# Full Brain BOLD Signal Parameter Estimation using Particle Filters

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Introduction

### Introduction



#### Balloon Model

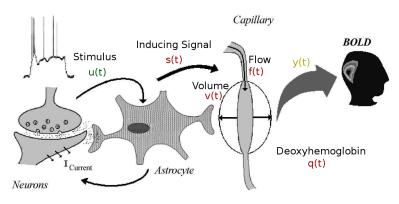


Figure: [8]

#### **Activation Chain**

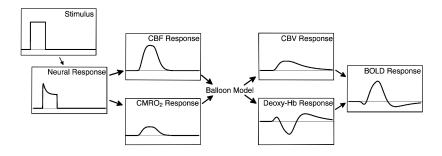


Figure: [1]

#### **BOLD State Space Model**

State Vector

$$\dot{s}(t) = \epsilon u(t) - \frac{s(t)}{\tau_s} - \frac{f(t) - 1}{\tau_f} 
\dot{f}(t) = s 
\dot{v}(t) = \frac{f(t) - v(t)^{1/\alpha}}{\tau_0} 
\dot{q}(t) = \frac{1}{\tau_0} \left( \frac{f(t)(1 - (1 - E_0)^{1/f(t)})}{E_0} - \frac{q(t)}{v(t)^{1 - 1/\alpha}} \right)$$

Output:

$$y(t) = V_0(a_1(1 - Q(t)) - a_2(1 - V(t)))$$

State Variables:

Parameters:

$$\epsilon, \tau_s, \tau_f, \alpha, \tau_0, E_0, V_0$$

Constants:

$$a_1, a_2$$

Input:

# Nonlinear Regression



└─Nonlinear Regression └─Prior Works

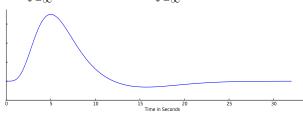
# **Prior Works**



#### Approximation Method

- Canonical Hemodynamic Response Function
  - No Parameters Estimated
  - Maximum Likelihood Possible
  - Inflexible even to changes in onset time
- 2nd Order Volterra Kernel [4]
  - Quadratic Convolution used to approximate Jacobian Matrix.
  - Volterra approximation quality is not known.

$$y(t) = k_0 + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} k_1(s_1)x(t-s_1)ds_1 + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} k_2(s_1, s_2)x(t-s_1)x(t-s_2)ds_1ds_2$$





#### Nonlinear Methods

■ Local Linearization filter, [8]

$$f(t) - f(t-1) \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

- Genetic Algorithms and Simulated Annealing, [10]
- Unscented Kalman Filter [5]
- Particle Filters to estimate States, [7]
  - ML estimate of  $\Theta$ , [6]

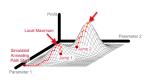


Figure: Simulated Annealing can escape local minima with chaotic jumps. [?]







Figure: UKF: (a) Initial Belief (b) Noisy Measurement (c) incorporated into the belief. [9]

Particle Filter

# Particle Filter



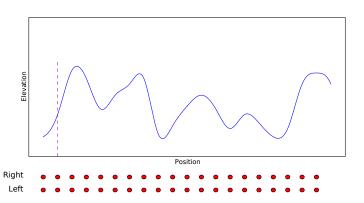
#### **Example System Identification**

- Given:
  - Elevation Map (1D)
  - Ability To Measure Elevation
- Particle Consists of the unknowns:
  - State: Location [0, 20]
  - Constant: Direction {Left, Right}



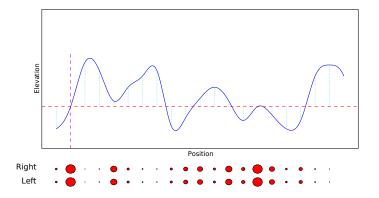
└─Nonlinear Regression └─Particle Filter

#### Initial Distribution



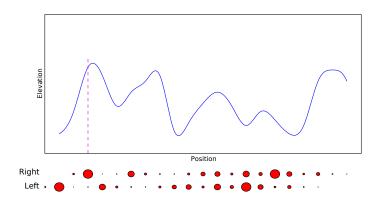
└─ Nonlinear Regression └─ Particle Filter

#### Measurement 1



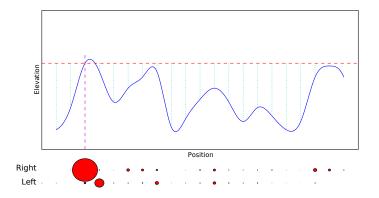
└─Nonlinear Regression └─Particle Filter

