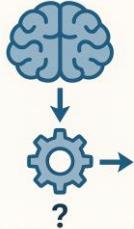
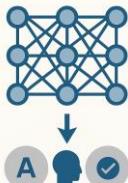


# Computational Neuroscience Laboratory

## 1. Mechanistic Models of Inference

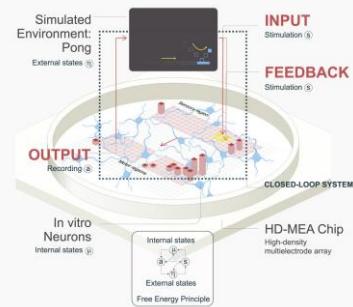


## Foundation Models of Prediction/Classification

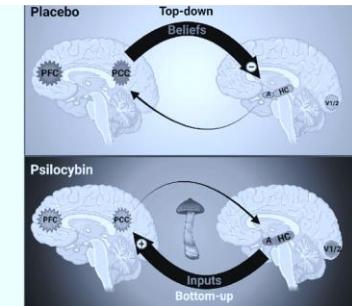
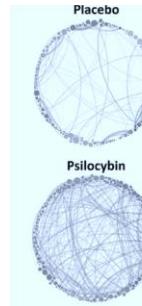


Mechanistic and Predictive Brain Modelling

## 2.



## 3.



Mechanisms of Psychedelics Action in Brain for Therapeutics



**Prof Adeel Razi**  
Lab Head



**Winnie Lau**  
Senior Research Fellow  
Clinical Psychologist



**Leonardo Novelli**  
Research Fellow  
Applied Mathematician



**Devon Stoliker**  
Research Fellow  
Psychology



**Moein Khajehnejad**  
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Machine Learning



**Mehran Bazargani**  
Research Fellow  
Computer Science



**Hannah Hawkes**  
Senior Psychotherapist  
Clinical Psychology



**William Woodrow**  
PhD Student  
Clinical Neuropsych



**James Walker**  
PhD Student  
Machine Learning



**Sarah Wallis**  
PhD Student  
Clinical Neuropsych



**Tamrin Barta**  
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**Matthew Greaves**  
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**Zhenzhen Yang**  
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**Chenyin Chu**  
PhD Student  
Applied Mathematics



**Sin Yee Yap**  
PhD Student  
Computer Science



**Adam Manoogian**  
PhD Student  
Philosophy



**Lars Sandved-Smith**  
PhD Student  
Physics



**Vidushani Dhanawansa**  
PhD Student  
Electronic Engineering



**Salma Mansour**  
PhD Student  
Psychology



**Adrian May**  
Research Officer  
Pharmacology



# Brain as input-state-output system

- **Inputs:** experimental manipulations
  - External input on brain, e.g. visual stimuli
  - Context, e.g. attention
- **State (hidden) variables:** neuronal activities in the brain
- **Outputs:** electromagnetic or hemodynamic responses over brain regions
  - Measured in scanner

