



MRC Cognition  
and Brain  
Sciences Unit



UNIVERSITY OF  
CAMBRIDGE

# fMRI analysis



GitHub

<https://github.com/dcdace/fMRI-COGNESTIC-23>

Dace Apšvalka  
[Datza]



<http://www.dcdace.net>

COGNESTIC, 2023

# ✓ Environment



**Data**  
Organise & Manage

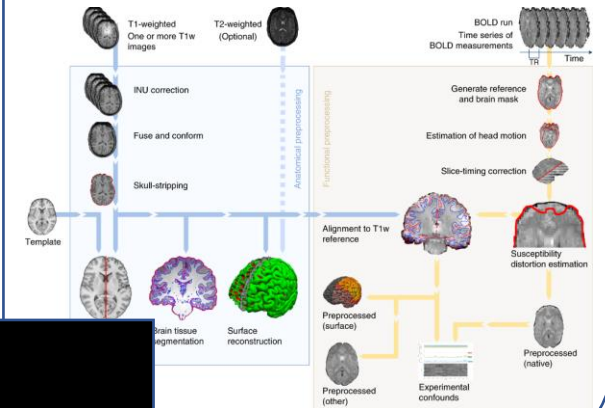
Pre-process

Collect the data

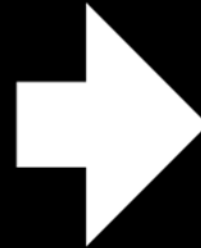


Why can't we analyse right away?

Pre-process & Analyse

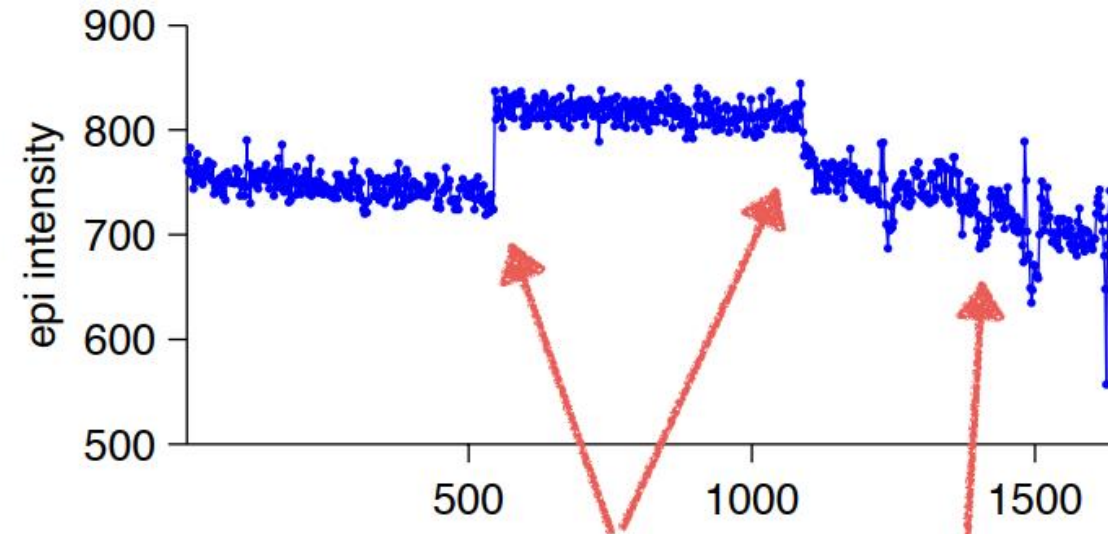


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  1208200617178_22/  
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    1208200617178_22_8923.dcm  
    1208200617178_22_4473.dcm  
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    1208200617178_22_7328.dcm  
    1208200617178_22_9264.dcm  
    1208200617178_22_9967.dcm  
    1208200617178_22_3894.dcm  
    1208200617178_22_3899.dcm  
  1208200617178_23/  
  1208200617178_24/  
  1208200617178_25/
```



