

INTRODUCTION

- Ensembles of aligned, weighted graphs are important in many areas.
- In neuroscience graphs are used to represent functional and anatomical brain networks.
- Need to convey salient features in graph ensembles in terms of structure- and variability of edge weights [1].
- Goals
 - Compare two ensembles.
 - Compare individual to ensemble.

RESULTS

• Pilot user study

- Goal: Evaluate network boxplot, heatmap and cell histogram.
- Task: Match synthetic graph ensembles based on structure and variability.
- Design:
 - Within subjects design with 6 subjects
 - Independent variable: Visualization type
 - Dependent variables: Accuracy and reaction time
- Result summary: Using network boxplots, participants made more accurate judgments but also took more time to arrive at a decision.

- Questions when comparing
 - Is there a difference?
 - What is the direction of difference?
 - Is the difference significant?

RELATED WORK AND BACKGROUND Graph ensemble visualization • Heatmap • Cell histogram [2]

Figs. A heatmap (left) and cell histogram (right) visualization.

- Depth based visualizations
 - Tukey Boxplot (Points in 1-D)
 - Bagplot (Points in 2-D) [3]
 - Functional Boxplot (Functions) [4]
 - Contour Boxplot (Contours) [5]
 - Curve Boxplot (Multivariate curves) [6]





Figs. A Tukey boxplot (aboveleft), bagplot (above-right), functional boxplot (bottomleft), contour boxplot (bottom-center) and curve boxplot (bottom-right).



• Interactive system for analyzing brain fMRI networks

- Goal: Evaluate network boxplot using real brain imaging data.
- Task: Comparing brain network ensembles from control and autistic groups.
- Result summary: Noticeable differences between structure of population groups observed.



Fig. A screenshot of the interactive system

FUTURE WORK

- Expert based evaluation of network boxplot based interactive system for analyzing fMRI network data.
- New user study.
 - Larger participant pool.
 - Include task to evaluate ensemble to individual comparison.

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Fig. Representation of an individual marked in red using network boxplot (left) and cell histogram (center).



METHOD

• Step 1: Obtain weighted adjacency matrix representations of graphs in ensemble.





Fig. An impression of a brain network ensemble (left) and associated adjacency matrices (right).

• Step 2: Compute center outward order and rank statistics by performing functional band depth analysis of adjacency matrix ensembles.

(above).



$$fBD = Prob(f \in fB(f_1, \dots, f_j))$$

Fig. A functional band 'fB' (left) and

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D.

Step 3: Render network boxplot visualization



Fig. A network boxplot visualization. A' and 'C' indicate the 50 percentband while 'B' (radius) and 'D' (color) are two different encodings of the median.

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