

Cognitive information differentiates between connectivity and activity across the cortical hierarchy

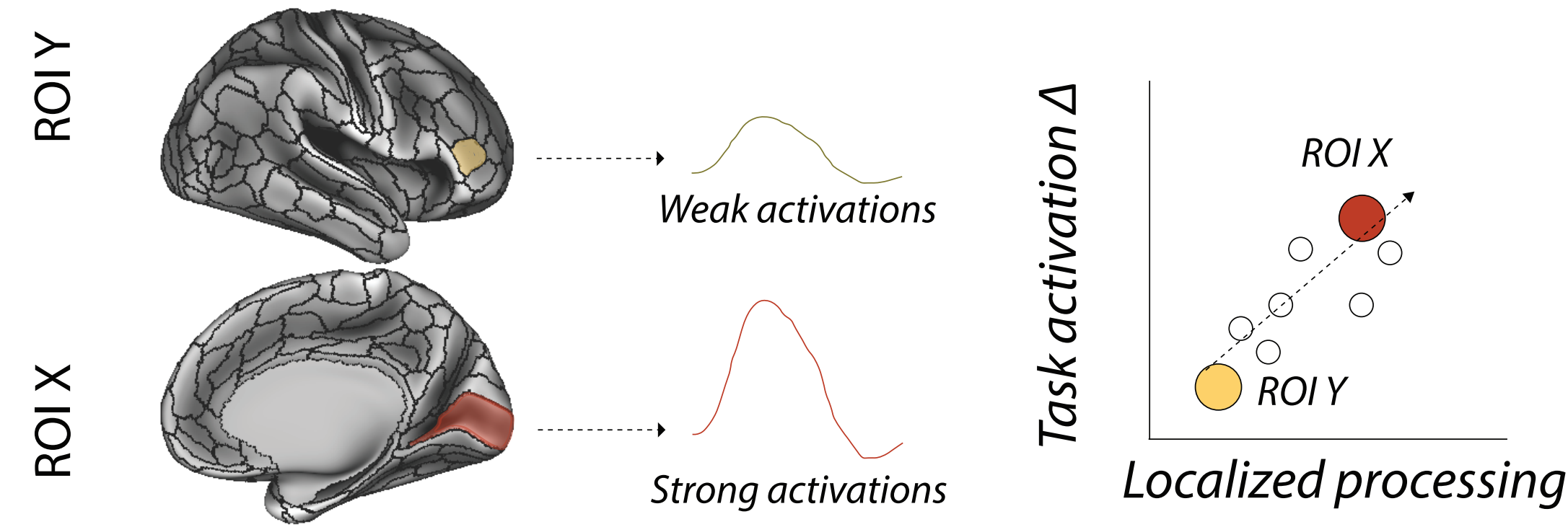
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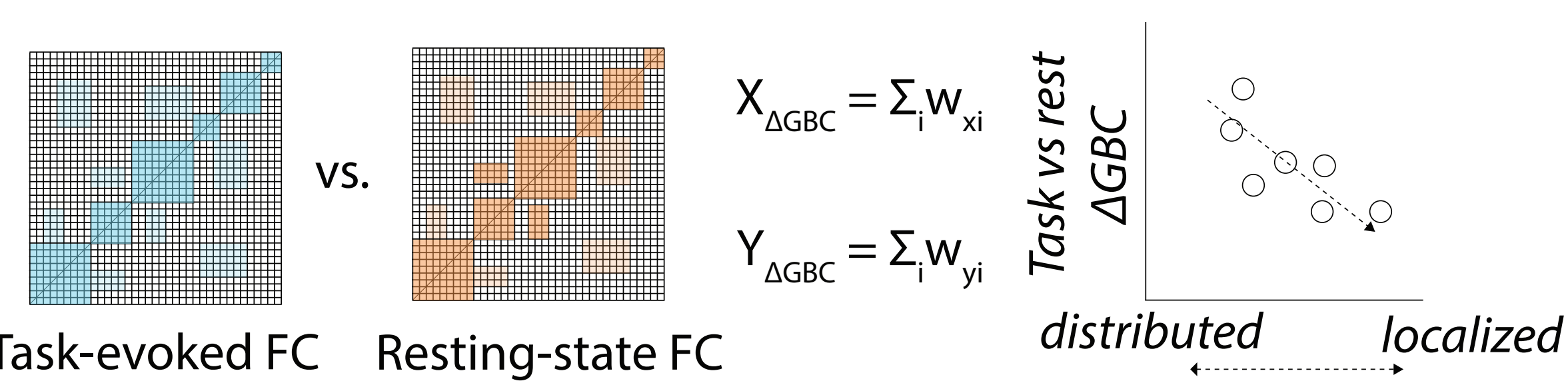
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Identifying localized and distributed processes with task activations and functional connectivity (FC) analyses

Localized functionality: Task activation analysis averaged across 24 task conditions



Localized vs distributed functionality: FC analysis averaged across 24 conditions



Data set: HCP data set, all rest and task data (n=352)