```
my_dataset/  
  participants.tsv  
  sub-01/  
    anat/  
      sub-01_T1w.nii.gz  
    func/  
      sub-01_task-rest_bold.nii.gz  
      sub-01_task-rest_bold.json  
    dwi/  
      sub-01_dwi.nii.gz  
      sub-01_dwi.json  
      sub-01_dwi.bval  
      sub-01_dwi.bvec  
  sub-02/  
  sub-03/  
  sub-04/
```

# Raw data in example voxel

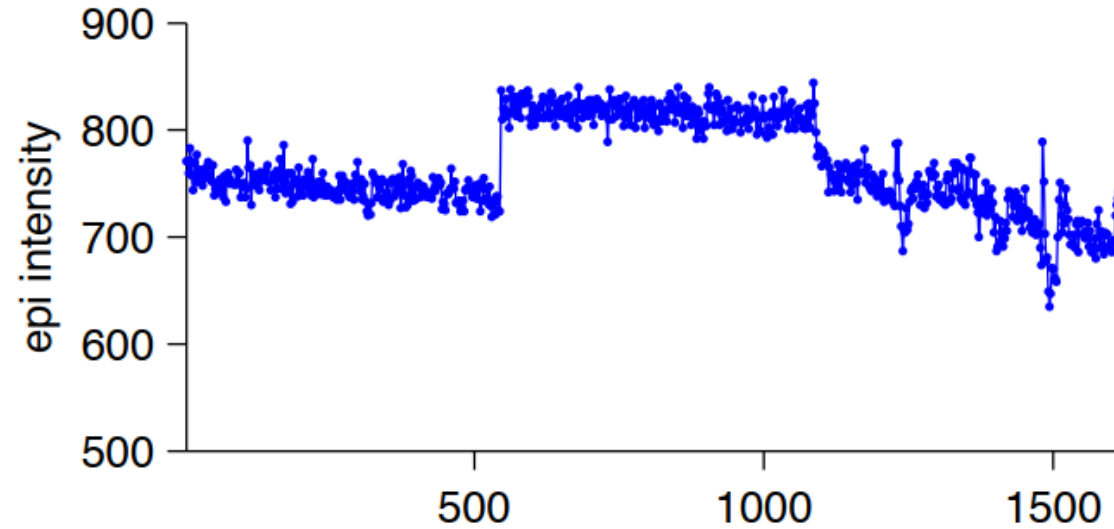


run transitions  
(head movement  
between scans?)

lots of signal drift  
vs other runs  
(head movement  
during this scan?)

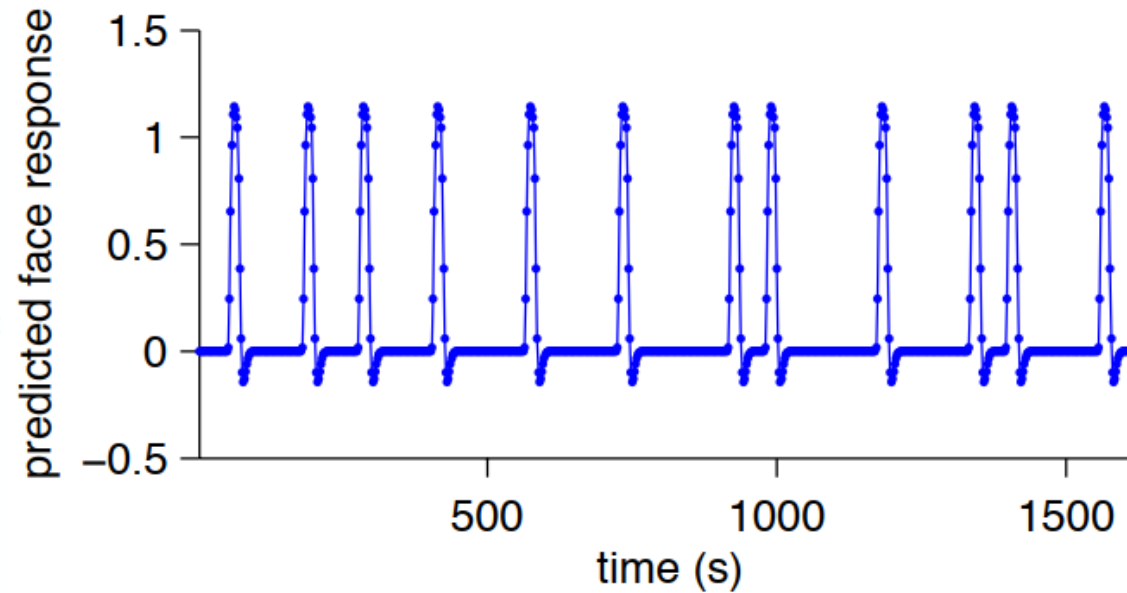
# Raw data in example voxel

The (raw) fMRI data



The cognitive model

Not much hope of  
this working  
without signal  
processing





**RAW fMRI DATA**



**CLEANED fMRI DATA**

CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS BORJANOS

# Problems with fMRI data

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- Artefacts
- Head motion
- Slice timing
- Brain differences
- Noise
- ... and many others

# Problems with fMRI data

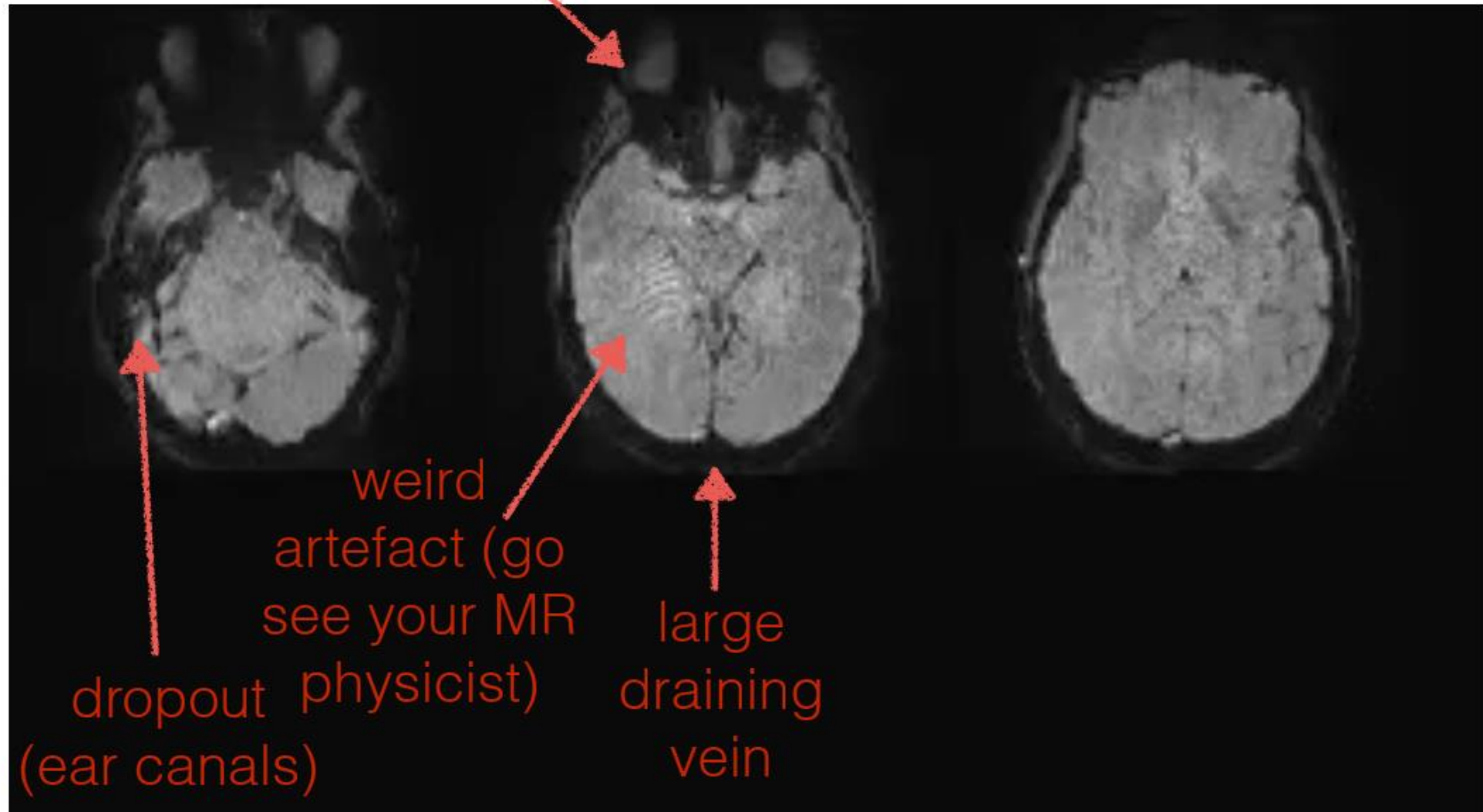
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- Noise
