



fMRIPrep: A Robust Preprocessing Pipeline for fMRI Data

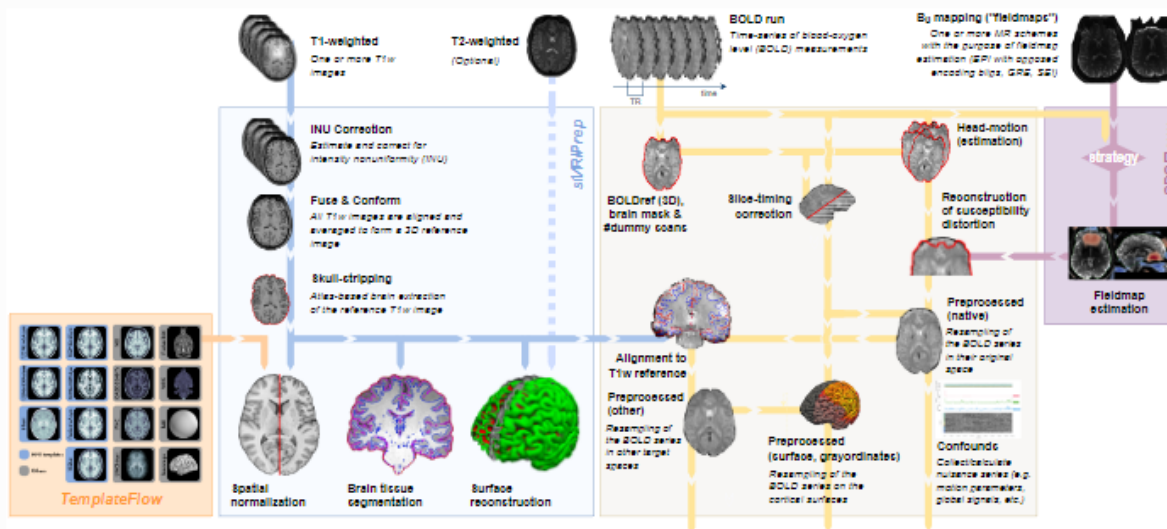


*f*MRIPrep: A Robust Preprocessing Pipeline for fMRI Data

*f*MRIPrep is a NiPreps (NeuroImaging PREProcessing tools) application (www.nipreps.org) for the preprocessing of task-based and resting-state functional MRI (fMRI).

[docker nipreps/fmriprep](#) [Open in Code Ocean](#) [circleci passing](#) [docs passing](#) [pypi v22.1.1](#)
[doi 10.1038/s41592-018-0235-4](#) [RRID SCR_016216](#)

About



- Installation
- BIDs format
- A brief overview of how to use fmriprep
 - Preprocessing steps – Running the analysis
 - Output – Examining the preprocessed data
 - Tips
- Conclusion/discussion



Installation







Singularity



Singularity

```
#!/bin/bash
#
#SBATCH -J fmriprep
#SBATCH --account=def-hpcg1879
#SBATCH --partition=tusch
#SBATCH --qos=tusch
#SBATCH --time=72:0:0
#SBATCH --cpus-per-task=16
#SBATCH --mem-per-cpu=2GB
#SBATCH --job-name=fmriprep
#SBATCH --mail-type=ALL
#SBATCH --mail-user=remi.janet@queensu.ca
#SBATCH -o log_%x-%A-%a.out
#SBATCH -e log_%x-%A-%a.err

# For Singularity version >= 2.5|

LOAD="module load singularity/3.6"
BUILD="singularity build fmriprep-20.2.3.simg \
      docker://nipreps/fmriprep:20.2.3"
eval ${LOAD}
eval ${BUILD}
```

<https://www.nipreps.org/apps/singularity/>



Singularity

Python 3.7+

```
#!/bin/bash
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#SBATCH -J fmriprep
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eval ${BUILD}
```

<https://www.nipreps.org/apps/singularity/>

Python 3.7+

```
$ python -m pip install fmriprep
```

```
# Check your installation
```

```
$ fmriprep --version
```

Note

If you try running the command above, you may get the following error:

`ImportError: cannot import name md5`. This can happen sometimes with **Python** version 2.7; to fix this error, install a [more recent version of Python](#), and then rerun the command:

<https://fmriprep.org/en/stable/installation.html>



Singularity

```
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Docker

<https://www.nipreps.org/apps/docker/>

<https://andysbrainbook.readthedocs.io/en/latest/OpenScience/OS/fMRIPrep.html#fmriprep>



BIDs format



https://andysbrainbook.readthedocs.io/en/latest/OpenScience/OS/BIDS_Overview.html



BIDS (Brain Imaging Data Structure)

Standardized format for the organization and description of neuroimaging and corresponding behavioral data.

Easily **shared** and **understood** by other researchers.

Reproducibility and Data Sharing

Different packages that can be used to convert your data into BIDS format, such as [dcm2bids](#), [heudiconv](#), [bidscoin](#), [bidskit](#), etc.



Example with [dcm2bids](#)

- 1- Create Project folder
- 2- Download data
- 3- CMake and pip Installation
- 4- dcm2niix Installation
- 5- dcm2bids Installation
- 6- Setting Up Your Configuration File
- 7- Running the dcm2bids command
- 8- Double-check BIDS



Example with [dcm2bids](#)

1- Create Project folder

```
cd $HOME  
mkdir BIDS_tutorial
```

2- Download data

The data can be found [here](#). <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Gx4GdWJEvT5O-2MYjDoyJliirSpVFV4O/view>

```
mv /global/project/hpcg1879/Remi/BIDS_tutorial/OpenScience $HOME/BIDS_tutorial
```



Example with [dcm2bids](#)

3- CMake and pip Installation

If you are working on a HPC (cluster) then they are already installed.