# Dynamic Causal Modelling

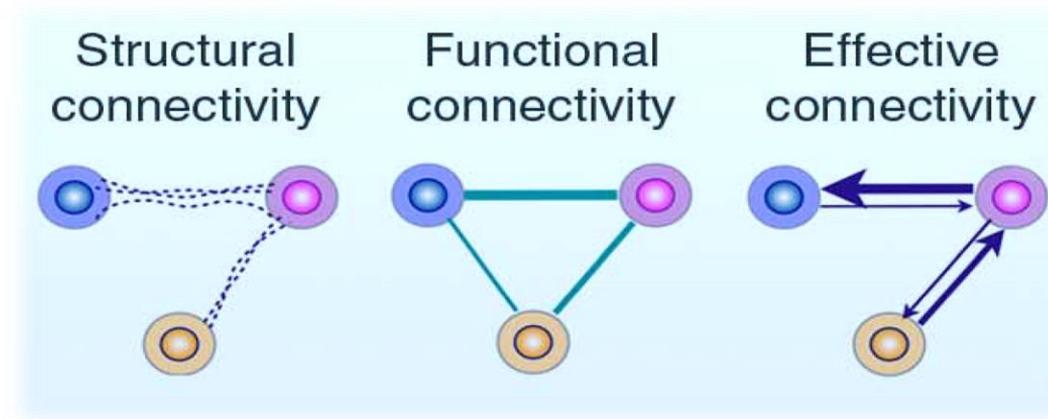
is a framework

for inferring neural responses / effective connectivity

in the brain

# Brain connectivity

*structural, functional and effective*



## **Structural connectivity**

presence of axonal connections

## **Functional connectivity**

statistical dependencies between regional time series

## **Effective connectivity**

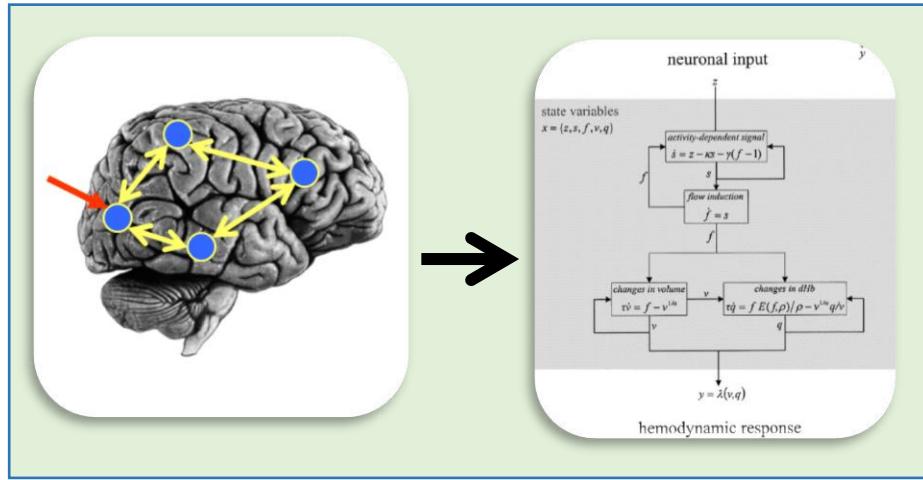
causal (directed) influences between hidden neuronal populations

# DCM Framework

Experimental  
Stimulus ( $u$ )



Neural Model



Observation Model

Observations ( $y$ )



How brain  
activity  $x$   
changes over  
time

$$\dot{x} = f(x, u, \theta^n)$$

What we would  
see in the  
scanner,  $y$ ,  
given the  
neural model?

$$y = g(x, \theta^h)$$

# The system of interest

Experimental Stimulus



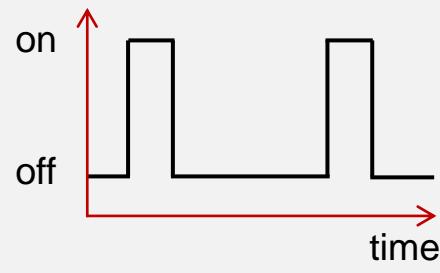
(Hidden) Neural Activity



Observations (BOLD)

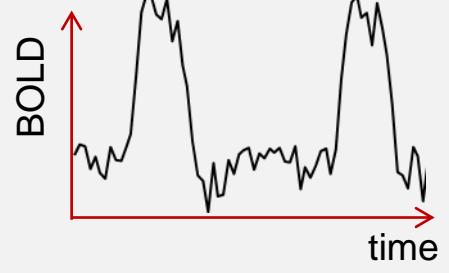


Vector  $u$



?

