Translational Neuromodeling Unit

University of Zurich[UZH]

ETH Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich

DYNAMIC CAUSAL MODELING

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UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH & ETH ZURICH

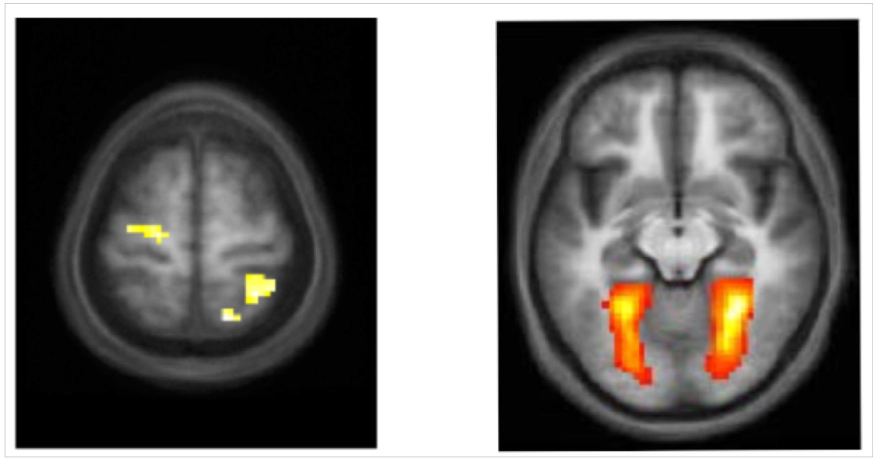
Methods and Models for fMRI Analysis (HS 2018)

Theoretical Session

Zurich, December 11, 2018

From functional segregation to functional integration

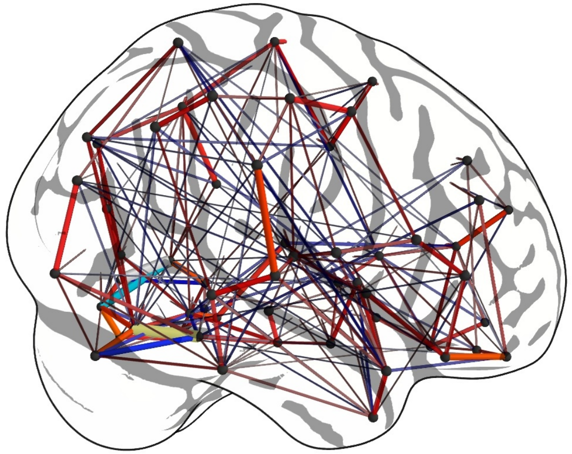
localization of brain activity
functional segregation



u_1 $u_1 \times u_2$

"Where in the brain does my experimental manipulation have an effect?"

analysis of brain connectivity
functional integration

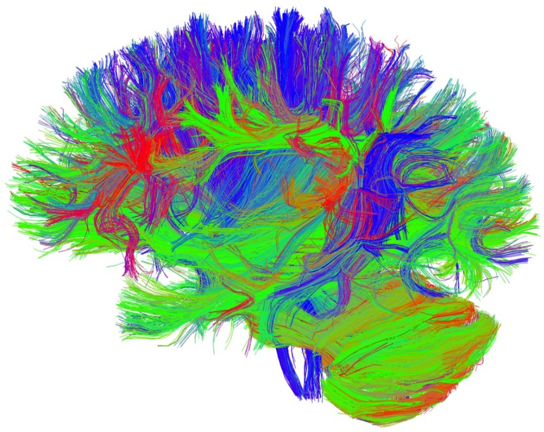


https://team.inria.fr/parietal/files/2013/02/pc_dag.jpg

"How do brain regions interact with each other? How does my experimental manipulation propagate through the network?"

DIFFERENT FORMS OF BRAIN CONNECTIVITY

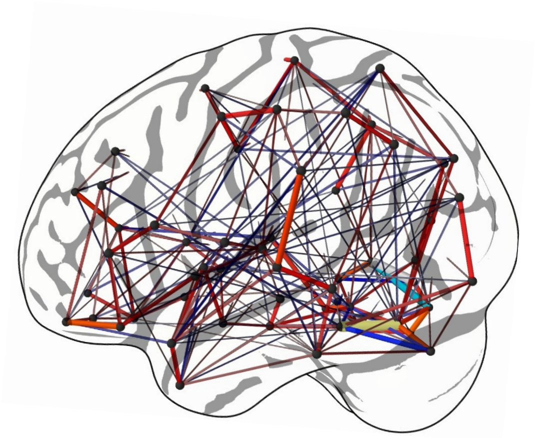
structural connectivity



https://optimalsurgerytle.weebly.com/imaging-and-dataset.html

- presence of anatomical/ physical connections
- Diffusion weighted imaging (DWI), tractography, tracer studies

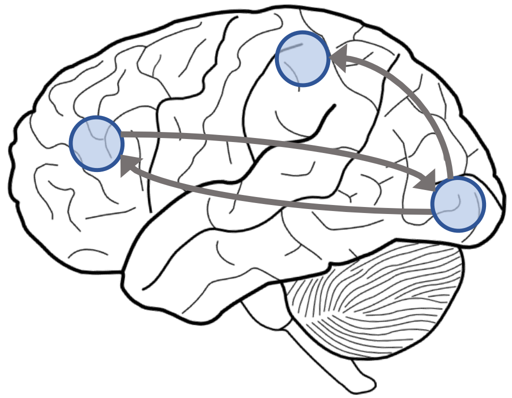
functional connectivity



https://team.inria.fr/parietal/files/2013/02/pc_dag.jpg

- statistical dependencies between regional time series
- correlations, Independent Component Analysis (ICA)

effective connectivity



http://www.clker.com/cliparts/e/5/Q/i/e/o/brain-line-drawing-md.png

- directed influences between neuronal populations
- Dynamic causal modeling (DCM)

adapted from: Sporns, 2007, *Scholarpedia*

DYNAMIC CAUSAL MODELING

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NeuroImage 19 (2003) 1273–1302

NeuroImage

www.elsevier.com/locate/ynimg

Dynamic causal modelling

K.J. Friston,* L. Harrison, and W. Penny

The Wellcome Department of Imaging Neuroscience, Institute of Neurology, Queen Square, London WC1N 3BG, UK

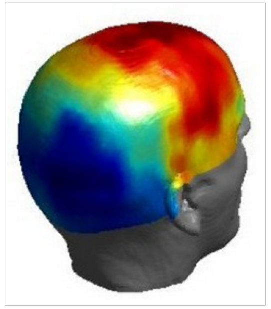
Received 18 October 2002; revised 7 March 2003; accepted 2 April 2003

- Dynamic causal modeling (DCM) for functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) data was introduced in 2003 by Karl Friston, Lee Harrison and Will Penny (NeuroImage 19:1273-1302)
- Allows effective connectivity analyses based on fMRI data

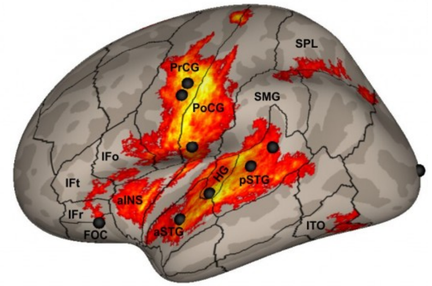
Friston et al., 2003, *NeuroImage*

Dynamic causal modeling

EEG, MEG



fMRT

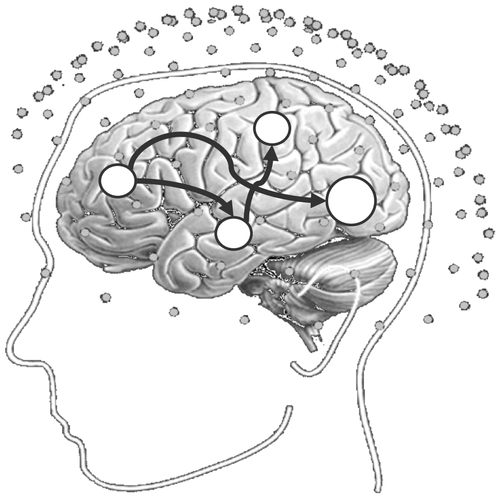


http://sites.bu.edu/guentherlab/

Forward model:

Predicting measured activity

$$y = g(x, \theta) + \varepsilon$$



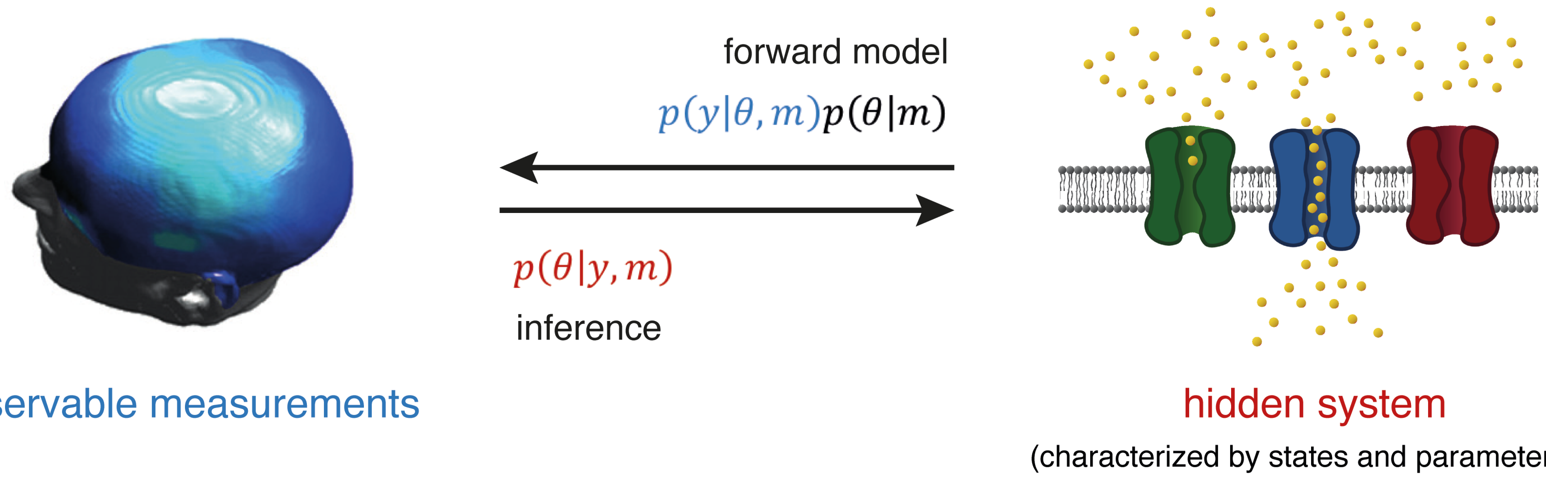
Model inversion:

Estimating neuronal mechanisms

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x, u, \theta) + \omega$$

Friston et al., 2003, *NeuroImage*; David et al., 2006, *NeuroImage*

GENERATIVE MODEL

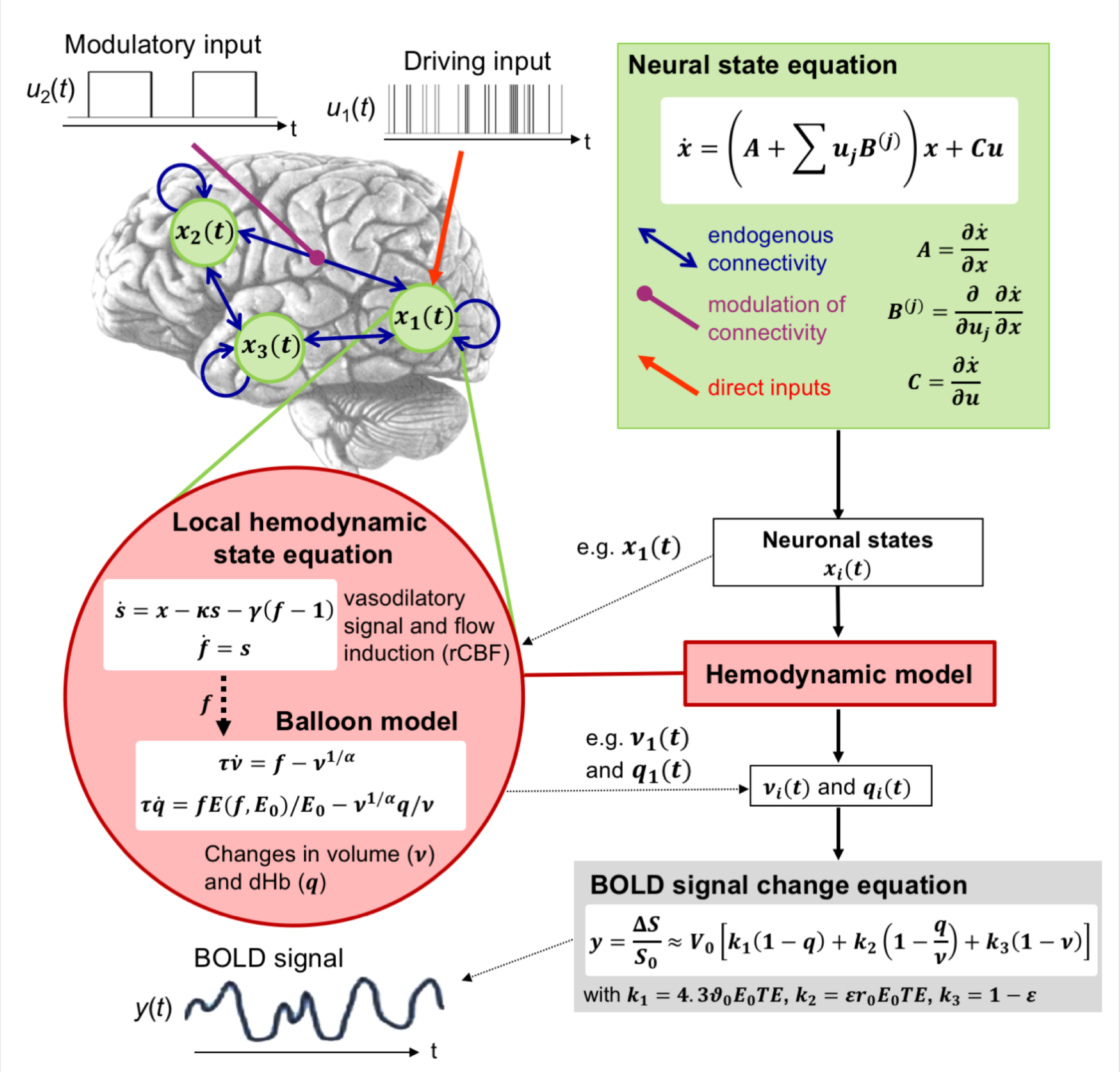


1. enforces mechanistic thinking: how could the data have been caused?
2. generate synthetic data (observations) by sampling from the prior – can the model explain certain phenomena at all?
3. inference about model structure: formal approach to disambiguating mechanisms $\rightarrow p(m|y)$
4. inference about model parameters $\rightarrow p(\theta|y,m)$

Stephan et al., 2016, *Front. Hum. Neurosci.*; Frässle et al., in press, *Wiley Interdiscip. Rev. Cogn. Sci.*

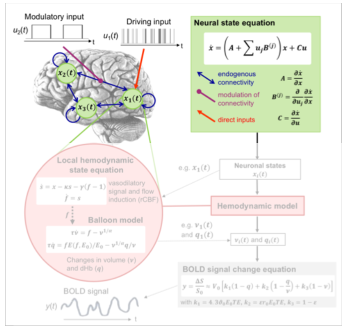
THEORY

DCM for fMRI (Overview)