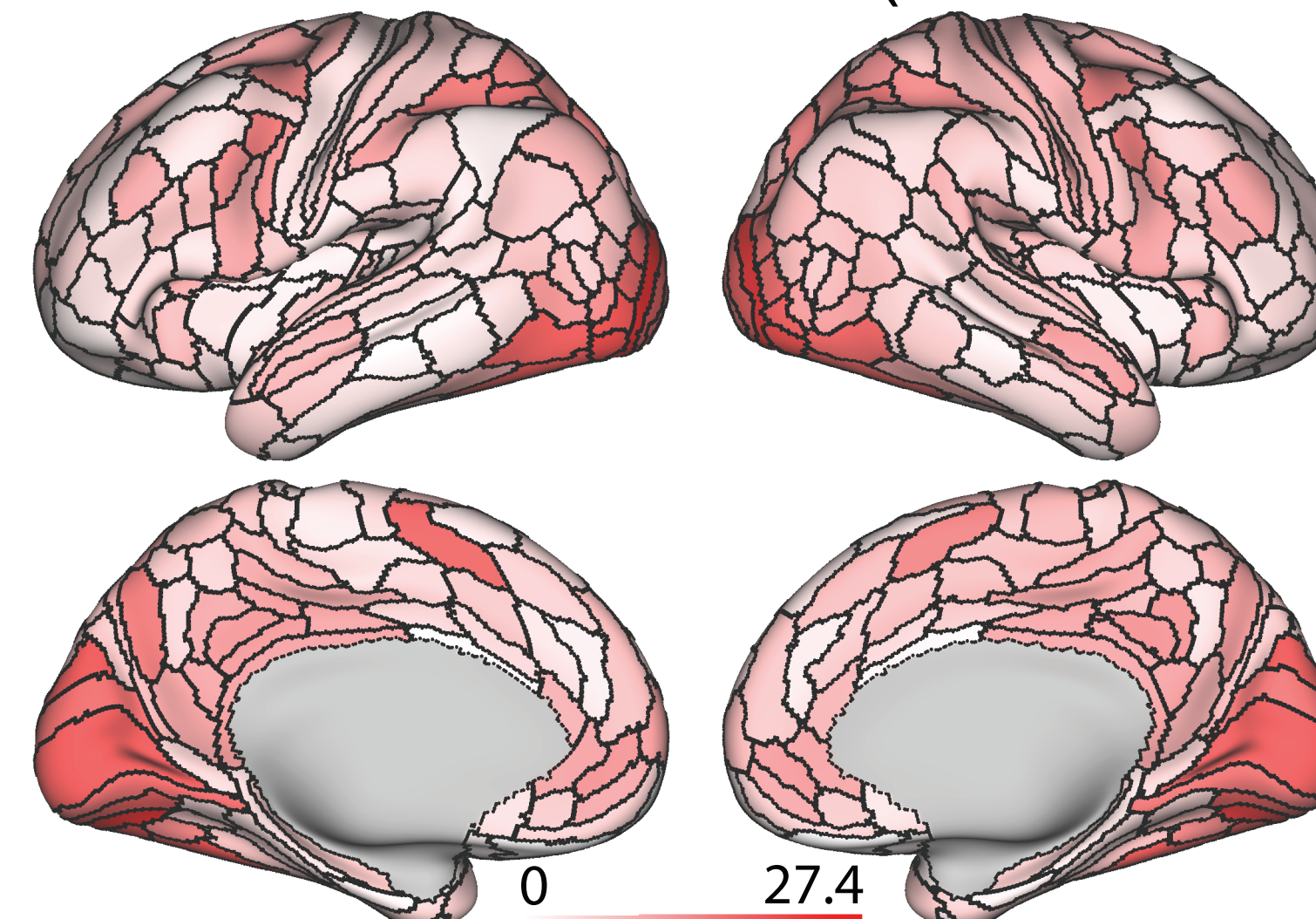
Task activations: The magnitude of task GLM activations averaged across 24 conditions

FC change: Rest to task FC change for each region using timeseries after task regression

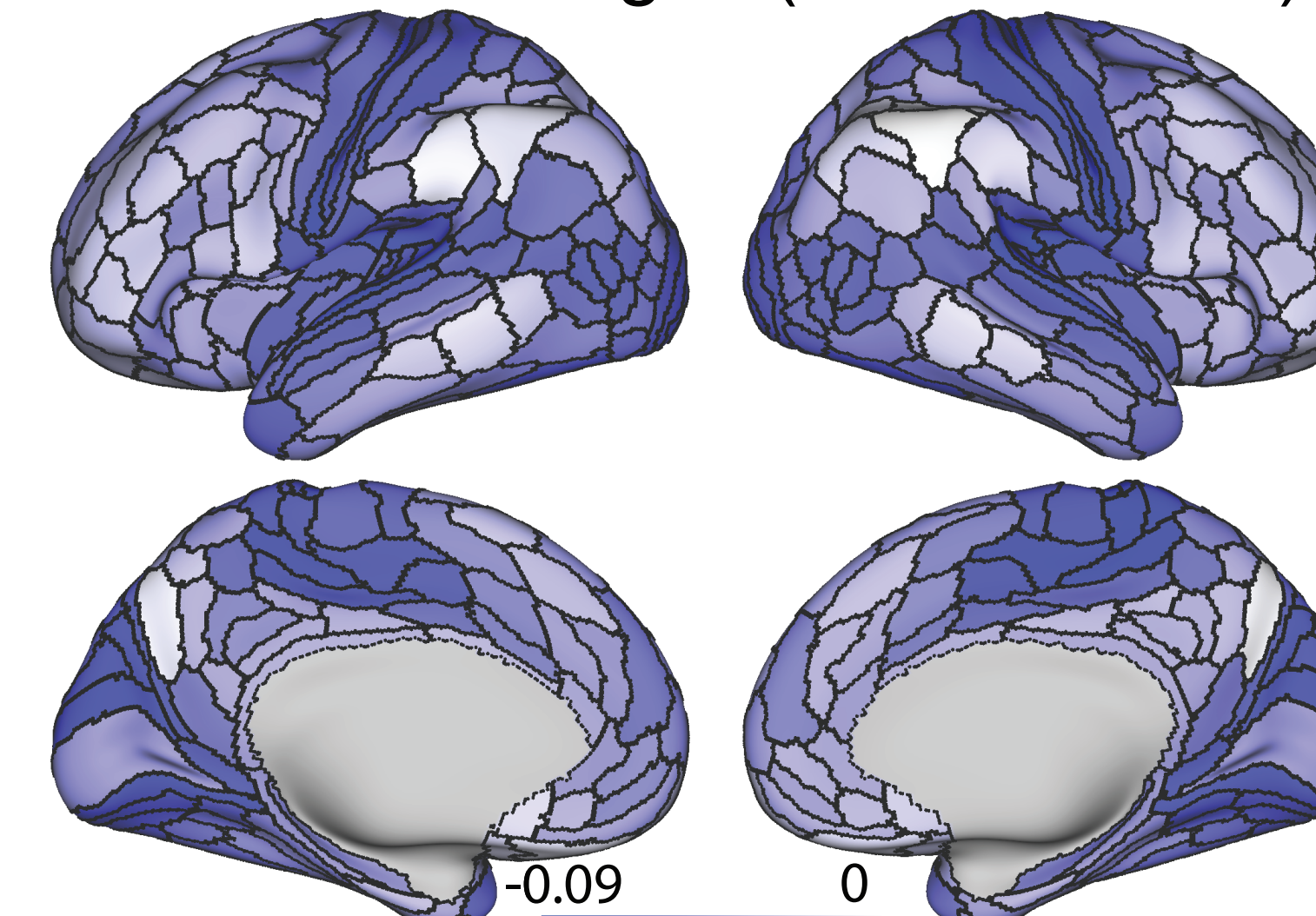
Hypothesis: Cortical differences in localized and distributed processes are associated with intrinsic hierarchical cortical organization

Task activations and FC changes are negatively associated across cortex and related to gradient organization