Vector  $y$

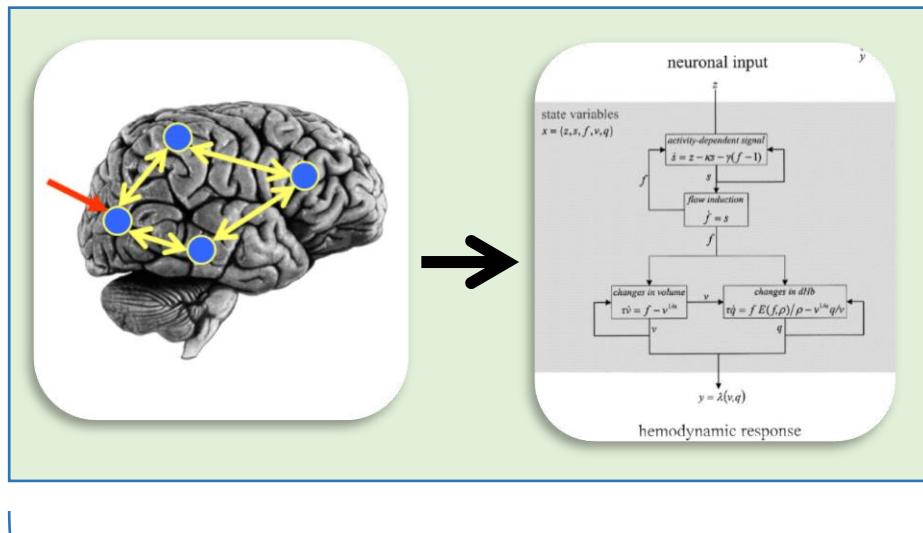


# DCM Framework

Experimental  
Stimulus ( $u$ )



Neural Model



Observation Model

Observations ( $y$ )



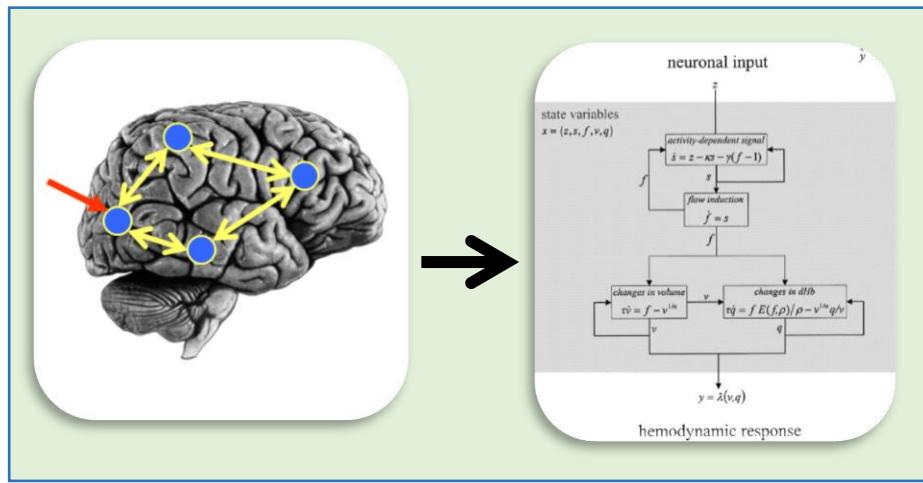
Generative model  
 $p(y, u)$

# DCM Framework

Experimental  
Stimulus ( $u$ )



Neural Model



Observation Model

Observations ( $y$ )

