

Dynamic causal modelling of visual imagery and perception

Nadine Dijkstra

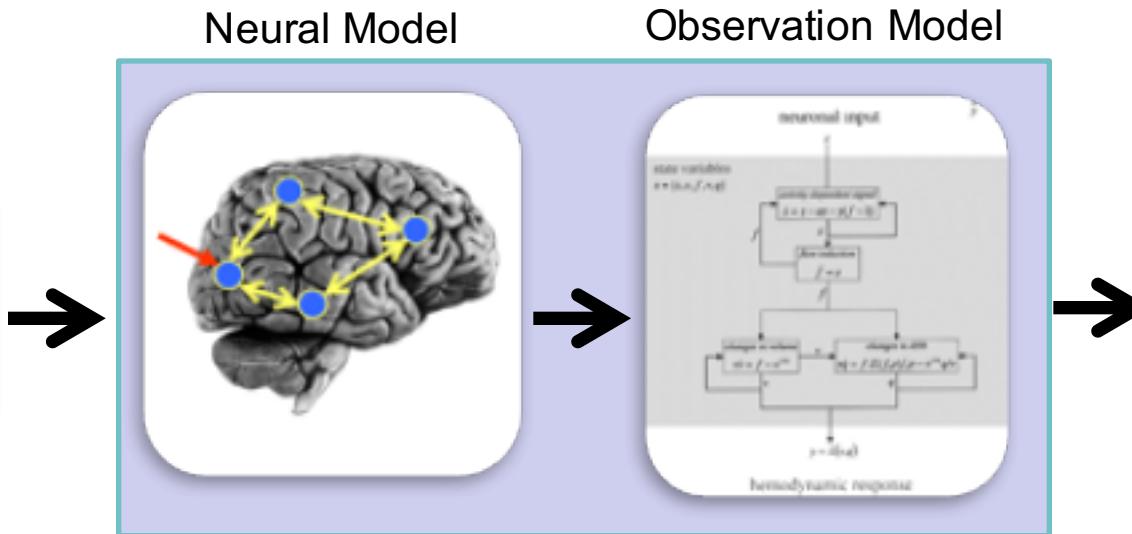
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Radboud university, Nijmegen, the Netherlands

SPM course May 24th 2019
UCL, London, United Kingdom



DCM Framework

Experimental
Stimulus (u)



How brain
activity z
changes over
time

$$z = f(z, u, \theta^n)$$

What we would
see in the
scanner, y ,
given the
neural model?

$$y = g(z, \theta^h)$$

Stimulus from Buchel and Friston, 1997
Figure 3 from Friston et al., Neuroimage, 2003
Brain by Dierk Schaefer,
Flickr, [CC 2.0](#)



The Neural model

$$\dot{z} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{z}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{z}_n \end{bmatrix} = f(z, u, \theta)$$

Deterministic DCM for fMRI
Task

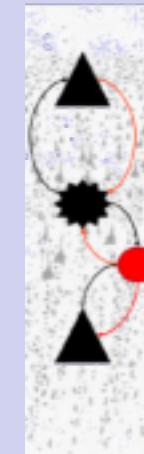
$$\dot{z} = (A + \sum_{j=1}^m u_j B^j)z + Cu$$

(Taylor approximation)

DCM for CSD
Resting State

$$\dot{z} = Az + v$$

Canonical Microcircuit
Coming soon





The Neural model

“How does brain activity, z , change over time?”