Friston et al., 2003, *NeuroImage*; Stephan et al., 2015, *Neuron*

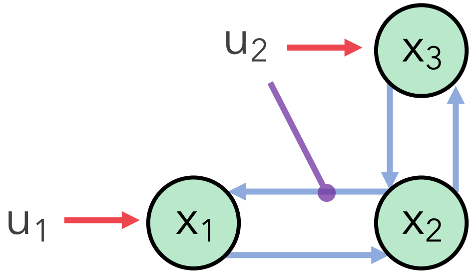
Neuronal state equation



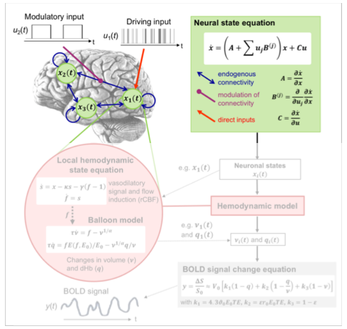
A C B

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x,u) \approx f(x_0,0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}u + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial u}ux + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}\frac{x^2}{2} + \cdots$$

bilinear model



Friston et al., 2003, *NeuroImage*; Stephan et al., 2008, *NeuroImage*

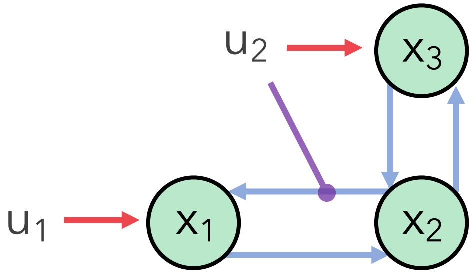


Neuronal state equation

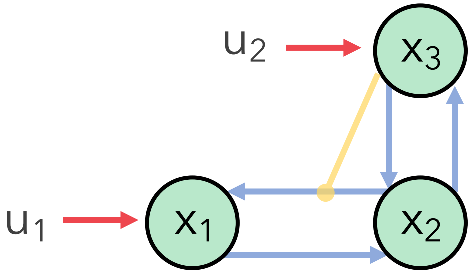
A C B D

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x,u) \approx f(x_0,0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}u + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial u}ux + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}\frac{x^2}{2} + \cdots$$

bilinear model

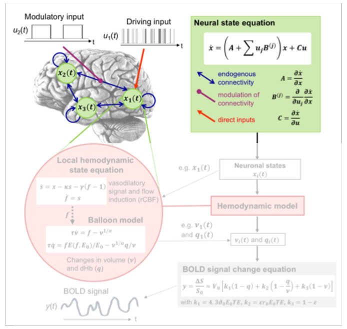


nonlinear model

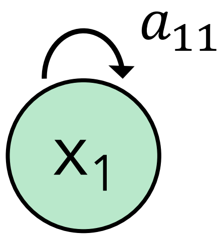


Friston et al., 2003, *NeuroImage*; Stephan et al., 2008, *NeuroImage*

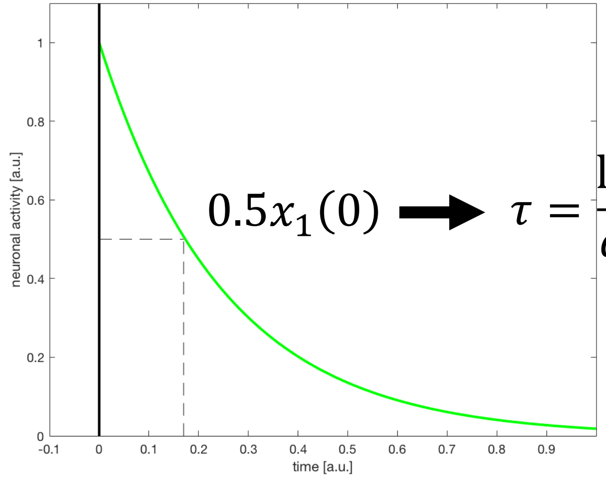
Neuronal state equation



DCM effective connectivity parameters are rate constants

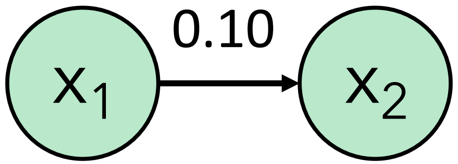


$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} = a_{11}x_1 \longrightarrow x_1(t) = x_1(0) \cdot exp(a_{11}t)$$



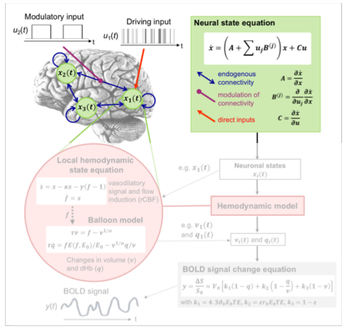
$$0.5x_1(0) \longrightarrow \tau = \frac{\ln 2}{a_{11}}$$

Friston et al., 2003, *NeuroImage*

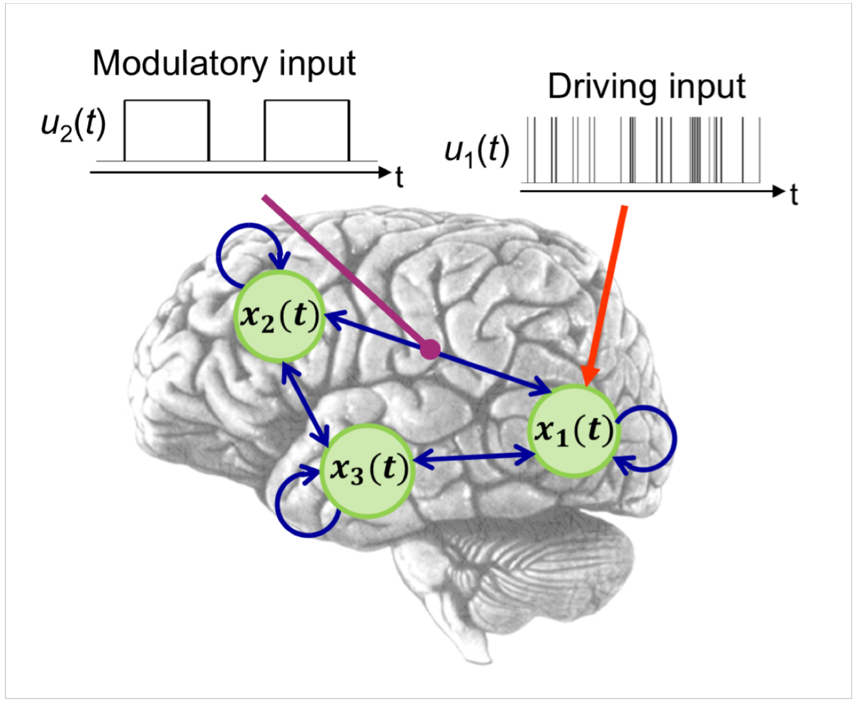


If region$_1$ → region$_2$ is 0.10s^{-1}, this means that, per unit time, the increase in activity in region$_2$ corresponds to 10% of the current activity in region$_1$

Neuronal state equation



Interim summary: bilinear neuronal state equation



Friston et al., 2003, *NeuroImage*

State change

External inputs

Current state

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \left(A + \sum_{j=1}^{m} u_j B^{(j)} \right) x + Cu$$

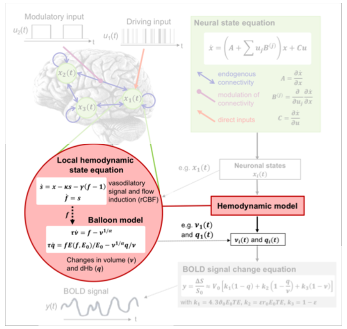
$$\theta = \{A, B^{(1)}, \ldots, B^{(m)}, C\}$$

Endogenous connectivity

Modulatory connectivity

Driving inputs

HEMODYNAMIC MODEL



Neuronal dynamics only indirectly observable via hemodynamic response

↑ neuronal activity

↑ blood flow

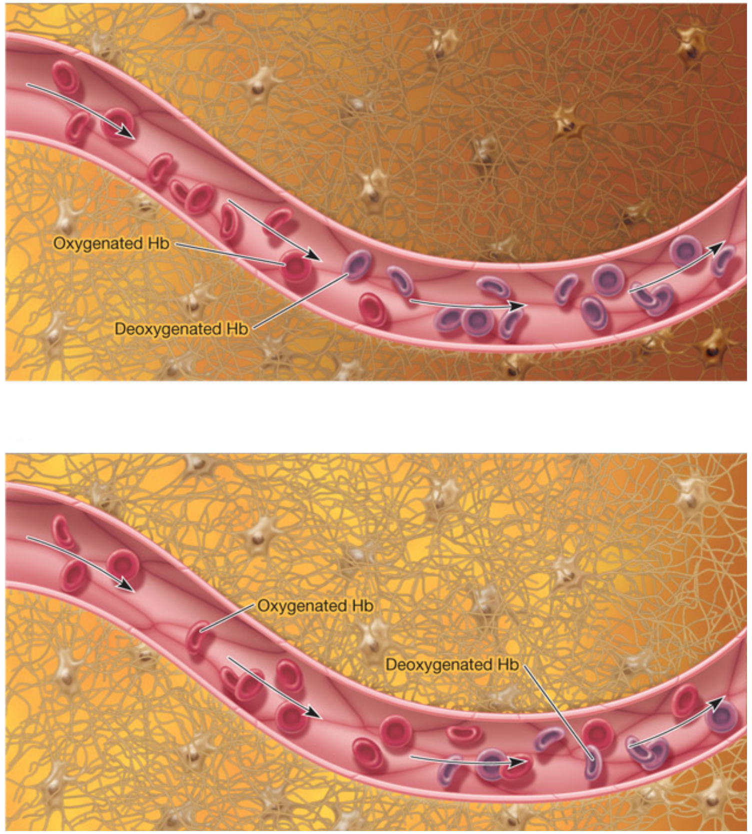
↑ oxygenated Hb

↑ T2*

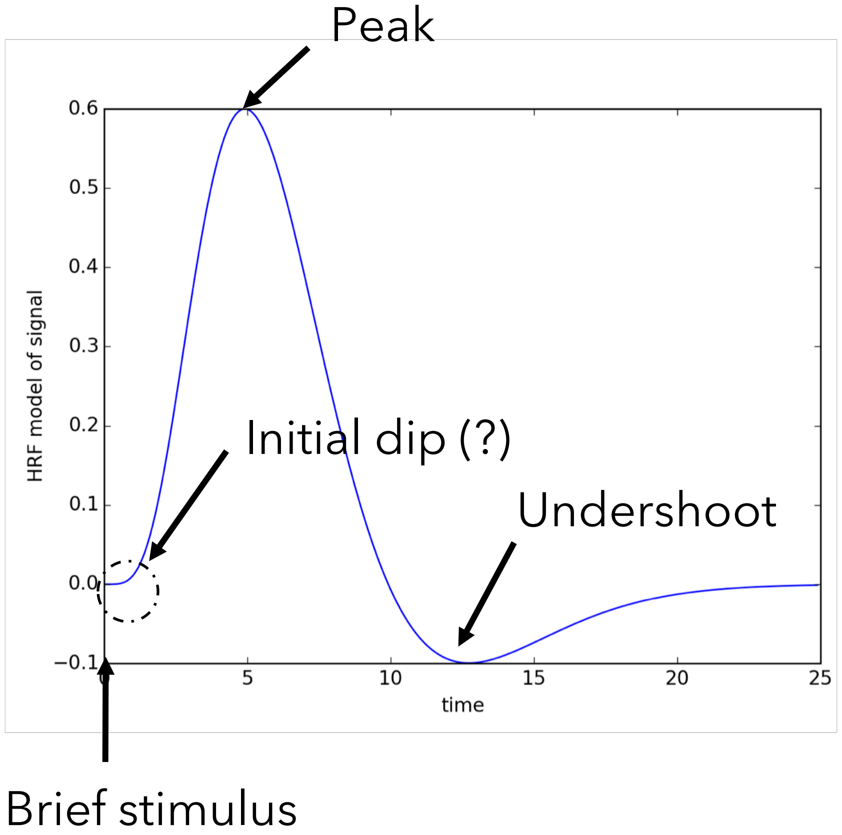
↑ fMRI signal

Rest

Activity



Huettel et al., 2004, *NeuroImage*



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HEMODYNAMIC MODEL

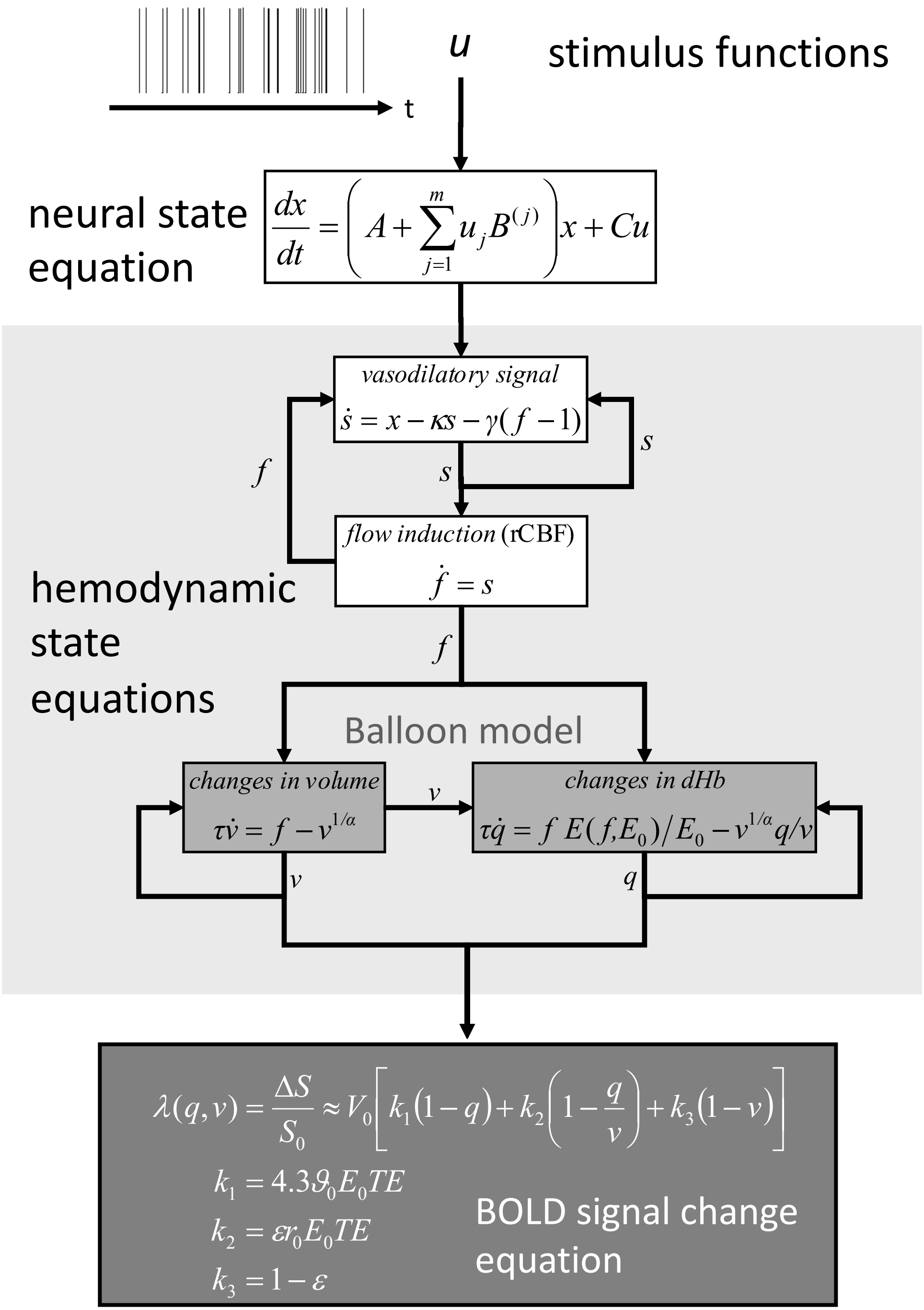
6 hemodynamic parameters:

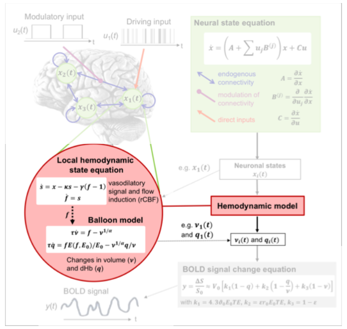
$$\theta^h = \{\kappa, \gamma, \tau, \alpha, \rho, \varepsilon\}$$

Important for model fitting, but typically of no interest for statistical inference.

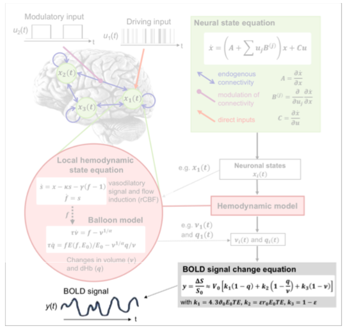
Hemodynamic parameters are computed separately for each region → region specific HRFs!