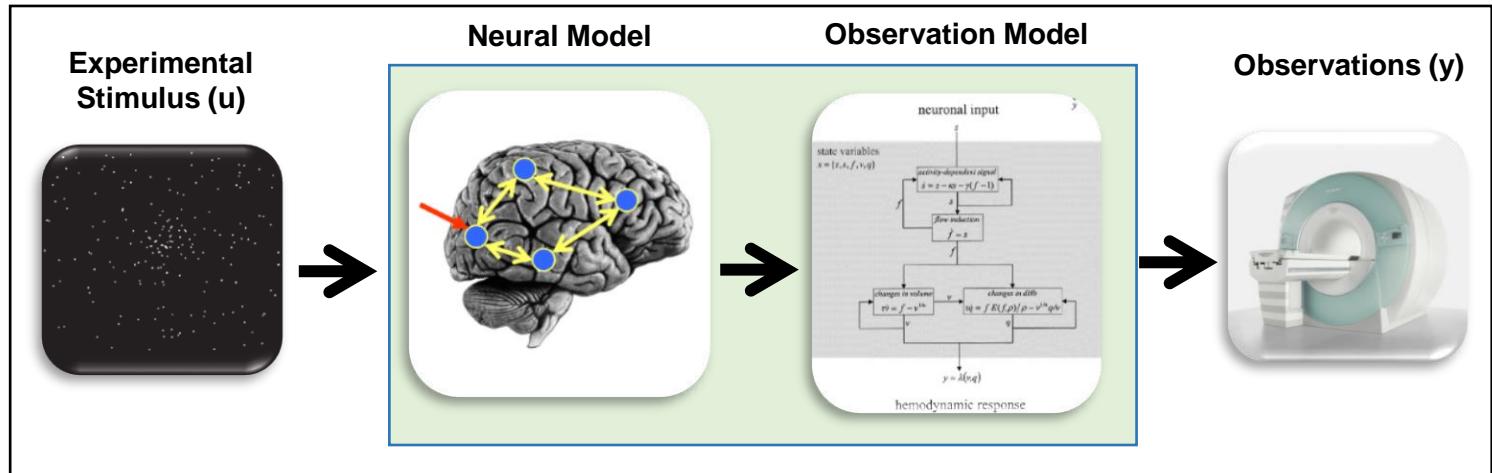


**Model Inversion**  
(Variational EM)

Given our observations  $y$ , and stimuli  $u$ , what parameters  $\theta$  make the model best fit the data?

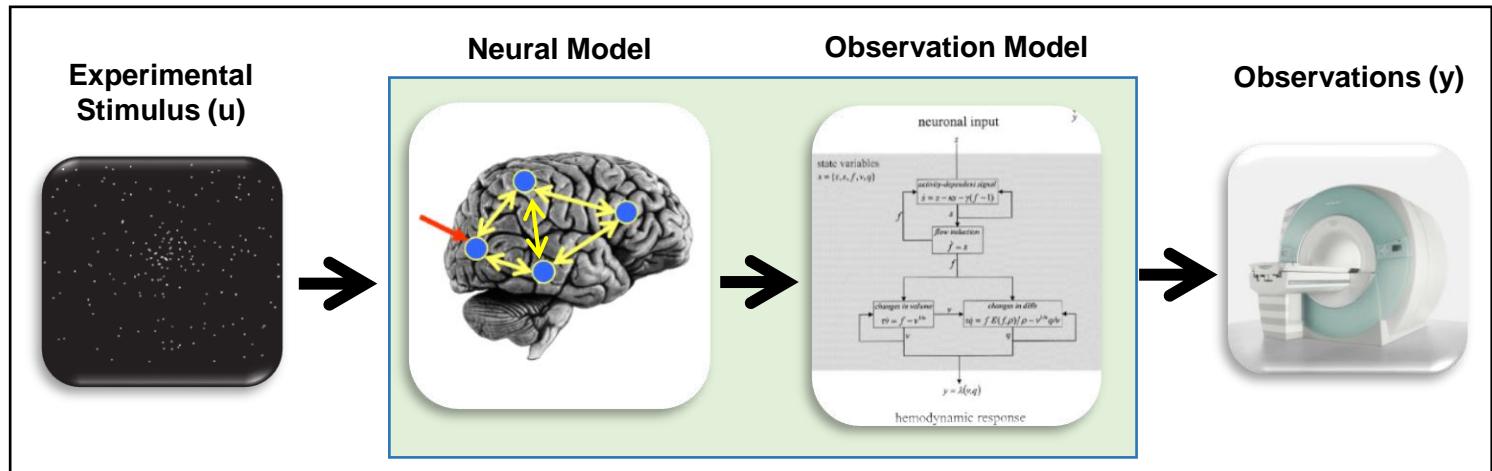
# DCM Framework

Model 1:



Model comparison: Which model best explains my observed data?

Model 2:



# Where DCM sits in the pipeline?



Functional MRI  
acquisition and  
image reconstruction

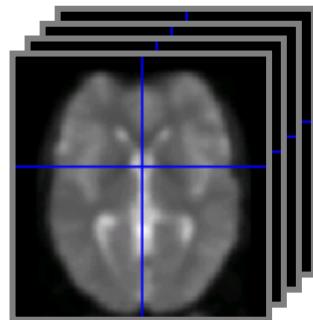
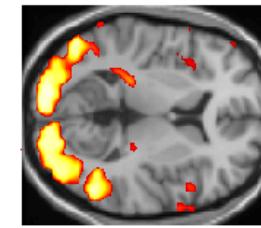
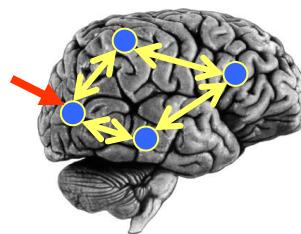