- ... and many others



# Artefacts

eye blink / movement effect  
(not just in eye balls!)

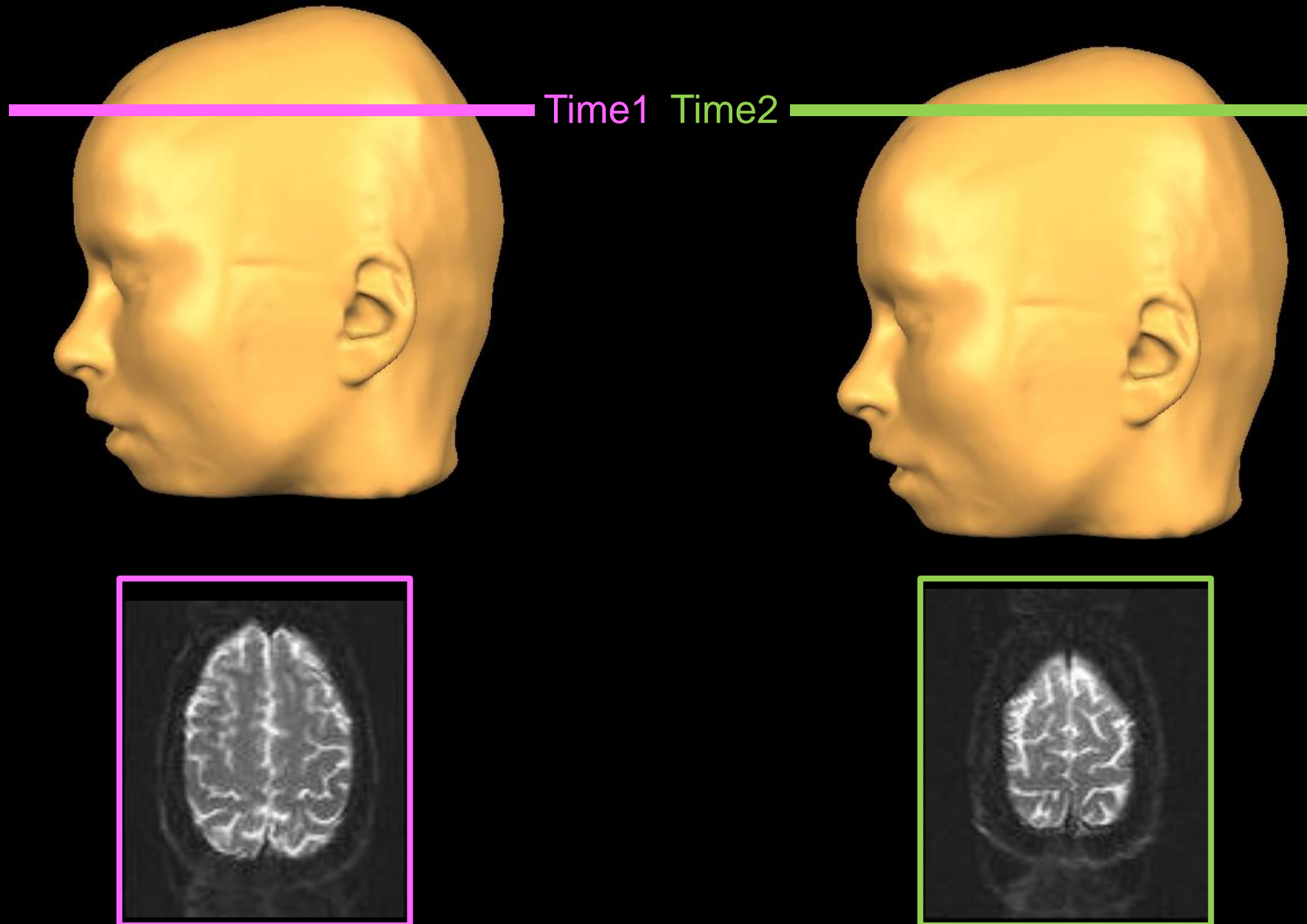


# Problems with fMRI data

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# Head motion



# Head motion correction

- Prevention is the best remedy
  - Tell your subjects how to be good subjects
  - Make sure the subject is comfortable going in
  - Discourage any movements that would displace the head between scans



Bite bar



Thermoplastic mask

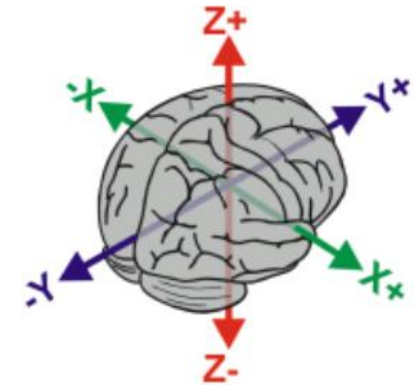
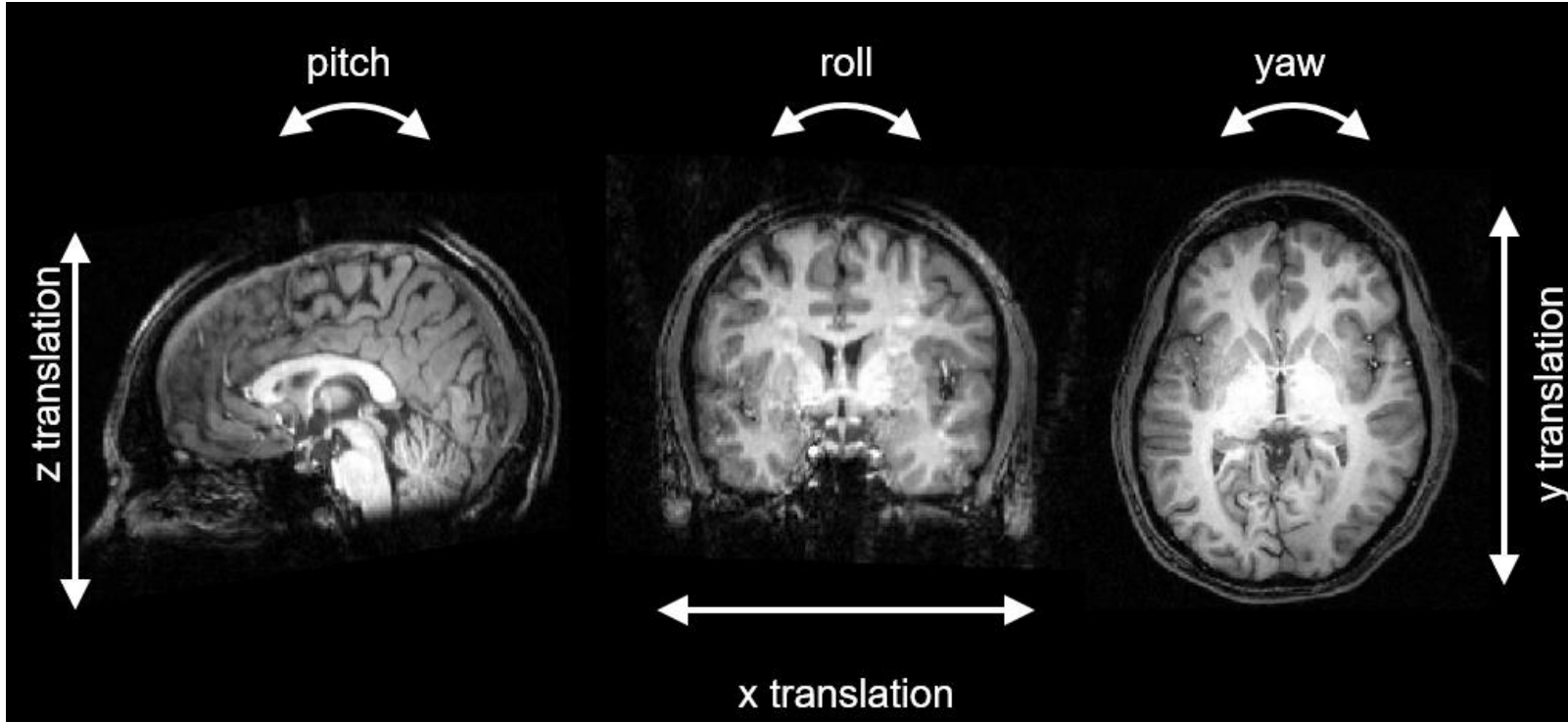


Vacuum pack

Often a bunch of foam padding works as well as anything

# Head motion correction

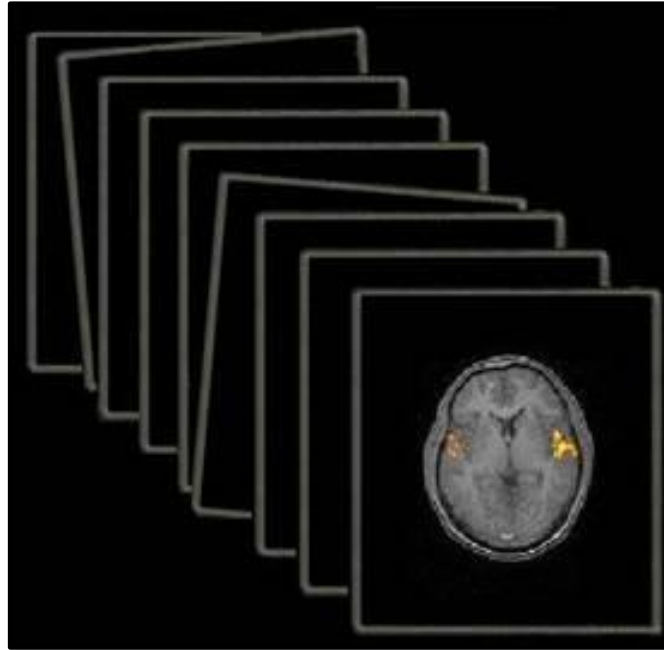
- Spatial realignment



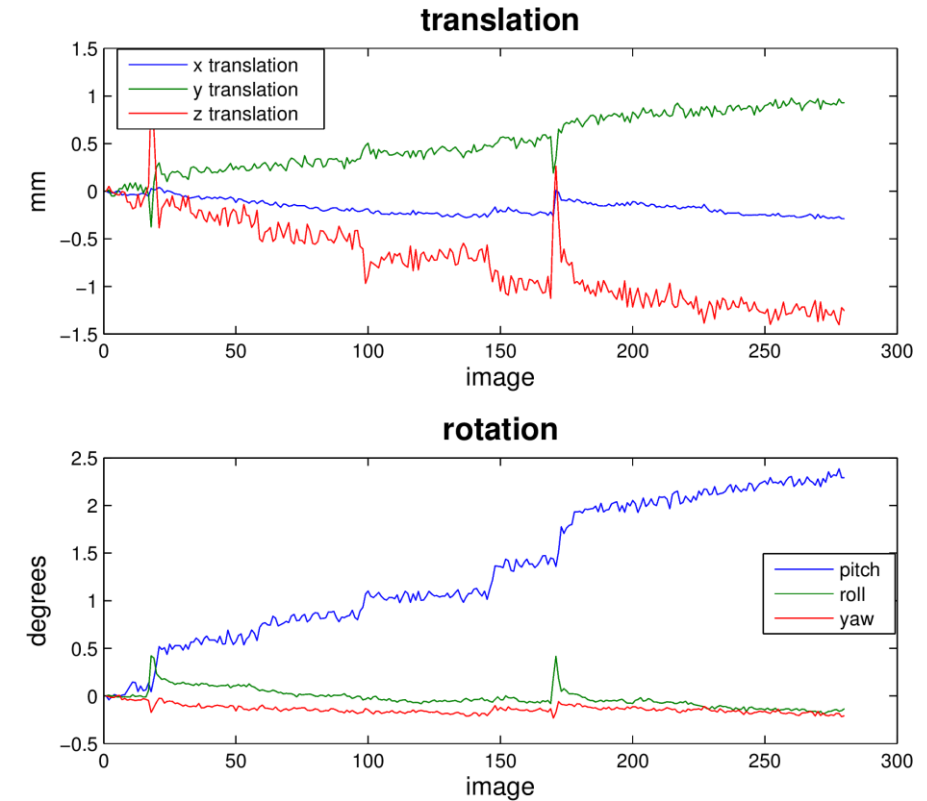
- Most algorithms assume a rigid body (= the brain doesn't deform with movement)
- Align each volume of the brain to a **target volume** using **6 parameters**: 3 translations and 3 rotations
- Target volume: e.g., the first volume acquired

# Head motion correction

- Spatial realignment