```
which cmake  
which pip
```

Otherwise, follow these steps

```
cd  
curl https://bootstrap.pypa.io/get-pip.py -o get-pip.py  
python get-pip.py --user  
export PATH= "/Users/$USER/Library/Python/2.7/bin/:$PATH"  
cd ~/Downloads  
tar -zxvf cmake-3.16.3-*-x86_64.tar.gz  
export PATH="~/Downloads/cmake-3.16.3-Darwin-x86_64/CMake.app/Contents/bin/:$PATH"  
pip install cmake
```



Example with [dcm2bids](#)

4- dcm2niix Installation

```
cd ~  
git clone https://github.com/rordenlab/dcm2niix.git  
cd dcm2niix  
mkdir build  
cd build  
cmake ..  
make
```

Add dcm2niix to your path

```
export PATH="$HOME/dcm2niix/build/bin/:$PATH"
```

5- dcm2bids Installation

```
cd $HOME/BIDS_tutorial  
module load python  
pip install --user dcm2bids
```



Example with [dcm2bids](#)

6- Setting Up Your Configuration File

See the file I shared with you.

It is a **.txt** file. However, you can just save it and **change the extension to .json**.

```
{
  "descriptions": [
    {
      "dataType": "anat",
      "modalityLabel": "T1w",
      "criteria": {
        "SidecarFilename": "002*"
      }
    },
    ....
  ]
}
```

7- Running the dcm2bids command

```
dcm2bids -d $HOME/BIDS_tutorial/BIDS_tutorial_data -p 001 -c $HOME/BIDS_config.json -o $HOME/BIDS_tutorial --forceDcm2niix
```



This is true if you only have one session per subject.
If you have multiple session then copy this line

```
dcm2bids -d $HOME/BIDS_tutorial/BIDS_tutorial_data -p 001 -s 01 -c $HOME/BIDS_config.json -o $HOME/BIDS_tutorial --forceDcm2niix
```




Example with [dcm2bids](#)

8- Double-check BIDS

You can use the [BIDS validator](#) to ensure that your data are BIDS-compliant



<https://bids-standard.github.io/bids-validator/>







Files




Anatomical scan

 sub-101_T1w.nii.gz
 sub-101_T1w.json





Functional scans


 sub-102_task-choose_run-01_events.tsv
 sub-102_task-choose_run-01_bold.nii.gz
 sub-102_task-choose_run-01_bold.nii
 sub-102_task-choose_run-01_bold.json

Fieldmaps


 sub-101_phasediff.nii.gz
 sub-101_phasediff.json
 sub-101_magnitude2.nii.gz
 sub-101_magnitude2.json
 sub-101_magnitude1.nii.gz
 sub-101_magnitude1.json

Metadata files


 participants.tsv
 dataset_description.json
 bids_filter.json
 .bidsignore

 dataset_description.json

```
{
  "Authors": [
    "Remi Janet",
    "John-Dennis (Jack) Parsons",
    "Anita Tusche",
    "Hilke Plassman"
  ],
  "Acknowledgements": "HP supplied raw data to AT which was converted to BIDS by JP. and RJ",
  "Name": "fMRI Food Regulation Study",
  "BIDSVersion": "1.6.0"
}
```

 participants.tsv

participant_id	scanner_id	age	female
sub-101	CC0058	27	0
sub-102	CC0003	31	1
sub-103	CC0007	18	1
sub-107	CC0025	25	0
sub-108	CC0012	28	0
sub-109	CC0033	32	0
sub-110	CC0054	32	0
sub-112	CC0027	20	1
sub-114	CC0049	39	0
sub-116	CC0029	30	0
sub-118	CC0005	34	1
sub-120	CC0024	28	0
sub-122	CC0053	31	1
sub-123	CC0021	25	0
sub-126	CC0041	29	0
sub-130	CC0008	26	0

 .bidsignore

```
/*.html
logs/
figures/
*_xfm.*
*.surf.gii
*_boldref.nii.gz
*_bold.func.gii
*_mixing.tsv
*_AROMAnoiseICs.csv
*_timeseries.tsv
```



Useful links to go further:

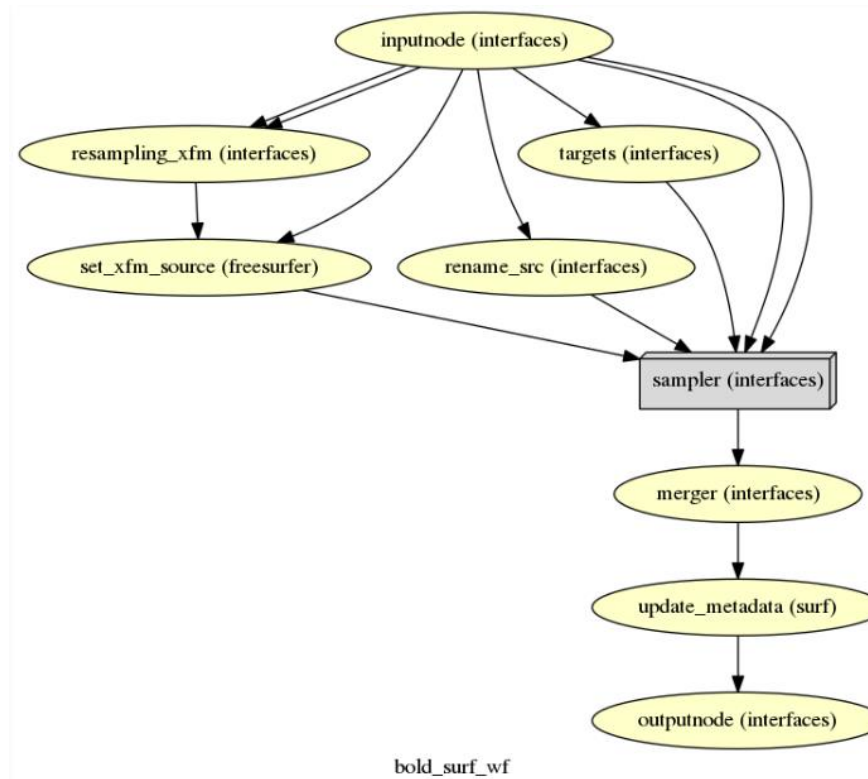
- <https://openneuro.org/>
- <https://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/fileexchange/42997-xiangruili-dicm2nii>
- <https://bids-apps.neuroimaging.io/>
- <https://bids-standard.github.io/bids-validator/>
- <https://openneuro.org/>
- https://bids-standard.github.io/bids-starter-kit/dataset_examples.html

<https://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/fileexchange/42997-xiangruili-dicm2nii>