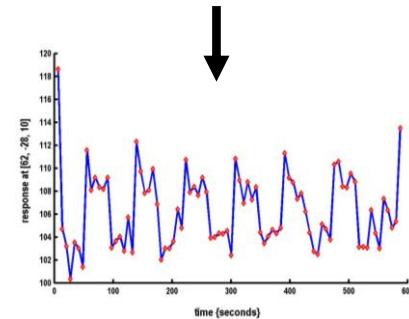
Image preprocessing  
(realignment, coregistration,  
normalisation, smoothing)



Statistical Parameter  
Mapping (SPM) /  
General Linear  
Model



Dynamic Causal Modelling  
(DCM)

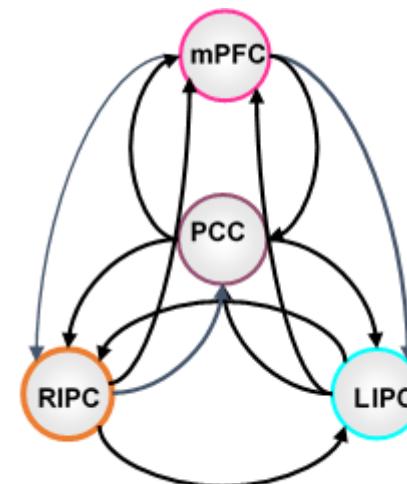


Timeseries extraction from  
Regions of Interest (ROIs)

# Worked example (using GUI)

- 1. GLM estimation – to get SPM.mat**
- 2. Extraction of time series from ROIs**
- 3. Specify DCM**
- 4. Estimate DCM**
- 5. Review DCM**

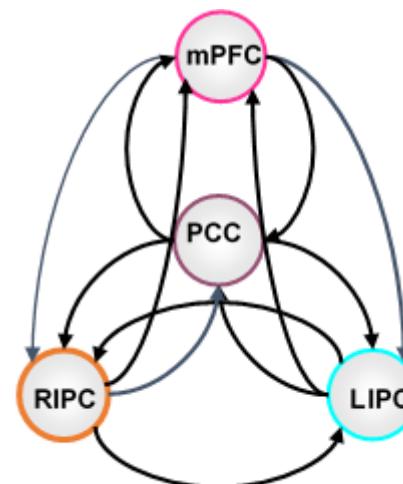
PCC [0 -52 26]  
mPFC [3 54 -2]  
L-IPC [-50 -63 32]  
R-IPC [48 -69 35]



# Worked example (using code/script)

- 1. GLM estimation – to get SPM.mat**
- 2. Extraction of time series from ROIs**
- 3. Specify DCM**
- 4. Estimate DCM**
- 5. Review DCM**

PCC [0 -52 26]  
mPFC [3 54 -2]  
L-IPC [-50 -63 32]  
R-IPC [48 -69 35]



# Worked example

for multiple patients using for loop

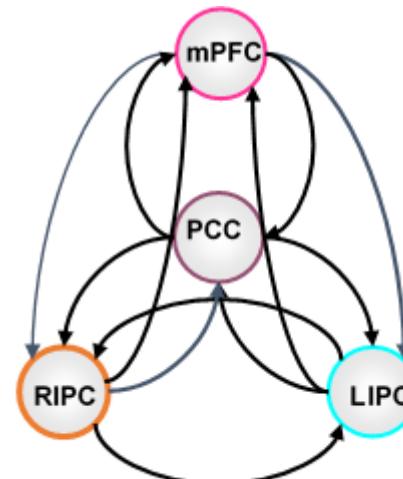
- 1. GLM estimation – to get SPM.mat**
- 2. Extraction of time series from ROIs**
- 3. Specify DCM**
- 4. Estimate DCM**
- 5. Review DCM**

PCC [0 -52 26]

mPFC [3 54 -2]