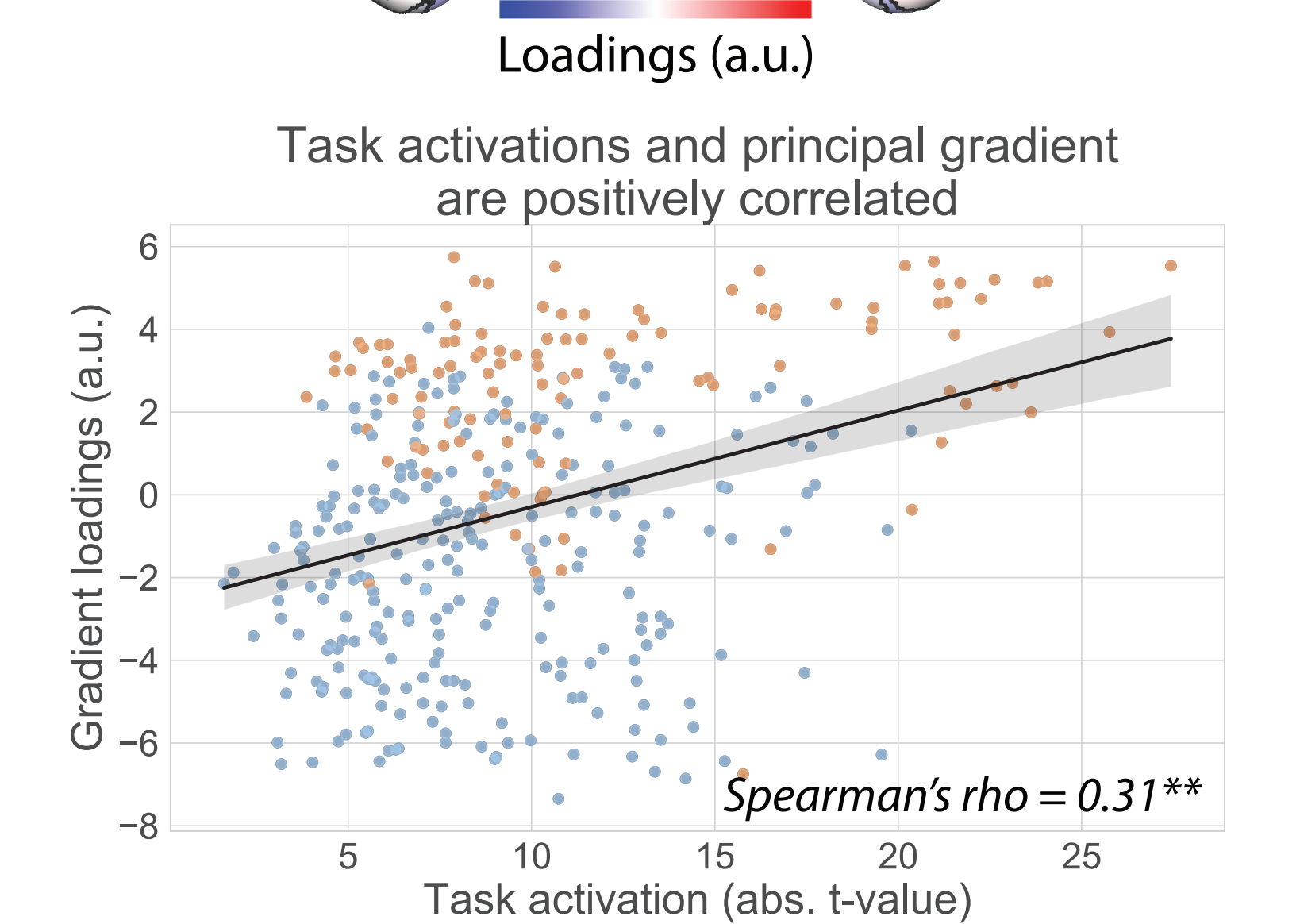
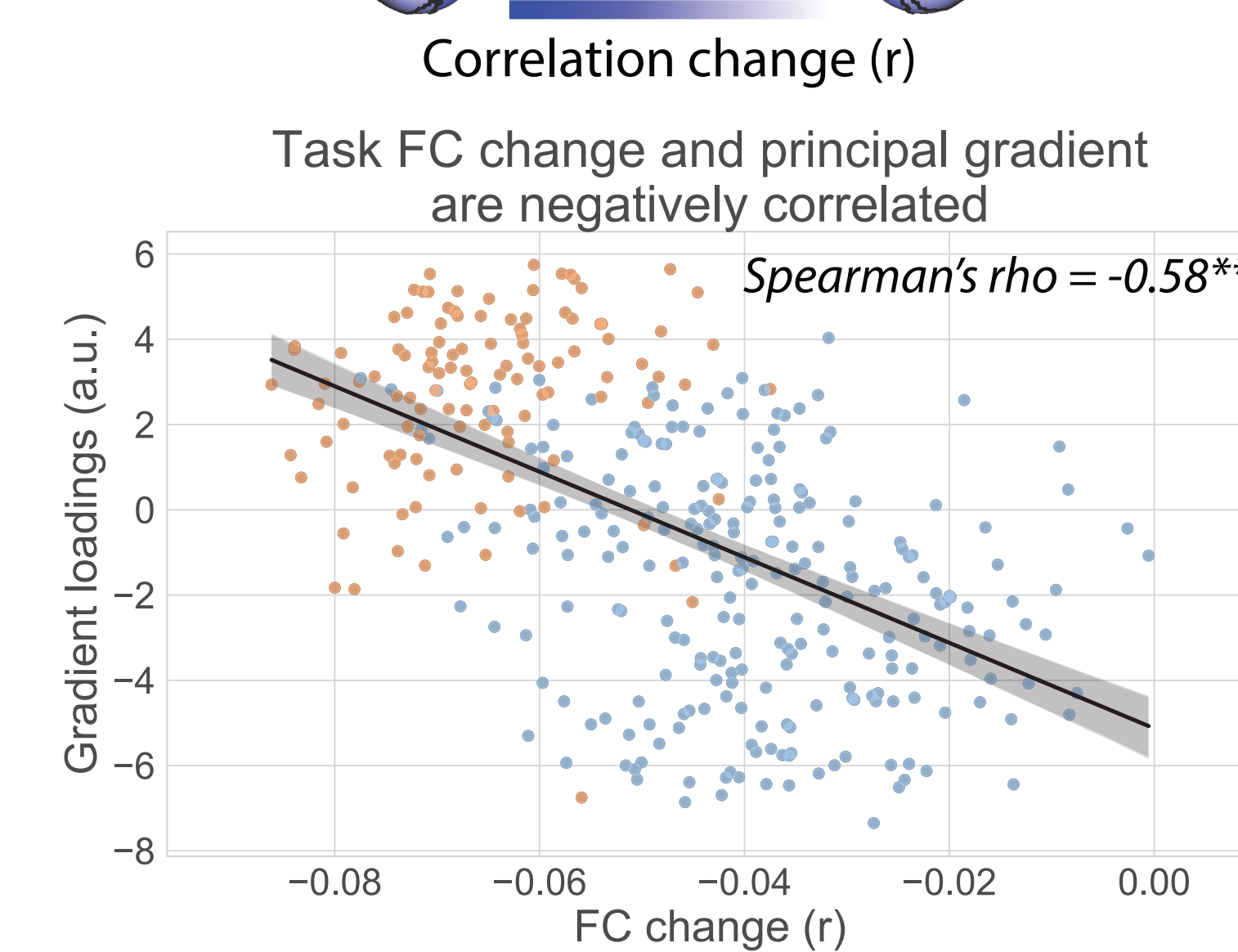
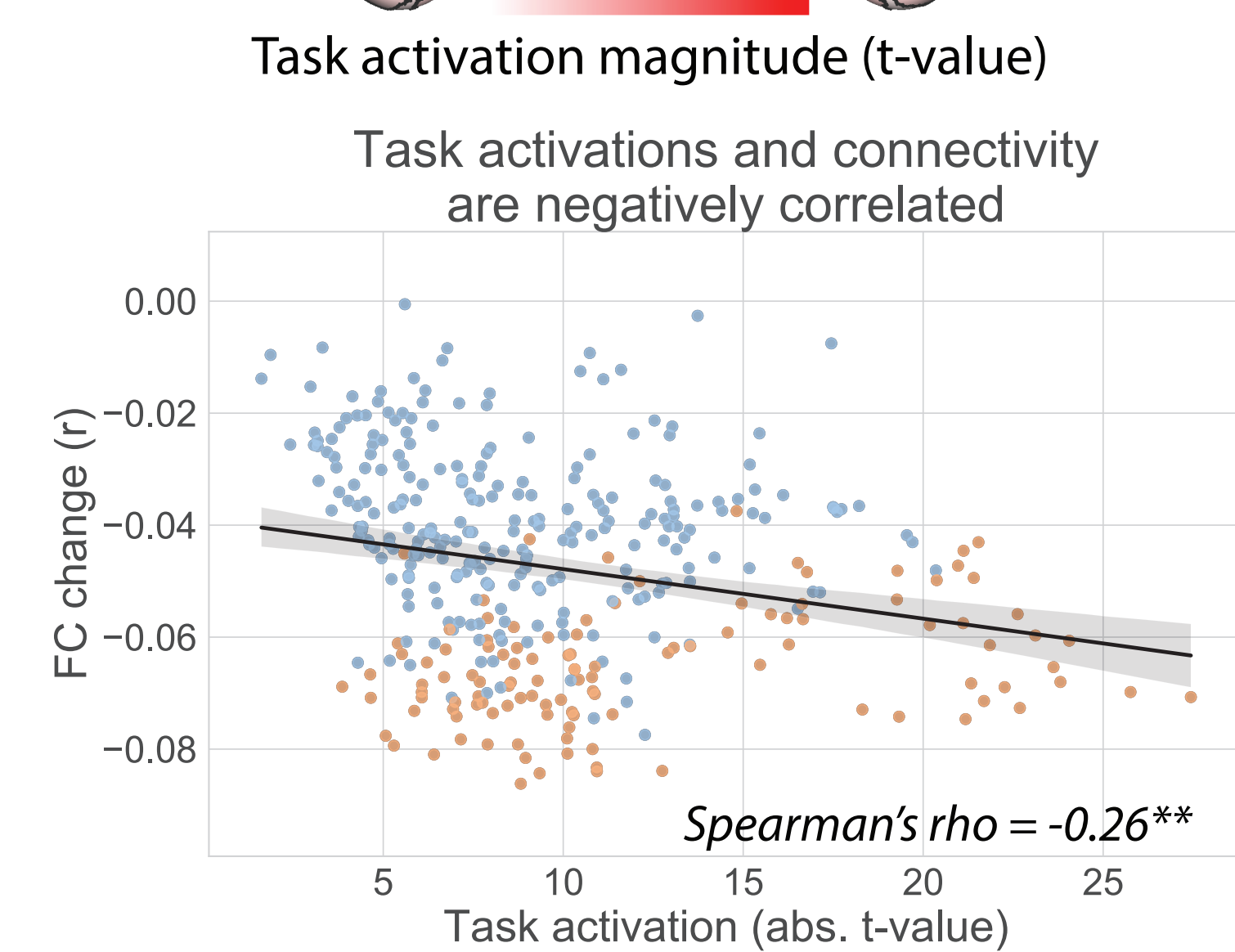