```
setpref('dicm2nii_gui_para', 'bidsForceGUI', true)  
dicm2nii(DCfilesList, 'F:\path_to_your_files\rawfiles', 'bids')
```



fMRIPrep usage





Preprocessing steps – Running the analysis

A brief overview of how to use fmriprep



With slurm. Use the “.slurm” files and launch them with the command
sbatch --array=[sub_start-sub_end] fmriprep_scrip.slurm

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```
export STUDY="/global/project/hpcg1879/Remi/Altruism_AT"
BIDS_DIR="$STUDY"
DERIVS_DIR="derivatives/fmriprep-20.2.1"
FS_DIR="${BIDS_DIR}/${DERIVS_DIR}/freesurfer"

# Prepare some writeable bind-mount points.
TEMPLATEFLOW_HOST_HOME=$HOME/.cache/templateflow
FMRIPREP_HOST_CACHE=$HOME/.cache/fmriprep
mkdir -p ${TEMPLATEFLOW_HOST_HOME}
mkdir -p ${FMRIPREP_HOST_CACHE}

# Prepare derivatives folder
mkdir -p ${DERIVS_DIR}

# Make sure FS_LICENSE is defined in the container.
export SINGULARITYENV_FS_LICENSE=$HOME/free_surfer_license.txt

# Designate a templateflow bind-mount point
export SINGULARITYENV_TEMPLATEFLOW_HOME="/templateflow"

SINGULARITY_CMD="singularity run --cleanenv -B ${BIDS_DIR}:/Altruism_AT -B ${TEMPLATEFLOW_HOST_HOME}:${SINGULARITYENV_TEMPLATEFLOW_HOME} fmriprep-20.2.1.simg"

# Parse the participants.tsv file and extract one subject ID from the line corresponding to this SLURM task.
subject=$( sed -n -E "${SLURM_ARRAY_TASK_ID} + 1)s/sub-(\S*)\>.*\1/gp" ${STUDY}/participants.tsv )

echo $subject
# Remove IsRunning files from FreeSurfer
# find ${FS_DIR}/sub-$subject/ -name "*IsRunning*" -delete

#
SINGULARITY_LOAD="module load singularity/3.8"

# DON'T FUCK WITH THIS LINE RIGHT NOW

RUN_FMRIPREP_CMD="${SINGULARITY_CMD} /Altruism_AT /Altruism_AT/${DERIVS_DIR} participant --participant-label ${subject} --skip_bids_validation --ignore fieldmaps --output-spaces MNI152NLin2009cAsym"
eval ${SINGULARITY_LOAD}
eval ${RUN_FMRIPREP_CMD}

# Output results to a table
echo "sub-$subject  ${SLURM_ARRAY_TASK_ID}  $exitcode" \
    >> ${SLURM_JOB_NAME}.${SLURM_ARRAY_JOB_ID}.tsv
echo Finished tasks ${SLURM_ARRAY_TASK_ID} with exit code $exitcode
exit $exitcode
```

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FS_DIR="${BIDS_DIR}/${DERIVS_DIR}/freesurfer"

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TEMPLATEFLOW_HOST_HOME=$HOME/.cache/templateflow
FMRIPREP_HOST_CACHE=$HOME/.cache/fmriprep
mkdir -p ${TEMPLATEFLOW_HOST_HOME}
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A brief overview of how to use fmriprep



With Python. Use bash code: `bash fmriprepcode.sh`

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```
#User inputs:
bids_root_dir=$HOME/Desktop/Flanker
subj=08
nthreads=4
mem=20 #gb
container=docker #docker or singularity

#Begin:

#Convert virtual memory from gb to mb
mem=`echo "${mem//[!0-9]/}"` #remove gb at end
mem_mb=`echo $(((mem*1000)-5000))` #reduce some memory for buffer space during pre-processing

export FS_LICENSE=$HOME/Desktop/Flanker/derivatives/license.txt

#Run fmriprep
if [ $container == singularity ]; then
    unset PYTHONPATH; singularity run -B $HOME/.cache/templateflow:/opt/templateflow $HOME/fmriprep.simg
    $bids_root_dir $bids_root_dir/derivatives \
    participant \
    --participant-label $subj \
    --skip-bids-validation \
    --md-only-boilerplate \
    --fs-license-file $HOME/Desktop/Flanker/derivatives/license.txt \
    --fs-no-reconall \
    --output-spaces MNI152Nlin2009cAsym:res-2 \
    --nthreads $nthreads \
    --stop-on-first-crash \
    --mem_mb $mem_mb \
    -w $HOME
else
    fmriprep-docker $bids_root_dir $bids_root_dir/derivatives \
    participant \
    --participant-label $subj \
    --skip-bids-validation \
    --md-only-boilerplate \
    --fs-license-file $HOME/Desktop/Flanker/derivatives/license.txt \
    --fs-no-reconall \
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    --stop-on-first-crash \
    --mem_mb $mem_mb \
    -w $HOME
fi
```

https://andysbrainbook.readthedocs.io/en/latest/OpenScience/OS/fMRIPrep_Demo_2_RunningAnalysis.html

A brief overview of how to use fmriprep



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        participant \
        --participant-label $subj \
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        --output-spaces MNI152Nlin2009cAsym:res-2 \
        --nthreads $nthreads \
        --stop-on-first-crash \
        --mem_mb $mem_mb \
        -w $HOME
else
    fmriprep-docker $bids_root_dir $bids_root_dir/derivatives \
        participant \
        --participant-label $subj \
        --skip-bids-validation \
        --md-only-boilerplate \
        --fs-license-file $HOME/Desktop/Flanker/derivatives/license.txt \
        --fs-no-reconall \
        --output-spaces MNI152Nlin2009cAsym:res-2 \
        --nthreads $nthreads \
        --stop-on-first-crash \
        --mem_mb $mem_mb \
        -w $HOME
fi
```

It will process only subject 8 in this example.

