Introduction to Dynamic Causal Modelling (DCM)

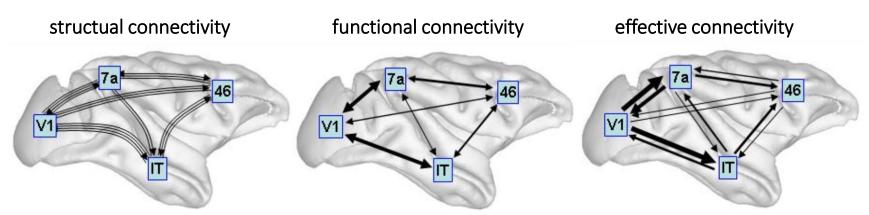
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Learning objectives

- ▶ What is dynamic causal modelling (DCM)?
- ► How do we model task related fMRI data (forward model)?
- How are parameters estimated and model evidence inferred
- ► How is a subject DCM specified in SPM? Wednesday practical sessions!

Structural, functional & effective connectivity



Sporns, 2007, Scholarpedia

Structural connectivity

Presence of axonal connections / white matter tracks (e.g., DWI)

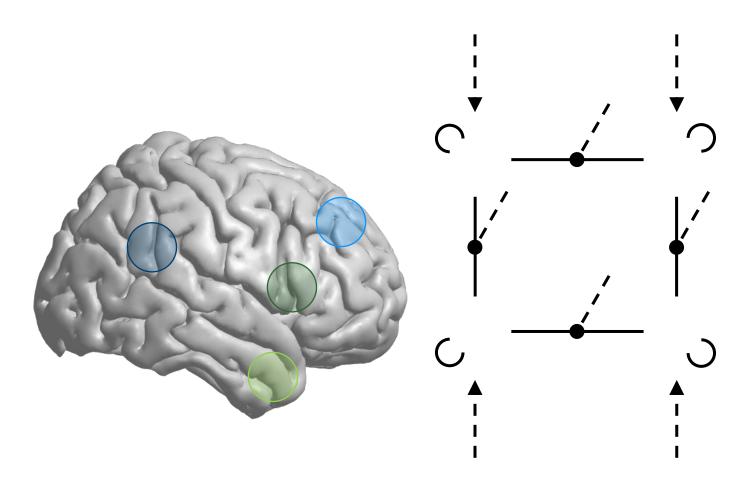
Functional connectivity

Statistical dependencies between regional time series (e.g., ICA)

Effective connectivity

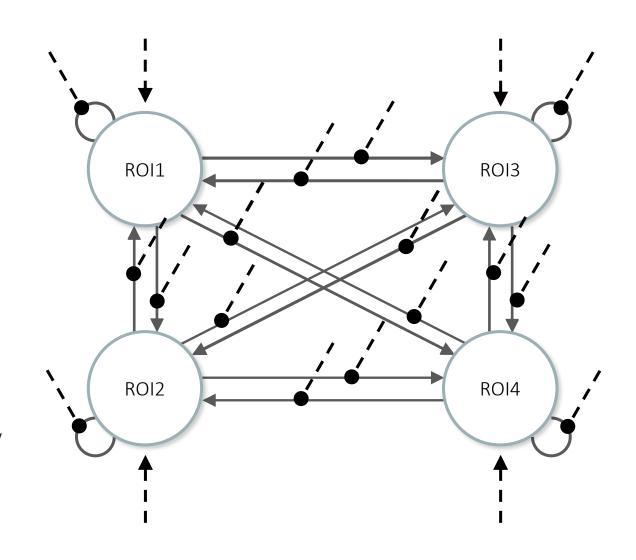
 Causal (directed) influences between neuronal populations (e.g., DCM; based on explicit network models)

Neural model basics



Neural model basics

- Which regions?
 - \triangleright Z
- Which connections in network?
 - ► A
- U = all input (driving, modulating)
- Where does driving input enter the network?
 - ightharpoonup C
- Which connections are modulated e.g. by conditions
 - **▶** B



Neural model specification

Z = ROI1, ROI2, ROI3, ROI4

from

$$A = 2 \begin{cases} R1 & R2 & R3 & R4 \\ R1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ R2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ R3 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ R4 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{cases}$$