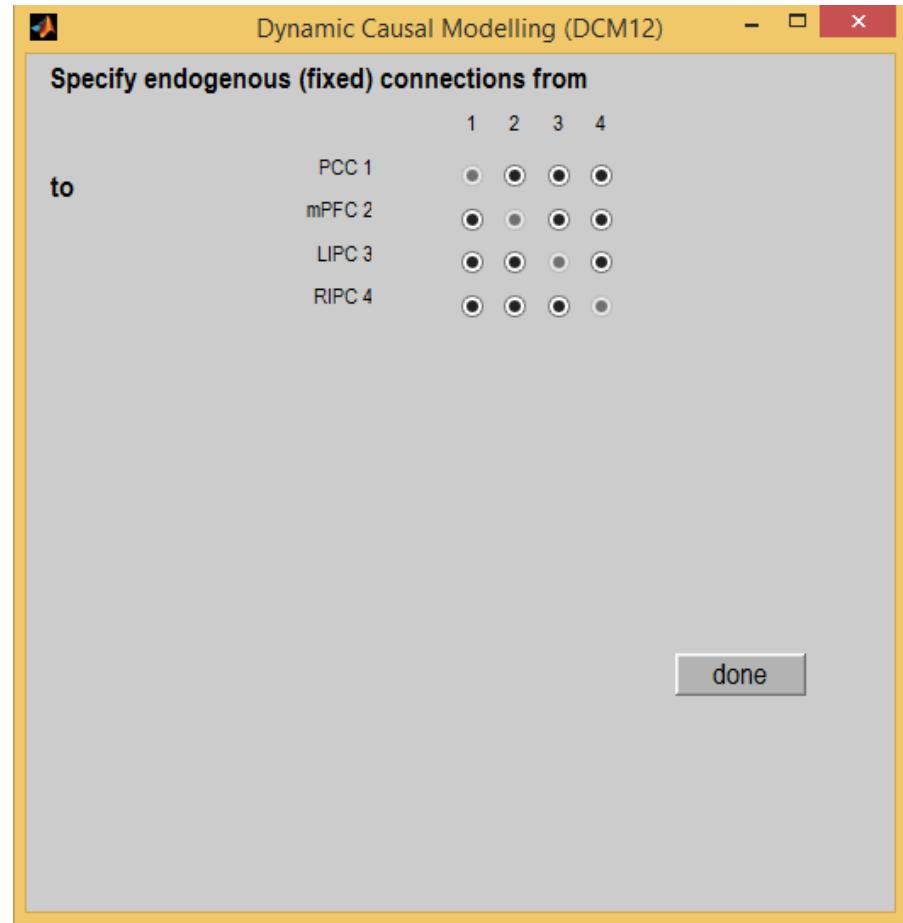
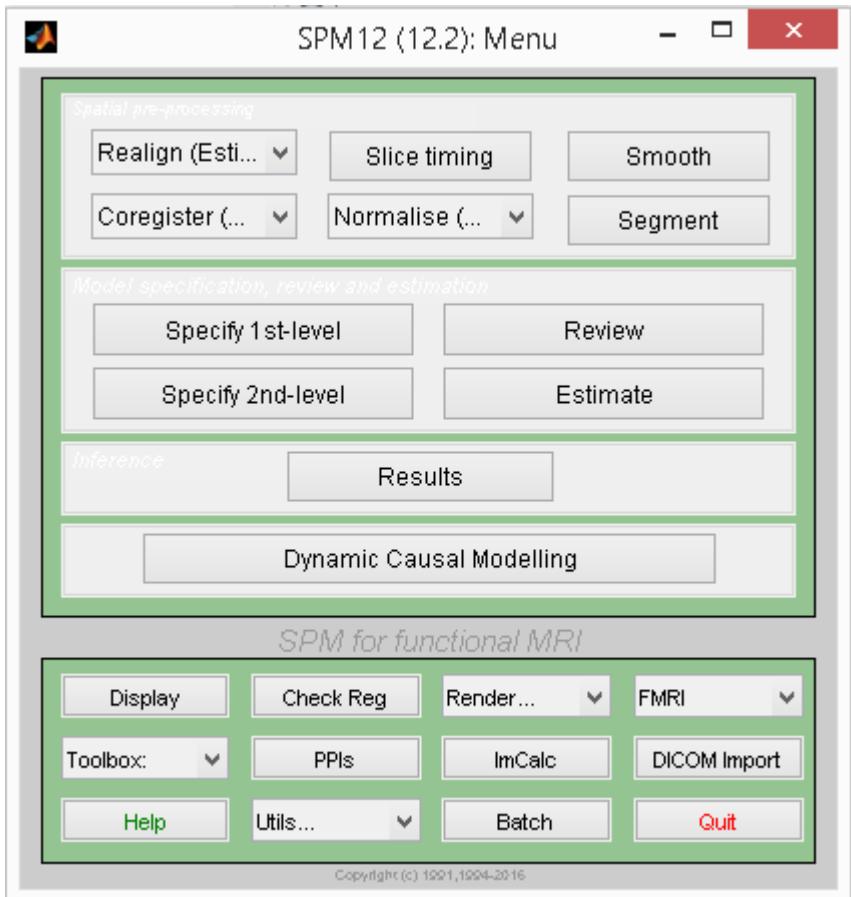
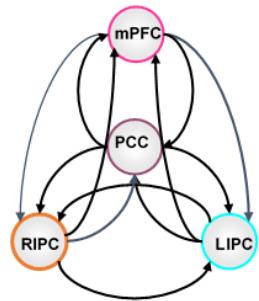
L-IPC [-50 -63 32]

