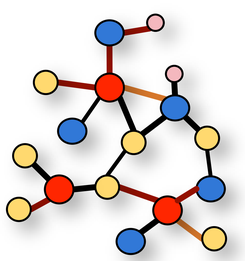
Overview



Neuroimaging



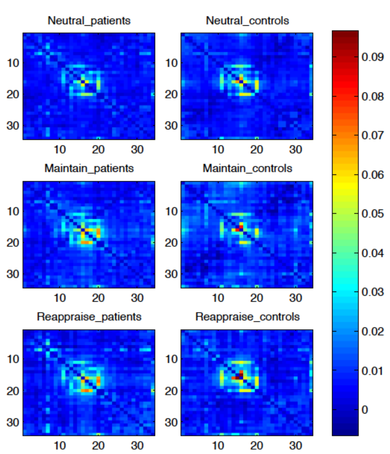


Brain network

- Vertices: sensors or electrodes.
- Edges: functional correlation between regions of interest.

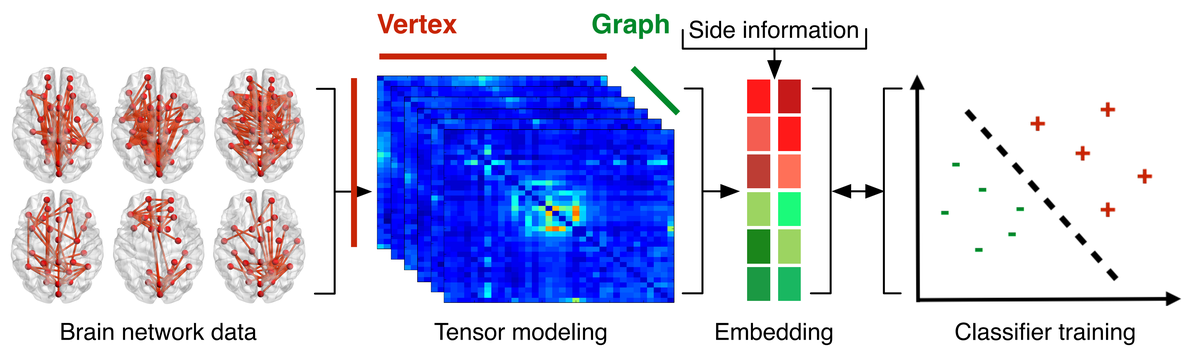
Dataset

- Emotion Regulation Tasks: Neutral, Maintain, and Reappraise
- Positive samples: 37 patients with anxiety disorder
- Negative samples: 32 healthy participants
- n = 69 samples
- m = 34 scalp channels

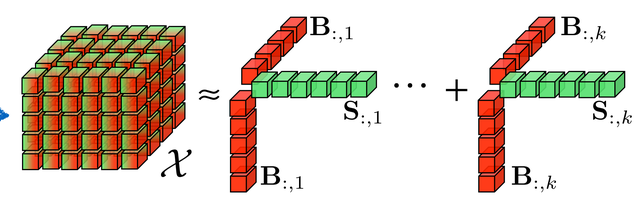


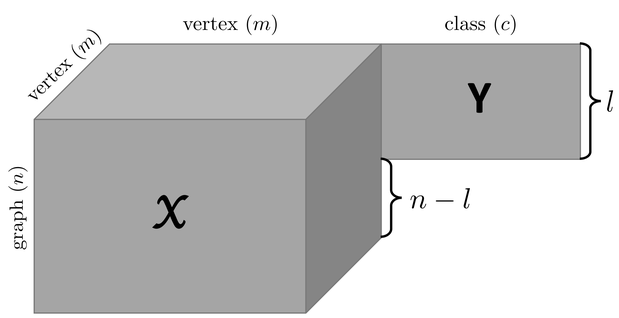
Method

- (P1) How can we preserve the graph property in the tensor factorization process?
- (P2) How can we leverage the side information associated with brain networks?
- (P3) How can we fuse the classifier training and the representation learning procedures?



Partially symmetric tensor factorization





Partially coupled matrix and tensor factorization

- (S1) The brain network embedding problem is modeled as partially symmetric tensor factorization which is suitable for inherently undirected graphs.
- (S2) The self-report data is incorporated as guidance in the tensor factorization procedure to learn latent factors that are consistent with the side information.
- (S3) The representation learning and classifier training are blended into a unified optimization problem, which is equivalent to partially coupled matrix and tensor factorization.

