**MRI acquisition**

The MR imaging was performed on a 3T scanner (Excite; GE, Milwaukee, WI) with an eight-channel phased-array head coil. High-resolution T1-weighted images were acquired via a volumetric three-dimensional spoiled gradient recall sequence (Repetition time/echo time (TR/TE) = 8.5/3.4 ms, flip angle (FA) = 12°, field of view (FOV) = 240 × 240 mm2, slice thickness = 1.0 mm). The final 156 contiguous axial slices with a slice thickness of 1.0 mm were produced by using the FOV (240 × 240 mm2) and an acquisition matrix comprising 256 readings of 128 phase encoding steps. The final matrix size was automatically interpolated in-plane to 512×512 with an in-plane resolution of 0.47×0.47 mm2. The resting-state functional MR images were obtained via a gradient-echo echo-planar imaging sequence (EPI) (TR/TE = 2000/30 ms, FA = 90°, FOV = 240 × 240 mm2, matrix size = 64×64, slice thickness = 5.0 mm [no slice gap], voxel size = 3.75 × 3.75 × 5 mm3). The functional run contained 200 image volumes with 30 axial slices in each brain volume. The scanning was performed in darkness, and all participants were instructed to be relaxed, keep their eyes closed, and do not fall asleep (confirmed immediately after the examination) during the MRI acquisition. Earplugs and cushions were used to minimize the scanner noise and head movement, respectively.

**Network construction and analysis**

1. Small-world and global topographic parameters

These measures included clustering coefficient (*C*p), characteristic path length (*L*p), normalized clustering coefficient (γ), normalized characteristic path length (λ), small-worldness (σ), global efficiency (*E*glob) and local efficiency (*E*loc).

For a given graph *G* with *N* nodes, the *C*p is defined as ([Watts and Strogatz, 1998](#_ENREF_5)) (*D*nod(i) is the degree of node i, *E*i is the number of edges in *G*i):

$$C\_{p}=\frac{1}{N}\sum\_{I\in G}^{}\frac{E\_{i}}{D\_{nod}(i)(D\_{nod}\left(i\right)-1)/2}$$

The *L*p is defined as ([Newman, 2003](#_ENREF_3)) (*Lij* is the shortest path length between nodes *i* and *j*):

$$L\_{P}=\frac{1}{\frac{1}{N(N-1)}\left(\sum\_{j\ne i\in G}^{}\frac{1}{L\_{ij}}\right)}$$

The *E*glob is defined as ([Latora and Marchiori, 2001](#_ENREF_2)):

$$E\_{glob}=\frac{1}{N(N-1)}\sum\_{j\ne i\in G}^{}\frac{1}{L\_{ij}}$$

The *E*loc is defined as ([Latora and Marchiori, 2001](#_ENREF_2)):

$$E\_{loc}(i)=E\_{glob}\left(Gi\right) ；E\_{loc}=\frac{1}{N}\sum\_{i\in G}^{}E\_{loc}(i)$$

Taken together, *C*p and *E*loc measure the local cliquishness of a network, and *L*p and *E*glob measure the overall routing efficiency of a network.

1. Nodal topographic parameters

The nodal efficiency (*E*nod) is defined as ([Achard and Bullmore, 2007](#_ENREF_1)):

$$E\_{nod}=\frac{1}{N-1}\sum\_{j\ne i\in G}^{}\frac{1}{L\_{ij}}$$

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