$$\dot{z} = (A + \sum_{j=1}^m u_j B^j)z + Cu$$

brain activity

baseline/averaged connectivity

modulation of connectivity

driving input

Friston et al. 2003

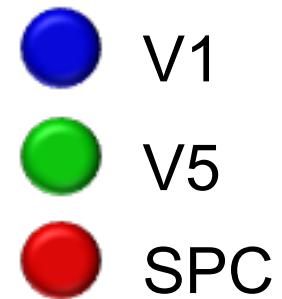
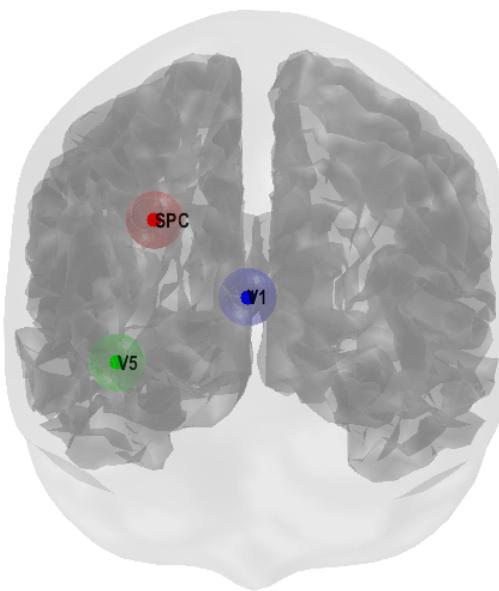
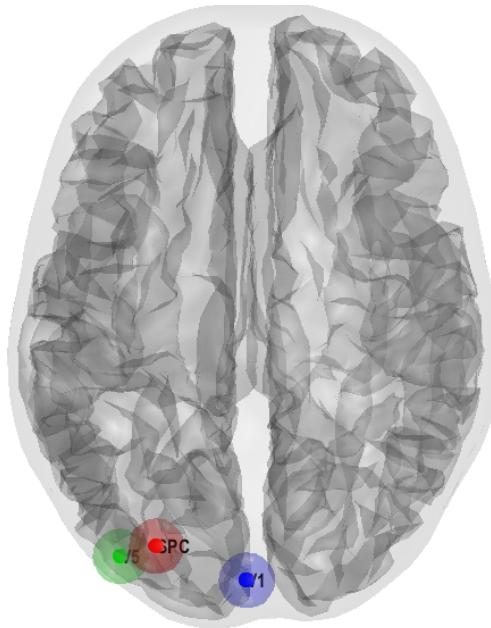


The Neural Model

“How does brain activity, z, change over time?”



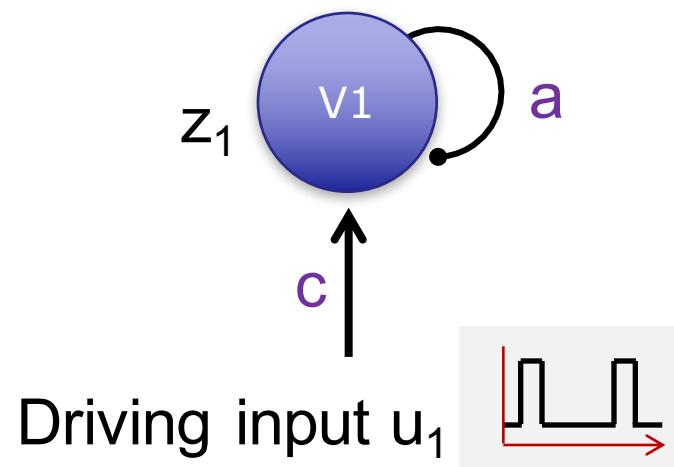
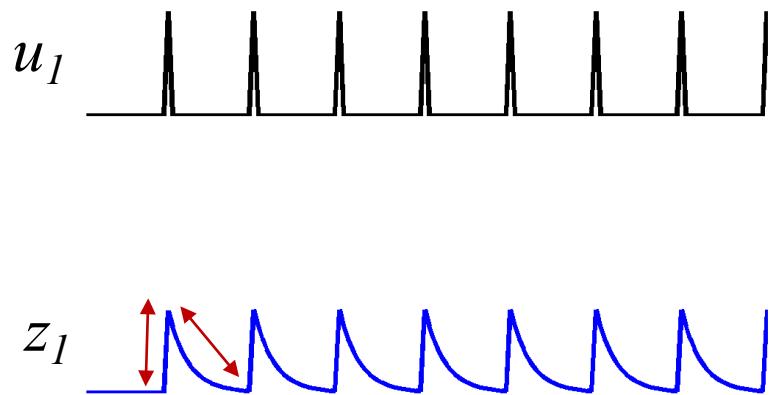
- Subjects viewed moving dots during fMRI
- On some trials, subjects were instructed to pay attention to the speed of the dots' motion
- Question: How does attention to motion change the strength of the connections between V1, V5 and Superior Parietal Cortex?





The Neural Model

“How does brain activity, z , change over time?”



$$\dot{z}_1 = az + cu_1$$

Inhibitory self-connection (Hz).
Rate constant: controls rate of decay in region 1. More negative = faster decay.



The Neural Model

“How does brain activity, z , change over time?”