R-IPC [48 -69 35]



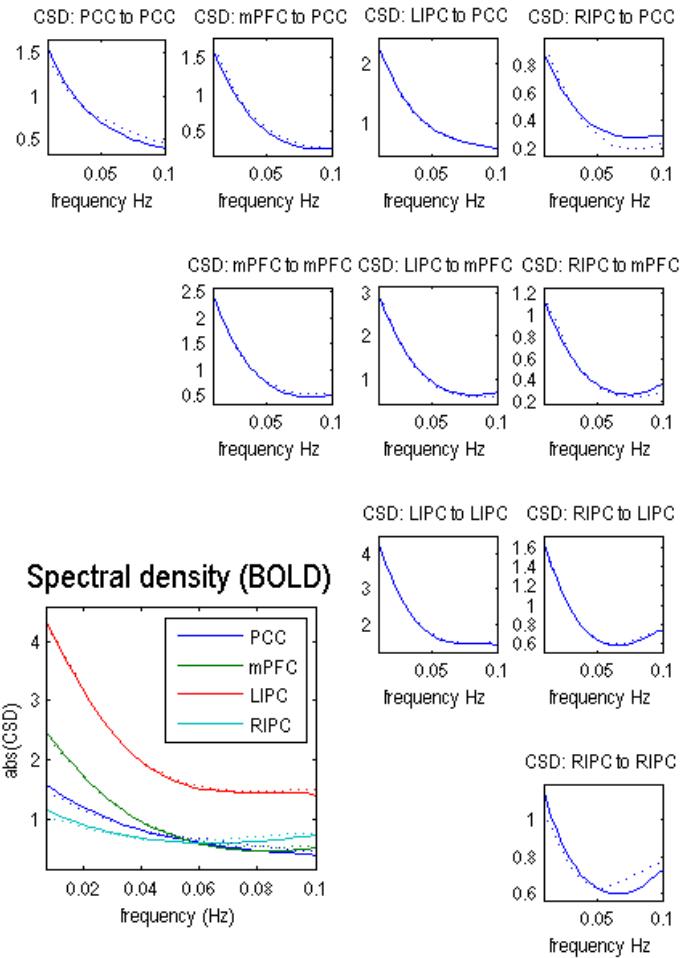
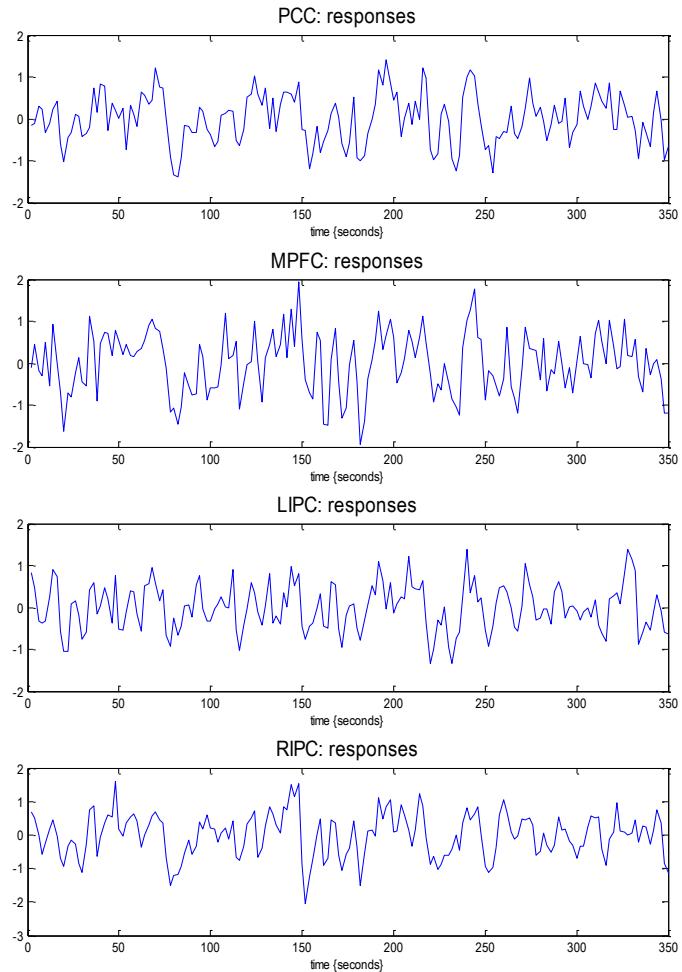
# Worked example