Friston et al., 2003, *NeuroImage*; Stephan et al., 2007, *NeuroImage*





BOLD SIGNAL CHANGE EQUATION



Resting blood volume — Deoxyhemoglobin content — Blood volume

$$\lambda(q,v) = \frac{\Delta S}{S_0} \approx V_0 \left[k_1(1-q) + k_2\left(1-\frac{q}{v}\right) + k_3(1-v)\right]$$

$$k_1 = 4.3\vartheta_0 E_0 TE$$

$$k_2 = \varepsilon r_0 E_0 TE$$

$$k_3 = 1 - \varepsilon$$

$$V_0 = 0.04$$

$$E_0 = 0.4$$

At 1.5 Tesla

$$\vartheta_0 = 40.3\ \mathrm{s}^{-1}$$

$$r_0 = 25\ \mathrm{s}^{-1}$$

$$TE \approx 0.04\ \mathrm{s}$$

At 3 Tesla

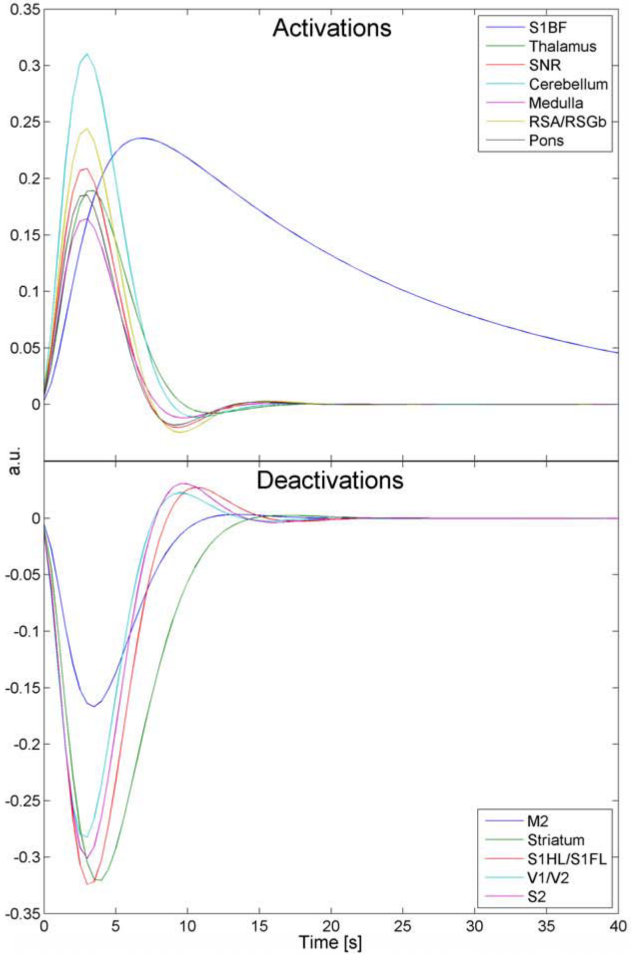
$$\vartheta_0 = 80.3\ \mathrm{s}^{-1}$$

$$r_0 = 110\ \mathrm{s}^{-1}$$

$$TE \approx 0.035\ \mathrm{s}$$

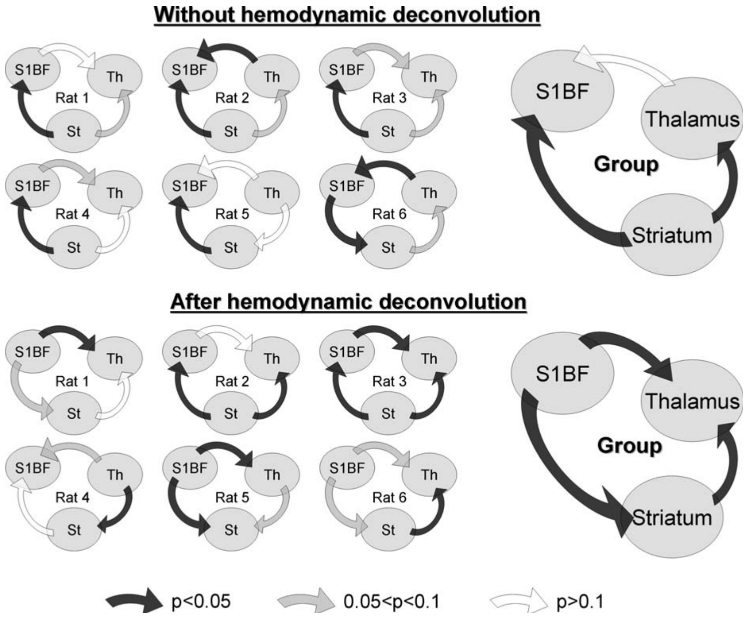
Friston et al., 2003, *NeuroImage*; Stephan et al., 2007, *NeuroImage*

Hemodynamics are important

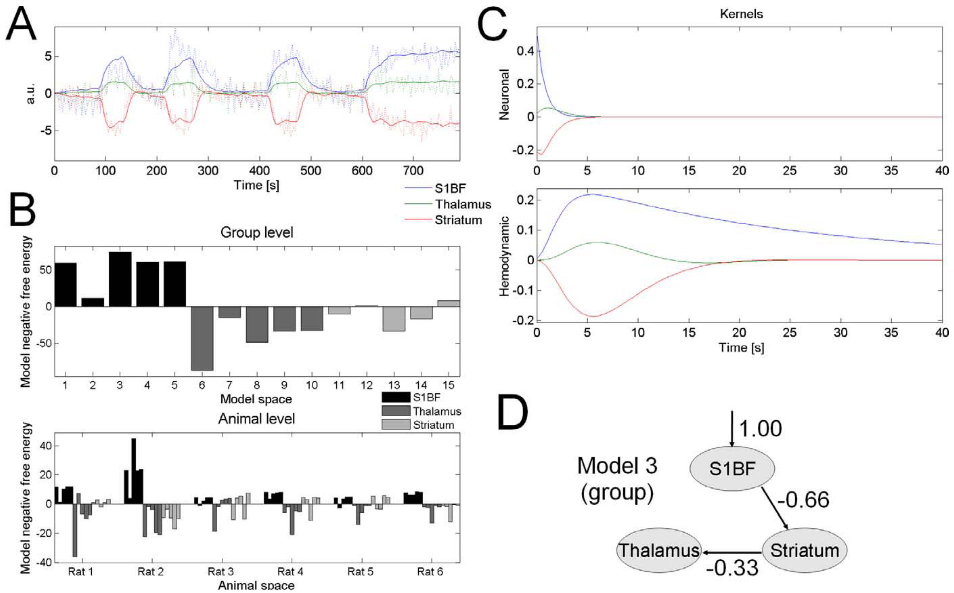


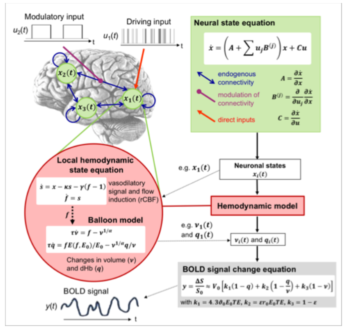
David et al., 2008, *PLoS Biol.*

Granger causality



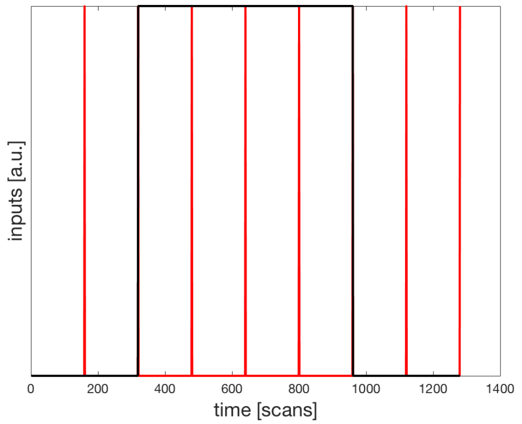
DCM



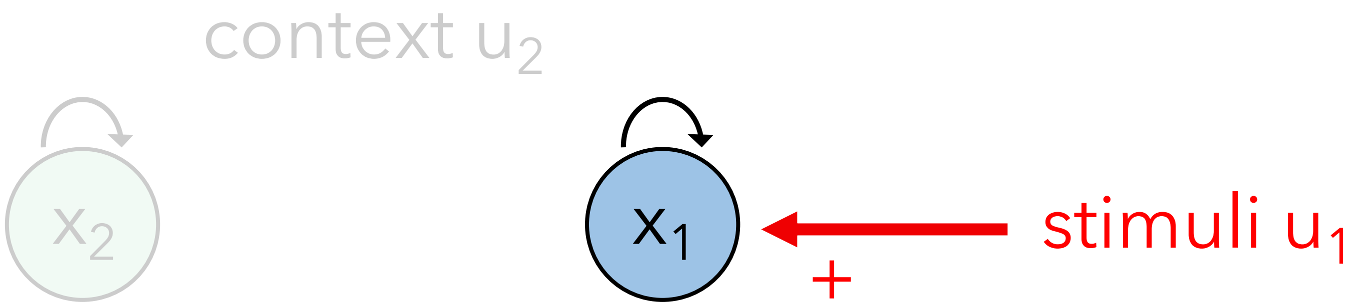


SIMULATIONS

What can DCM explain?



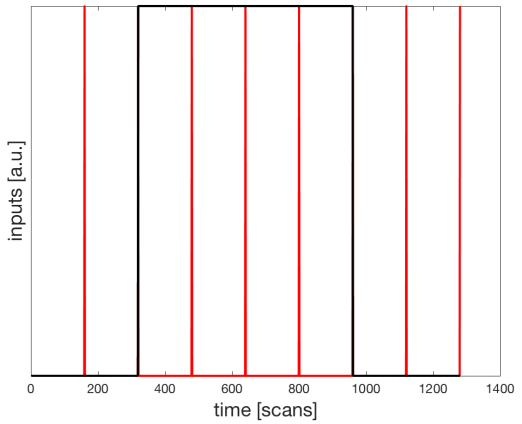
Example: single node



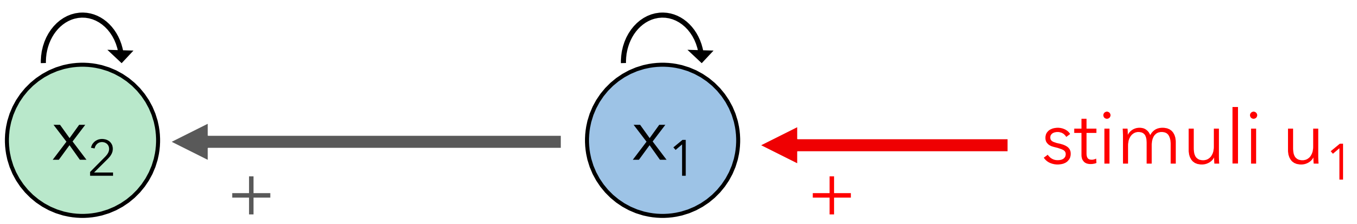
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + u_2 B^{(2)} x + C u_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + u_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

What can DCM explain?



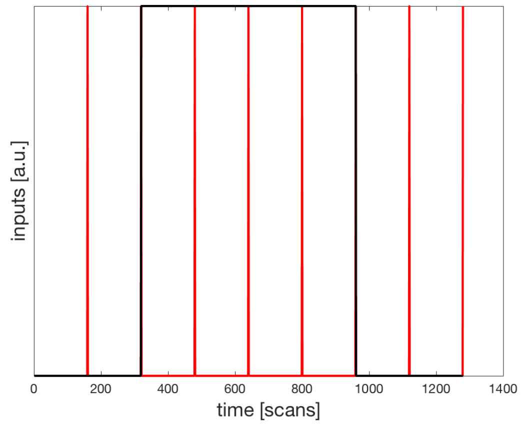
Example: two connected node



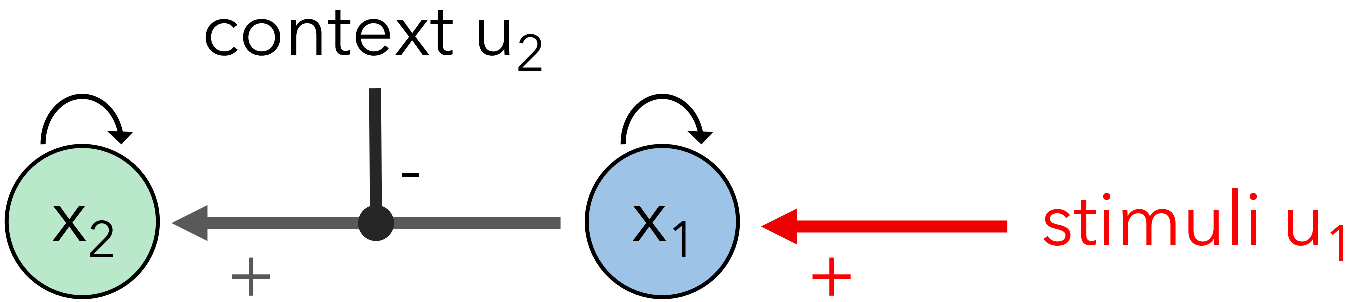
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + u_2 B^{(2)} x + C u_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + u_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

What can DCM explain?



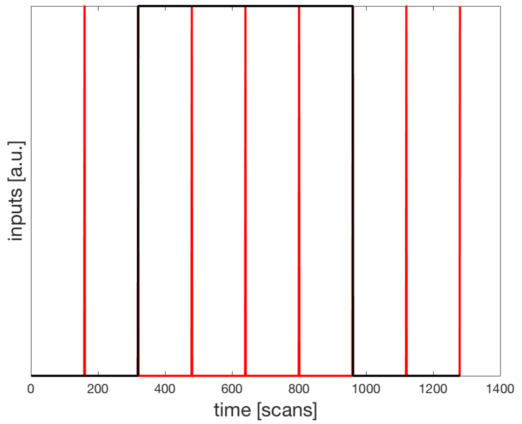
Example: modulation of connection



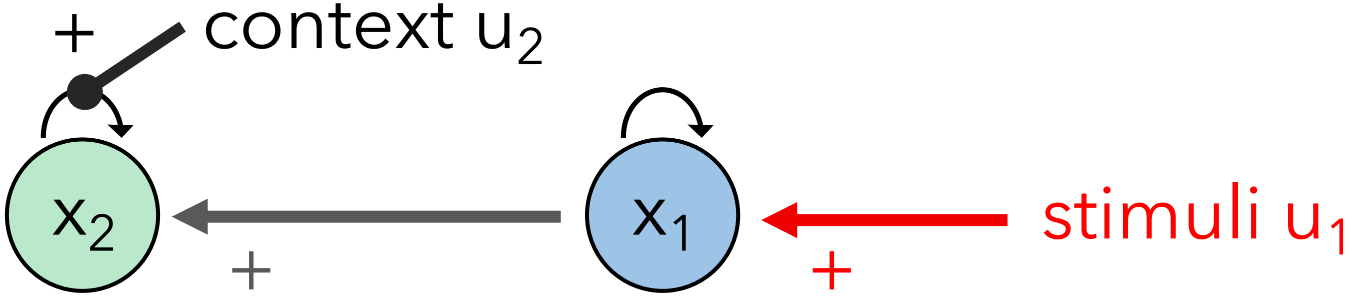
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + u_2 B^{(2)} x + C u_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + u_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ b_{21}^{(2)} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

What can DCM explain?



Example: modulation of inhibitory self-connection



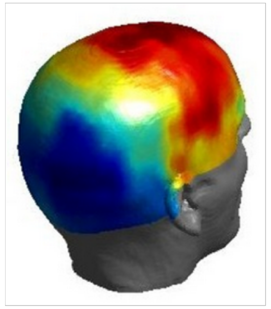
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + u_2 B^{(2)} x + C u_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + u_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b_{22}^{(2)} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

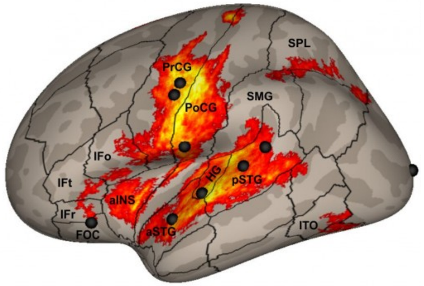
Model inversion / Inference

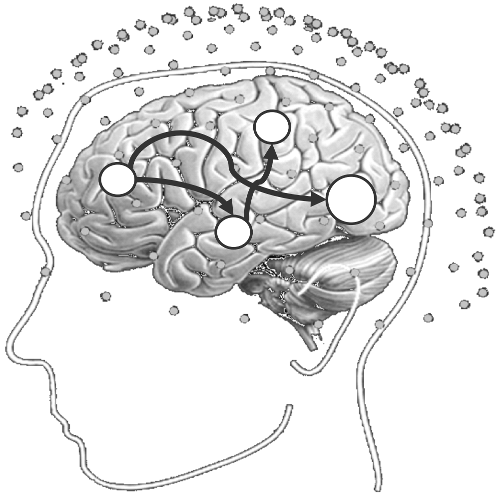
Dynamic causal modeling

EEG, MEG



fMRT





Forward model:
Predicting measured activity

$$p(y|\vartheta,m)$$

likelihood

Model inversion:
Estimating neuronal mechanisms

$$p(\vartheta|y,m)$$

posterior

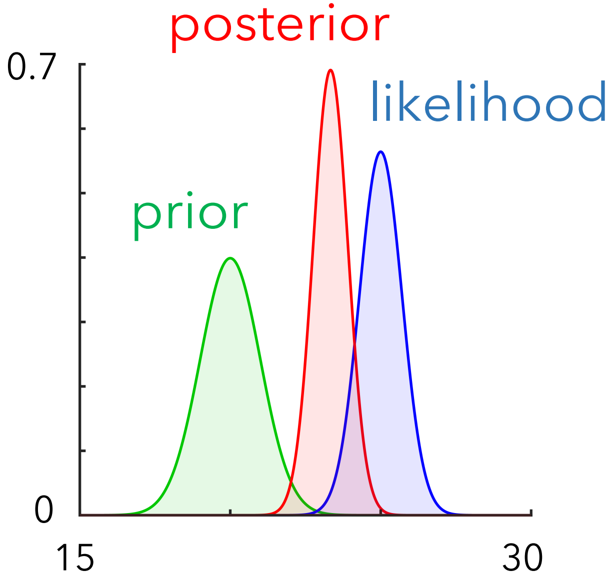
Friston et al., 2003, *NeuroImage*; David et al., 2006, *NeuroImage*

Bayes theorem

Reverend Thomas Bayes
(1702-1761)

Bayes theorem gives a recipe for evaluating the posterior density by combining new data (likelihood) and prior knowledge

$$\underbrace{p(\theta|y,m)}_{\text{posterior}} = \frac{\overbrace{p(y|\theta,m)}^{\text{likelihood}}\,\overbrace{p(\theta|m)}^{\text{prior}}}{\underbrace{p(y|m)}_{\text{model evidence}}}$$