#### Step Forward



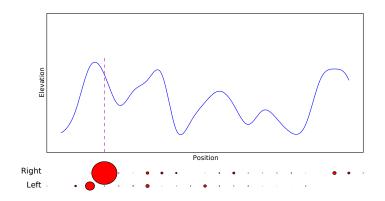
Nonlinear Regression
Particle Filter

#### Measurement 2



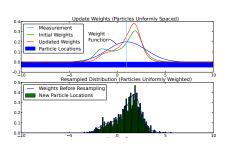
Nonlinear Regression
Particle Filter

#### Step Forward



#### Particle Filter Concepts

- Weighting Function
  - Converts Discrete
     Estimates of y Into a
     Continuous Estimate of y
- Particle Density
- Resampling
  - Remove Useless Particles
- Regularized Resampling
  - Prevent Identical Particles







#### Particle Construction, Particle i, Time k

■ Mixture PDF, with  $N_p$  particles:

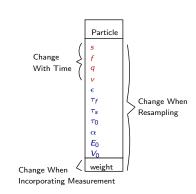
$$P(x_k) = \sum_{i=0}^{N_p} w_k^i \delta(x_k - x_k^i)$$

■ Weight Definition:

$$w_k^i \propto \frac{P(x_{0:k}^i|y_{0:k})}{q(x_{0:k}^i|y_{0:k})}$$

■ Incorporating Measurement  $y_k$ :

$$w_k^i \propto w_{k-1}^i P(y_k|x_k^i)$$





# Methods

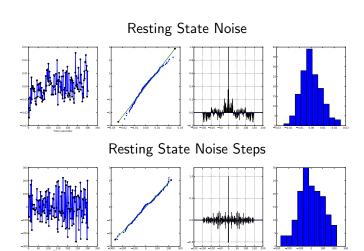
#### Particle Filter Setup

- Weighting function
  - Continuous, Long Tailed, Zero-Mean
  - Too wide → under-sensitivity, slow or no convergence
  - $lue{}$  Too thin ightarrow reduces robustness to noise, particle deprivation
  - For this work,  $N(0, 0.005^2)$  used
- Number of particles
  - More particles give higher fidelity
  - Large Initial Particle Count (16000)
- Resampling
  - Stratified Resampling can result in truncated tails on posterior
  - Regularized Resampling can result in over smoothing and slow convergence
  - Rarely Resampled
- Prior Distribution



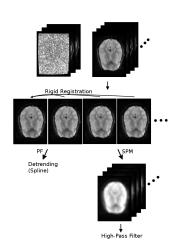


#### **FMRI** Noise



#### Preprocessing

- Drop Initial Volumes (9, 18.9s)
- Realign Over Time
- Detrend (SPM uses 1/128Hz cut off)
- Gaussian Smoothing (SPM Only)
  - Imposes Gaussianity
  - Increases SNR
  - Reduces Bonferroni Correction Requirement



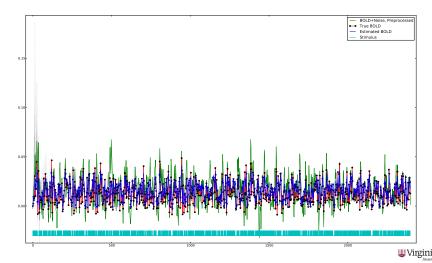
# Results



# 40 Minute Single Voxel Simulation

└─40 Minute Single Voxel Simulation

#### Long Run Results



└<u>40 Minute Single Voxel Simulation</u>

#### Long Run Covariance and Correlation

#### Estimated Parameter Covariance

	$\tau_0$	$\alpha$	E <sub>0</sub>	$V_0$	$ au_{s}$	$\tau_f$	$\epsilon$
$ au_0$	0.0004334	5.2e-05	-6.95e-05	3.3e-06	0.0001628	-2e-07	0.0001798
$\alpha$	5.2e-05	7.9e-06	-6.4e-06	3e-07	1.04e-05	-1.92e-05	2.58e-05
$E_0$	-6.95e-05	-6.4e-06	1.9e-05	-9e-07	-4.11e-05	-3.24e-05	-3.92e-05
$V_0$	3.3e-06	3e-07	-9e-07	1e-07	1.1e-06	9e-07	1e-06
$ au_{S}$	0.0001628	1.04e-05	-4.11e-05	1.1e-06	0.0001589	0.0001518	7.88e-05
$\tau_f$	-2e-07	-1.92e-05	-3.24e-05	9e-07	0.0001518	0.0002966	-2.34e-05
$\epsilon$	0.0001798	2.58e-05	-3.92e-05	1e-06	7.88e-05	-2.34e-05	0.0001966