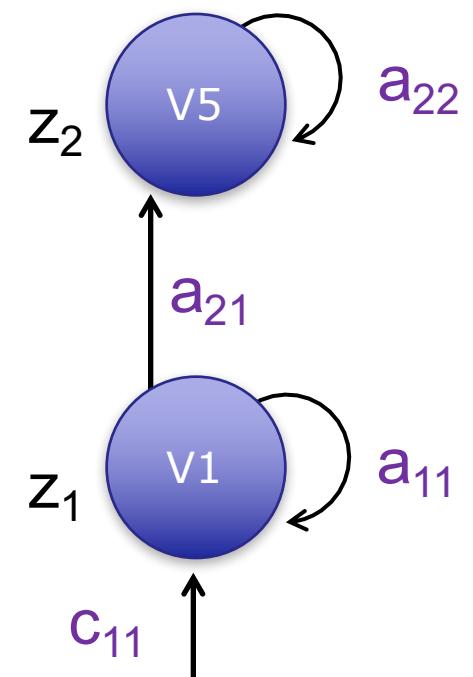
Change of activity in
V1:

$$\dot{z}_1 = a_{11}z_1 + c_{11}u_1$$

Change of activity in
V5:

$$\dot{z}_2 = a_{22}z_2 + a_{21}z_1$$

↑
Self decay V1 input

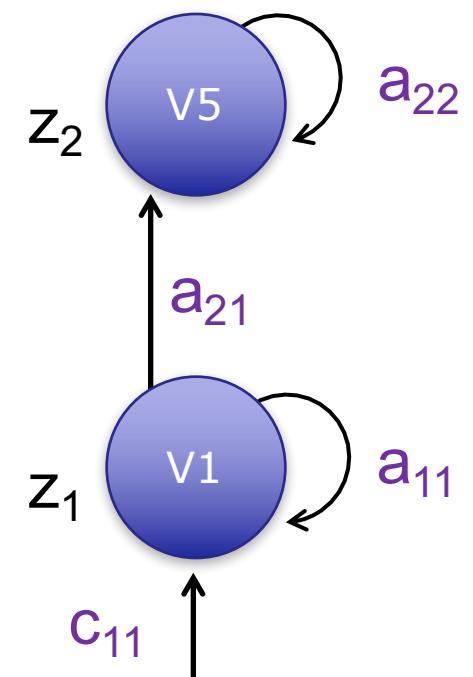
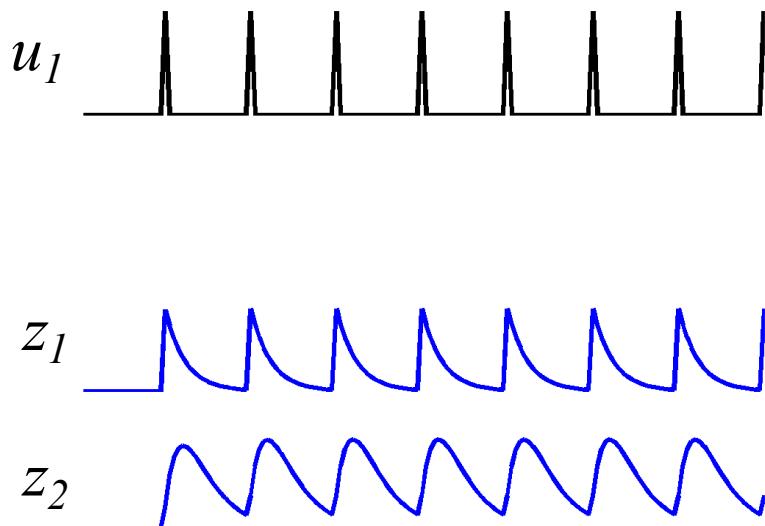


Driving input u_1



The Neural Model

“How does brain activity, z , change over time?”



Driving input u_1



The Neural Model

“How does brain activity, z , change over time?”

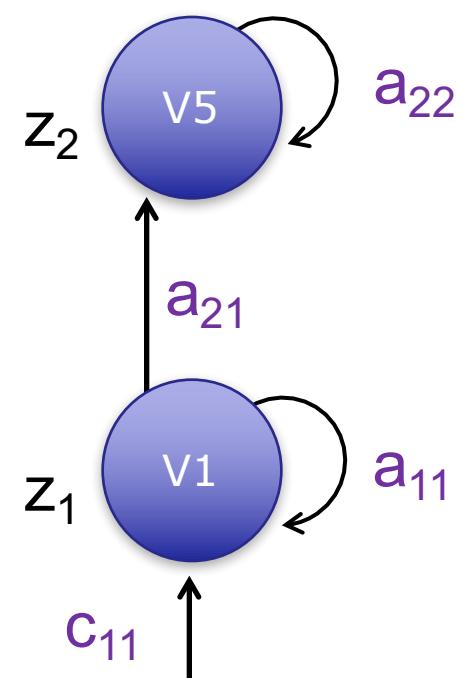
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{z}_1 \\ \dot{z}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u_1$$