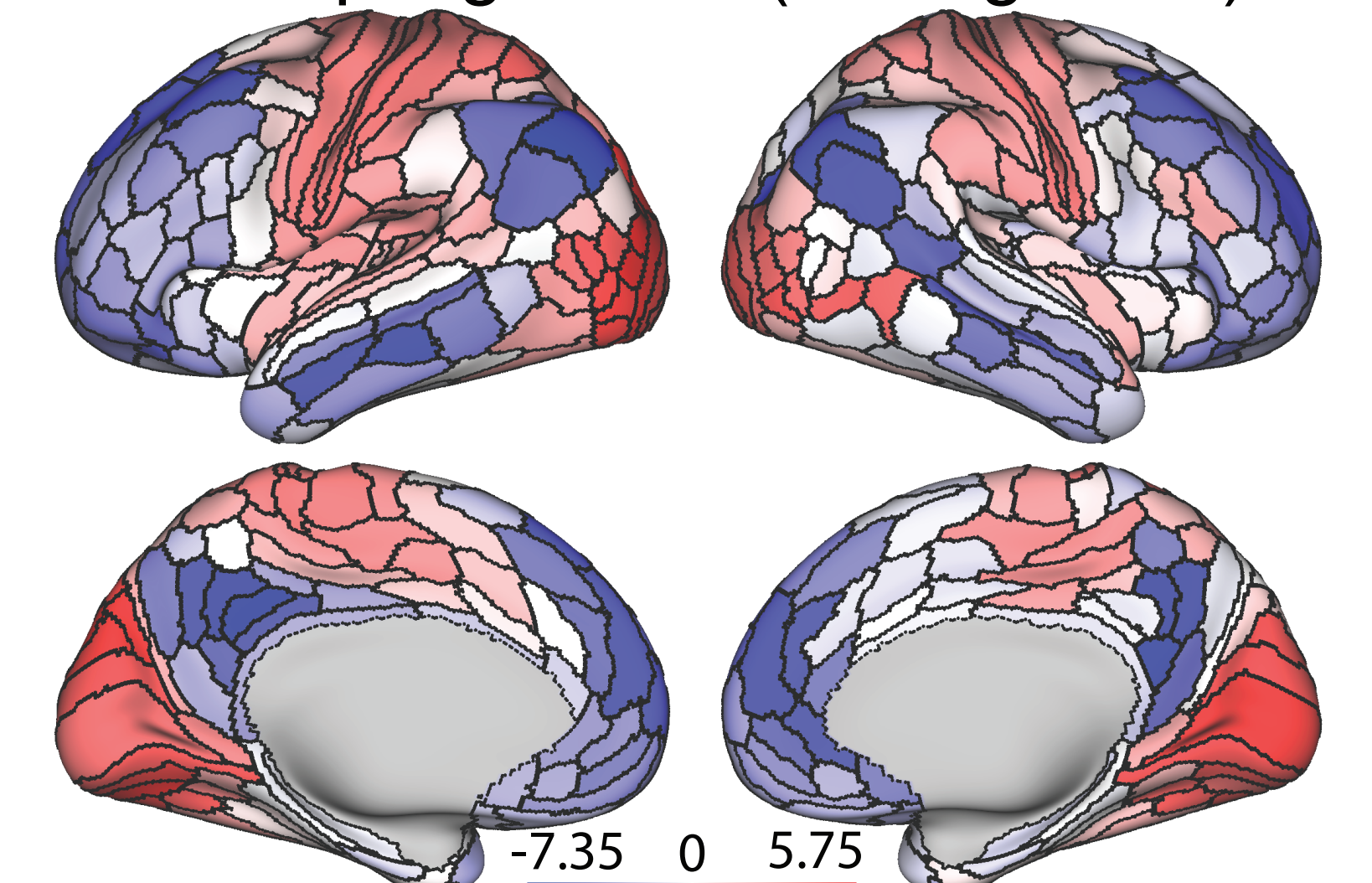
Task-evoked activations (24 conditions)