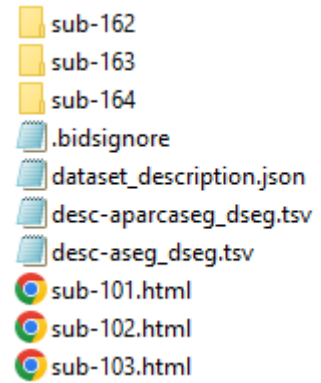
https://andysbrainbook.readthedocs.io/en/latest/OpenScience/OS/fMRIPrep_Demo_2_RunningAnalysis.html



Output – Examining the preprocessed data



Output – Examining the preprocessed data

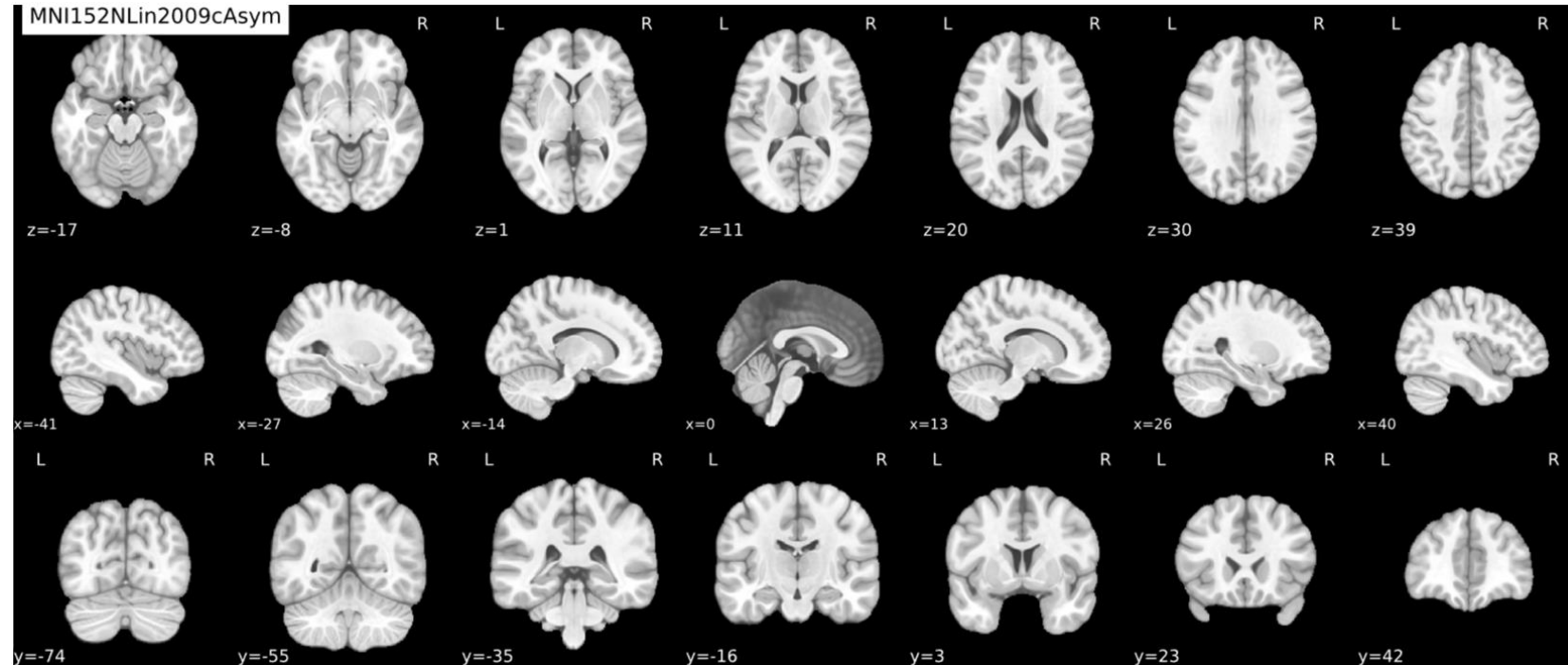


Anatomical output

Spatial normalization of the anatomical T1w reference

Results of nonlinear alignment of the T1w reference one or more template space(s). Hover on the panels with the mouse pointer to transition between both spaces.

Spatial normalization of the T1w image to the [MNI152NLin2009cAsym](#) template.