#### **Estimated Parameter Correlation**

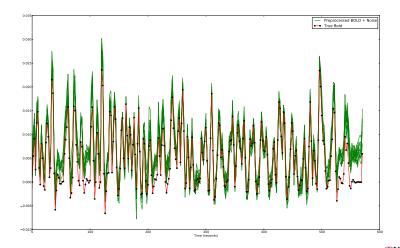
	$\tau_0$	α	E <sub>0</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>0</sub>	$ au_{S}$	$\tau_f$
$ au_0$						
$\alpha$	0.889884					
E <sub>0</sub>	-0.7661395	-0.5230723				
V <sub>0</sub>	0.6244049	0.4239271	-0.7964774			
$ au_{S}$	0.6204843	0.295425	-0.7481253	0.3440421		
$\tau_f$	-0.0004259	-0.3966881	-0.4314174	0.1962954	0.6990775	
$\epsilon$	0.6158116	0.6558179	-0.641348	0.2846632	0.4458142	-0.097079





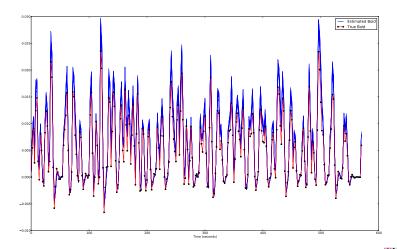
# 5 Minute, Single Voxel Simulation

#### Preprocessed Noisy Simulation vs. Underlying Signal



└ 5 Minute, Single Voxel Simulation

#### Estimated vs. Underlying Signal



└5 Minute, Single Voxel Simulation

#### **Estimated Parameters**

$ au_0$	α	E <sub>0</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>0</sub>	$ au_{S}$	$\tau_f$	$\epsilon$	$\sum \tau$	Residual	Error
1.45	0.3	0.47	0.044	1.94	1.99	1.8	5.38		
1.2221	0.3449	0.3346	0.0714	1.6045	2.2753	1.5945	5.1019	0.003211	0.00224
1.3749	0.3318	0.3630	0.0733	1.6408	2.1030	1.5763	5.1187	0.003055	0.00223
1.1660	0.3221	0.3406	0.0822	1.6477	2.3535	1.2452	5.1672	0.003289	0.00205
1.2318	0.3271	0.3403	0.0796	1.6270	2.1852	1.3033	5.0439	0.002847	0.00147
1.1832	0.3179	0.3472	0.0821	1.5496	2.2912	1.2782	5.0240	0.003006	0.00213
1.1424	0.334	0.3473	0.0737	1.6221	2.2908	1.4025	5.0553	0.002833	0.00184
1.3004	0.3596	0.3564	0.0768	1.5641	2.1323	1.6034	4.9968	0.003028	0.00255
1.2401	0.3460	0.3398	0.0891	1.6499	2.2366	1.2900	5.1265	0.003044	0.00238
1.1709	0.3274	0.3464	0.0826	1.5373	2.2826	1.3783	4.9909	0.003345	0.0027
1.1897	0.3434	0.3355	0.0798	1.5358	2.3075	1.4277	5.0330	0.003175	0.00244
1.184	0.3405	0.3502	0.0892	1.6103	2.2793	1.1645	5.0735	0.002889	0.00188
1.2187	0.3359	0.3456	0.0800	1.599	2.2488	1.3876	5.0665	0.003066	0.00217

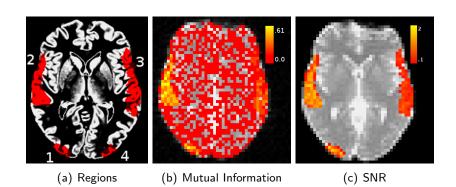


POSSUM Simulation

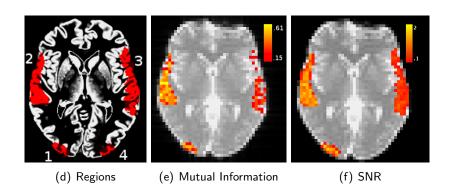
# **POSSUM Simulation**



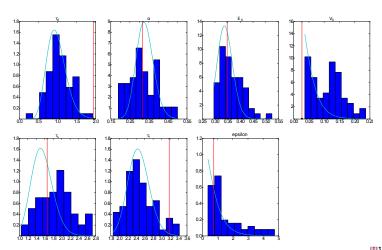
#### Mutual Information Compared with SNR



#### Mutual Information Compared with SNR, with threshold



#### POSSUM Results: Histogram



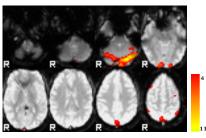


Real FMRI Data

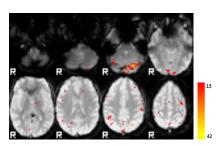
### Real FMRI Data



## SPM vs. Mutual Information Map



(a) SPM Results

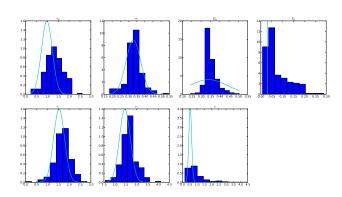


(b) Particle Filter Results

Results

Real FMRI Data

## Particle Filter Results: Histogram



## Conclusion

### Conclusion

#### Summary:

- BOLD Parameters III-Defined
- Particle Filter Capable of good parameter BOLD estimate with 1000 particles
- Mutual Information performs well as estimate of Quality