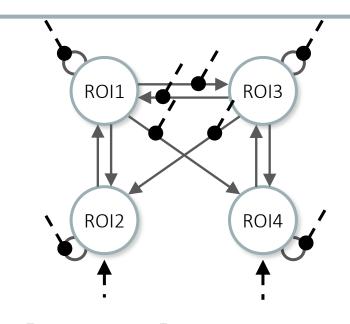
U = task, conditions, covariates (subject level)

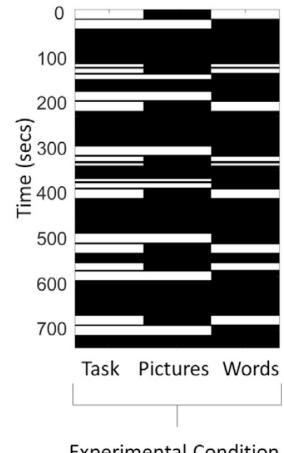
$$B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

task pic words

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & & & & \\$$

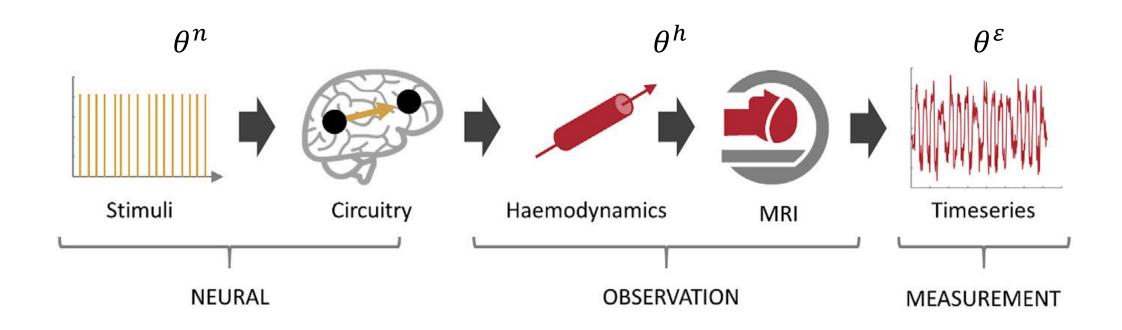




Matrix U (inputs)

Experimental Condition

Forward model



- ▶ Different forward models depending on the data
- ► Enables data simulation
- ▶ Bayesian model inversion, Bayesian model comparison

Bilinear state equation

Neural and non-neural sources

$$\dot{z} = f(z, U, \theta^{(n)})$$

$$y = g(z, \theta^{(h)}) + X_0 \beta_0 + \varepsilon$$

Neuronal state equation

$$\dot{z} = (A + \sum_{j=1}^{m} u_j B^j)z + Cu$$

Bilinear state equation

Parameter estimation

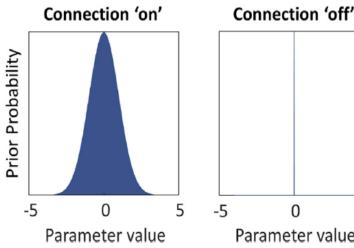
- Which model (parameters) best explains y?
- Bayesian inference to quantify uncertainty

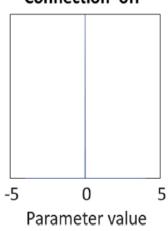
Priors

- Connection on: expected = 0, variance ≠ 0
- Connection off: expected = 0, variance = 0

Model inversion

- Maximize log evidence $\ln p(y|m)$
- Approximation by negative variational free energy $\ln p(y|m) \cong F = accuracy(y|m) - complexity(m)$
- Probability density over possible parameter values





Reading

Introduction and tutorials

- K.J. Friston, L. Harrison, and W.D. Penny. Dynamic Causal Modelling. NeuroImage, 19(4):1273–1302, 2003.
- Tutorial papers (Zeidman et al., 2019ab, Neuroimage)
 - DCM: doi:10.1016/j.neuroimage.2019.06.031
 - PEB: doi:10.1016/j.neuroimage.2019.06.032
- Resources: papers, step-by-step guide, data: https://github.com/pzeidman/dcm-peb-example

