Functional MRI Patterns, Connections, Dynamics, and Noise.

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"fMRI" or "functional MRI"

Breakdown of fMRI papers by Journal

■ Fraction (1992-2005) ⊠ Fraction (2005 only)

NeuroImage			~~~~~~		xxxxxxa	
NeuroReport	********	I				
Magnetic Resonance in Medicine	*******	l				
Human Brain Mapping	*************	3				
Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience	********					
Journal of Neuroscience	*****]				
Cerebral Cortex		2				
Cognitive Brain Research						
PNAS						
Magnetic Resonance Imaging	<u> </u>					
Neuron	*****					
Brain						
Neuropsychologia	*****					
Journal of Neurophysiology	****					
Proceedings of SPIE-Optical Engineering	xxxx					
Neurology	XXX					
Neuroscience Letters	~~~~					
Biological Psychiatry	********					
Nature Neuroscience	xxxxx					
Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging						
European Journal of Neuroscience	·····					
Experimental Brain Research	<u></u>					
American Journal of Psychiatry	xxx					
Brain and Language	××2					
Science	⊿					
Annals of Neurology	<u>a</u>					
Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging	<u></u>					
JCBFM	<u></u>					
NMR in Biomedicine	2					
Brain and Cognition	<u> </u>					
Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences	<u></u>					
IEEE Transactions on Medical Imaging						
Epilepsia	<u>×</u>					
Nature			I		I	
	0	5	10	15	20	25

Fraction of Total FMRI Papers

Percent Change in fMRI Publications of 2005 relative to Average (1992 - 2005) for Each Journal



Percent Change (2005 relative to average from 1992 to 2005)



Methodology



Coil arrays Higher field strength Higher resolution

Methodology

"Resting state" Fluctuation assessment Multi-modal integration Pattern classification Novel Functional Contrasts

Fluctuations Dynamics Cross - modal comparison

Interpretation

Basic Neuroscience Behavior correlation/prediction Pathology correlation

Applications



Parallel Acquisition



Reasons for higher SNR

-Shorter scan duration -Higher Resolution -More subtle comparisons

Murphy et al.

Parallel Acquisition

16 channel parallel receiver coil







8 channel parallel receiver coil





GE birdcage





GE 8 channel coil

Nova 8 channel coil

С

J. Bodurka, et al, Magnetic Resonance in Medicine 51 (2004) 165-171.

Parallel Acquisition



P. S. F. Bellgowan, P. A. Bandettini, P. van Gelderen, A. Martin, J. Bodurka, Improved BOLD detection in the medial temporal region using parallel imaging and voxel volume reduction. *NeuroImage*, 29, 1244-1251 (2006)

Parallel Acquisition

Advantage of Thinner Slices



P. S. F. Bellgowan, P. A. Bandettini, P. van Gelderen, A. Martin, J. Bodurka, Improved BOLD detection in the medial temporal region using parallel imaging and voxel volume reduction. *NeuroImage*, 29, 1244-1251 (2006)

Parallel Acquisition



Resolution, Speed, Surface Coils, Field Strength, etc..

Parallel Acquisition

Simulated gains in TNSR with doubling sensitivity



Temporal SNR

Parallel Acquisition



J. Bodurka

Parallel Acquisition

Segmentation using EPI Transient





J. Bodurka

SENSE Imaging



MMM

\approx 5 to 30 ms



Pruessmann, et al.

SENSE Imaging



3T single-shot SENSE EPI using 16 channels: 1.25x1.25x2mm

7T head coil

3T head coil

High Fields



TSE, 11 echoes, 7 min exam, 20cm FOV, 512x512 (0.4mm x 0.4mm), 3mm thick slices.

7T white matter SNR =65 Gray matter SNR = 76 3T white matter SNR =26 Gray matter SNR = 34

Courtesy Larry Wald

High Fields



FSE **images** at 0.2x.2x1mm³

Technology High Fields WM3 WM1 WM2 56 Q. r

High Fields



fiber bundles?



High Fiel

Layered structure in the visual cortex



New Contrasts

fMRI Contrast

- Volume (gadolinium)
- BOLD
- Perfusion (ASL)
- $\Delta CMRO_2$
- $\Delta Volume (VASO)$
- Neuronal Currents
- Diffusion coefficient
- Temperature

New Contrasts Neuronal Currents

B

c)

Magnetic Field

Intracellular Current

Surface Fields



100 fT at on surface of skull And 0.2 nT near source

Skull

Cortex

Fissure

Ь)

New Contrasts Neuronal Currents

In Vitro Results

Organotypic (*no blood supply or hemoglobin traces*) sections of newborn-rat somato-sensory Cortex, or somato-sensory Cortex & Basal Ganglia



Size: in-plane:~1-2mm², thickness: 60-100μm
Neuronal Population: 10,000-100,000

- Spontaneous synchronized activity < 2Hz
- Epileptiform activity
- Spontaneous beta freq. activity (20-30Hz)
- Network Activity Range: ~ $0.5-15\mu V$

Plenz, D. et al. *Neurosci* 70(4): 861-924, 1996

ACSF

New Contrasts Neuronal Currents 2: ACSF



0.15Hz map



Active condition: black line Inactive condition: red line

A: 0.15 Hz activity, on/off frequency B: activity C: scanner noise (cooling-pump)

