

# Complete FBR example

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## The basic

An example of the use and addition of this package. Imagine, we have fMRI data and we want to study an advanced method based on beta-series (for example brain connectivity). This package can read nifti files, thanks to the package `arf3DS4` with function `readData`, and uses the FBR method based on beta-series.

First, we set the working directory (not shown) and read the data. Note that this example is based on pre-processed data and is based on the directory of FSL.

## Read the data

---

```
library(FBRbeta)

## Loading required package: arf3DS4

## Loading required package: tcltk

## Loading required package: corpcor

##
## Attaching package: 'arf3DS4'

## The following object is masked from 'package:stats':
##
##     BIC

## Loading required package: MASS

## Loading required package: Matrix

dat = readData("filtered_func_data.nii")
```

We also need the timings. These timings are obtained in the same \*.feat file, as the data. For this study, we used a custom three-column file, but only the first column is of interest (the second

represents the duration). The study consisted of two conditions, but we will elaborate on one condition

```
time = read.table(file = "custom_timing_files/ev1.txt")
time
```

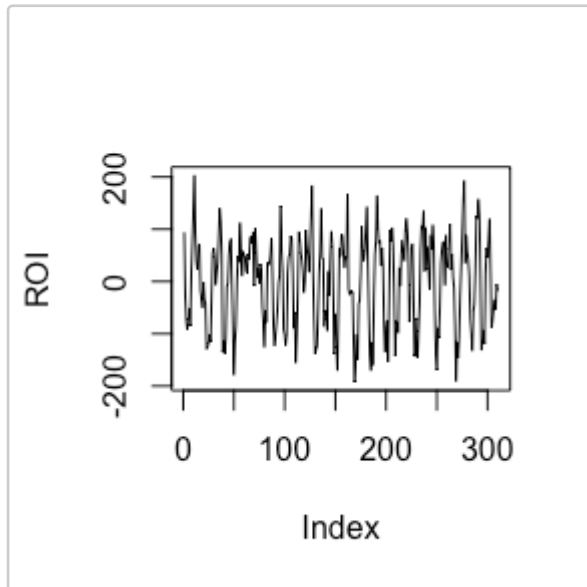
```
##      V1 V2 V3
## 1    22  8  1
## 2    62  8  1
## 3    82  8  1
## 4   112  8  1
## 5   132  8  1
## 6   162  8  1
## 7   202  8  1
## 8   222  8  1
## 9   242  8  1
## 10  262  8  1
## 11  312  8  1
## 12  352  8  1
## 13  372  8  1
## 14  402  8  1
## 15  432  8  1
## 16  462  8  1
## 17  482  8  1
## 18  512  8  1
## 19  542  8  1
## 20  572  8  1
```

Based on the brain activation, it is possible to select several voxels. These voxels represent region of interest (ROI). For the most accurate estimates, we demeaned the BOLD. Voxels can be extracted with . For example, a voxel in voxel-space x, y, z, can be extracted in the code dat[x, y, z, ].

The following 4 voxels lead to the ROI, which is presented as follows.

```
ROI = ((dat[50, 32, 15,] - mean(dat[50, 32, 15, ])) + dat[51, 32, 15,] -
        mean(dat[51, 32, 15,])) + dat[52, 32, 15,] - mean(dat[52, 32, 15,])) +
        dat[53, 32, 15,] - mean(dat[53, 32, 15,])) /4)

plot(ROI, type = "l")
```



We know that the inter-trial time (the time between 2 successive trials) is 20 seconds, and the TR is equal to 2. To fill 20 seconds, we use 5 boxes, of length 4. Other options are also a possibility, for example, 20 boxes of length 1.

With this data, we can have the following datamatrix, which shall be called boxtimings. For the first timing, we will have the following designmatrix.

```
boxtimings <- designmatrix(ROI = ROI, timings = time[, 1], nbox = 5, lenbox = 4, TR
= 2)
boxtimings$timing1
```

```
##      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5] [,6] [,7] [,8] [,9] [,10]
## [1,]    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
## [2,]    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
## [3,]    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
## [4,]    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
## [5,]    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
## [6,]    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
## [7,]    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
## [8,]    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
## [9,]    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
## [10,]   0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
## [11,]    1    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
## [12,]    1    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
## [13,]    0    1    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
## [14,]    0    1    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
## [15,]    0    0    1    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
## [16,]    0    0    1    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
## [17,]    0    0    0    1    0    0    0    0    0    0
## [18,]    0    0    0    1    0    0    0    0    0    0
## [19,]    0    0    0    0    1    0    0    0    0    0
## [20,]    0    0    0    0    1    0    0    0    0    0
## [21,]    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
## [22,]    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
## [23,]    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
```