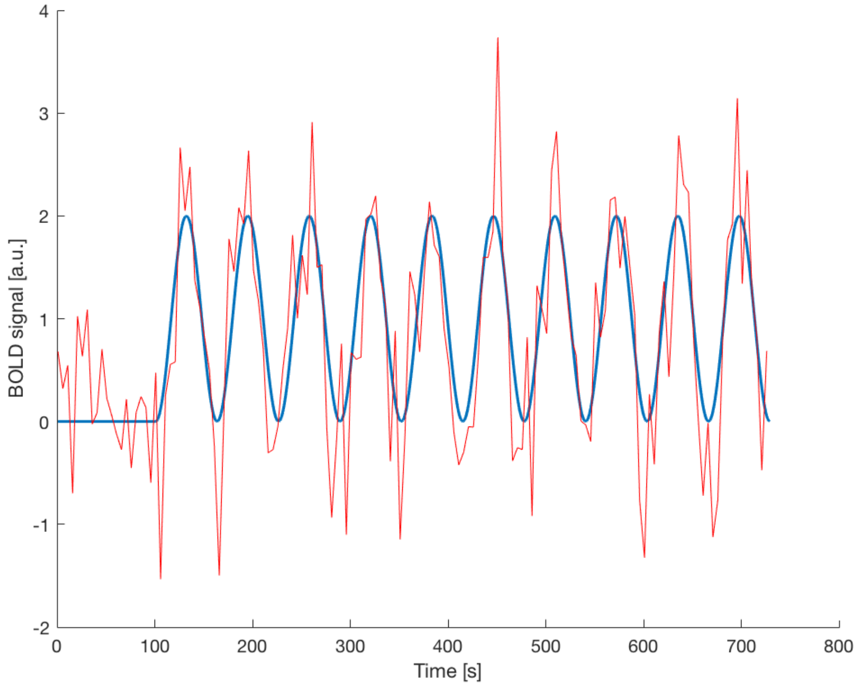


The posterior probability of the parameters is an optimal combination of our prior knowledge and the new data that we have acquired

LIKELIHOOD FUNCTION

Assume data is normally distributed around the prediction from the dynamical model (Gaussian noise):

$$p(y(t)|\theta, m) = \mathcal{N}\left(y(t); g\left(\theta^n, \theta^h, u\right), \theta^\sigma\right)$$



LIKELIHOOD FUNCTION

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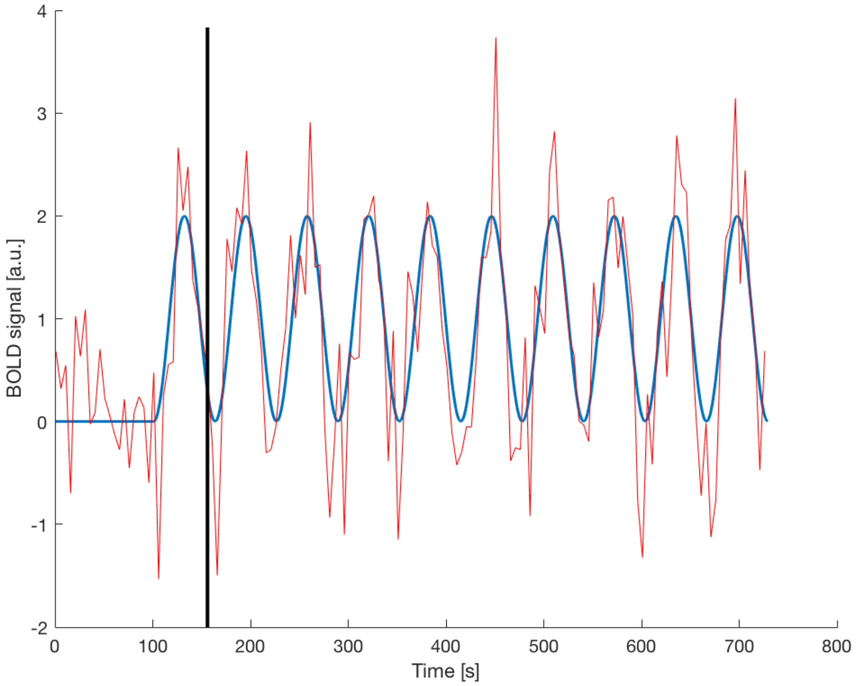
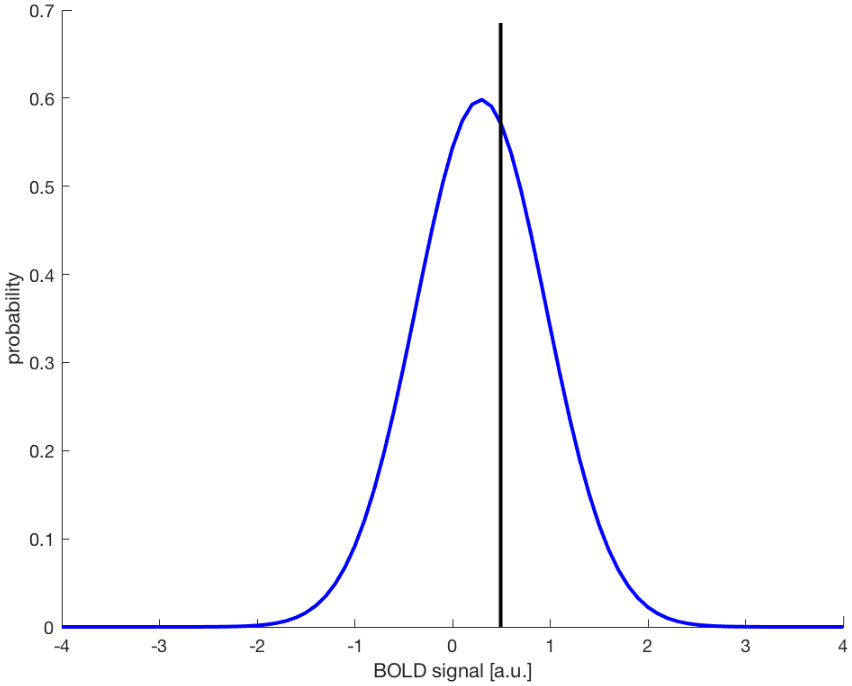
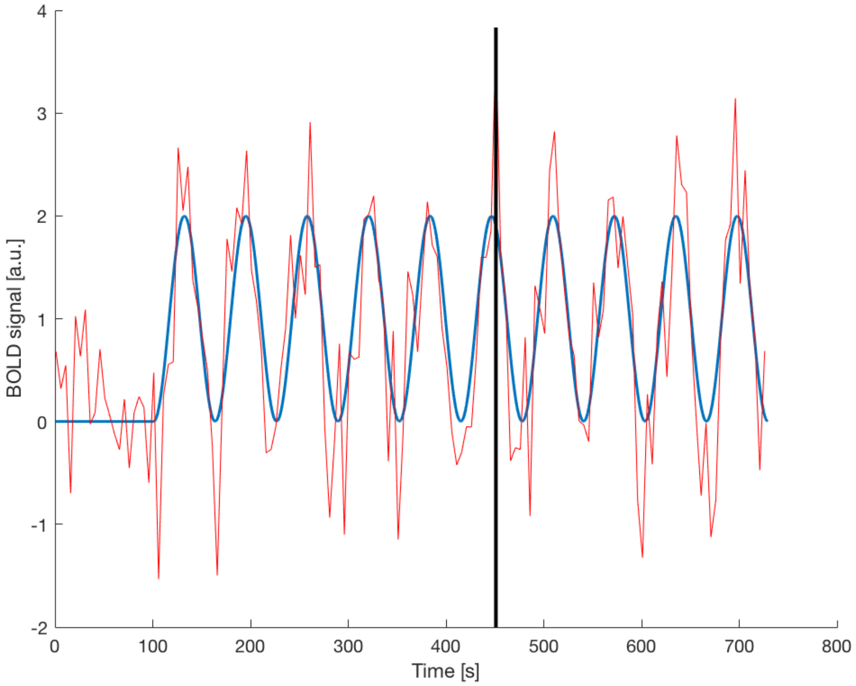


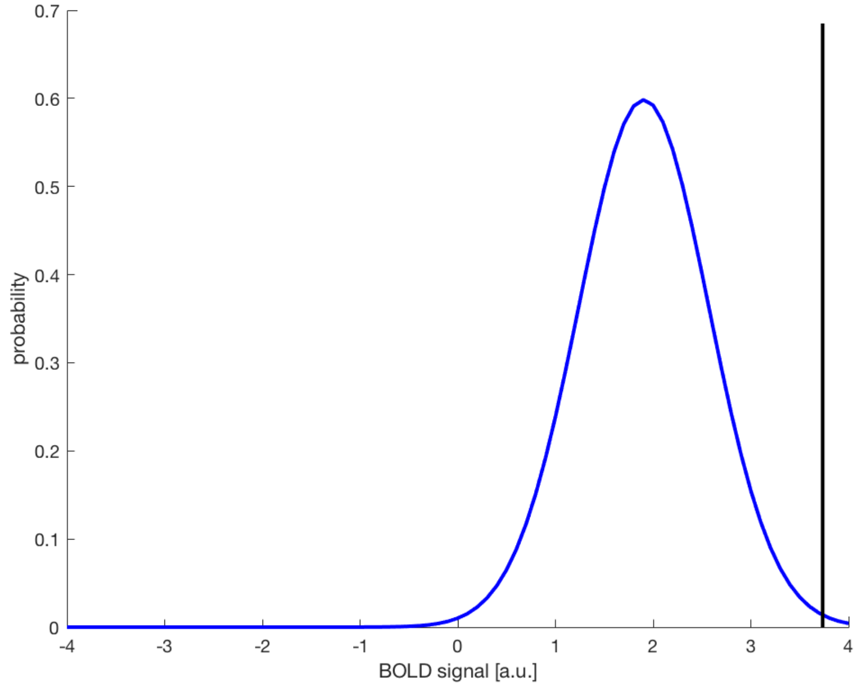


Likelihood function

Assume data is normally distributed around the prediction from the dynamical model (Gaussian noise):

$$p(y(t)|\theta, m) = \mathcal{N}\left(y(t); g\left(\theta^n, \theta^h, u\right), \theta^\sigma\right)$$





PRIORS

Bayes theorem gives a recipe for evaluating the posterior density by combining new data (likelihood) and prior knowledge

prior

$$p(\theta|y,m) = \frac{p(y|\theta,m)p(\theta|m)}{p(y|m)}$$

Neuronal parameters:

- self-connections: principled (to ensure that the system is stable)
- other parameters (between–region connections, modulation, inputs): shrinkage priors

Hemodynamic parameters:

- empirical

PRIORS

Types of priors:

- Explicit priors on *model parameters* (e.g., connection strengths)
- Implicit priors on *model functional form* (e.g., system dynamics)
- Choice of "interesting" *data features* (e.g., regional time-series vs. ICA analysis)

Role of priors (on model parameters):

- Resolving the *ill-posedness* of the inverse problem
- Avoiding *overfitting* (cf. generalization error)

Impact of priors:

- On parameter posterior distributions (cf. "shrinkage to the mean" effect)
- On model evidence (cf. "Occam's razor")
- On free-energy landscape (cf. Laplace approximation)

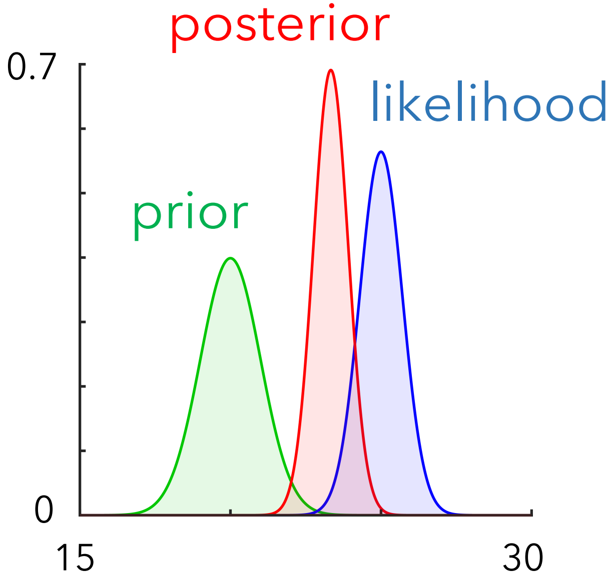
BAYES THEOREM

Reverend Thomas Bayes
(1702-1761)

Bayes theorem gives a recipe for evaluating the posterior density by combining new data (likelihood) and prior knowledge

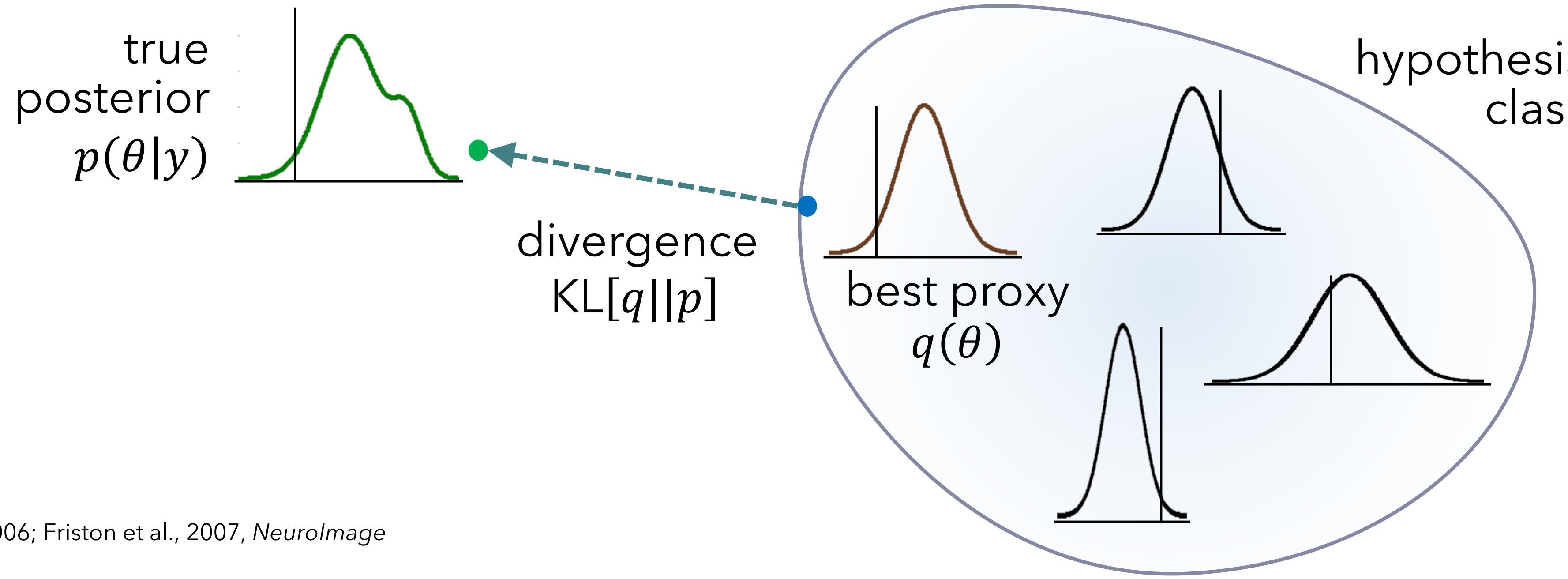
$$\underbrace{p(\theta|y,m)}_{\text{posterior}} = \frac{\overbrace{p(y|\theta,m)}^{\text{likelihood}}\overbrace{p(\theta|m)}^{\text{prior}}}{\underbrace{p(y|m)}_{\text{model evidence}}}$$

The posterior probability of the parameters is an optimal combination of our prior knowledge and the new data that we have acquired



VARIATIONAL BAYES (VB)

Idea: find an approximate density $q(\theta)$ that is maximally similar to the true posterior $p(\theta|y)$. This is often done by assuming a particular form for q (fixed form VB) and then optimizing its sufficient statistics.