1. Block Design 2. Frequency Enc 3. Phase Encoding 4. Event-Related 5. Orthogonal Block Design 6. Free Behavior Design.

Fluctuations and "Resting" State

Resting State Correlations

Activation: correlation with reference function

Rest: seed voxel in motor cortex

B. Biswal et al., MRM, 34:537 (1995)

Fluctuations and "Resting" State

BOLD correlated with 10 Hz power during "Rest"

Positive

10 Hz power

Negative



Goldman, et al (2002), Neuroreport



Fluctuations and "Resting" State

BOLD correlated with SCR during "Rest"



J. C. Patterson II, L. G. Ungerleider, and P. A Bandettini, NeuroImage 17: 1787-1806, (2002).

Fluctuations and "Resting" State

Regions showing decreases during cognitive tasks



Shulman et al., 1997: BF decreases from averaged active-passive scan pairs in 9 visual PET experiments Binder et al, 1999: Rest - tones using fMRI

Mazoyer et al, 2001: Rest conditions jointly compared to 9 cognitive tasks using PET

Current study: Areas that deactivate relative to rest using fMRI and an auditory target detection task

Location of deactivation common to two or more of the above studies

McKiernan, et al (2003), Journ. of Cog. Neurosci. 15 (3), 394-408

Fluctuations and "Resting" State

Effects of Respiration on Signal



R. M. Birn, J. B. Diamond, M. A. Smith, P. A. Bandettini, Separating respiratory variation-related fluctuations from neuronal activity-related fluctuations in fMRI, NeuroImage (in press)

Individual Maps







E Rest-state corr - Constant Respirations F Rest-state corr - Remove global





R. M. Birn, J. B. Diamond, M. A. Smith, P. A. Bandettini, Separating respiratory variation-related fluctuations from neuronal activity-related fluctuations in fMRI, NeuroImage (in press)



D Rest-state corr - after RVTcor



Fluctuations and "Resting" State

Group Maps

A Lexical task (de-) activation



C Resting-state correlation



E Rest-state corr - Constant Respirations F Rest-state corr - Remove global



B BOLD signal correlated with RVT



D Rest-state corr - after RVTcor





R. M. Birn, J. B. Diamond, M. A. Smith, P. A. Bandettini, Separating respiratory variation-related fluctuations from neuronal activityrelated fluctuations in fMRI, NeuroImage (in press)

Fluctuations and "Resting" State

Local Correlations...

Fluctuations and "Resting" State

Human brain MRI phantom







N. Kriegeskorte, J. Bodurka

Pattern Classification



Pattern Classification

Neuron, Vol. 35, 975–987, August 29, 2002, Copyright ©2002 by Cell Press

Neural Correlates of Visual Working Memory: fMRI Amplitude Predicts Task Performance

Luiz Pessoa,¹ Eva Gutierrez, Peter A. Bandettini, and Leslie G. Ungerleider Laboratory of Brain and Cognition National Institute of Mental Health National Institutes of Health Bethesda, Maryland 20892





Pattern Classification

HSE-BOLD demonstration of ocular dominance columns human, 7T, 0.5×0.5×3 mm³



Yacoub et al: differential maps contrasting stimulation of the left and right eye

Pattern Classification



Methodology Pattern Classification Ventral temporal category representations

Object categories are associated with distributed representations in ventral temporal cortex

- Present photos of common objects <u>blocked by category</u>.
- Use fMRI to measure the pattern of high and low responses across large areas of ventral temporal cortex.
- Observe <u>stable</u>, distributed "category representations"



Pattern Classification

Pattern-recognition analysis of fMRI activity

- Haxby et al. (2001)
- Cox & Savoy (2003)
- Carlson et al. (2003)
- Kamitani & Tong (2005)
- Haynes & Rees (2005)

Pattern Classification

Multivariate Searchlight Approach Kriegeskorte et al.





Pattern Classification

Anterior inferotemporal face-exemplar region



spatial mean removed, fisherAtestB: single-sided test and info estimate

Pattern Classification

Application to Typical fMRI data to increase sensitivity



activation-based (map B)
 intersection of maps B and C

N. Kriegeskorte, R. Goebel, P. Bandettini, Informationbased functional brain mapping. *Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. USA*, (*in press*).



Increases: linearity

Linearity



R. M. Birn, (2001) NeuroImage, 14: 817-826.



Logothetis et al. (2001) Nature, 412, 150-157.



P. A. Bandettini et al, (2001) Nature Neuroscience, 4: 864-866.

Sources of this Nonlinearity

Neuronal



•Hemodynamic

-Oxygen extraction -Blood volume dynamics



Linearity

Contrast Reversing Checkerboard





Linearity

2

3

Static Grating



Stimulus Duration (s)

Decreases: linearity

Linearity

BOLD response measured Signal (%) linear Stimulus timing 20 s 2 s 3 s 4 s 8 s 16 s time (s)

R.M. Birn, P. A. Bandettini. NeuroImage, (in press)

Linearity

We also see increases during stimulus cessation...



Increases: duty cycle

Linearity



Linearity

Increase: duration on



Increase: duty cycle



Decrease: duration off



R.M. Birn, P. A. Bandettini. NeuroImage, (in press)

duty cycle effects

Linearity



Linearity





Linearity





Tuan, Birn et al.

Linearity



Tuan, Birn et al.



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