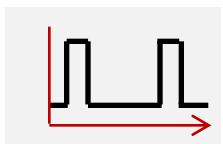
Columns are outgoing connections

Rows are incoming connections

$$\dot{z} = Az + Cu_1$$

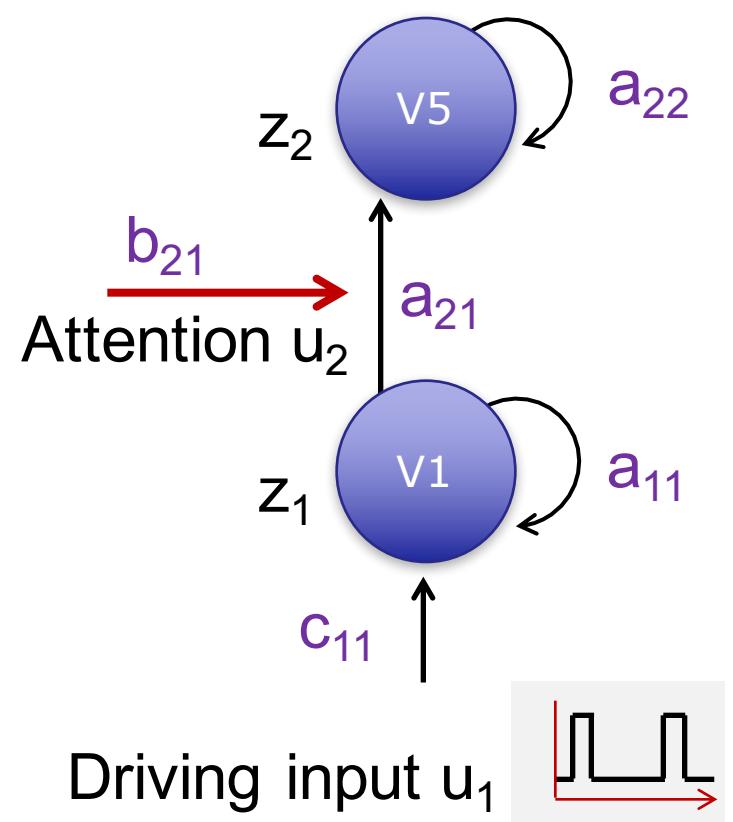
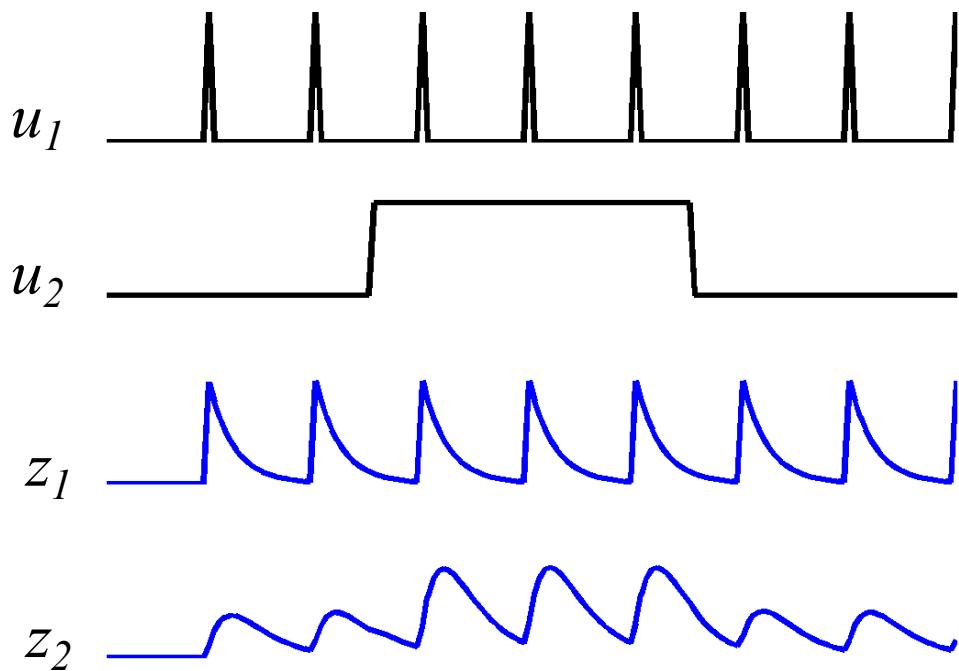


Driving input u_1



The Neural Model

“How does brain activity, z , change over time?”