## [128,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
## [129,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
## [130,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
## [131,]	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
## [132,]	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
## [133,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
## [134,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
## [135,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
## [136,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
## [137,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
## [138,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
## [139,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
## [140,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
## [141,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [142,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [143,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [144,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [145,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [146,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [147,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [148,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [149,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [150,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [151,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [152,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [153,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [154,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [155,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [156,]	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
## [157,]	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
## [158,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
## [159,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
## [160,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
## [161,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
## [162,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
## [163,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
## [164,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
## [165,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
## [166,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [167,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [168,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [169,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [170,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [171,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [172,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [173,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [174,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [175,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [176,]	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
## [177,]	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
## [178,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
## [179,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

## [180,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
## [181,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
## [182,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
## [183,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
## [184,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
## [185,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
## [186,]	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
## [187,]	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
## [188,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
## [189,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
## [190,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
## [191,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
## [192,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
## [193,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
## [194,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
## [195,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
## [196,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [197,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [198,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [199,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [200,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [201,]	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
## [202,]	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
## [203,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
## [204,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
## [205,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
## [206,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
## [207,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
## [208,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
## [209,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
## [210,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
## [211,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [212,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [213,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [214,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [215,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [216,]	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
## [217,]	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
## [218,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
## [219,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
## [220,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
## [221,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
## [222,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
## [223,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
## [224,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
## [225,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
## [226,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [227,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [228,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [229,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [230,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## [231,]	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0





```

## [284,] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## [285,] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## [286,] 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
## [287,] 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
## [288,] 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0
## [289,] 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0
## [290,] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
## [291,] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
## [292,] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
## [293,] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
## [294,] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
## [295,] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
## [296,] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## [297,] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## [298,] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## [299,] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## [300,] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## [301,] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## [302,] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## [303,] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## [304,] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## [305,] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## [306,] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## [307,] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## [308,] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## [309,] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## [310,] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

```

Finally, we want to use those boxtimings to calculate the maximum beta-value of every HRF.

```

nbox = 5
lenbox = 4
fbrbetafunc(dat, boxtimings, ROI, timings = time[, 1], nbox, lenbox, TR = 2,
maximum = T )

```

```

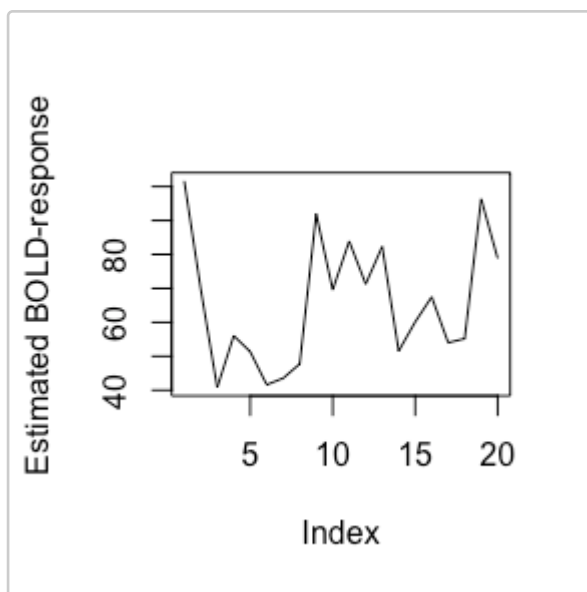
##           [,1]
## [1,] 146.75464
## [2,] 113.48340
## [3,]  62.60718
## [4,]  86.01172
## [5,]  84.99573
## [6,]  46.04004
## [7,]  70.33166
## [8,]  66.46326
## [9,] 100.19324
## [10,]  97.90906
## [11,]  88.33496
## [12,] 116.97913
## [13,] 121.57288
## [14,]  90.30762
## [15,] 108.10266

```

```
## [16,] 104.85059
## [17,] 85.01379
## [18,] 86.12671
## [19,] 115.74524
## [20,] 139.31470
```