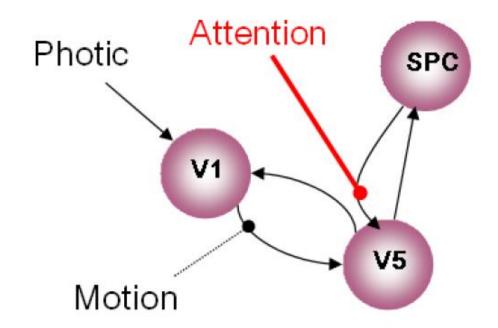
Other

https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/SPM/Parametric Empirical Bayes (PEB)

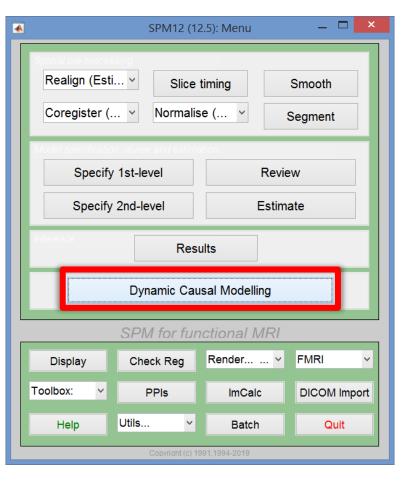
DCM functions in SPM: Practical example

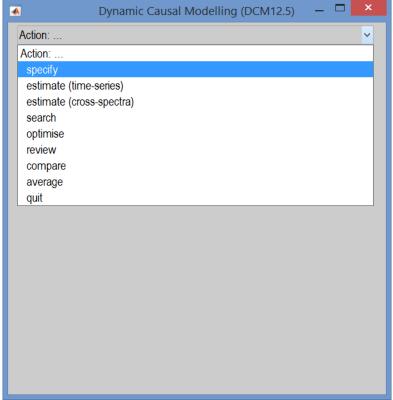
DCM in SPM

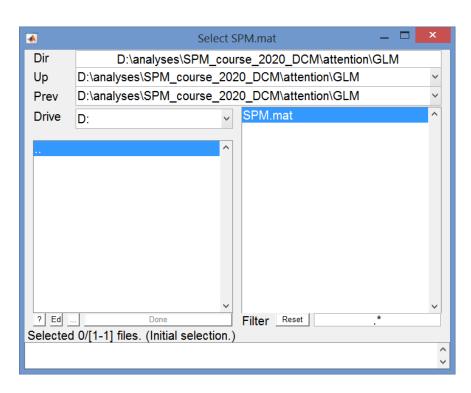
- Visually presented dots (static, moving; with/out attention)
- 3 conditions:
 - photic: all conditions with visual input
 - motion: all conditions with moving dots
 - attention: attention-to-motion condition only
- 3 ROIs:
 - V1: visual stimulation
 - V5: motion (e.g. V5)
 - V5 and superior parietal cortex (SPC)