Task FC changes (24 conditions)



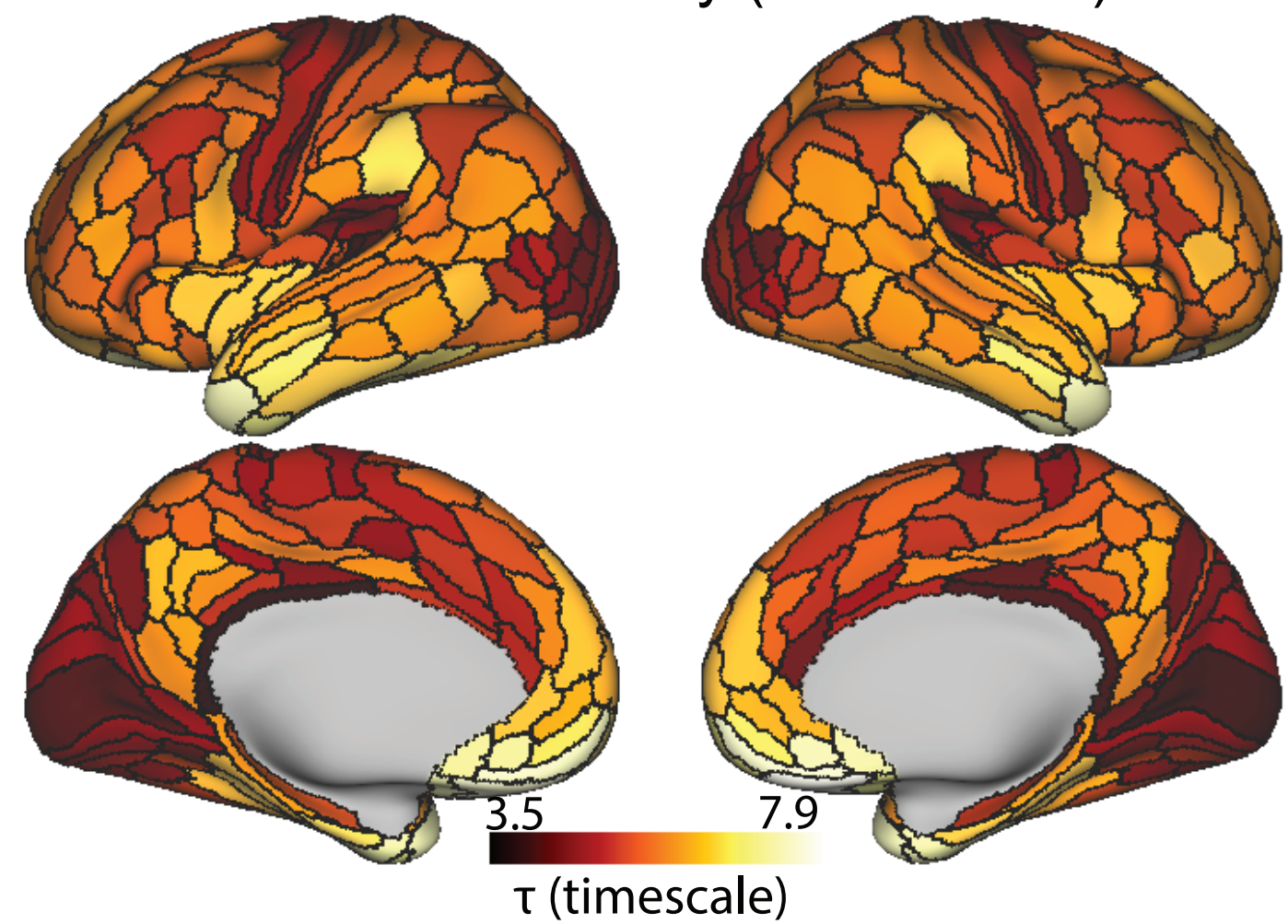
Principal gradient (resting-state)