The Neural Model

“How does brain activity, z , change over time?”

Change of activity in
V1:

$$\dot{z}_1 = a_{11}z_1 + c_{11}u_1$$

Change of activity in
V5:

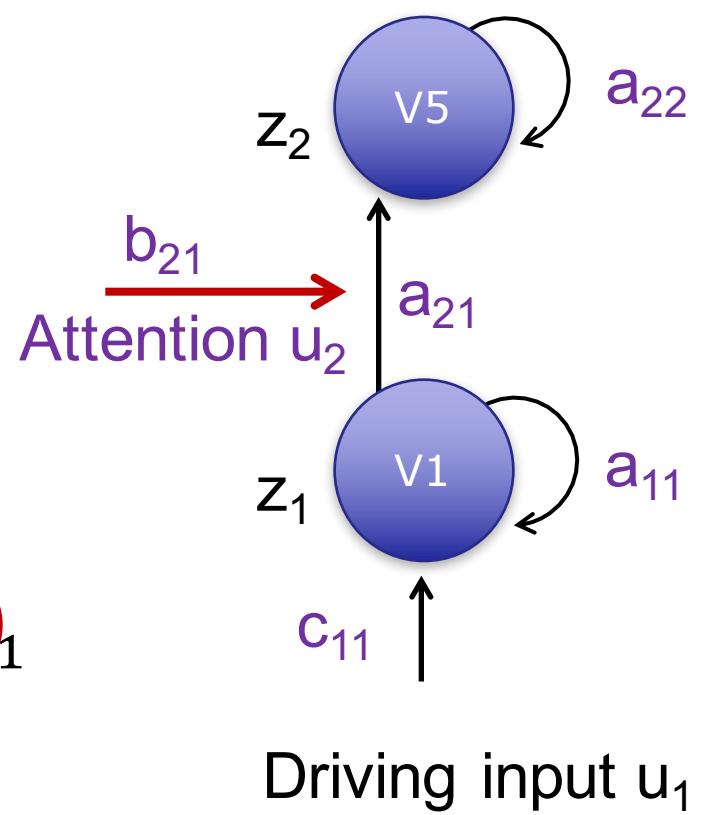
$$\dot{z}_2 = a_{22}z_2 + a_{21}z_1 + (b_{21}u_2)z_1$$



Self decay V1 input



Modulatory input

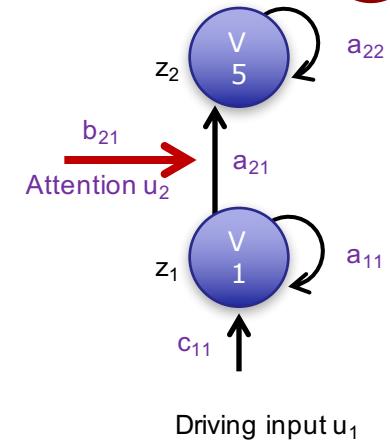


The Neural Model

“How does brain activity, z , change over time?”

For m experimental inputs:

$$\dot{z} = (A + \sum_{j=1}^m u_j B^j)z + Cu$$



Columns: outgoing connections
Rows: incoming connections

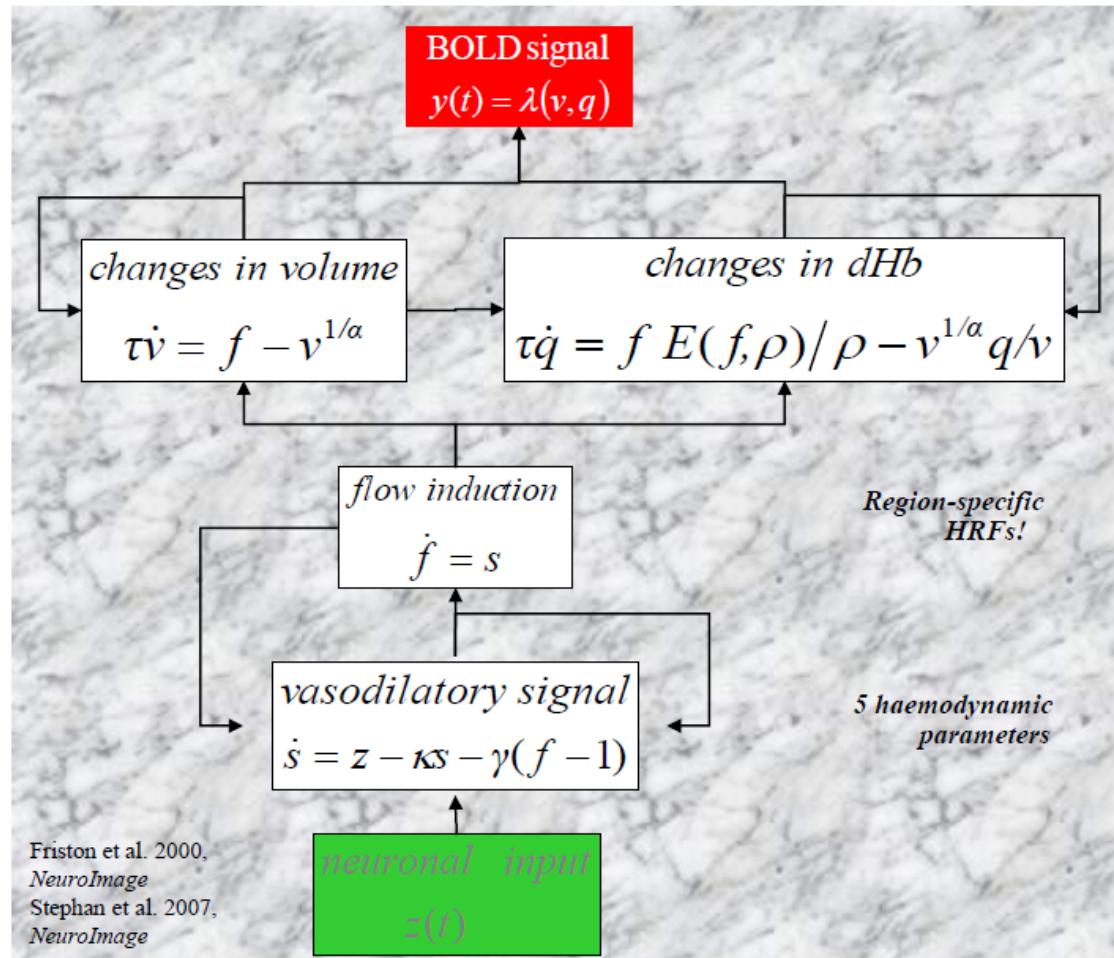
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{z}_1 \\ \dot{z}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \left(\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} + u_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ b_{21} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

A: Structure B: Modulatory Input C: Driving Input

Change in activity per region External input 2 (attention) Current activity per region All external input



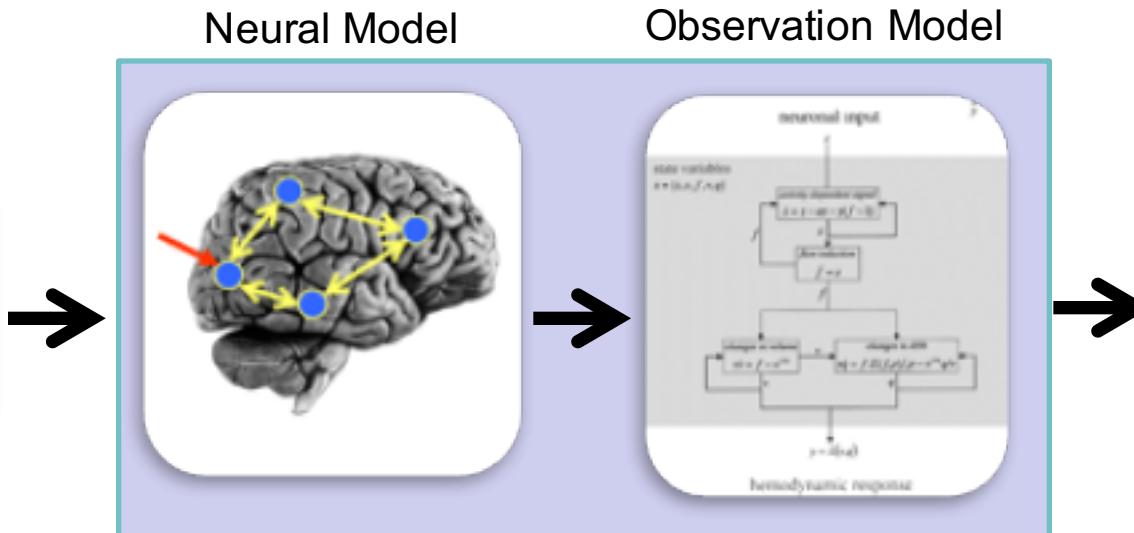
The Haemodynamic Model





DCM Framework

Experimental
Stimulus (u)