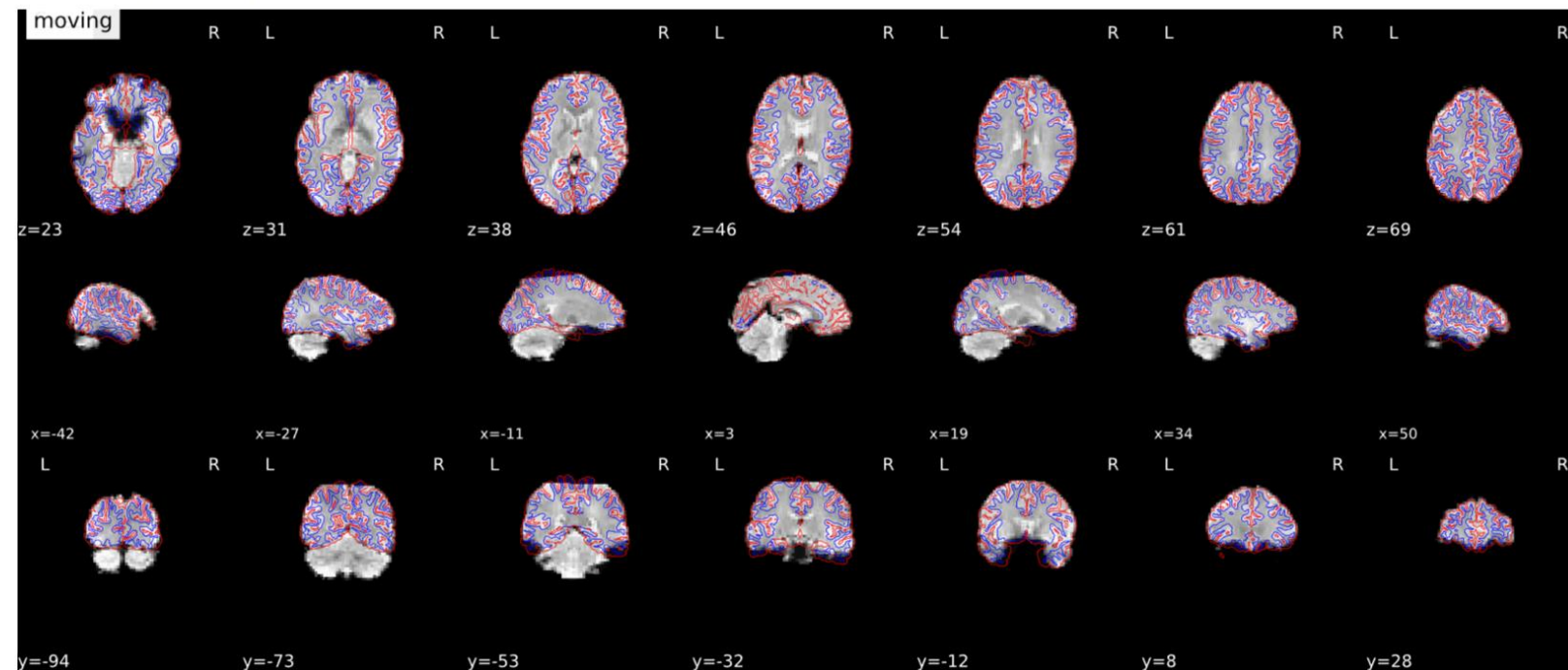


Make sure to check the alignment not only between the outlines of the brain, but also the internal structures such as the ventricles.

Functional outputs

Alignment of functional and anatomical MRI data (surface driven)

`bbregister` was used to generate transformations from EPI-space to T1w-space. Note that Nearest Neighbor interpolation is used in the reportlets in order to highlight potential spin-history and other artifacts, whereas final images are resampled using Lanczos interpolation.



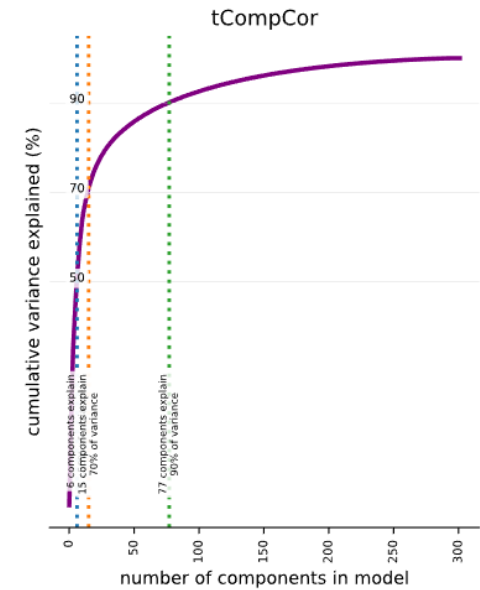
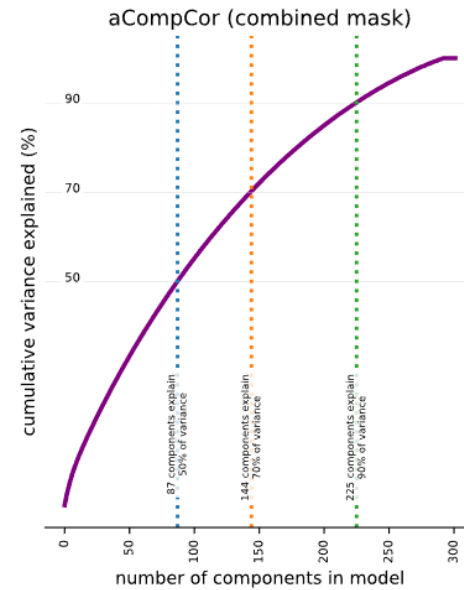
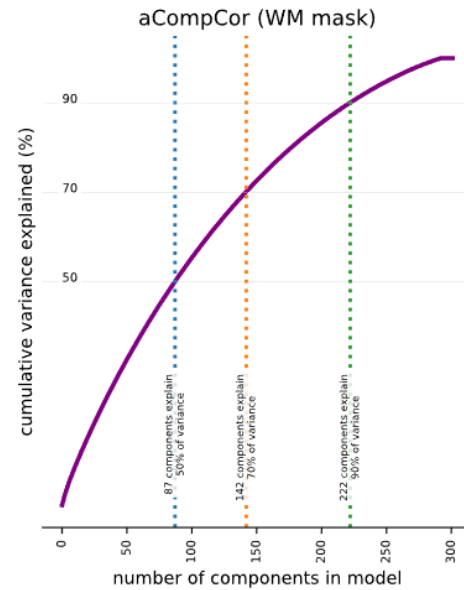
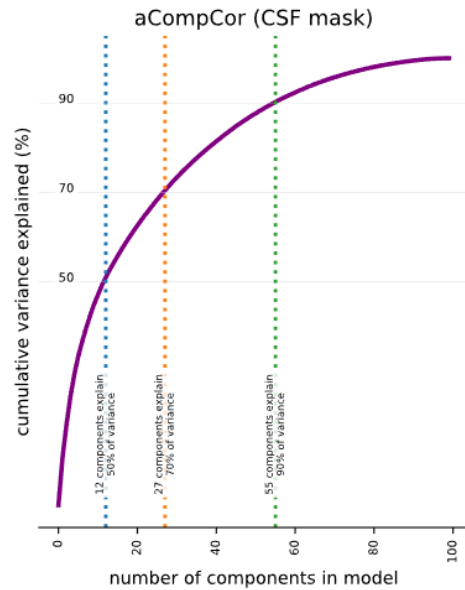
Make sure that the internal structures are well aligned