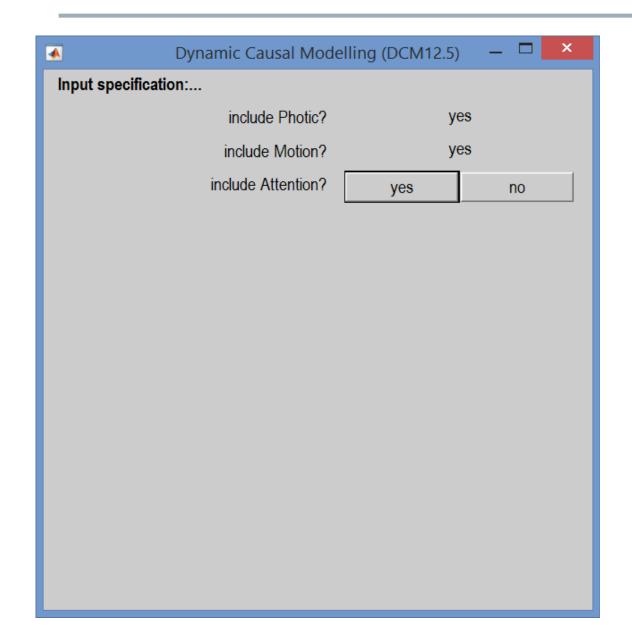
SPM: Choose SPM.mat

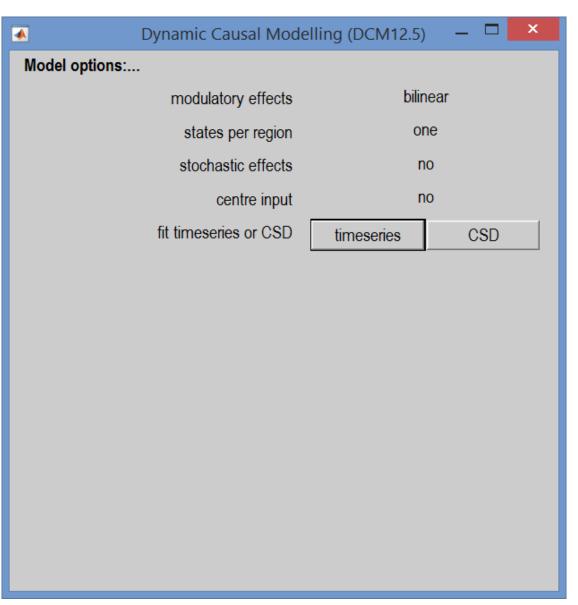




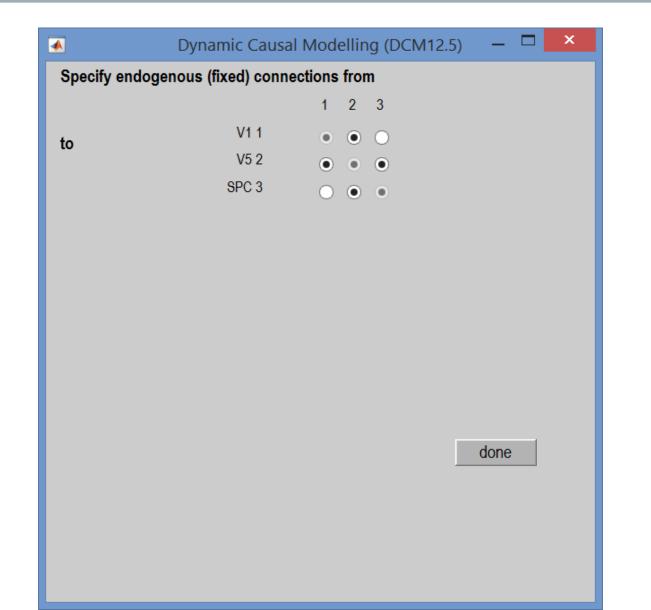


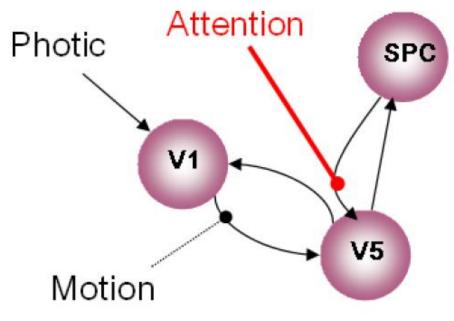
SPM: Select input from SPM.mat & options



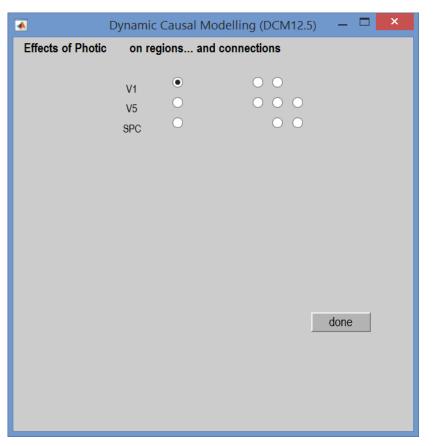


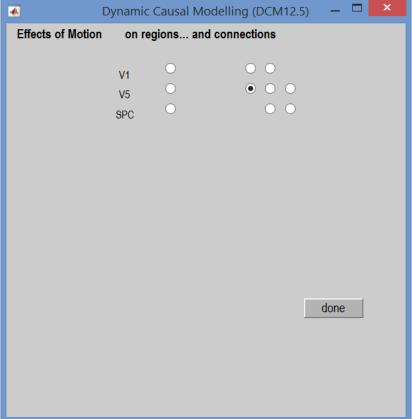
SPM: fixed connections (A-matrix)