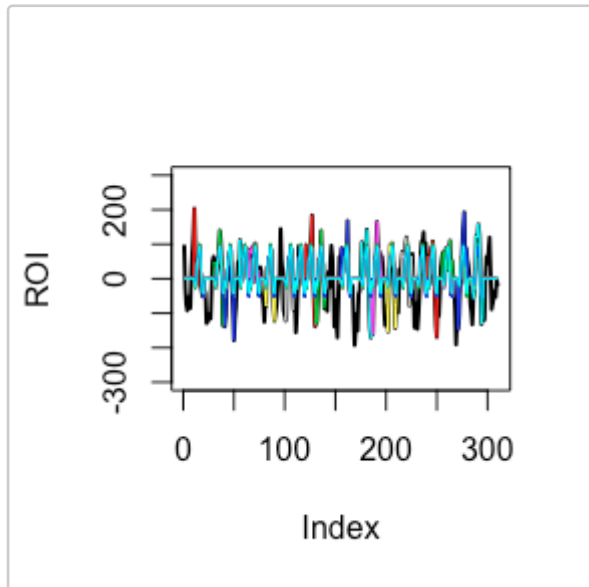
It is also possible to estimate the BOLD with the FBR. For a more accurate estimation, we will use 20 boxes, with length 1. So, we need a total of 20 designmatrix (for every timing one).

```
nbox = 20
lenbox = 1
boxtimings <- designmatrix(ROI = ROI, timings = time[, 1], nbox = nbox, lenbox =
lenbox, TR = 2)
plot(main.interest(boxtimings, ROI = ROI, maximum = T, nbox = nbox), type = "l",
ylab = "Estimated BOLD-response")
```



To fully understand the model, it is possible to show every maximum beta-value for every designmatrix.

```
plot(ROI, type = "l", lwd = 2, ylim = c(-300, 300))
for (i in 1:length(boxtimings)) {
  lines(boxtimings[[i]] %% betafunc(boxtimings[[i]], ROI), col=(i + 1))
}
```



## Advanced: Connectivity

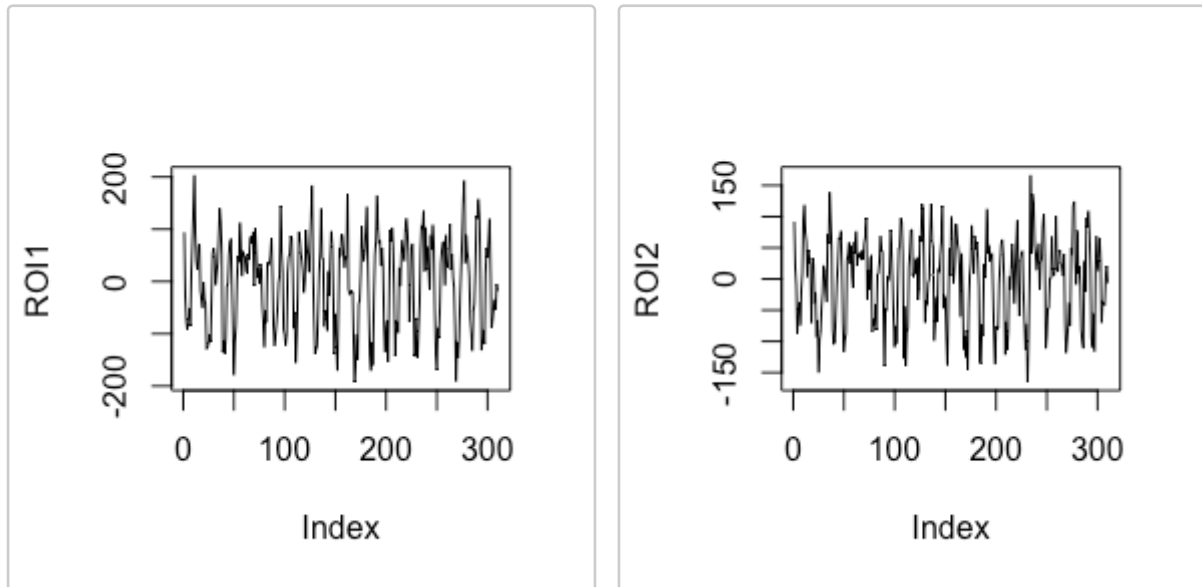
Functional connectivity is a measurement of how two brain areas/regions correlated with each other. This package can also be used to do this. To do a connectivity analysis, we need to correlate the beta-series of two region.