A brief overview of how to use fmriprep

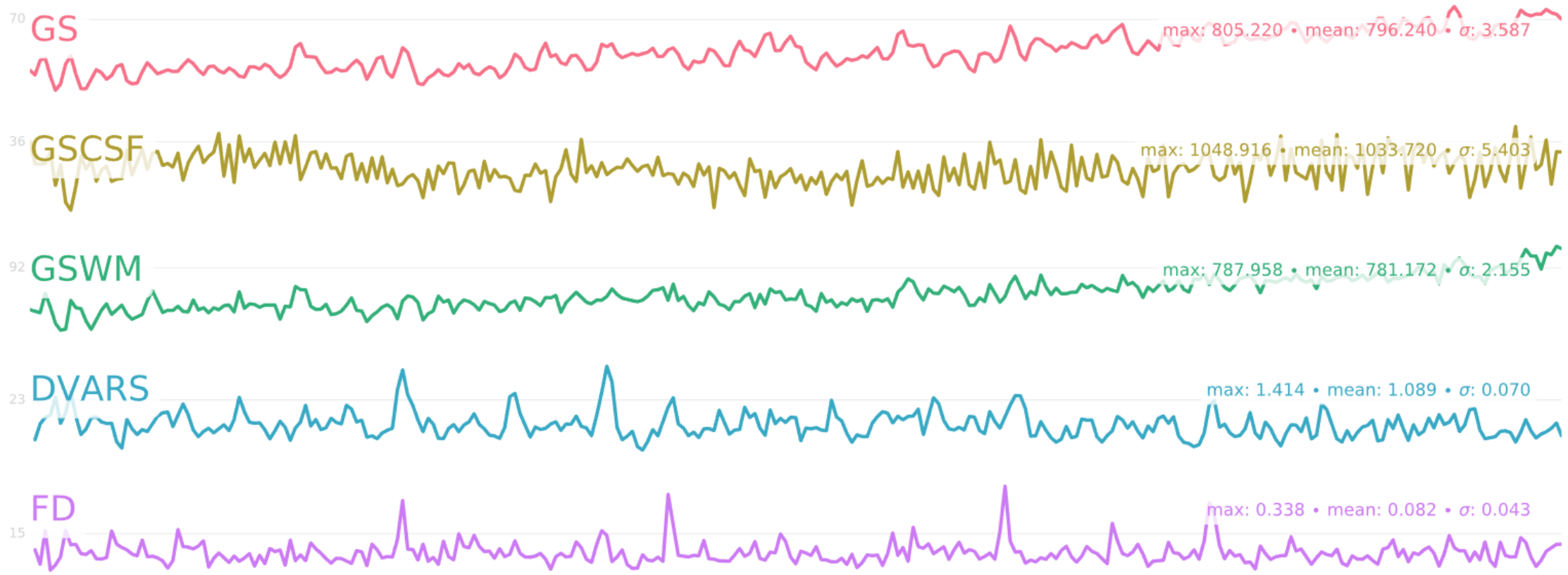


Variance explained by t/aCompCor components

The cumulative variance explained by the first k components of the *t/aCompCor* decomposition, plotted for all values of k . The number of components that must be included in the model in order to explain some fraction of variance in the decomposition mask can be used as a feature selection criterion for confound regression.