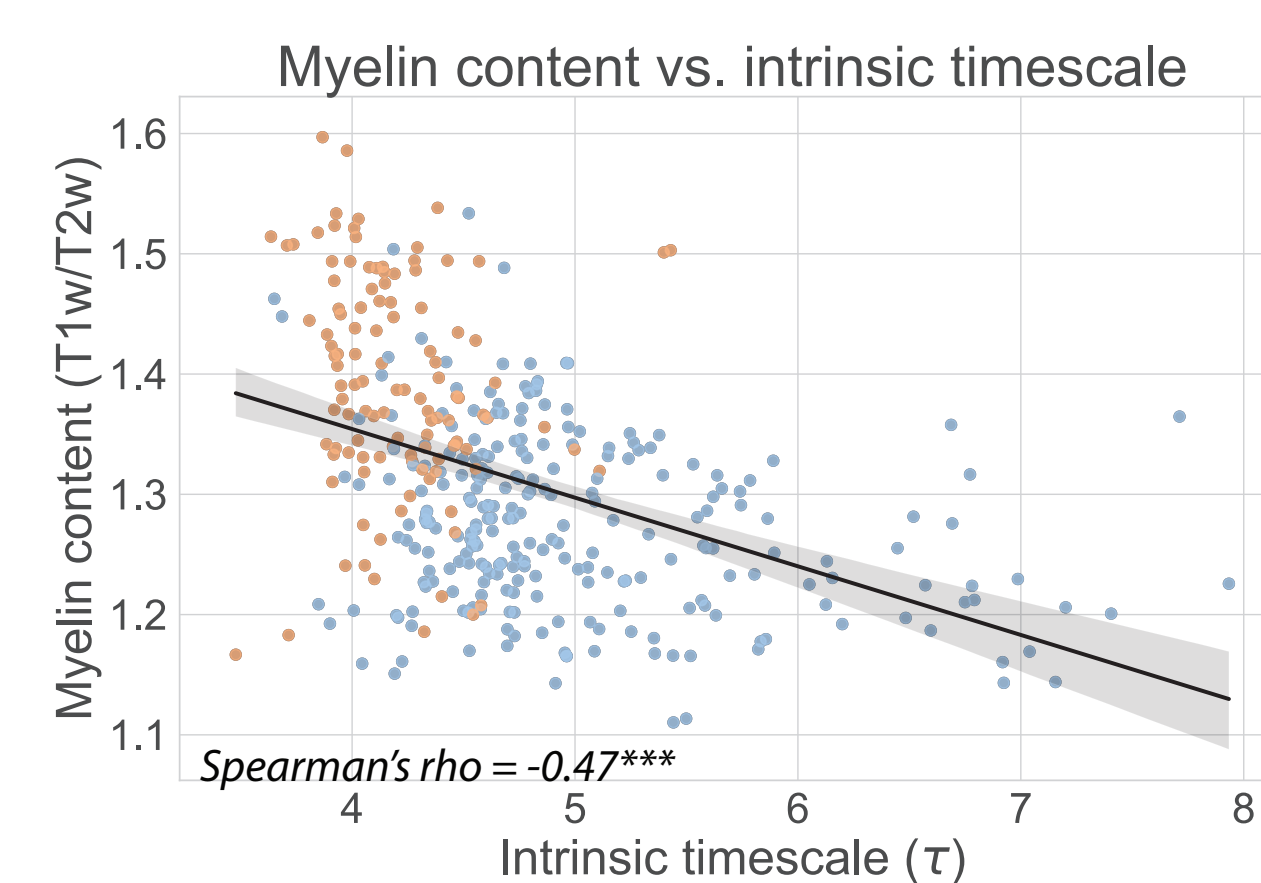
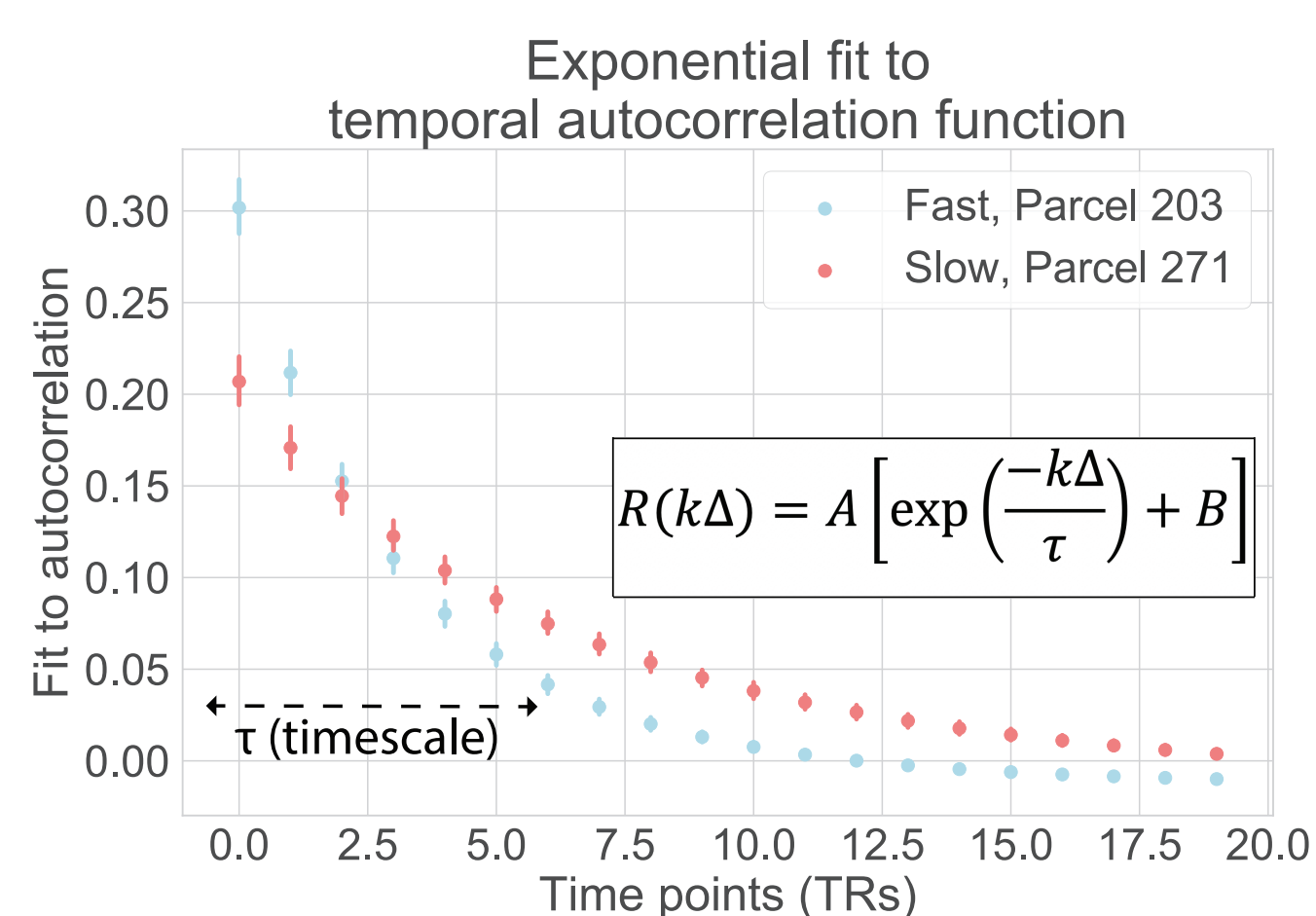
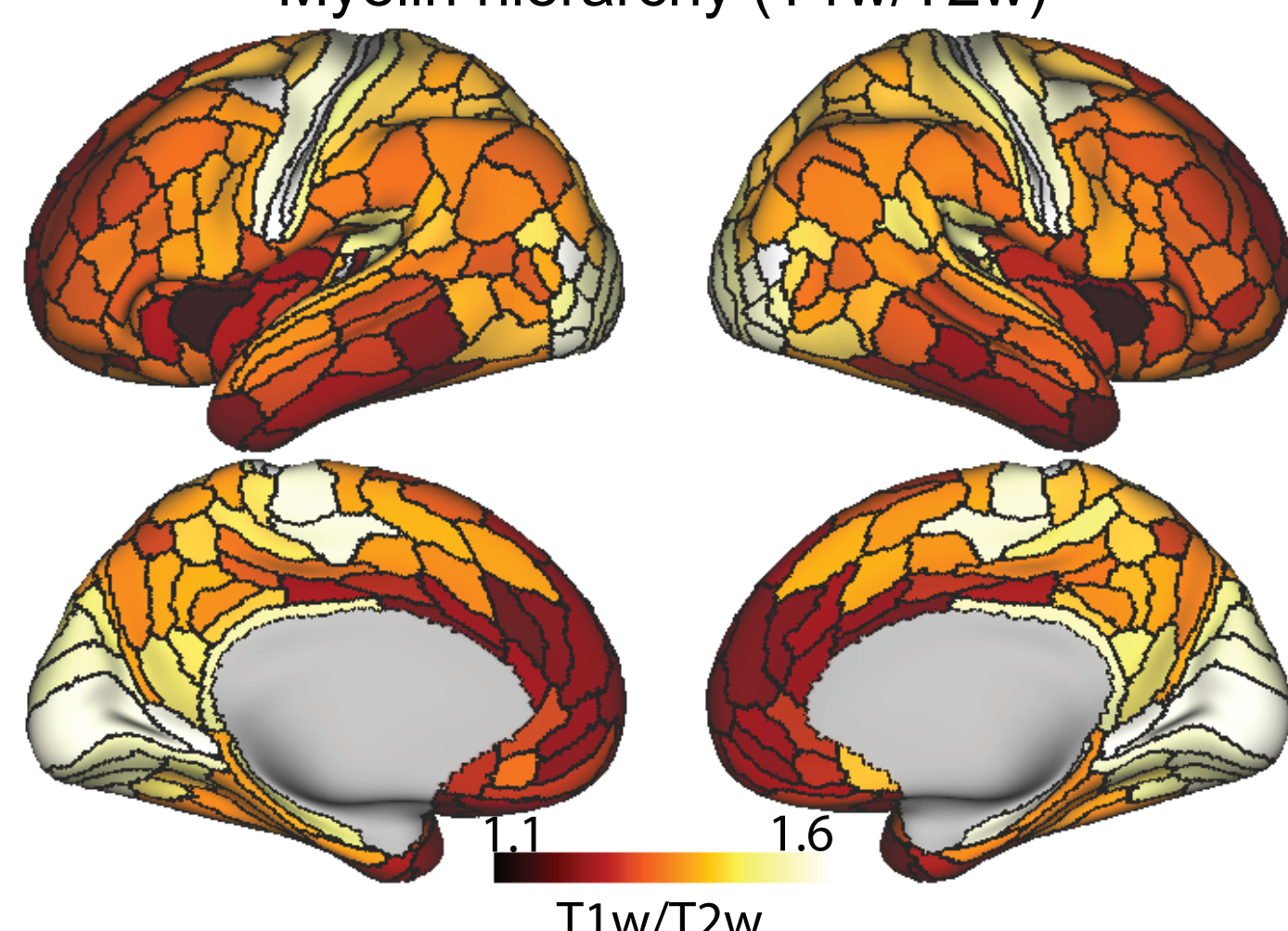
Cortical differences in task-state activations and connectivity profiles are associated with large-scale intrinsic gradients from rsfMRI (Margulies et al. 2016), which reflect hierarchical cortical organization