Bishop, 2006; Friston et al., 2007, *NeuroImage*

Negative free energy

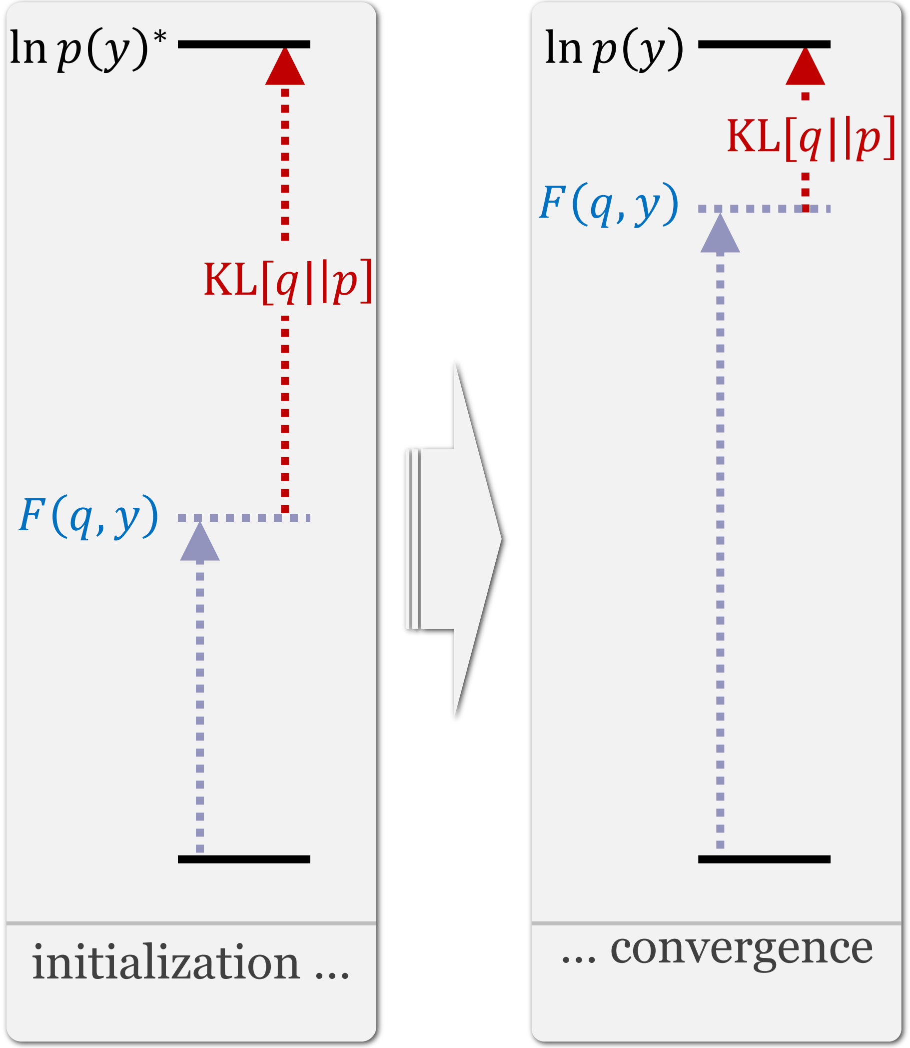
$$\ln p(y) = \underbrace{\mathrm{KL}[q||p]}_{\substack{\textbf{divergence} \geq 0 \\ \text{(unknown)}}} + \underbrace{F(q,y)}_{\substack{\textbf{neg. free energy} \\ \text{(easy to evaluate} \\ \text{for a given } q)}}$$

$F(q,y)$ is a functional with respect to the approximate posterior $q(\theta)$.

Maximizing $F(q,y)$ is equivalent to:

- minimizing $KL[q||p]$
- tightening $F(q,y)$ as a lower bound on the log model evidence

When $F(q,y)$ is maximized, $q(\theta)$ is our best estimate of the true posterior.



Bishop, 2006; Friston et al., 2007, *NeuroImage*

Negative free energy – a closer look

The **negative free energy** represents a trade-off between the accuracy and complexity of a model:

$$F = \langle \log p(y|\theta,m) \rangle_q - KL[q(\theta)||p(\theta|m)]$$

accuracy
(expected log likelihood)

complexity
(KL divergence between approximate posterior and prior)

Bishop, 2006; Friston et al., 2007, *NeuroImage*

Negative free energy – a closer look

The **negative free energy** represents a trade-off between the accuracy and complexity of a model:

$$F = \langle \log p(y|\theta, m) \rangle_q - KL[q(\theta) \| p(\theta|m)]$$

In contrast to "simple" criteria (e.g., AIC & BIC), the complexity term of the negative free energy accounts for parameter interdependencies and is a much richer description:

$$KL[q(\theta) \| p(\theta|m)] = \frac{1}{2}\ln|C_\theta| - \frac{1}{2}\ln|C_{\theta|y}| + \frac{1}{2}\left(\mu_{\theta|y} - \mu_\theta\right)^T C_\theta^{-1}\left(\mu_{\theta|y} - \mu_\theta\right)$$

complexity **higher** the more independent prior parameters

Bishop, 2006; Friston et al., 2007, *NeuroImage*

Negative free energy – a closer look

The **negative free energy** represents a trade-off between the accuracy and complexity of a model:

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complexity **higher** the more dependent posterior parameters

Bishop, 2006; Friston et al., 2007, *NeuroImage*

NEGATIVE FREE ENERGY – A CLOSER LOOK

The **negative free energy** represents a trade-off between the accuracy and complexity of a model:

$$F = \langle \log p(y|\theta, m) \rangle_q - KL[q(\theta) \| p(\theta|m)]$$

In contrast to "simple" criteria (e.g., AIC & BIC), the complexity term of the negative free energy accounts for parameter interdependencies and is a much richer description:

$$KL[q(\theta) \| p(\theta|m)] = \frac{1}{2}\ln|C_\theta| - \frac{1}{2}\ln|C_{\theta|y}| + \frac{1}{2}\left(\mu_{\theta|y} - \mu_\theta\right)^T C_\theta^{-1}\left(\mu_{\theta|y} - \mu_\theta\right)$$

complexity **higher** the more posterior deviates from prior mean

Bishop, 2006; Friston et al., 2007, *NeuroImage*

Bayesian system identification

$$u(t)$$

Neural dynamics

$$dx/dt = f(x,u,\theta)$$

Observer function

$$y = g(x,\theta) + \varepsilon$$

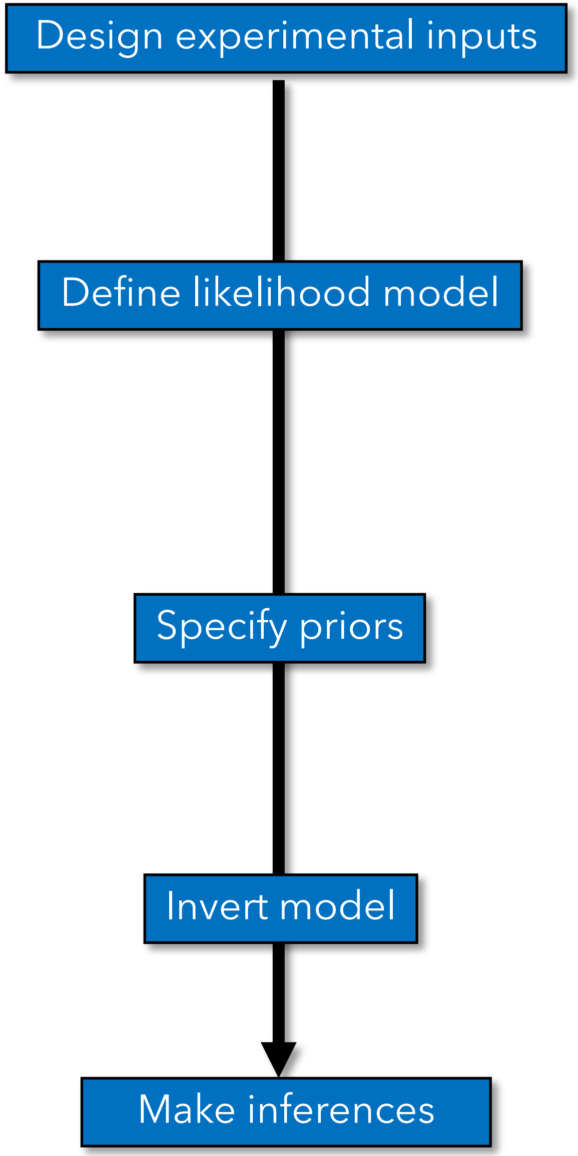
$$p(y|\theta,m) = N(g(\theta),\Sigma(\theta))$$
$$p(\theta,m) = N(\mu_\theta,\Sigma_\theta)$$

Inference on model structure

$$p(y|m) = \int p(y|\theta,m)p(\theta)d\theta$$

Inference on parameters

$$p(\theta|y,m) = \frac{p(y|\theta,m)p(\theta,m)}{p(y|m)}$$



Bayesian model selection (BMS)

The **negative free energy** as a lower bound approximation to the log model evidence is the current gold standard for Bayesian model selection (BMS).

Generative modeling: comparing competing hypotheses about the mechanisms underlying observed data.

- *a priori* definition of hypothesis set (model space) is crucial
- determine the most plausible hypothesis (model), given the data

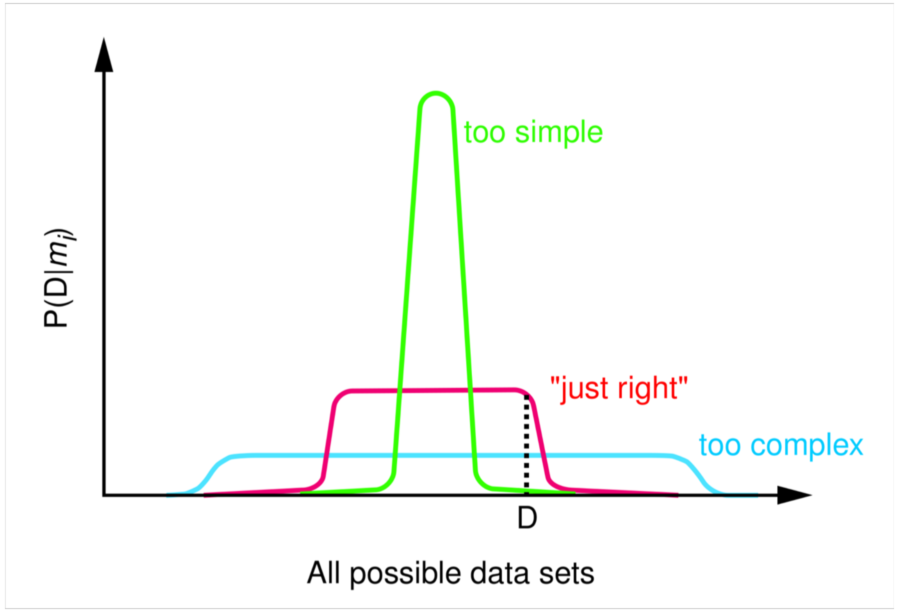
Note: **Model selection is not equal to model validation** and only allows to compare the relative goodness of competing hypotheses within the pre-specified model space!

→ Model validation requires external criteria (external to the measured data).

Overfitting at the level of models

But: There is an infinite number of possible models for a given dataset. Wouldn't we need to search the entire model space and test all possible models?

No! With more models included in the model space, the risk of overfitting (at the level of models) increases, too.



Ghahramani, 2004

Overfitting at the level of models

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No! With more models included in the model space, the risk of overfitting (at the level of models) increases, too.

Solutions:

- regularization: definition of model space (i.e., specify priors $p(m)$ over models)
- family-level Bayesian model selection
- Bayesian model averaging (BMA)

Ghahramani, 2004

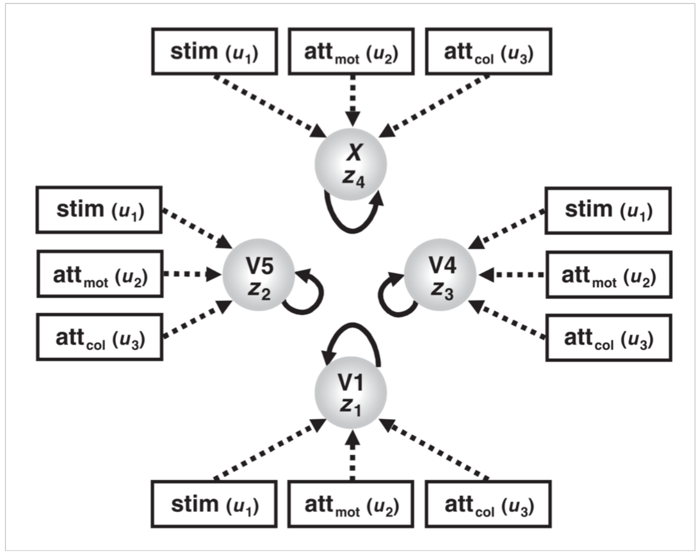
NOTE: GLM VS. DCM

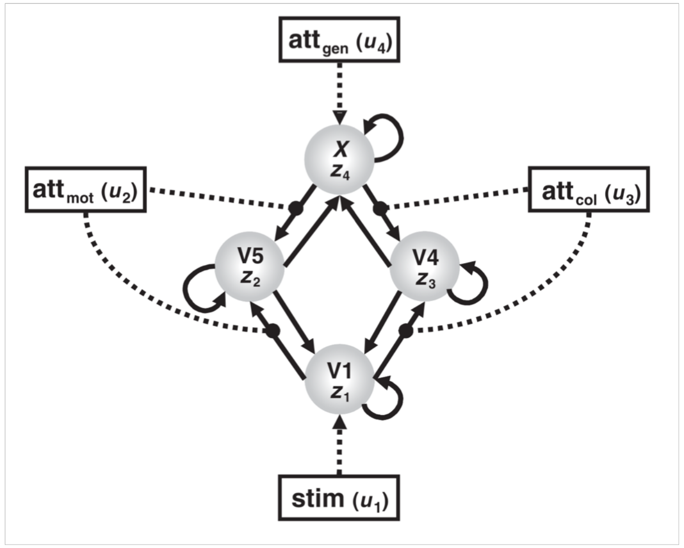
DCM tries to model the same phenomena (i.e., local BOLD responses) as a GLM, just in a different way (via connectivity and its modulations).

No activation detected by a GLM → no motivation to include this region in a deterministic DCM.

However, a stochastic DCM (that incorporates a noise term in the neuronal state equation and can thus accounts for endogenous fluctuations) could be applied despite the absence of a local activation.

Stephan, 2004, *J. Anat.*





Applications

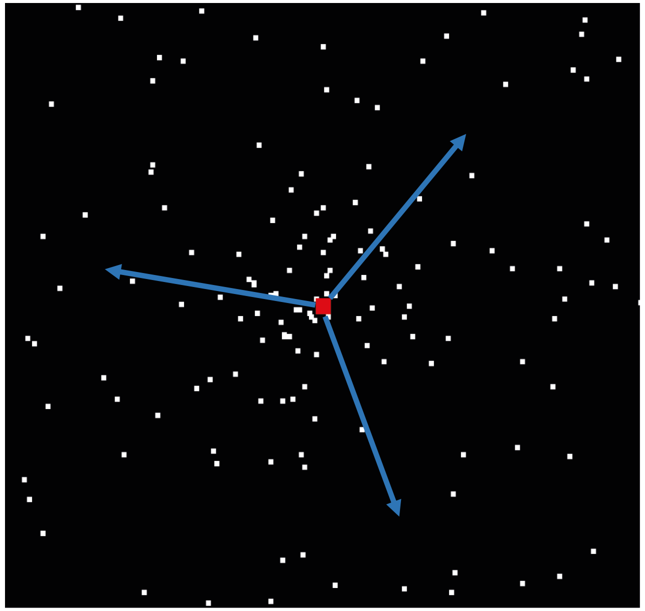
Simple example: Attention to motion

Stimuli: radially moving dots were presented.

Pre-scanning: 5x30s trials with 5 speed changes. Subjects were asked to detect the change in radial velocity.