  - Not expected to work perfectly, but it helps
  - Be suspicious of data with a lot of head movement!



Translation (mm)			Rotation (rad)		
x	y	z	Pitch	Roll	Yaw
0.3417	0.3348	1.8892	0.0182	0.0065	0.001
0.2733	0.418	1.5832	0.0165	0.0063	0.0061
0.8953	0.4925	0.8524	0.0234	0.0123	0.0269
1.8179	1.5353	1.8285	0.0327	0.0222	0.0939
1.0054	0.3014	0.7574	0.0043	0.0197	0.0094
0.737	0.9508	1.0428	0.026	0.0171	0.0164



# Problems with fMRI data

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- Artefacts
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- Brain differences
- Noise
- ... and many others



# Slice timing

The fMRI data are acquired slice-by-slice – not whole brain all at once!

Order: **Ascending**



- The first slice is collected almost 2s before the last slice!
- Excitation of one slice may carry over to next slice!
  - Can be solved by **interleaved** acquisition

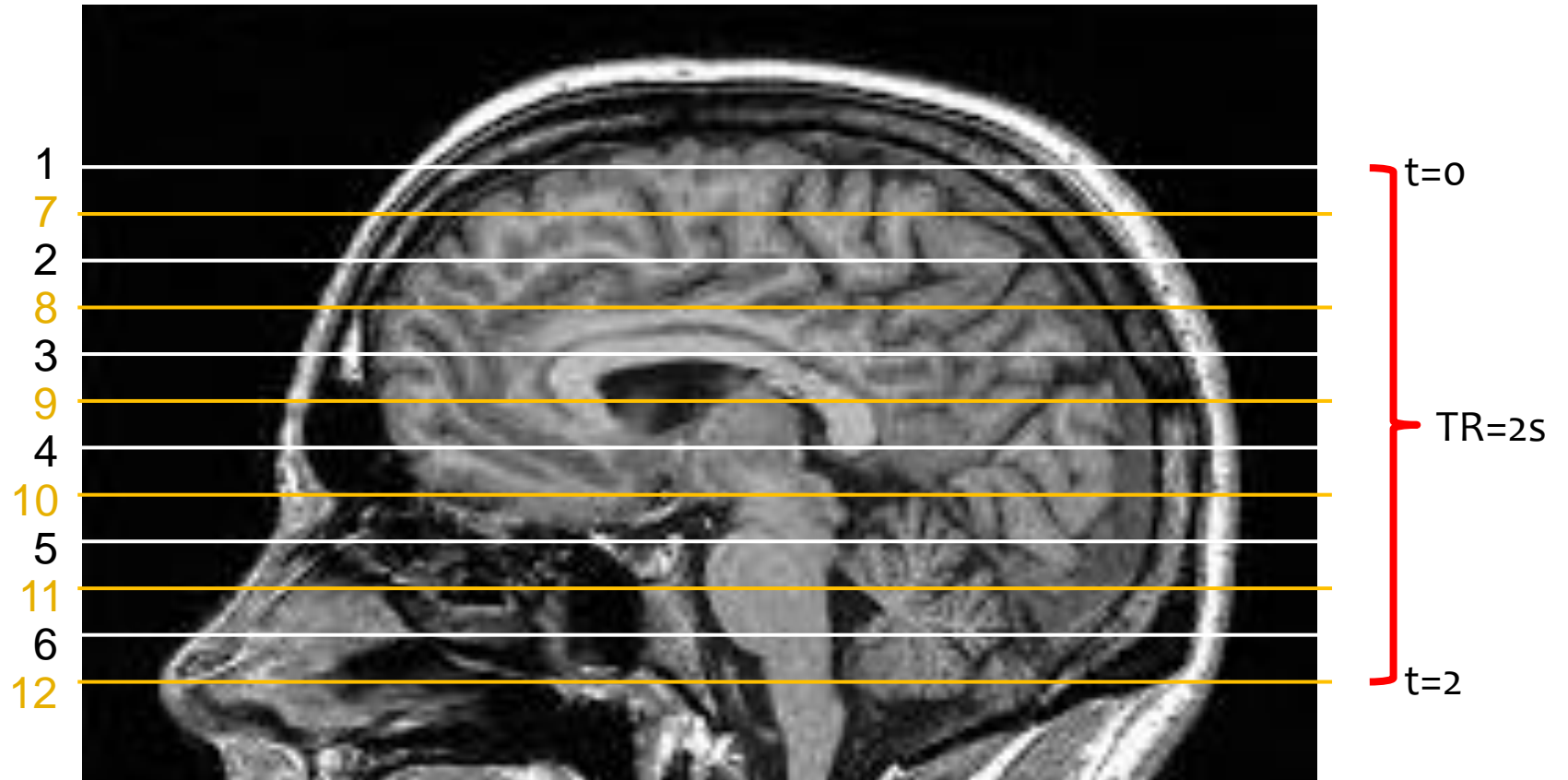




# Slice timing

The fMRI data are acquired slice-by-slice – not the whole brain all at once!

Descending-Interleaved

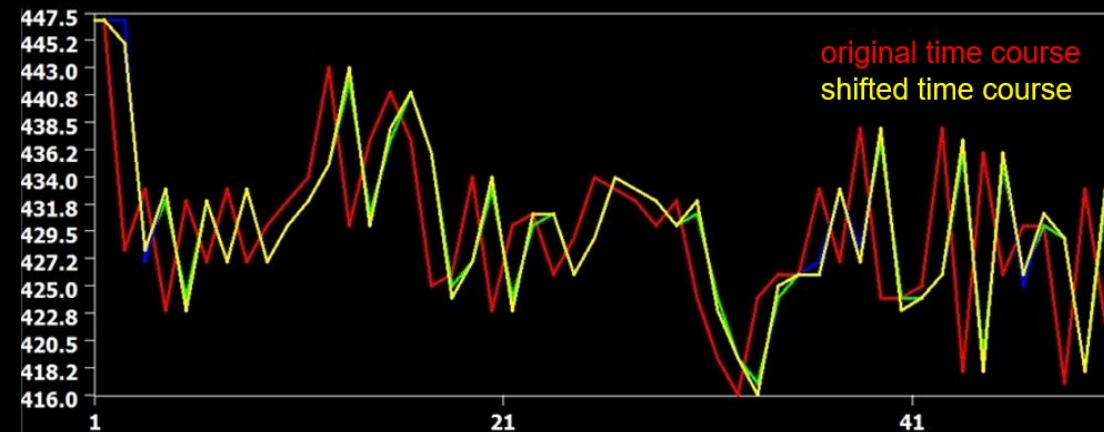