How brain
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Stimulus from Buchel and Friston, 1997
Figure 3 from Friston et al., Neuroimage, 2003
Brain by Dierk Schaefer,
Flickr, [CC 2.0](#)



Distinct Top-Down and Bottom-Up Brain Connectivity during Visual Perception and Imagery

Nadine Dijkstra, Peter Zeidman, Sasha Ondobaka, Marcel van Gerven & Karl Friston (2017) *Scientific Reports*

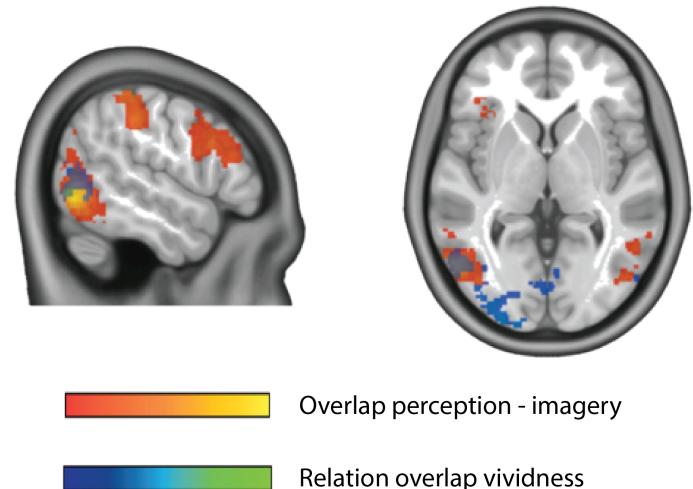
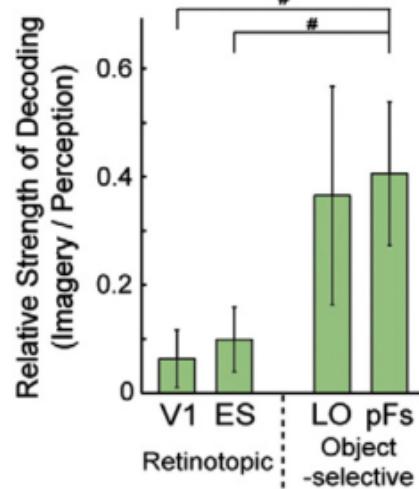
Using DCM to investigate directional connectivity
during visual perception and imagery