Scanning: No actual speed changes. Conditions:

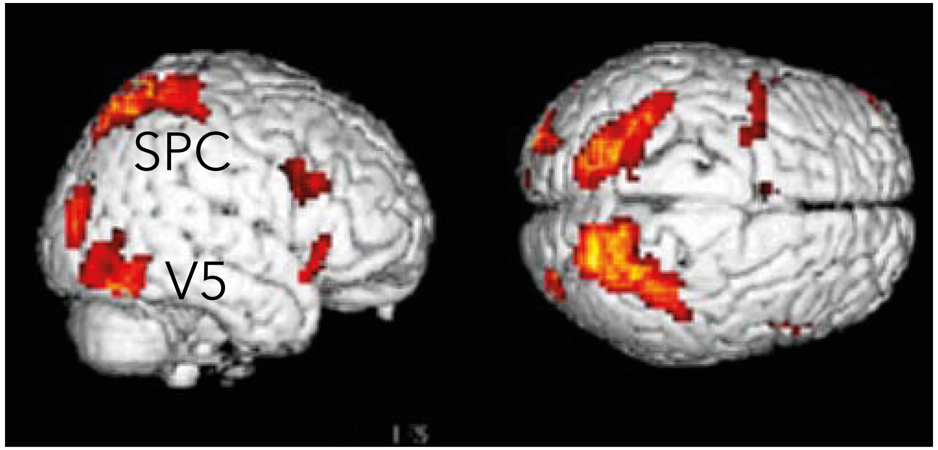
- F: fixation
- S: static dots
- M: moving dots
- A: attend moving dots



Büchel and Friston, 1997, *Cerebral Cortex*; Friston et al., 2003, *NeuroImage*

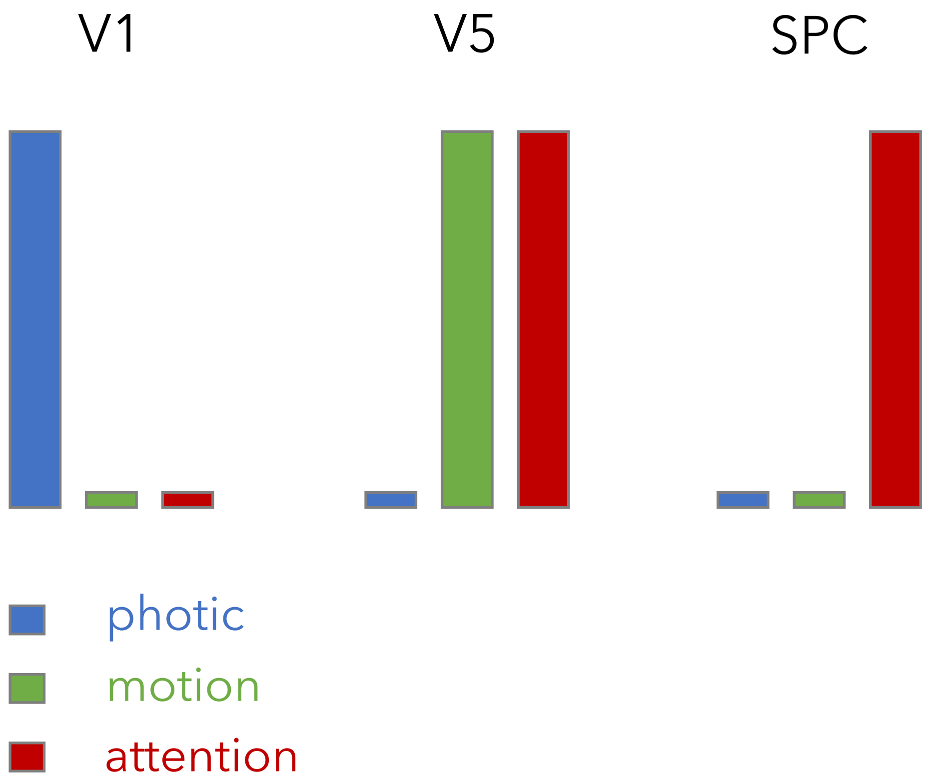
Simple example: Attention to motion

Single-subject results: BOLD activation patterns

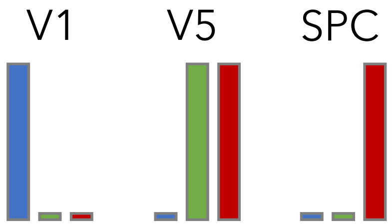


Linear contrast: attention > no attention

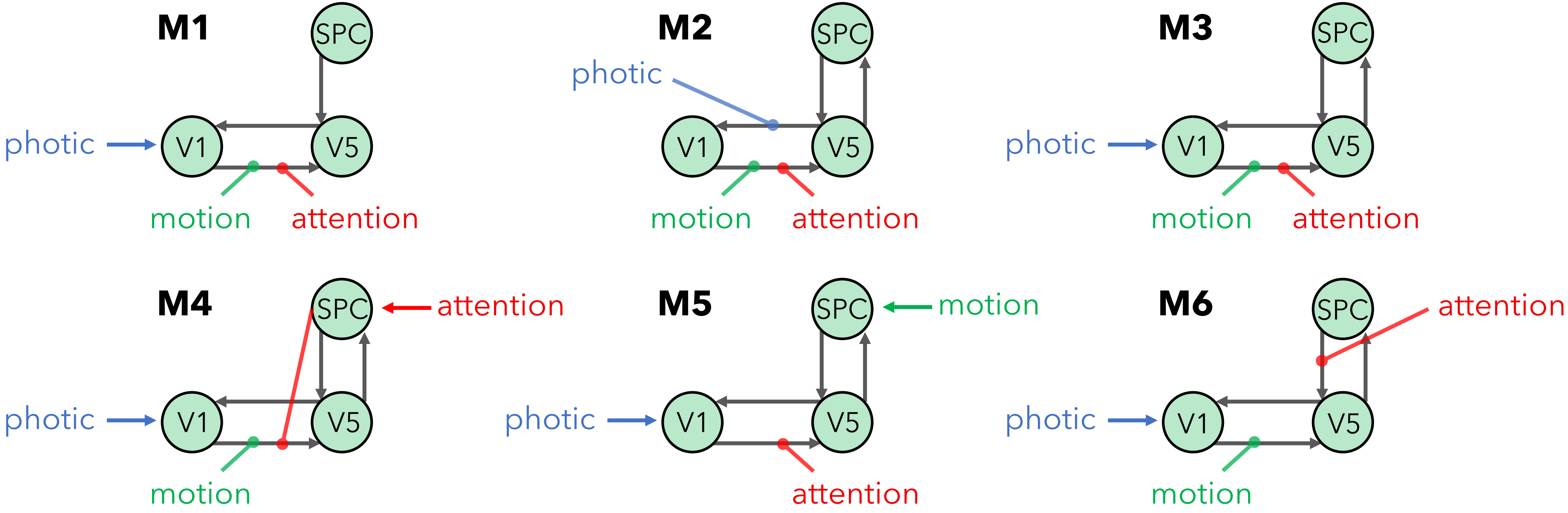
Büchel and Friston, 1997, *Cerebral Cortex*; Friston et al., 2003, *NeuroImage*



Simple example: Attention to motion



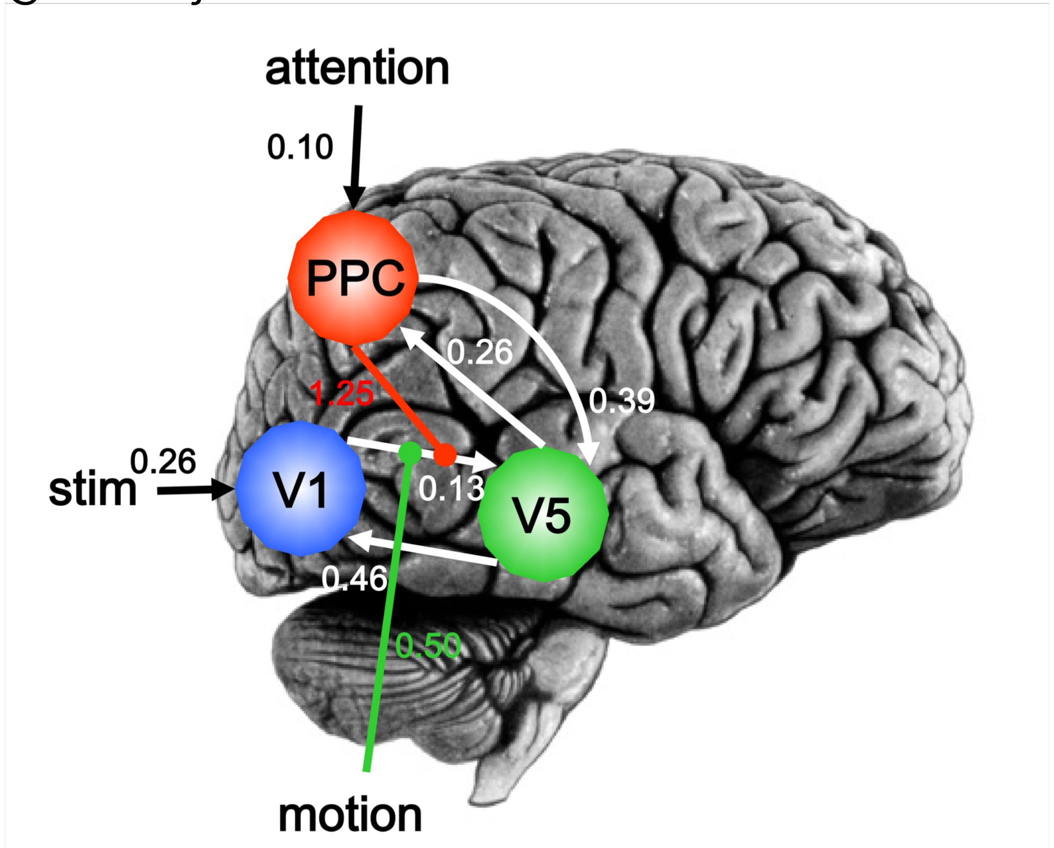
Model space definition – which models can explain the data (Quiz)?

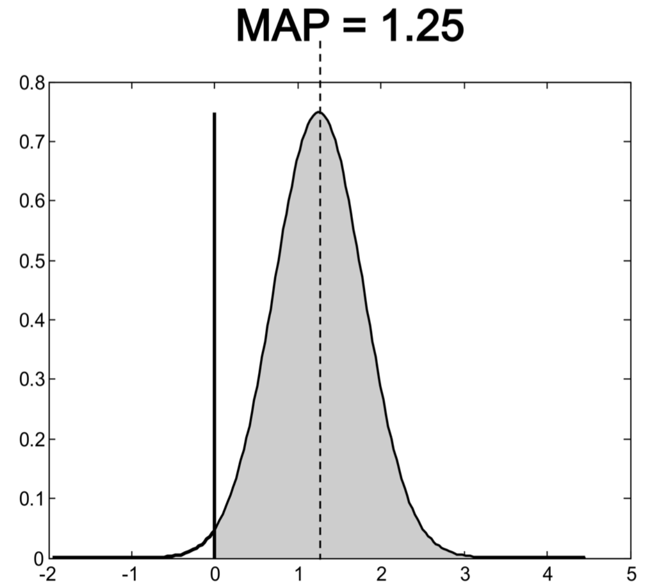


Büchel and Friston, 1997, *Cerebral Cortex*; Friston et al., 2003, *NeuroImage*

SIMPLE EXAMPLE: ATTENTION TO MOTION

Single-subject results: DCM effective connectivity





$$p(D_{V5,V1}^{PPC} > 0 \mid y) = 99.1\%$$

Büchel and Friston, 1997, *Cerebral Cortex*; Friston et al., 2003, *NeuroImage*; Stephan et al., 2008, *NeuroImage*

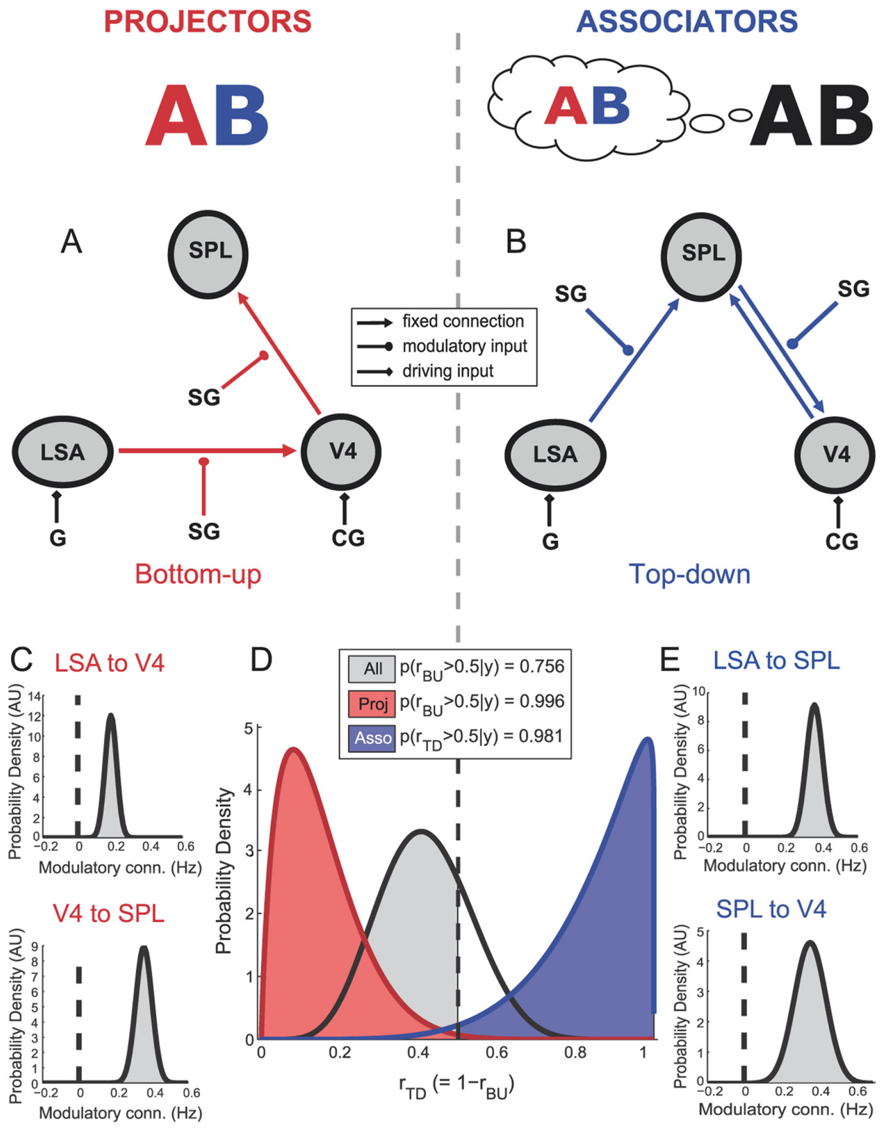
Applications of BMS and BMA

Individuals with different forms of color-grapheme synesthesia were tested and effective connectivity in the relevant neural circuits was assessed using DCM.

Bayesian model selection (BMS) as a formal approach to differential diagnosis in clinical applications

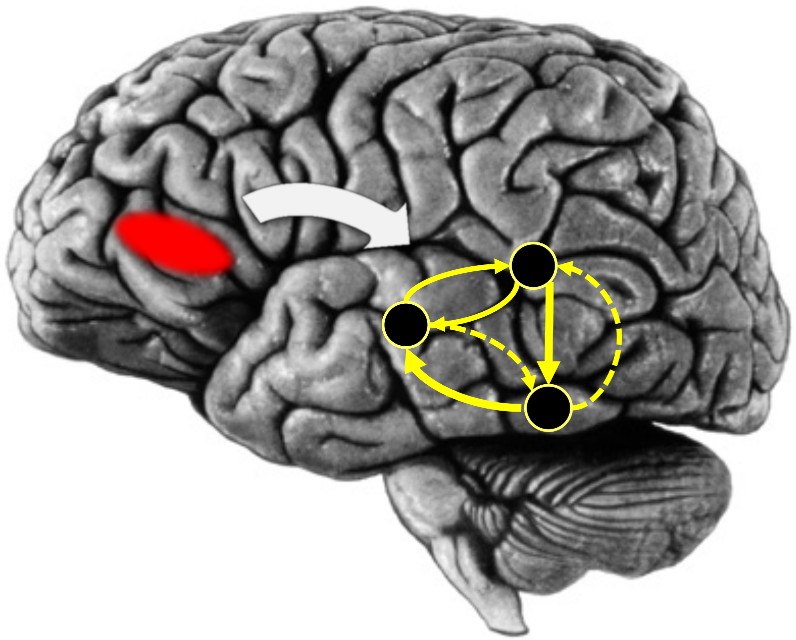
(Note: Here, different forms of synesthesia were tested. This is not a clinical condition, but simply a specific cognitive trait)

Van Leeuwen et al., 2011, *J. Neurosci.*



GENERATIVE EMBEDDING: APHASIA

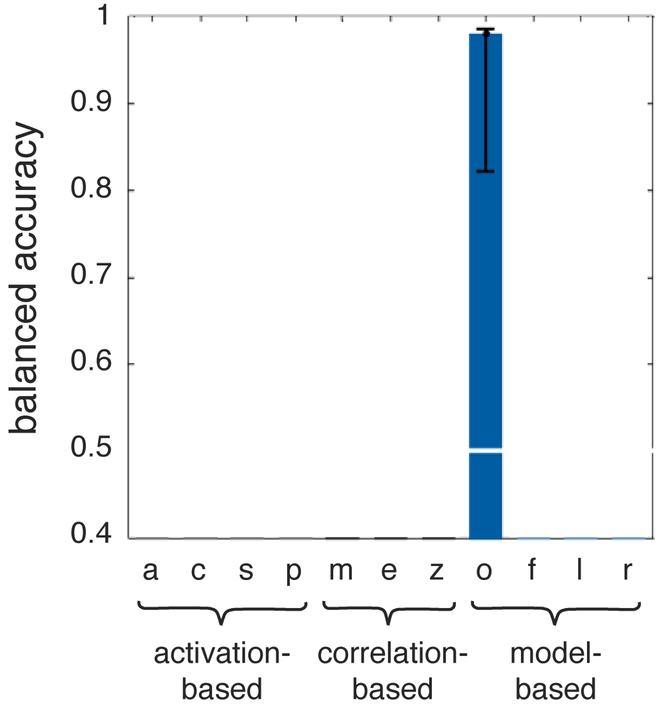
Dissociating aphasic patients (N=11) and healthy controls (N=26)