Tensor-based Framework

(S1) Partially symmetric tensor factorization

(S3) Partially coupled matrix and tensor factorization

$$\min_{\mathbf{B},\mathbf{S},\mathbf{W}} \underbrace{\|\mathcal{X} - \mathcal{C} \times_1 \mathbf{B} \times_2 \mathbf{B} \times_3 \mathbf{S}\|_F^2}_{\text{factorization error}} + \alpha \underbrace{\operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{S})}_{\text{guidance}} + \beta \underbrace{\|\mathbf{DSW} - \mathbf{Y}\|_F^2}_{\text{classification loss}} + \gamma \underbrace{\|\mathbf{W}\|_F^2}_{\text{reg.}} \quad (3.7)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \underbrace{\mathbf{S}^T\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{I}}_{\text{orthogonality}}$$

(S2) Side information guidance

Algorithm 1 t-BNE

Input: $\mathcal{X}, \mathbf{Z}, \mathbf{Y}, \alpha, \beta, \gamma$
Output: $\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{S}, \mathbf{W}$

1: Set $\mu_{max} = 10^6, \rho = 1.15$
2: Initialize $\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{S}, \mathbf{W} \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1), \mathbf{U} = \mathbf{0}, \mu = 10^{-6}$
3: **repeat**
4: Update $\mathbf{B}$ and $\mathbf{P}$ by Eq. (3.11) and Eq. (3.13)
5: Update $\mathbf{U}$ by Eq. (3.14)
6: Update μ by $\mu \leftarrow \min(\rho\mu, \mu_{max})$
7: Update $\mathbf{S}$ by Eq. (3.16) with the curvilinear search
8: Update $\mathbf{W}$ by Eq. (3.18)
9: **until** convergence

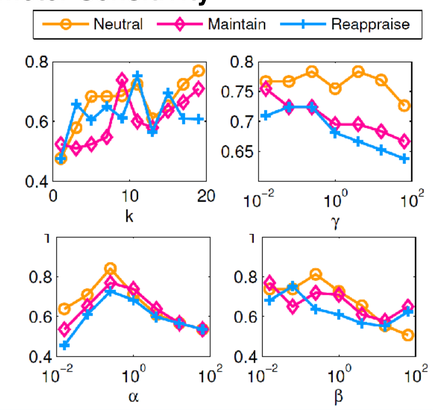
Experiments

Classification Performance

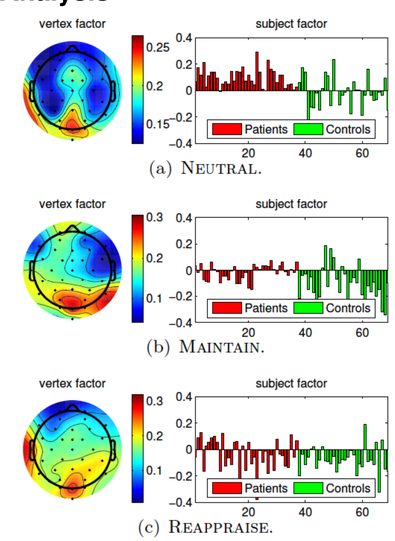
Methods	Datasets: Neutral	Maintain	Reappraise
t-BNE	0.7833	0.7548	0.7524
CMTF	0.5810	0.7095	0.6381
Rubik	0.6405	0.6833	0.6667
ALS	0.6119	0.6667	0.6524
gMSV	0.6500	0.6548	0.5952
CC	0.5357	0.6667	0.5357

- t-BNE: The proposed tensor factorization model for brain network embedding.
- CMTF: Coupled matrix and tensor factorization where brain networks and side information are coupled in the subject mode.
- Rubik: Tensor factorization with orthogonality and sparsity constraints.
- ALS: Tensor factorization using alternating least squares without any constraint.
- gMSV: A discriminative subgraph selection approach using side information.
- CC: Extracting local clustering coefficients as features.

Parameter Sensitivity



Factor Analysis



(a) Neutral.
(b) Maintain.
(c) Reappraise.

Acknowledgements: This work is supported in part by NSF through grants IIS-1526499, CNS-1626432, NSFC 61672313 and NSFC 61503253.