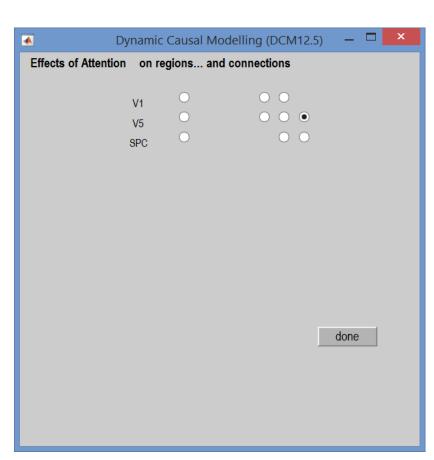




SPM: driving input and modulators (B- and C-matrices)







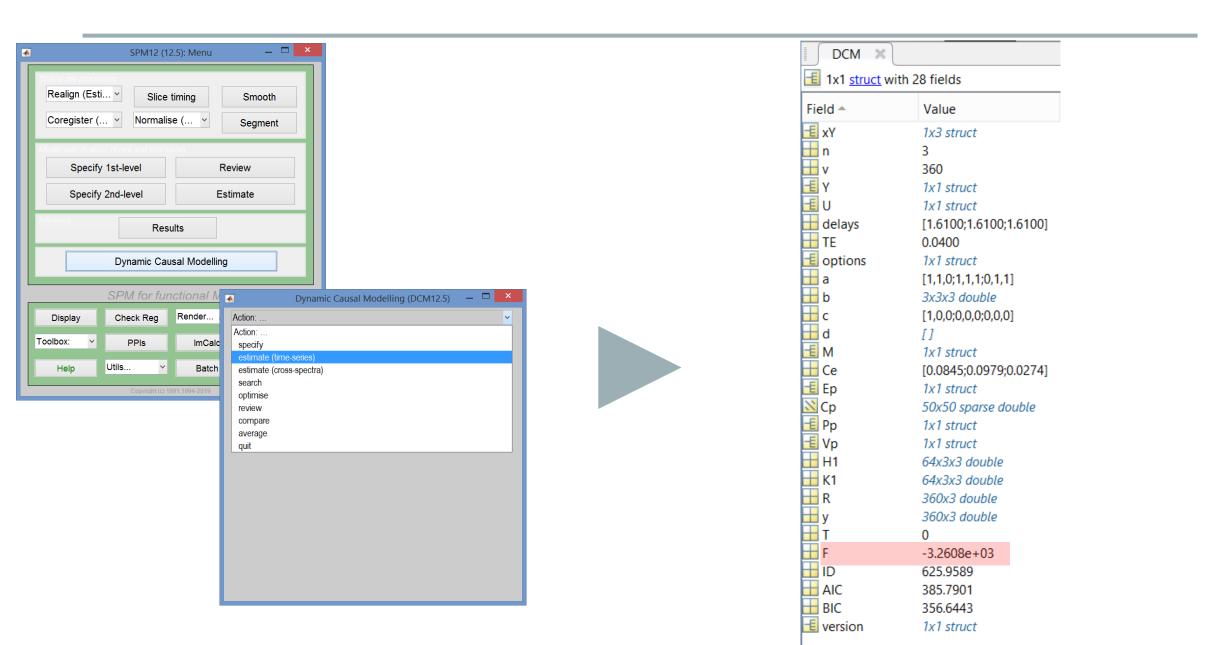
SPM: DCM model

DCM ×	
1x1 struct with 12 fields	
Field 📤	Value
Ⅲ xY	1x3 struct
<mark>⊞</mark> n	3
⊞ v	360
- E Y	1x1 struct
⊞ U	1x1 struct
delays	[1.6100;1.6100;1.6100]
⊞ TE	0.0400
🔳 options	1x1 struct
🛗 a	[1,1,0;1,1,1;0,1,1]
<mark>⊞</mark> b	3x3x3 double
<mark>⊞</mark> c	[1,0,0;0,0,0;0,0,0]
🛗 d	[]
	.::

```
>> DCM.b
                            >> DCM.c
>> DCM.a
                ans(:,:,1) =
ans =
                    0 0 0
   0
                ans(:,:,2) =
                             0
                      0
                             0
                ans(:,:,3) =
                       0
                             0
                             0
```

```
ans =
 0 0 0
>> DCM.U
ans =
  struct with fields:
    dt: 0.2013
   name: {'Photic' 'Motion' 'Attention'}
      u: [5760×3 double]
```

SPM: DCM estimate



Thank you