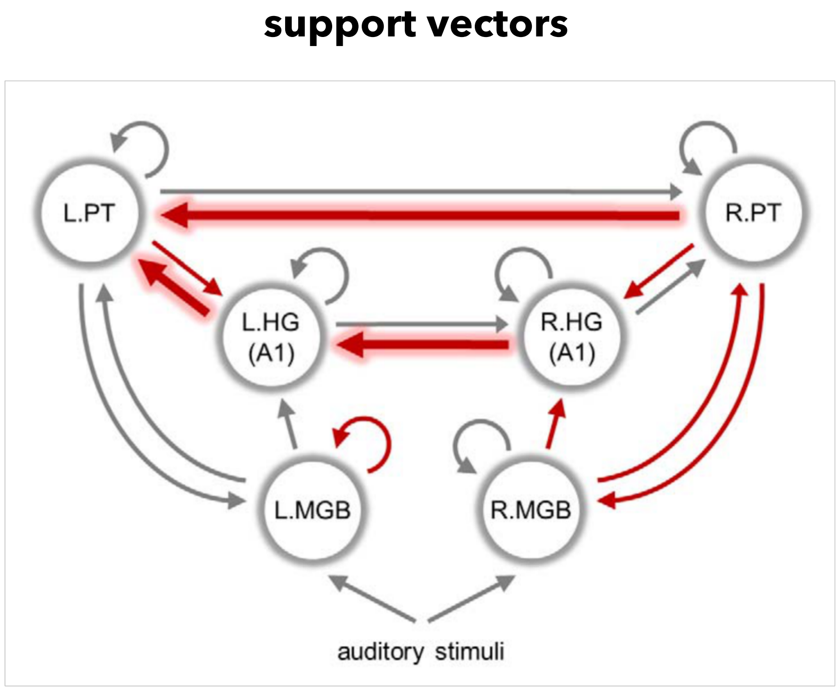


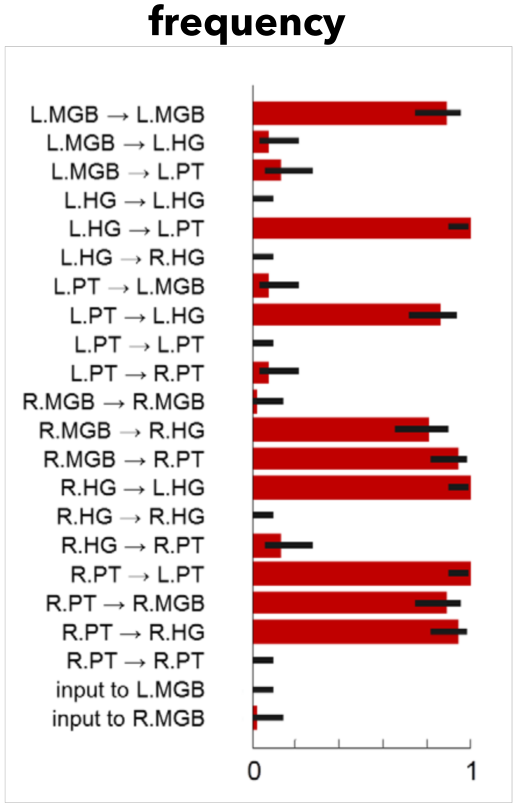
Schofield et al., 2012, *J. Neurosci.*; Brodersen et al., 2011, *PLoS Comp. Biol.*

Generative embedding: Aphasia

Dissociating aphasic patients (N=11) and healthy controls (N=26)



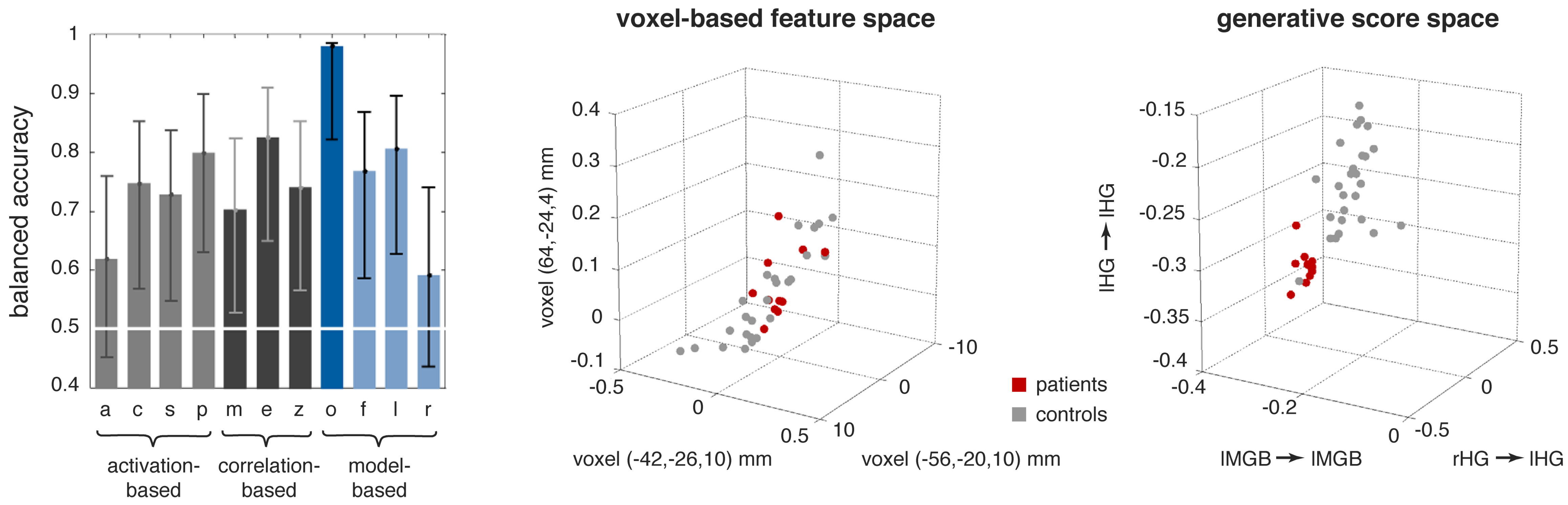




Schofield et al., 2012, *J. Neurosci.*; Brodersen et al., 2011, *PLoS Comp. Biol.*

Generative embedding: Aphasia

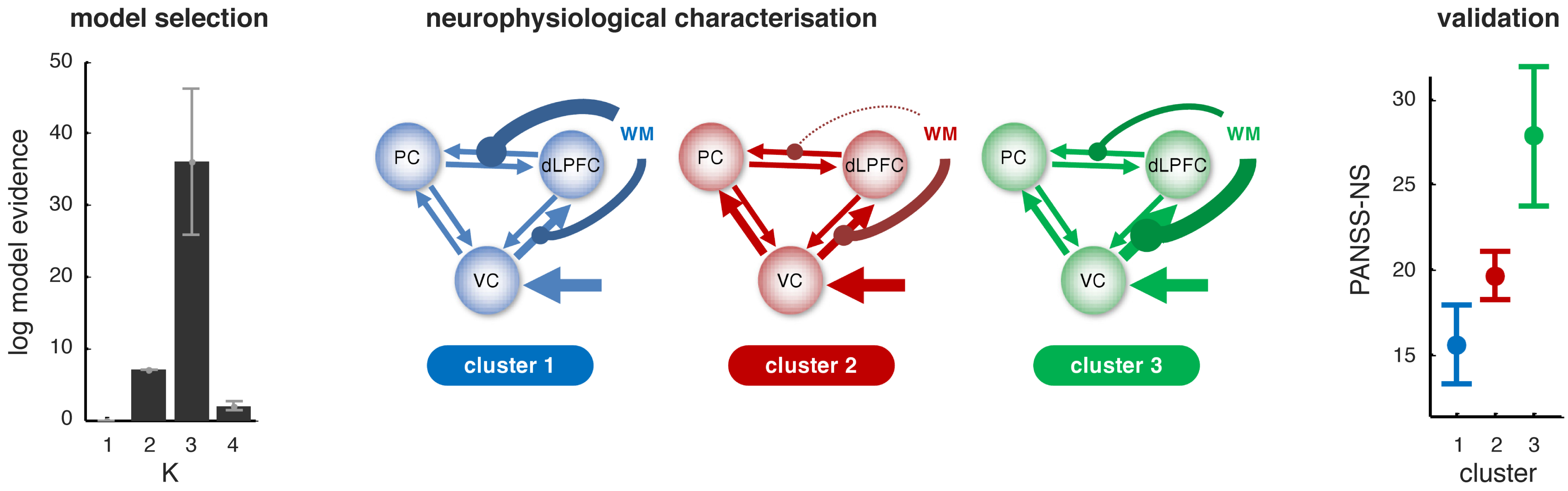
Dissociating aphasic patients (N=11) and healthy controls (N=26)



Schofield et al., 2012, *J. Neurosci.*; Brodersen et al., 2011, *PLoS Comp. Biol.*

Generative embedding: Schizophrenia

Detecting subgroups of patients in schizophrenia (N=41)

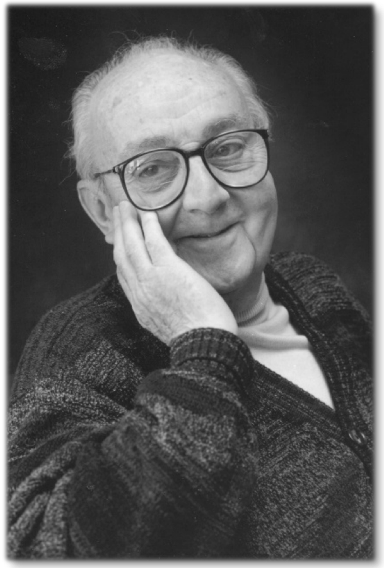


Deserno et al., 2012, *J. Neurosci.*; Brodersen et al., 2014, *NeuroImage: Clinical*

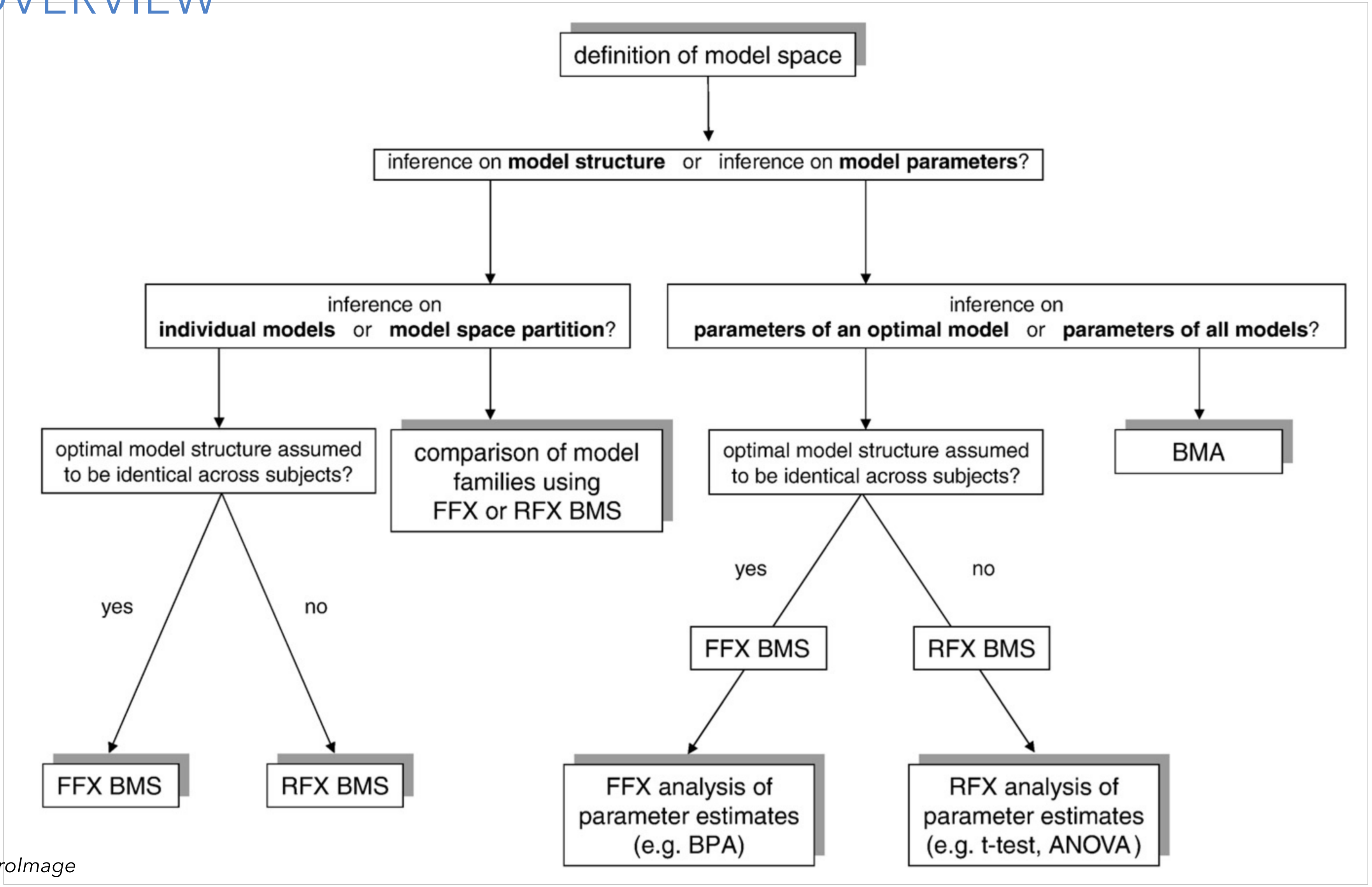
All Models are Wrong

But some are useful

George Edward Pelham Box
(1919-2013)



SCHEMATIC OVERVIEW



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Dynamic Causal Modeling

Stefan Frässle

Translational Neuromodeling Unit (TNU)
University of Zurich & ETH Zurich

Methods and Models for fMRI Analysis (HS 2018)

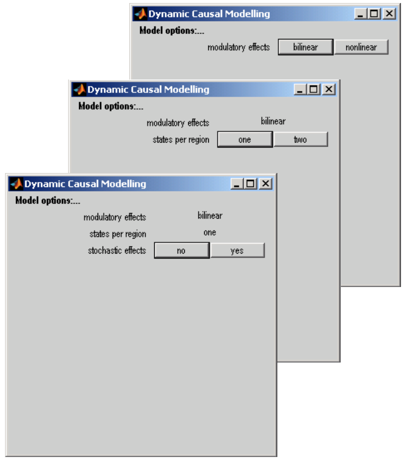
Practical Session

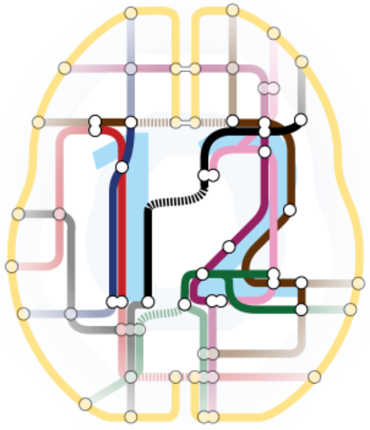
Zurich, December 11, 2018

EVOLUTION OF DCM

Different variants and extensions **within** SPM

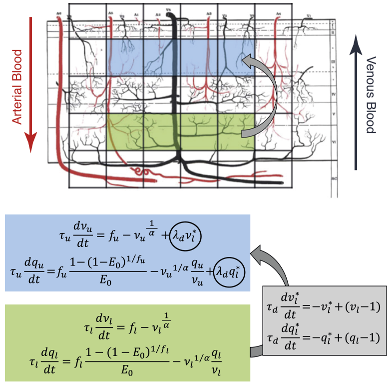
- bilinear vs. nonlinear
- single-state vs. two-state (per region)
- deterministic vs. stochastic
- time-series vs. cross-spectra

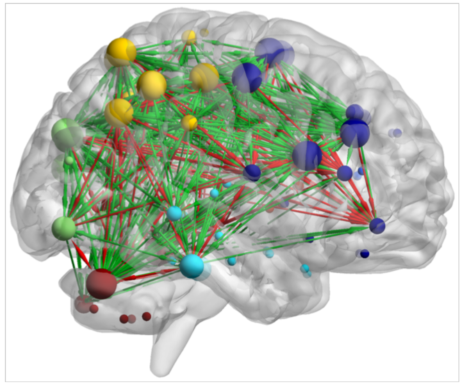




Different variants and extensions **outside** SPM

- biologically plausible hemodynamic models
- DCM for layered BOLD
- Global optimization schemes for model inversion
- regression DCM (rDCM)





Friston et al., 2003, *NeuroImage*; Stephan et al., 2009, *NeuroImage*; Marreiros et al., 2008, *NeuroImage*; Daunizeau et al., 2009, *NeuroImage*; Friston et al., 2014, *NeuroImage*; Havlicek et al., 2017, *NeuroImage*; Heinzle et al., 2016, *NeuroImage*; Sengupta et al, 2015, *NeuroImage*; Lomakina et al., 2015, *NeuroImage*; Aponte et al., 2015, *J. Neurosci. Meth.*; Friston et al., 2016, *NeuroImage*; Raman et al., 2016, *J. Neurosci. Meth;* Frässle et al., 2017, 2018, *NeuroImage*

Dataset: Button presses

Experimental Paradigm:

Stimuli: Arrows pointing to the left or right.