#### Future Works

- Further limitations should be placed on priors, Deneux et al. [3] shows that parameters could imposed.
- Analysis of joint parameter distribution for populations
- Real Time analysis possible for multiple Voxels, similar to De Charms et al. [2]

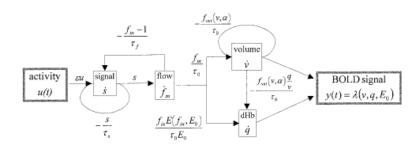


Conclusion

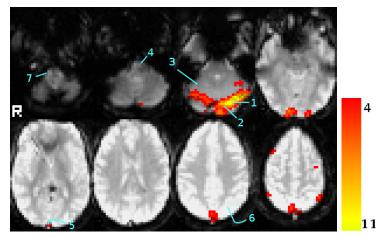
## Questions?

## Backup

## Balloon Flowchart



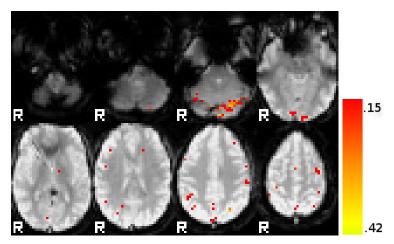
## SPM vs. Mutual Information Map, SPM



(a) SPM Results

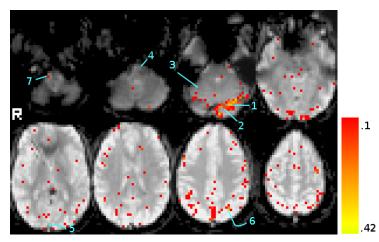


## SPM vs. Mutual Information Map, M.I. > .15



(b) Particle Filter Results

## SPM vs. Mutual Information Map, M.I. > .1



(c) Particle Filter Results



#### 1: 37-14-7

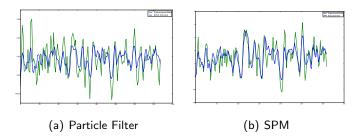


Figure: Section 1, Estimated vs. Actual BOLD response. *t*-Score: 10.71, Mutual Information: 0.33, Residual: 0.72.



### 2: 34-12-7

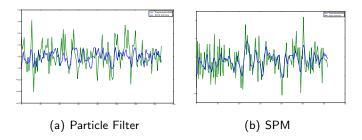


Figure: Section 2, Estimated vs. Actual BOLD response. *t*-Score: 6.97, Mutual Information: 0.04, Residual: 1.02.



#### 3: 23-21-7

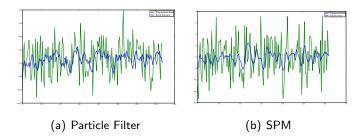


Figure: Section 3, Estimated vs. Actual BOLD response. *t*-Score: 2.85, Mutual Information: -0.03, Residual: 0.81.



### 4: 33-40-4

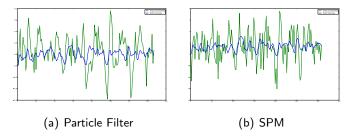


Figure: Section 4, Estimated vs. Actual BOLD response. *t*-Score: 0.50, Mutual Information: 0.06, Residual: 0.95.



### 5: 29-9-13

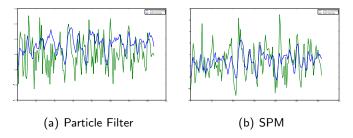


Figure: Section 5, Estimated vs. Actual BOLD Response. *t*-Score: 4.17, Mutual Information: 0.02, Residual: 1.14.



### 6: 36-17-19

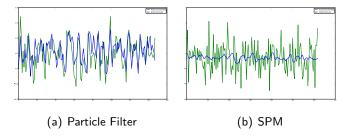
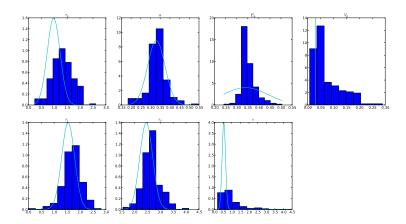


Figure: Section 6, Estimated vs. Actual BOLD Response. *t*-Score: 2.49, Mutual Information: .34, Residual: 0.78.



## Particle Filter Results: Histogram



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