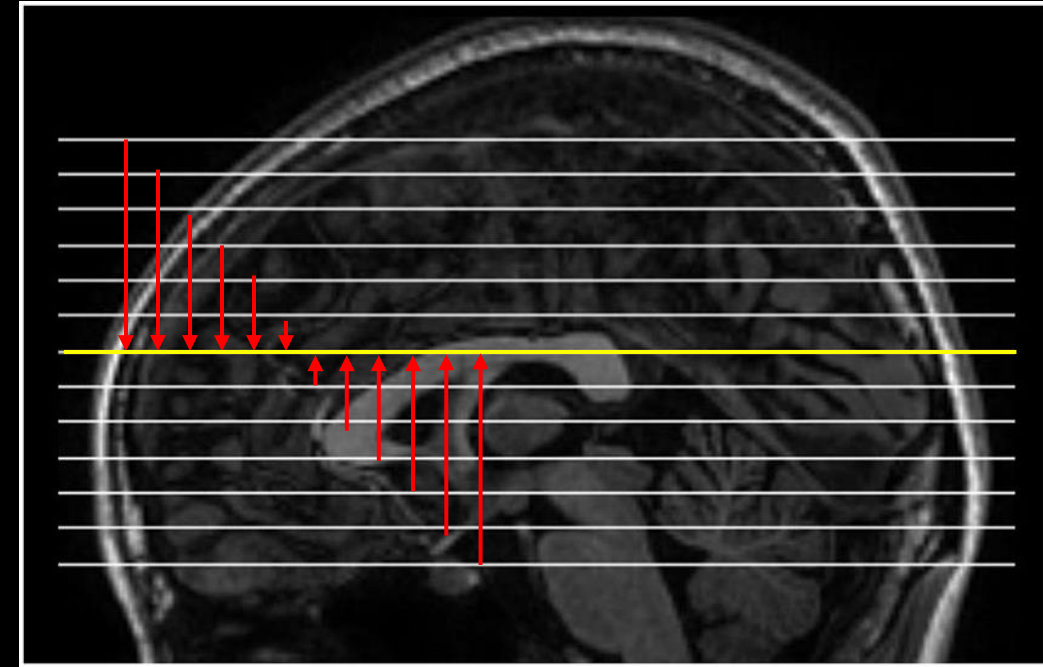


- The first slice is collected almost 2s before the last slice!



# Slice time correction

- **Temporal interpolation**
  - Adjusts the timings of the slices so that it is **as if they had been collected simultaneously**
  - Uses information from nearby time points to **estimate the amplitude of the MR signal** at the onset of each TR
- **Key parameters**
  - **Reference slice**
    - The only slice that is not interpolated
    - Typical choice is to use the middle slice
  - **Slice order**
  - **TR**
- No need to slice time correct if TR is very short (e.g., multi-band: multiple slices at the same time)



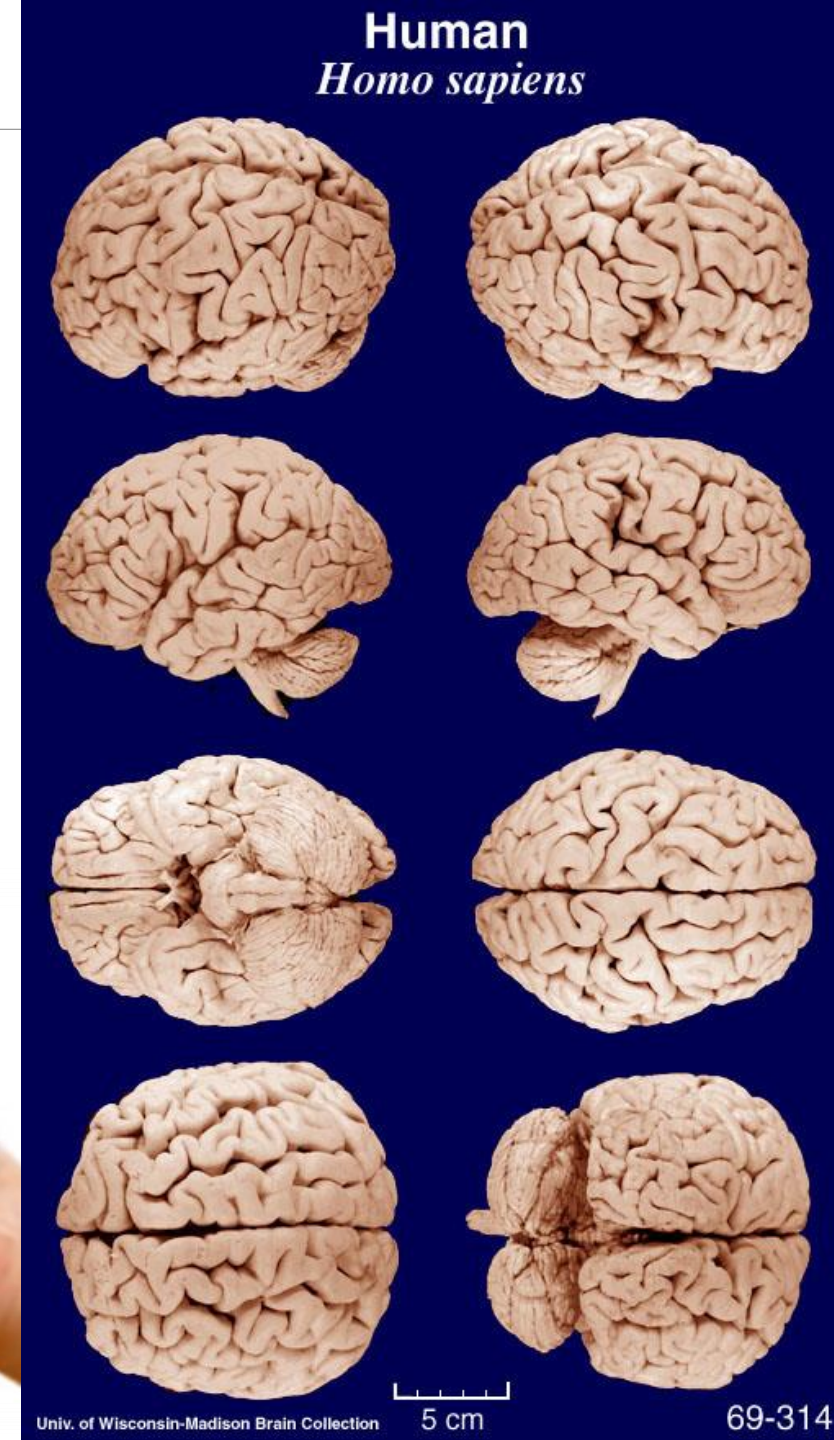
# Problems with fMRI data

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- Artefacts
- Head motion
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- Brain differences
- Noise
- ... and many others

# Brain differences – between subjects

- Brain size can differ (up to 30%)
- Brain shape can differ
- Solution: **normalise to a standard template**
  - stretching, squeezing and warping each brain to the “standard brain”