## Default mode network



# Worked example

## Default mode network

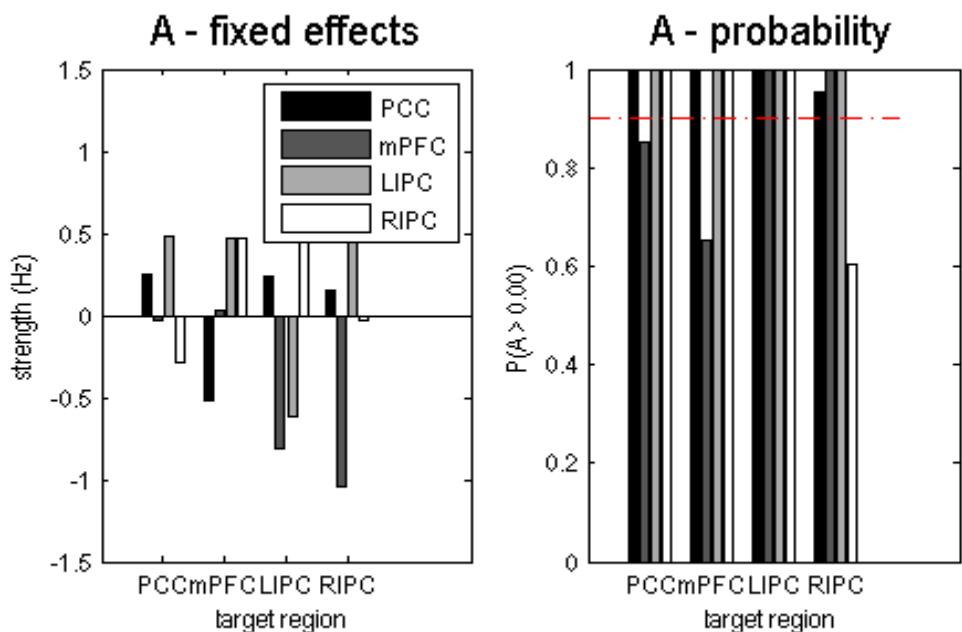


Input time series

Data fits for CSD

# Worked example

Default mode network



Connectivity parameters: DCM.Ep.A  
Neural fluctuation parameters: DCM.Ep.a

```
>> load('DCM_DMN.mat')
>> DCM.Ep.A

ans =

0.2451   -0.0359    0.4764   -0.2926
-0.5201    0.0349    0.4647    0.4746
0.2431   -0.8065   -0.6187   1.1881
0.1499   -1.0462    0.8346   -0.0293

>> DCM.Ep.a

ans =

-0.6714   -0.5323    4.2406   -0.5629
-1.3155   -1.1841   -2.2338   -0.8349
```