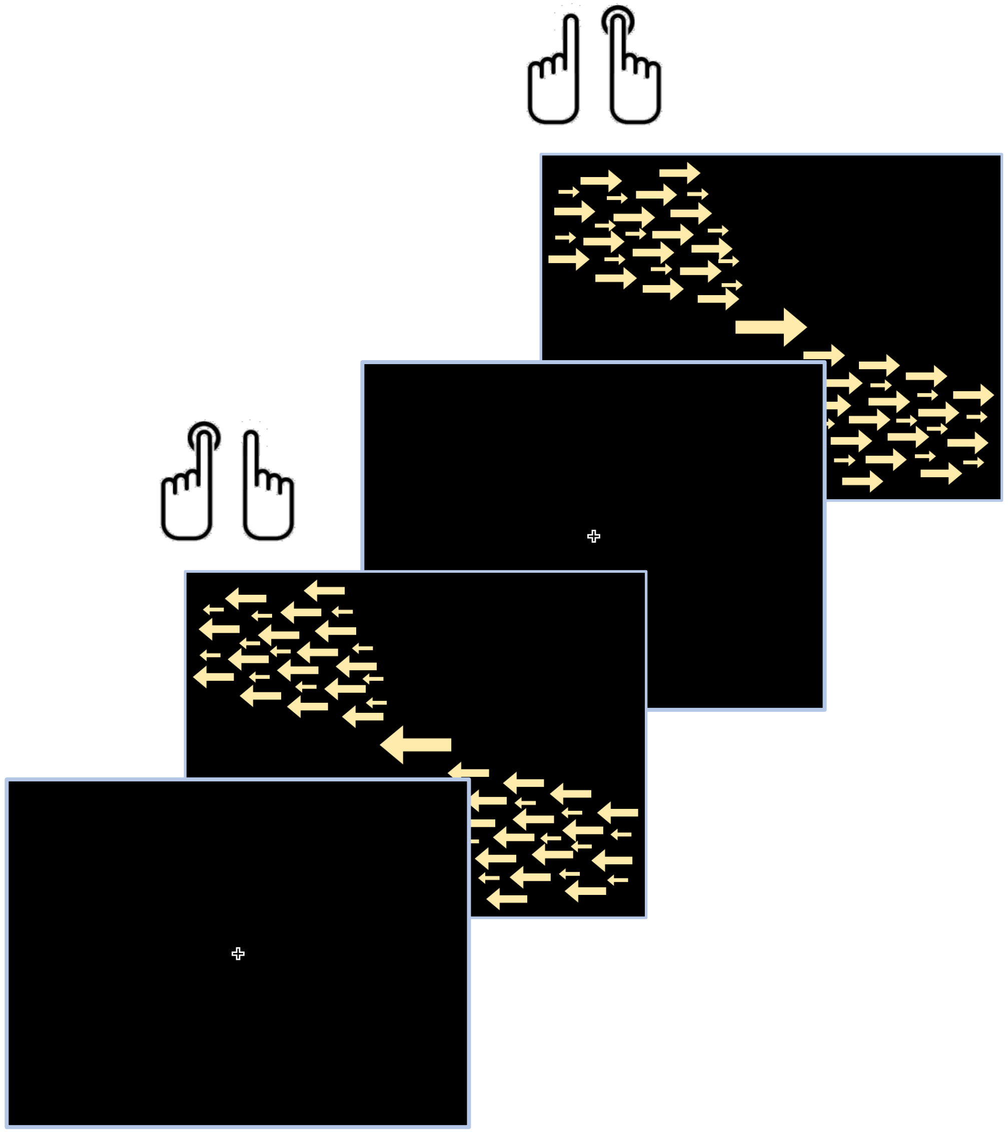
Scanning: Button presses with respective hand.

- F: fixation
- LH: button press with left hand
- RH: button press with right hand

6 LH- and 6 RH-blocks (10 button presses per block)

Each block lasted roughly 14 s

TR = 2.2 s, TE = 36 ms



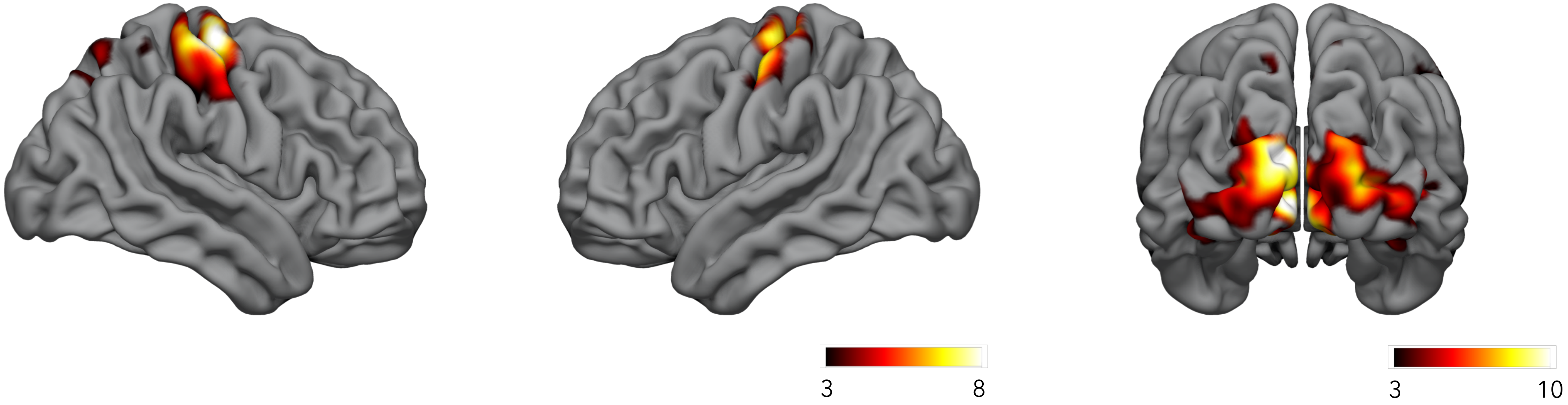
RESULTS: BOLD ACTIVITY

Exemplary single-subject (*Sub003*) results:

right M1
(left hand > right hand)

left M1
(right hand > left hand)

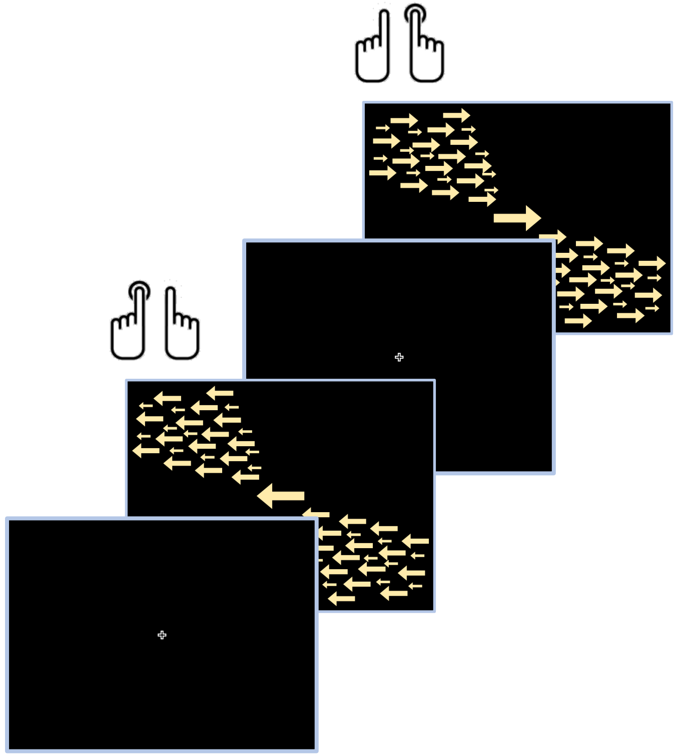
V1
(left + right hand > baseline)



p < 0.001, *uncorrected*

Dynamic Causal Modeling

Ingredients for DCM analysis:



- Specific hypothesis/question
- Model: based on hypothesis
- Time-series: extract from the SPM
- Inputs: experimental conditions from the design matrix

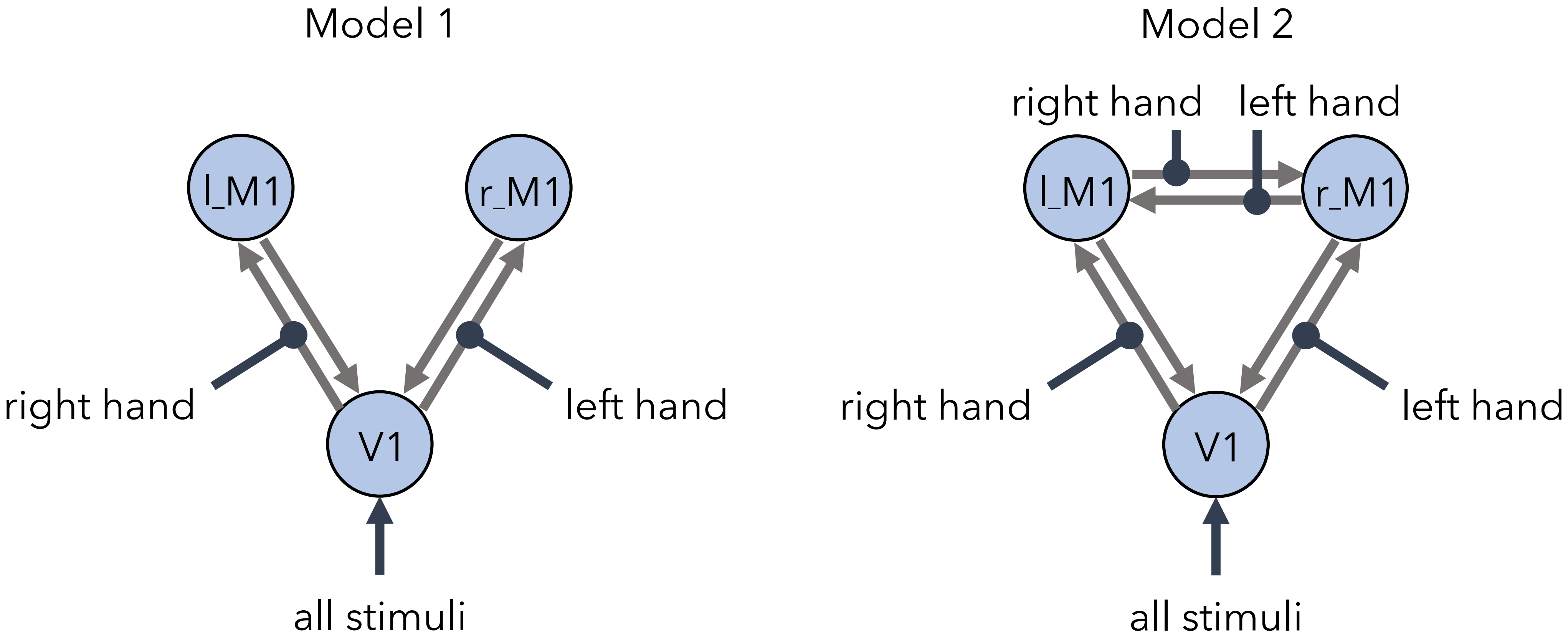
Dynamic Causal Modeling

Recipe for DCM analysis (using the GUI in SPM):

1. extract the time series from all regions of interest (eigenvariate of all voxels in the regions of interest)
2. specify the model according to your hypotheses about the underlying network architecture

Dynamic Causal Modeling

Is there interhemispheric inhibition during motor responses ?



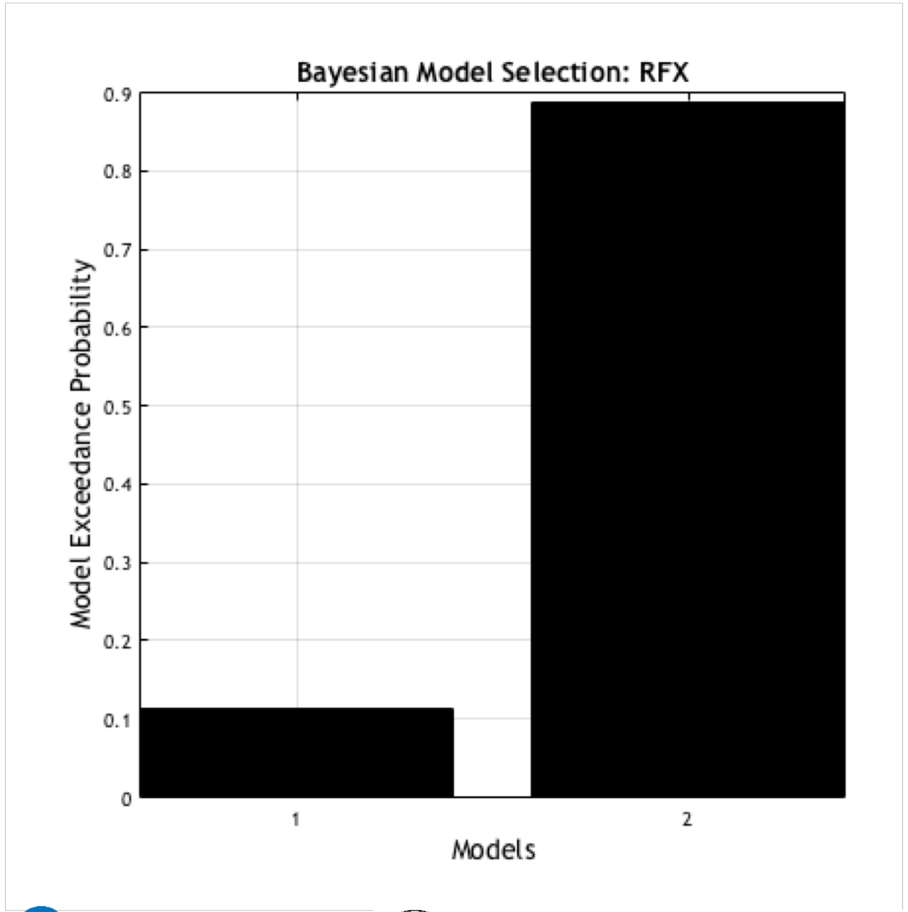
Dynamic Causal Modeling

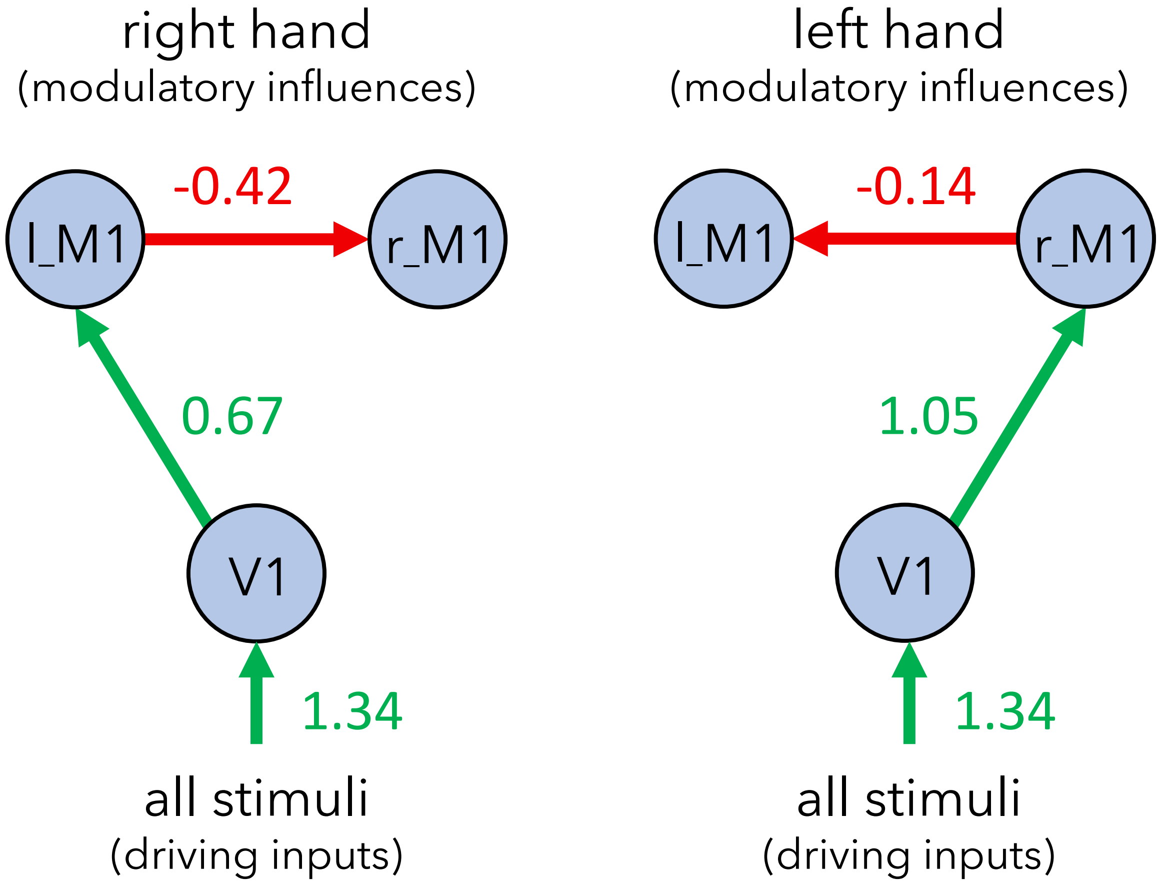
Recipe for DCM analysis (using the GUI in SPM):

1. extract the time series from all regions of interest (eigenvariate of all voxels in the regions of interest)
2. specify the model according to your hypotheses about the underlying network architecture
3. estimate the model
4. repeat steps 2 and 3 for all models in your model space
5. perform Bayesian model selection (BMS) or Bayesian model averaging (BMA)
6. inspect posterior parameter estimates of effective connectivity parameters (A, B, and C-matrix)

Dynamic Causal Modeling

Bayesian model selection and Bayesian model averaging results:





Thank you for your Attention !

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