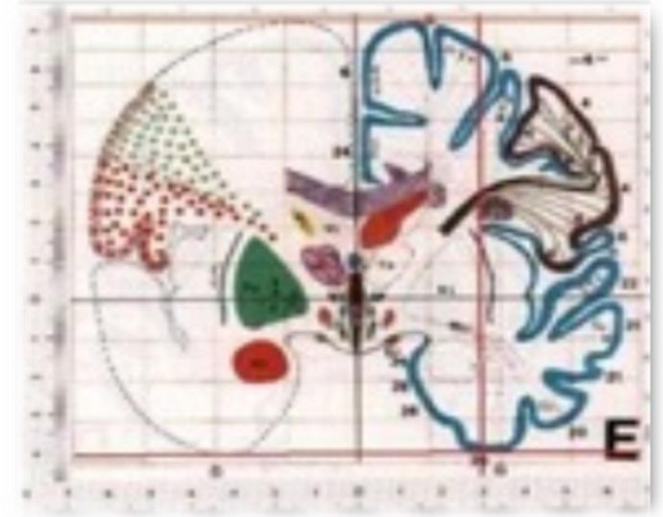




# Standard brain template

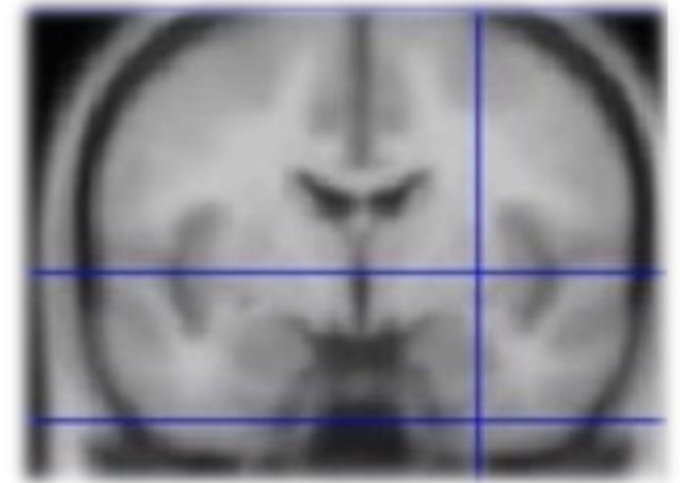
- **Talairach space**

- From atlas of Talairach and Tournoux (1988)
- Based on **single subject (60y, Female, Cadaver)**

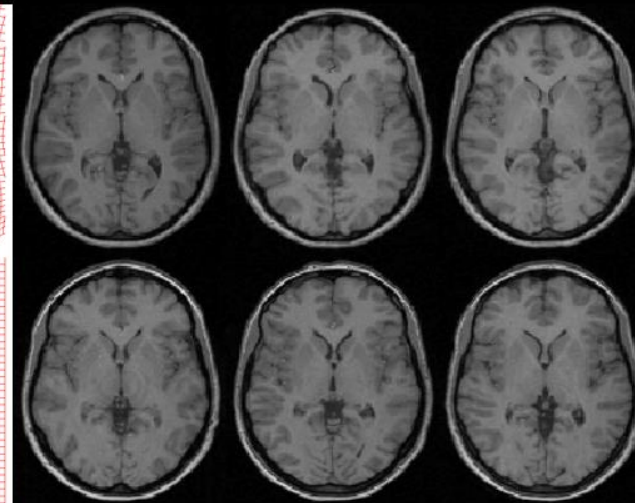
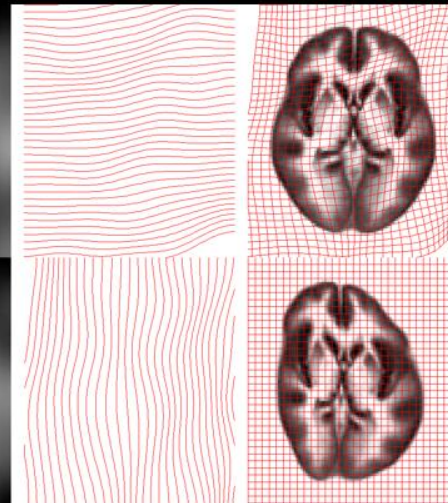
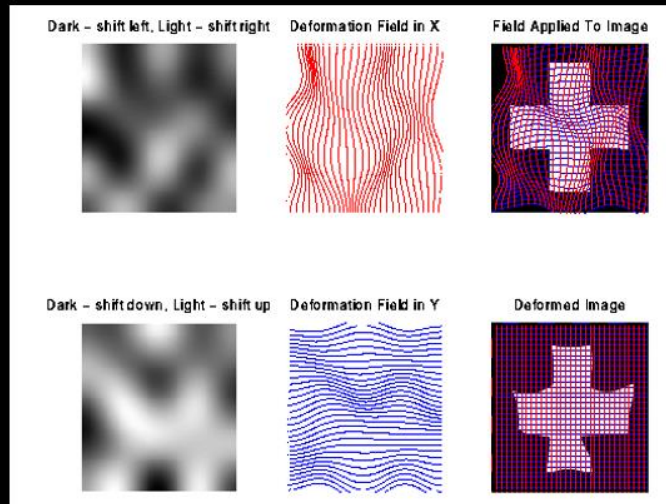
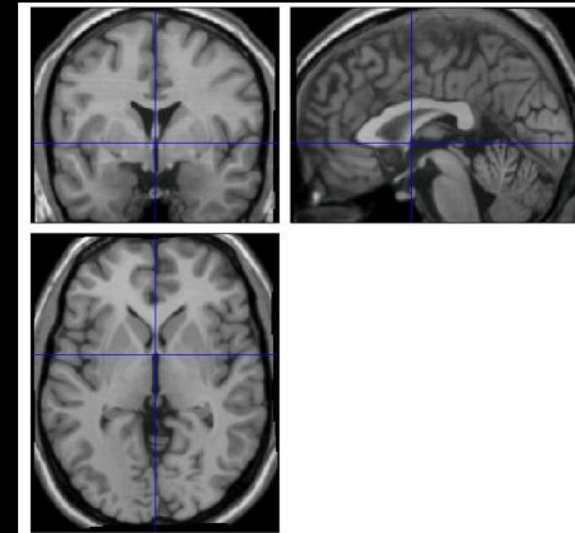
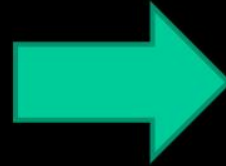
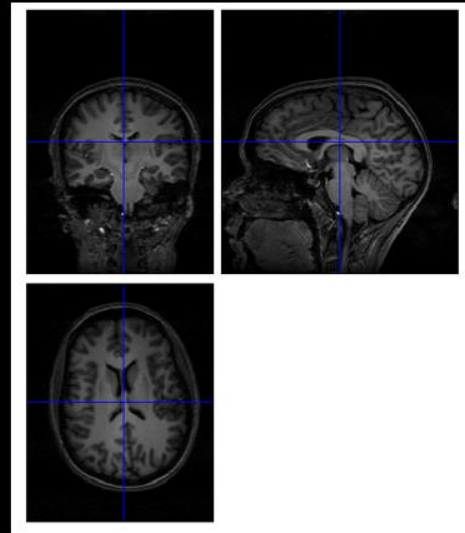


- **MNI – Montreal Neurological Institute**

- Average scan of **152 ‘normal’ right-handed subjects**
- Approximated to Talairach space
- Slightly larger



# Normalisation



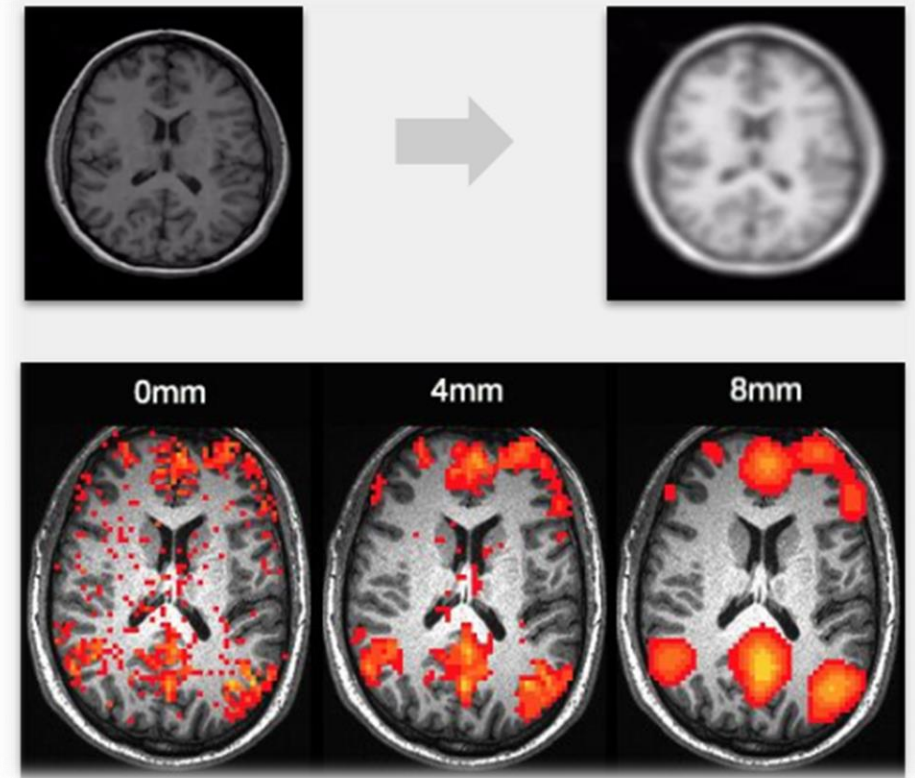
Non-linear spatial transformations



FMRI 4 NEWBIES .COM

# Spatial smoothing

- Helps make residual errors in previous spatial pre-processing stages less problematic (e.g., imperfect normalisation, motion correction)
- Can increase signal-to-noise ratio
- Necessary for validity of multiple corrections within random field theory
- But it reduces the image resolution