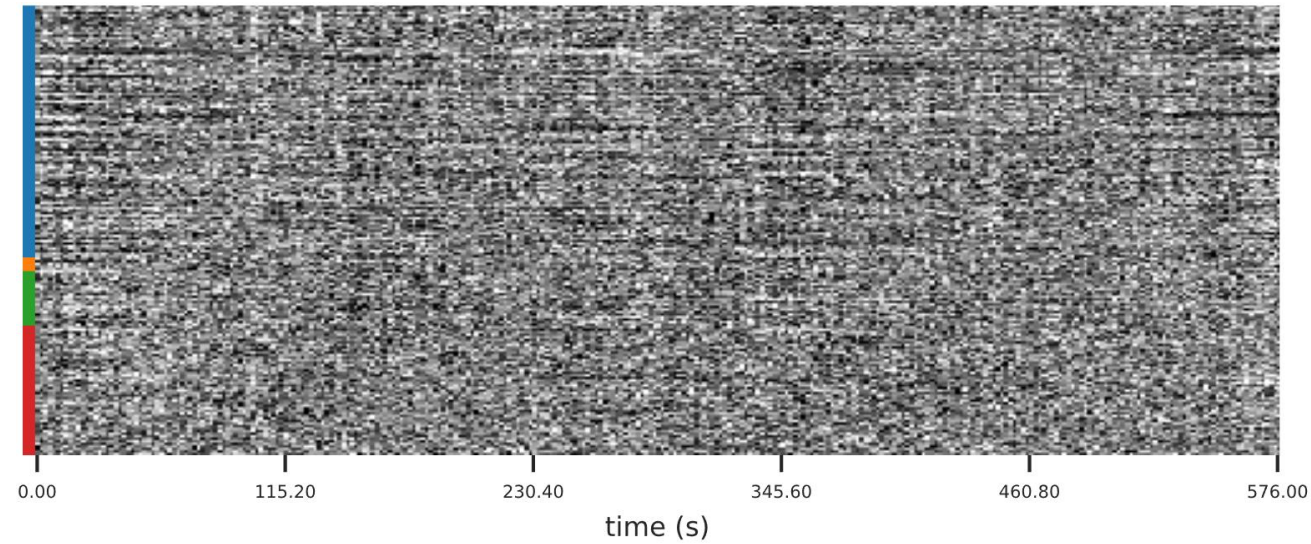


A brief overview of how to use fmriprep

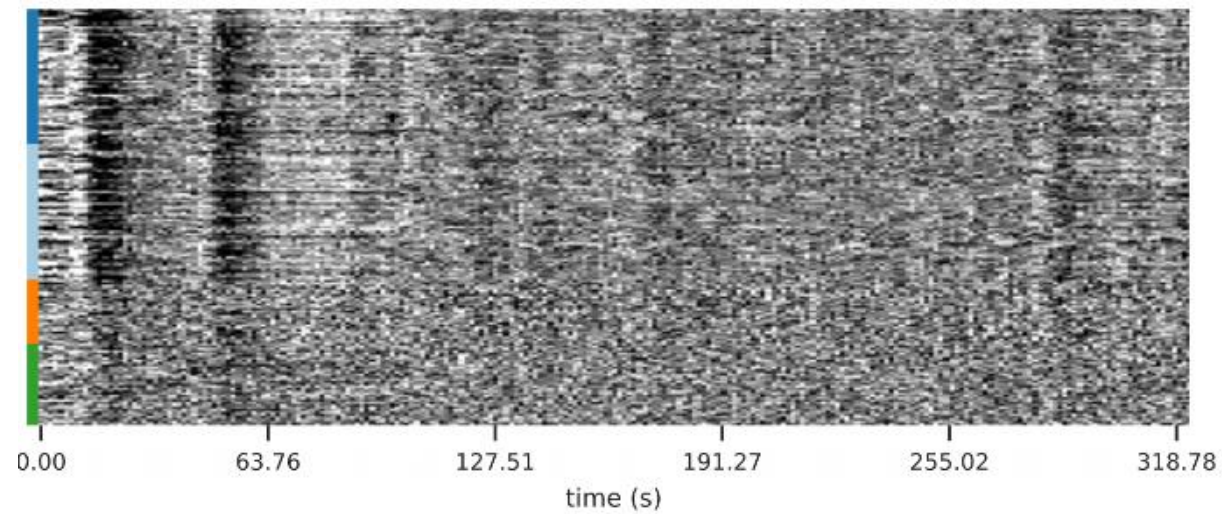


Rule of thumb = warning if mean FD (σ FD) > 0.2

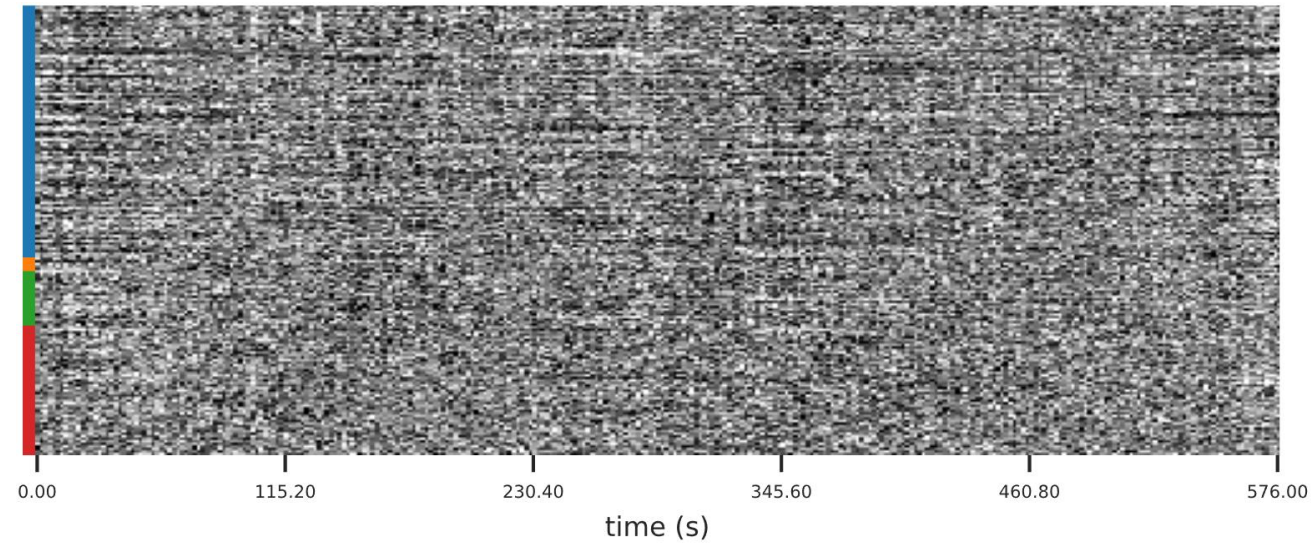
A brief overview of how to use fmriprep



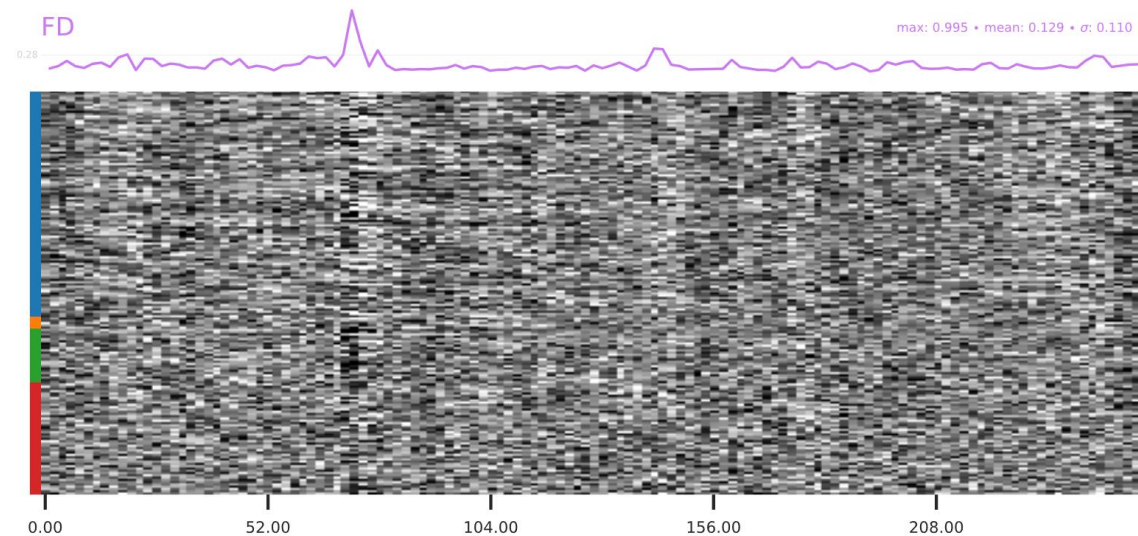
Any sudden changes in motion may be reflected in uniform changes across the entire column for that timepoint.