Task-state dynamics are related to other forms of intrinsic cortical hierarchy

Timescale hierarchy (from rsfMRI)

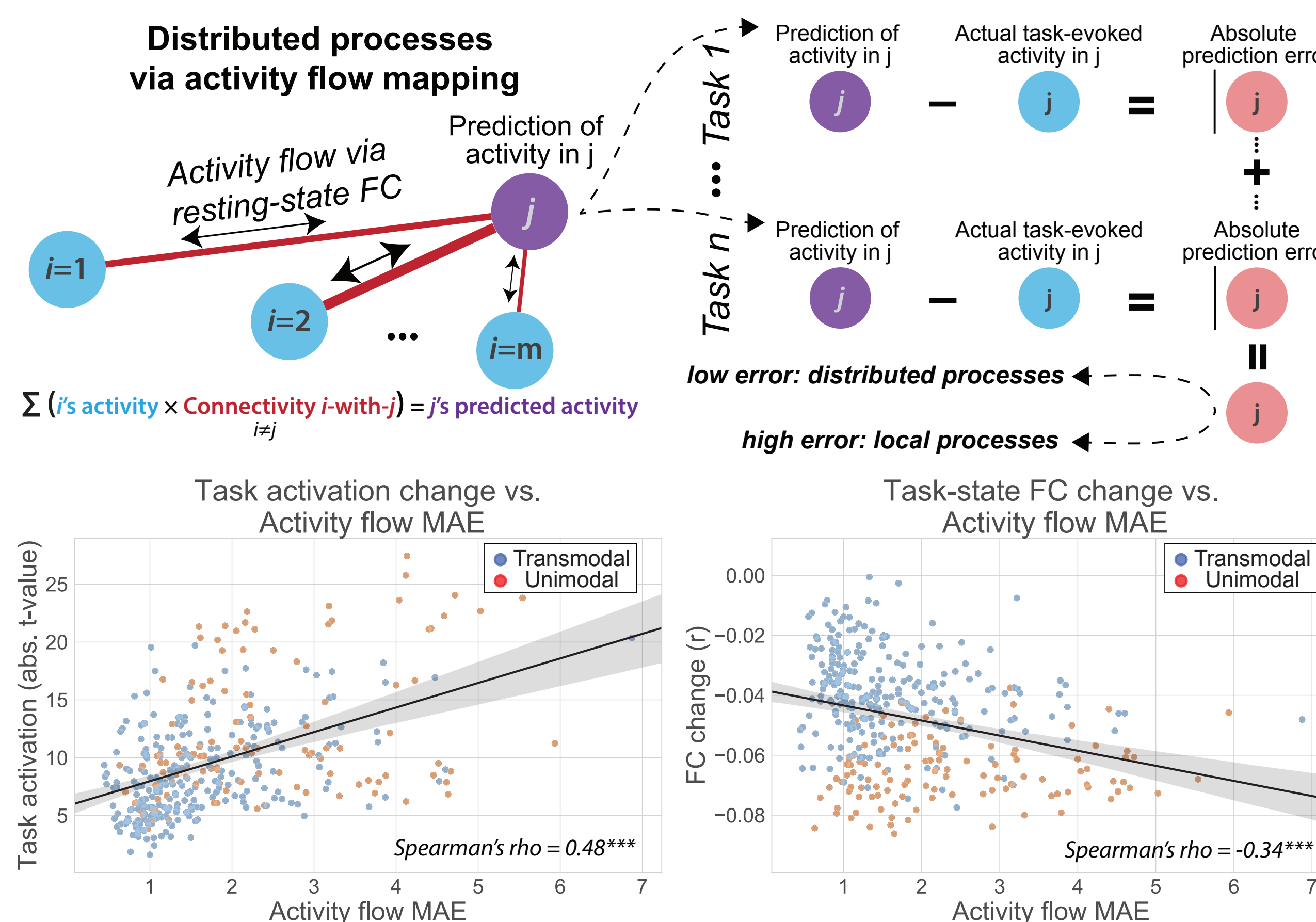


Myelin hierarchy (T1w/T2w)



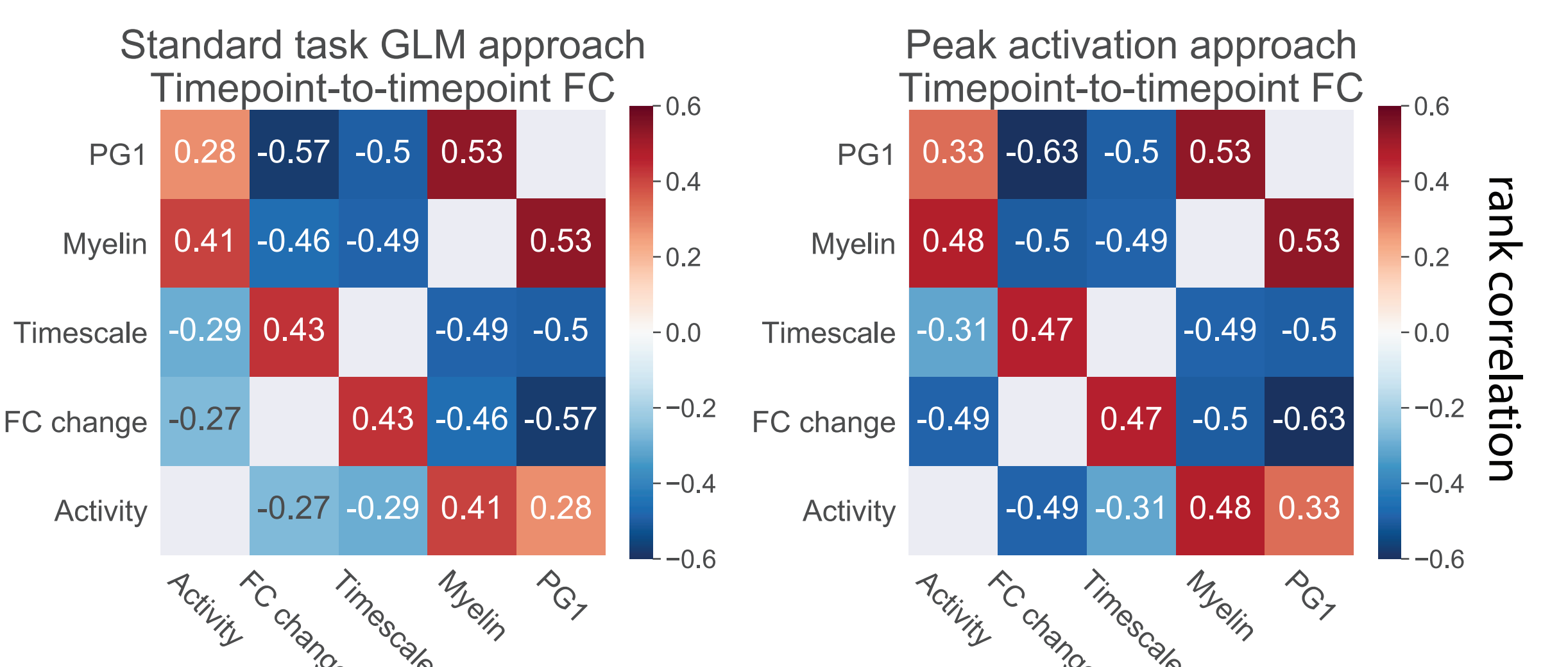
Timescale hierarchy is negatively correlated with anatomical (myelin) hierarchy

Gradients of distributed processes by modeling activity flow across brain areas



- Activity flow mapping tests whether a brain region can be predicted using other brain regions' activity (i.e., from a distributed process) (Cole et al. 2016; Ito et al. 2020)
- Activity flow prediction error is anti-correlated with cortical hierarchy
 - Lower-order unimodal areas are harder to predict with activity flow mapping

Summary of associations between structural, intrinsic, and task-evoked cortical hierarchies



Conclusions (preprint: Ito et al. 2020)

- Task-state activation and FC changes are correlated with previously reported measures of cortical hierarchy:**
 - Macroscale gradient organization (rsfMRI; Margulies et al. 2016)
 - Timescale hierarchy (rsfMRI; Murray et al. 2014)
 - Anatomical (myelin) hierarchy (structural MRI; Burt et al. 2018)
- These relationships were also observed without task regression** (non-parametric estimates) of task activations and FC changes
 - Identified peak activations for each task block to identify activations or FC using block-to-block variance (Rissman et al. 2004)