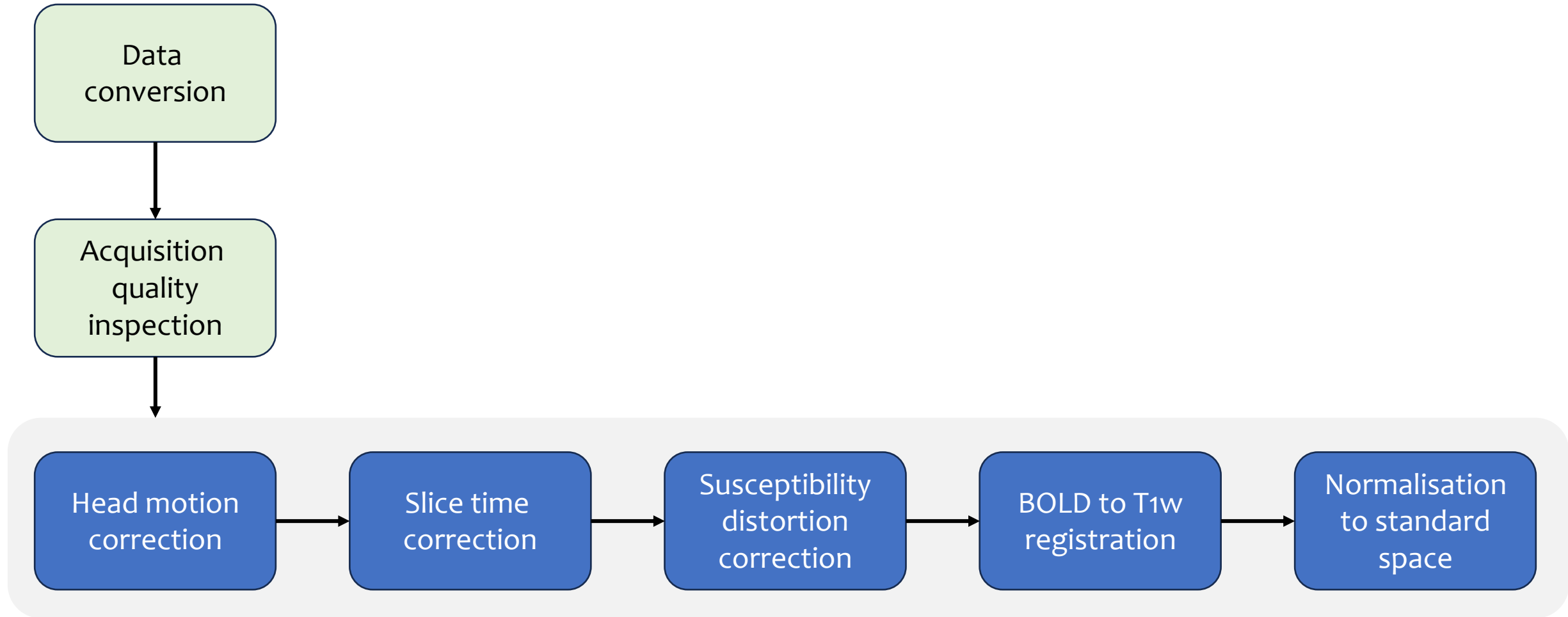
# Problems with fMRI data

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- Artefacts
- Head motion
- Slice timing
- Brain differences
- Noise – can be modelled in GLM
- ... and many others

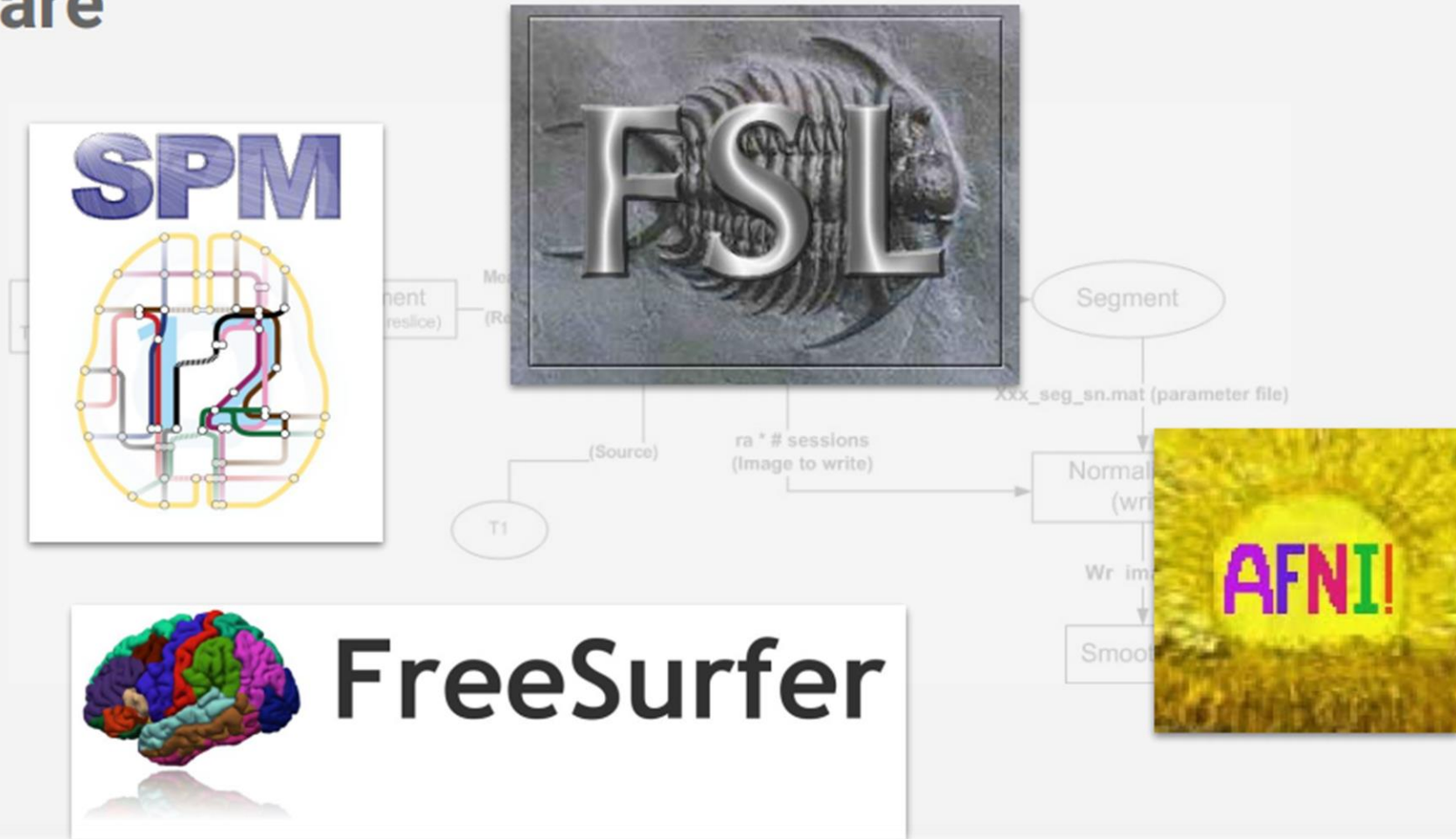


# Typical pre-processing steps

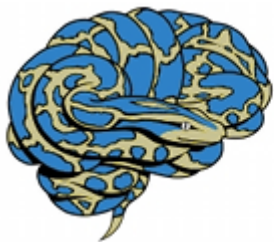


# Pre-processing tools

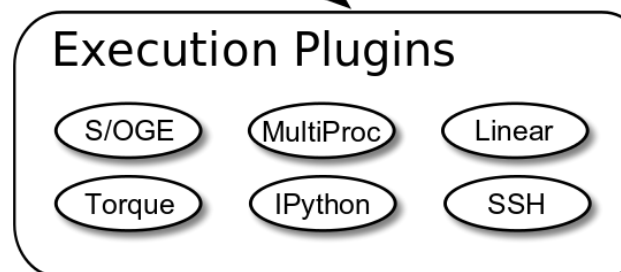
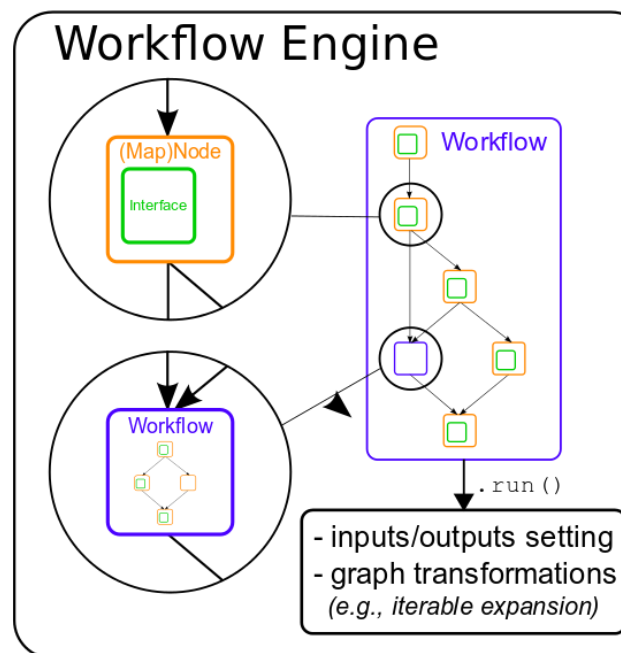
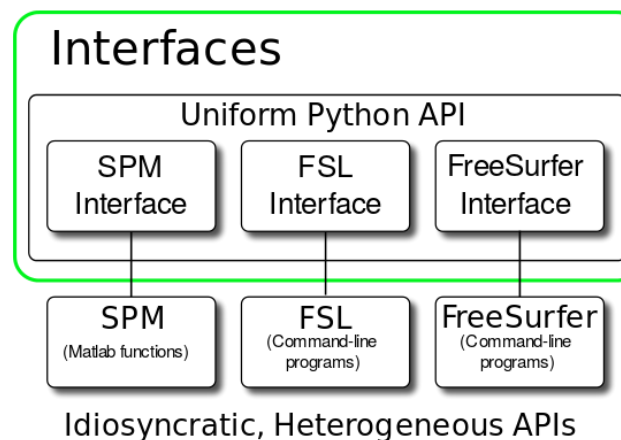
## Software



# Pre-processing tools



## Nipype: Neuroimaging in Python Pipelines and Interfaces

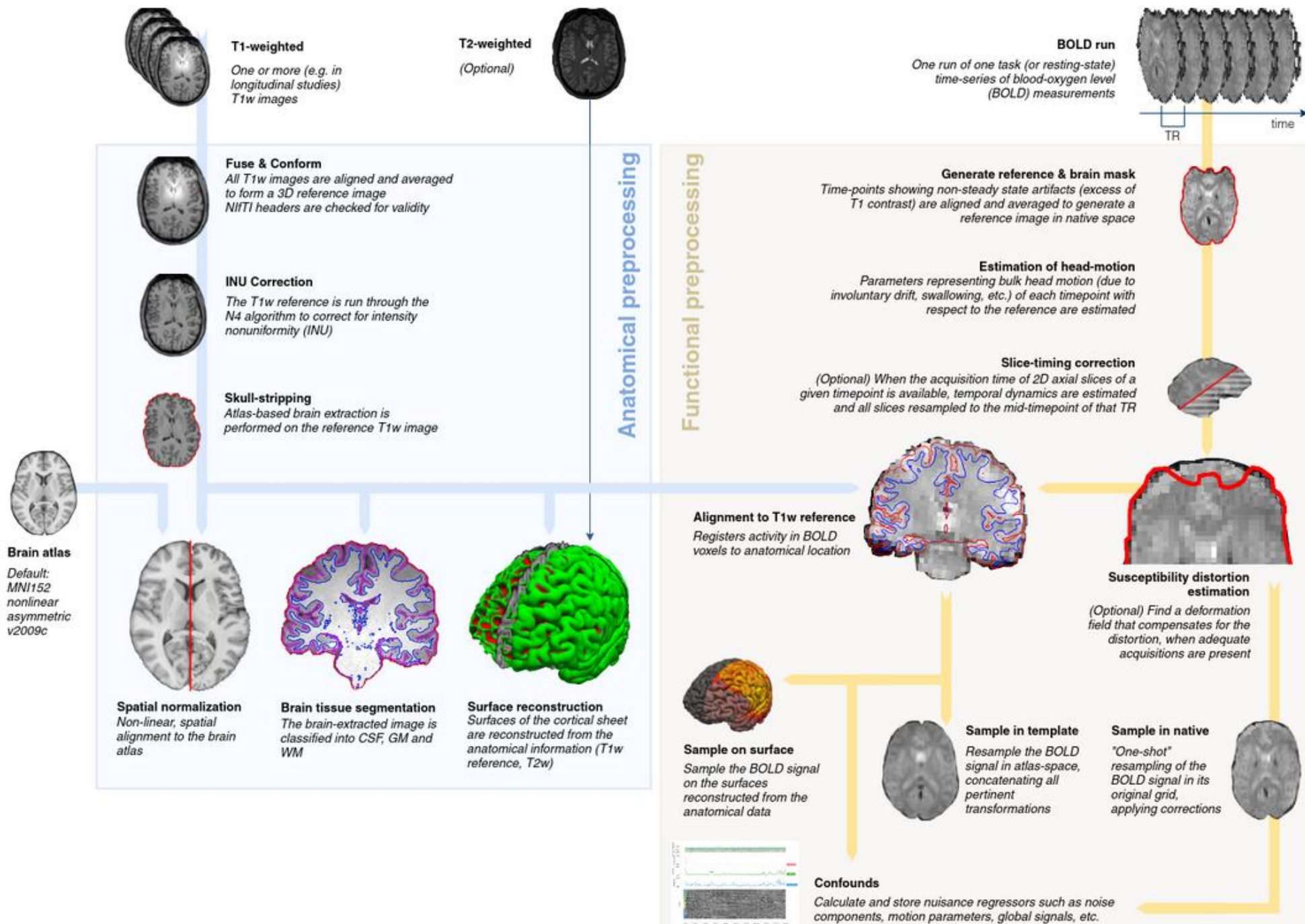


# Pre-processing tools

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- fMRIPrep <https://fmriprep.org/en/stable/>
  - Fully automated fMRI data pre-processing tool
  - The workflow is based on [Nipype](#) and encompasses a large set of tools from well-known neuroimaging packages, including [FSL](#), [ANTs](#), [FreeSurfer](#), [AFNI](#), and [Nilearn](#). This pipeline was designed to provide the best software implementation for each state of pre-processing, and will be updated as newer and better neuroimaging software becomes available.
  - **Robustness** - The pipeline adapts the pre-processing steps depending on the input dataset and should provide results as good as possible independently of scanner make, scanning parameters or presence of additional correction scans (such as fieldmaps).
  - **Ease of use** - Thanks to dependence on the BIDS standard, manual parameter input is reduced to a minimum, allowing the pipeline to run in an automatic fashion.
  - **“Glass box” philosophy** - Automation should not mean that one should not visually inspect the results or understand the methods. Thus, fMRIPrep provides visual reports for each subject, detailing the accuracy of the most important processing steps. This, combined with the documentation, can help researchers to understand the process and decide which subjects should be kept for the group level analysis.

# fMRIPrep



# ✓ Environment



## Data Organise & Manage

Let's see the [nb04\\_Quality-Control-and-Preprocessing.ipynb](#) notebook

Pre-process