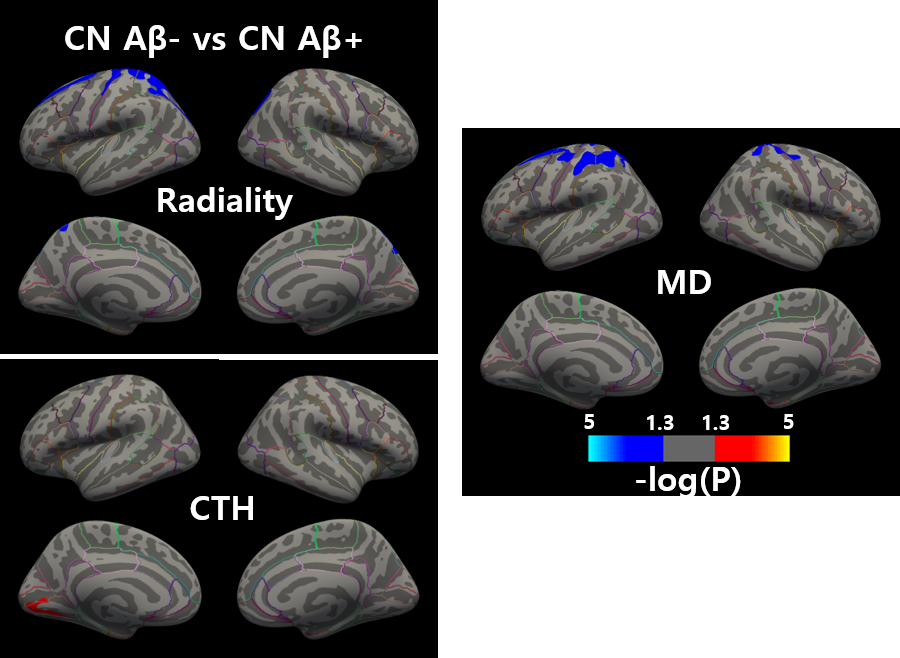
**Supplementary information**

**Supplementary Table 1.** Demographics of CN amyloid positivity analysis

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **CN Aβ- (n=78)** | **CN Aβ+ (n=28)** |
| **Female, n (%)** | 42 (53.8) | 20 (71.4) |
| **Age (SD) (y)** | 72.7±5.9 | 75.1±4.86 |
| **Education (SD) (y)** | 16.7±2.5 | 16.4±2.6 |
| **GCDR (SD)** | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **MMSE (SD)** | 29.3±1.5 | 29.0±1.0 |
| **MADAS-Cog (SD)** | 9.7±6.8 | 10.6±4.4 |
| **Logical memory I:  Immediate recall (SD)** | 14.2±2.9 | 13.8±3.0 |
| **Logical memory II:  Delayed recall (SD)** | 12.8±3.4 | 13.0±3.1 |
| **Subjects with  Amyloid positive** | 0 (0) | 28 (100) |



**Supplementary Figure 1.** Comparison of amyloid negative CN and amyloid positive CN

Group difference in radiality, cortical thickness and mean diffusivity from cognitive normal amyloid negative and positive. Radiality showed decrease in left postcentral, CTh showed increase in left lingual, and MD showed decrease in postcentral cortex. Color bar indicates *p*-value interval of 0.05 to 10-5

**Supplementary Table 2.** Results of cut-off analysis

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **N** | **Accuracy** | **Sensitivity** | **Specificity** | **AUC** |
| **CN vs EMCI** | 78 vs 50 | 70.5% | 70.2% | 72.7% | 0.766 |
| **CN vs LMCI** | 78 vs 34 | 67.9% | 70.6% | 66.7% | 0.757 |
| **CN vs (EMCI+LMCI)** | 78 vs 84 | 70.5% | 69.4% | 66.7% | 0.766 |
| **CN vs AD** | 78 vs 39 | 78.6% | 79.5% | 78.1% | 0.867 |
| **CN vs (EMCI+LMCI+AD)** | 78 vs 123 | 72.8% | 72.3% | 73.1% | 0.798 |