A brief overview of how to use fmriprep



Any sudden changes in motion may be reflected in uniform changes across the entire column for that timepoint.

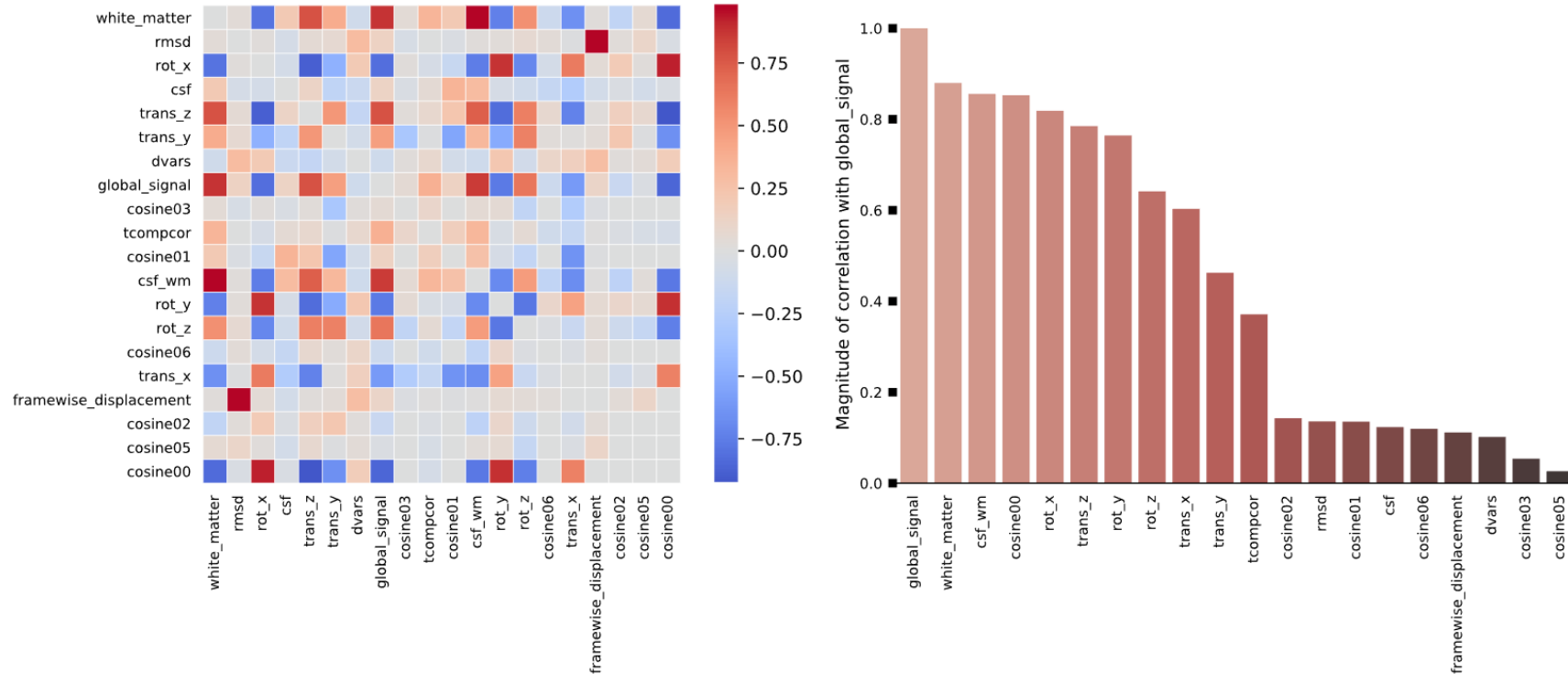


A brief overview of how to use fmriprep



Correlations among nuisance regressors

Left: Heatmap summarizing the correlation structure among confound variables. (Cosine bases and PCA-derived CompCor components are inherently orthogonal.) Right: magnitude of the correlation between each confound time series and the mean global signal. Strong correlations might be indicative of partial volume effects and can inform decisions about feature orthogonalization prior to confound regression.



The bar chart on the right shows the correlation of different regressors with respect to global signal; those components that show a high degree of correlation may be candidates for nuisance regression.

Example file:///F:/fMRIprep_HP/derivatives/fmriprep-20.2.1/sub-101.html

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Tips

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⚠ Danger

Slice timing correction in *fMRIPrep* is referenced to the middle slice by default, which leads to a time shift in the volume onsets by 0.5 TR (repetition time). For example, assuming a TR of 2s, original onsets of 0, 2, and 4s would be shifted to 1, 3, and 5s, respectively. In case you did execute slice timing correction, you must check that subsequent analyses (e.g., general linear modeling) consider the right onset shifts. For example, when specifying a first-level model, you should set parameters in your software package or first-level model function accordingly (e.g., select the middle slice as reference). Alternatively, you could manually adjust the volume onsets (e.g. as mentioned in the example above from [0, 2, 4] to [1, 3, 5]) or the event onsets accordingly.

Further information on this issue is found at [this blog post](#) (with thanks to Russell Poldrack and Jeanette Mumford).

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Russ Poldrack ✓

@russpoldrack

...

TL/DR: If you are analyzing fMRIPrepped data with SPM or FSL, you are good to go. If you are analyzing it using Nilearn, AFNI, or custom code, then you need to do some extra work to ensure that your statistical model is properly aligned with your slice-time-corrected data.

4:29 PM · Aug 24, 2021

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Imagine you have 45 subjects. You already preprocessed all of them, and your supervisor realized he has 6 more subjects you can add to your sample.

Then it can be possible that you get error message if you add these six subjects to your previous folder.

=> Create a new folder from scratch and launch the preprocessing again

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It takes approximately a day to process one subject.
Parallelization is recommended.

If you want to speed up the process use:
`--fs-no-reconall`