For example, We have the following demeaned temporal areas,

```
ROI1 = ((dat[50, 32, 15, ] - mean(dat[50, 32, 15, ]) + dat[51, 32, 15, ] -
        mean(dat[51, 32, 15, ]) + dat[52, 32, 15, ] - mean(dat[52, 32, 15, ]) +
        dat[53, 32, 15, ] - mean(dat[53, 32, 15, ])) / 4)
ROI2 = ((dat[17, 32, 14, ] - mean(dat[17, 32, 14, ]) + dat[17, 33, 14, ] -
        mean(dat[17, 33, 14, ]) + dat[17, 34, 14, ] - mean(dat[17, 34, 14, ]) +
        dat[17, 35, 14, ] - mean(dat[17, 35, 14, ]) + dat[17, 32, 13, ] -
        mean(dat[17, 32, 13, ]) + dat[17, 33, 13, ] - mean(dat[17, 33, 13, ]) +
        dat[17, 34, 13, ] - mean(dat[17, 34, 13, ]) + dat[17, 35, 13, ] -
        mean(dat[17, 35, 13, ])) / 8)
```

which is visually presented as,

```
plot(ROI1, type = "l")
plot(ROI2, type = "l")
```



Since the FBR is a flexible method, we chose to have 2 boxes, of length 10. The data (the “filtered\_func\_data.nii”-file) and the timings are the same, so no adaptation is required.

```
nbox = 2
lenbox = 10

boxtimings1 <- designmatrix(ROI = ROI1, timings = time[, 1], nbox = nbox,
                             lenbox = lenbox, TR = 2)
boxtimings2 <- designmatrix(ROI = ROI2, timings = time[, 1], nbox = nbox,
                             lenbox = lenbox, TR = 2)

cor(main.interest(boxtimings1, ROI = ROI1, maximum = T, nbox = nbox),
    main.interest(boxtimings2, ROI = ROI2, maximum = T, nbox = nbox))

##           [,1]
## [1,] 0.8776699
```

So, we have a correlation of .88 between these 2 regions.

## The general function

In previous 2 sections, we analysed the data step by step. However, this package includes a general function, which is the combination of the previous steps. We will elaborate on this general function with one argument per line.

```
region1 <- fbrbetafunc(dat = readData("filtered_func_data.nii"),
                      ROI = ((dat[50, 32, 15, ] - mean(dat[50, 32, 15, ]) + dat[51, 32, 15, ] -
                           mean(dat[51, 32, 15, ]) + dat[52, 32, 15, ] -
                           mean(dat[52, 32, 15, ]) + dat[53, 32, 15, ] -
                           mean(dat[53, 32, 15, ])) / 4),
                      boxtimings = designmatrix(ROI = ROI1, timings = time[, 1], nbox = 5,
                                                  lenbox = 4, TR = 2),
                      timings = time[, 1],
```

```

        nbox = 5,
        lenbox = 4,
        TR = 2,
        maximum = T)
beta1 <- main.interest(region1, ROI = ROI, maximum = T, nbox = nbox)

region2 <- fbrbetafunc(dat = readData("filtered_func_data.nii"),
    ROI = ((dat[17, 32, 14, ] - mean(dat[17, 32, 14, ]) + dat[17, 33, 14,
]
        - mean(dat[17, 33, 14, ]) + dat[17, 34, 14, ] -
        mean(dat[17, 34, 14, ]) + dat[17, 35, 14, ] -
        mean(dat[17, 35, 14, ]) + dat[17, 32, 13, ] -
        mean(dat[17, 32, 13, ]) + dat[17, 33, 13, ] -
        mean(dat[17, 33, 13, ]) + dat[17, 34, 13, ] -
        mean(dat[17, 34, 13, ]) + dat[17, 35, 13, ] -
        mean(dat[17, 35, 13, ])) / 8),
    boxtimings = designmatrix(ROI = ROI2, timings = time[, 1], nbox = 5,
        lenbox = 4, TR = 2),
    timings = time[, 1],
    nbox = 5,
    lenbox = 4,
    TR = 2,
    maximum = T)
beta2 <- main.interest(region2, ROI = ROI2, maximum = T, nbox = nbox)

cor(beta1, beta2)

##           [,1]
## [1,] 0.6709698

```