Background: overlap



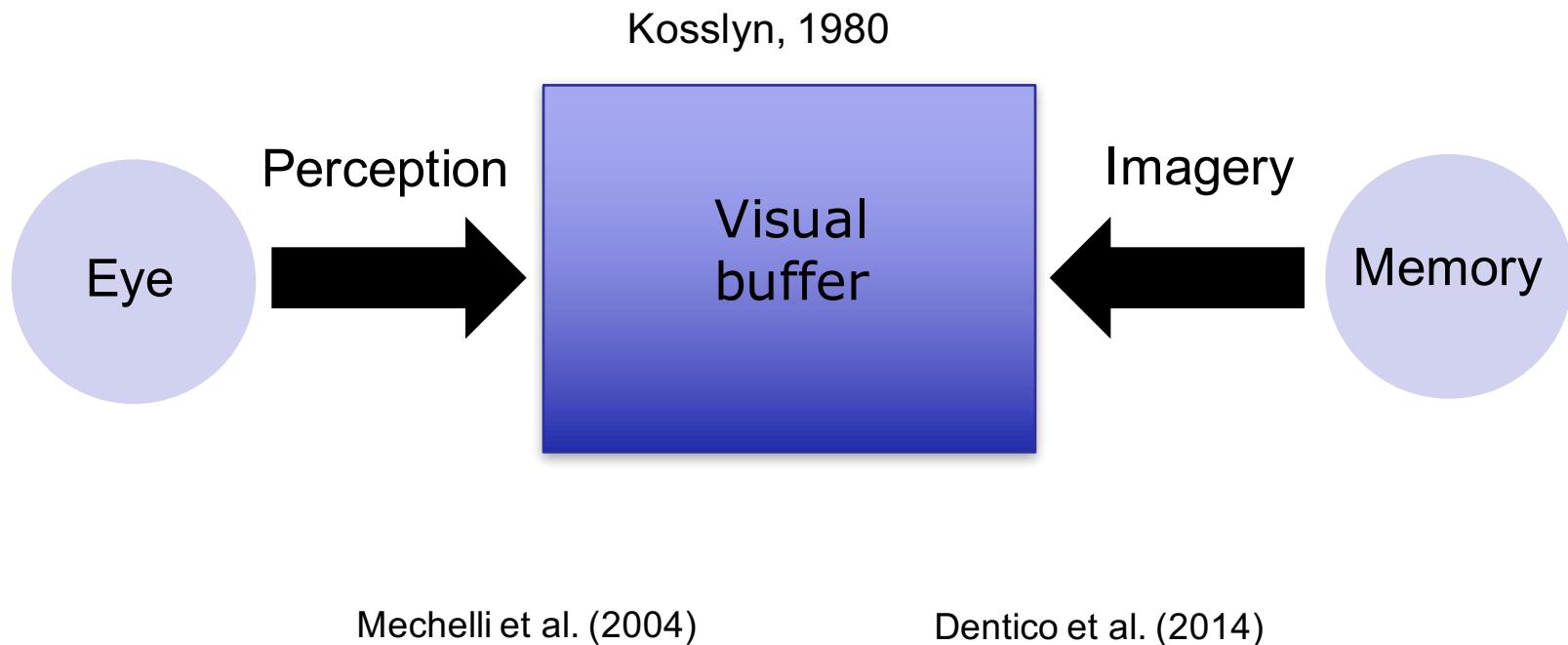
Lee et al. (2012)
Neuroimage



Dijkstra, Bosch & van Gerven (2017)
Journal of Neuroscience

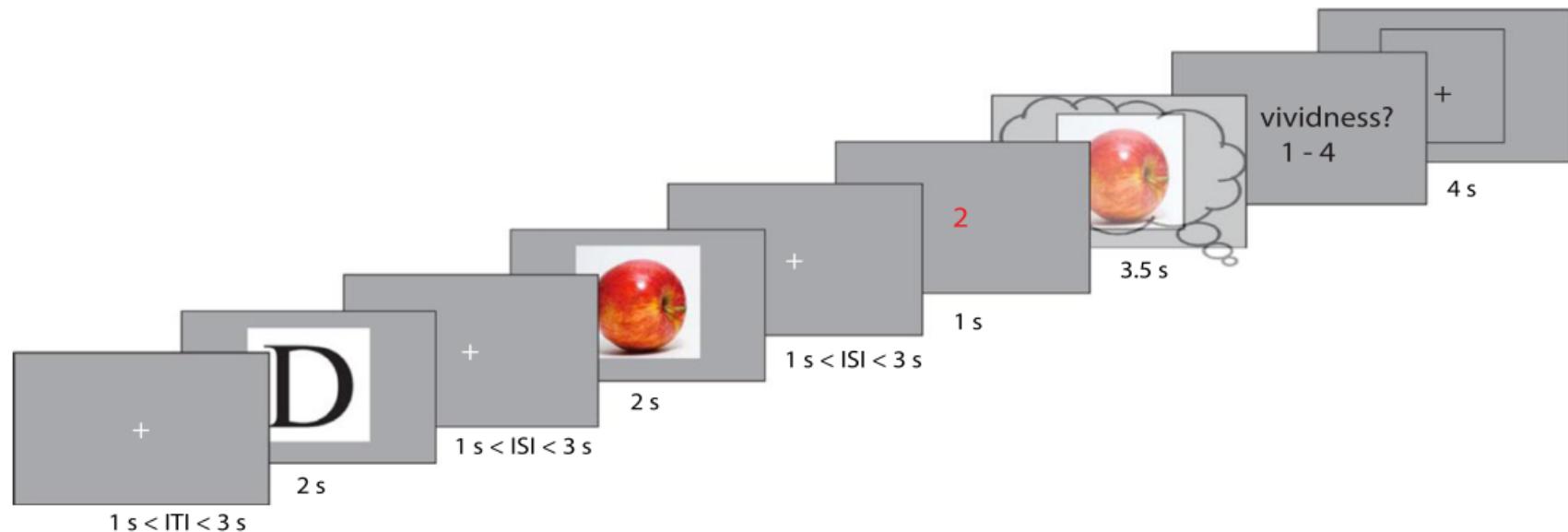
Large overlap in neural representations of perceived and imagined stimuli
Dijkstra, N. et al., (2019) *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*

Background: two mechanisms





Experimental design



Perception



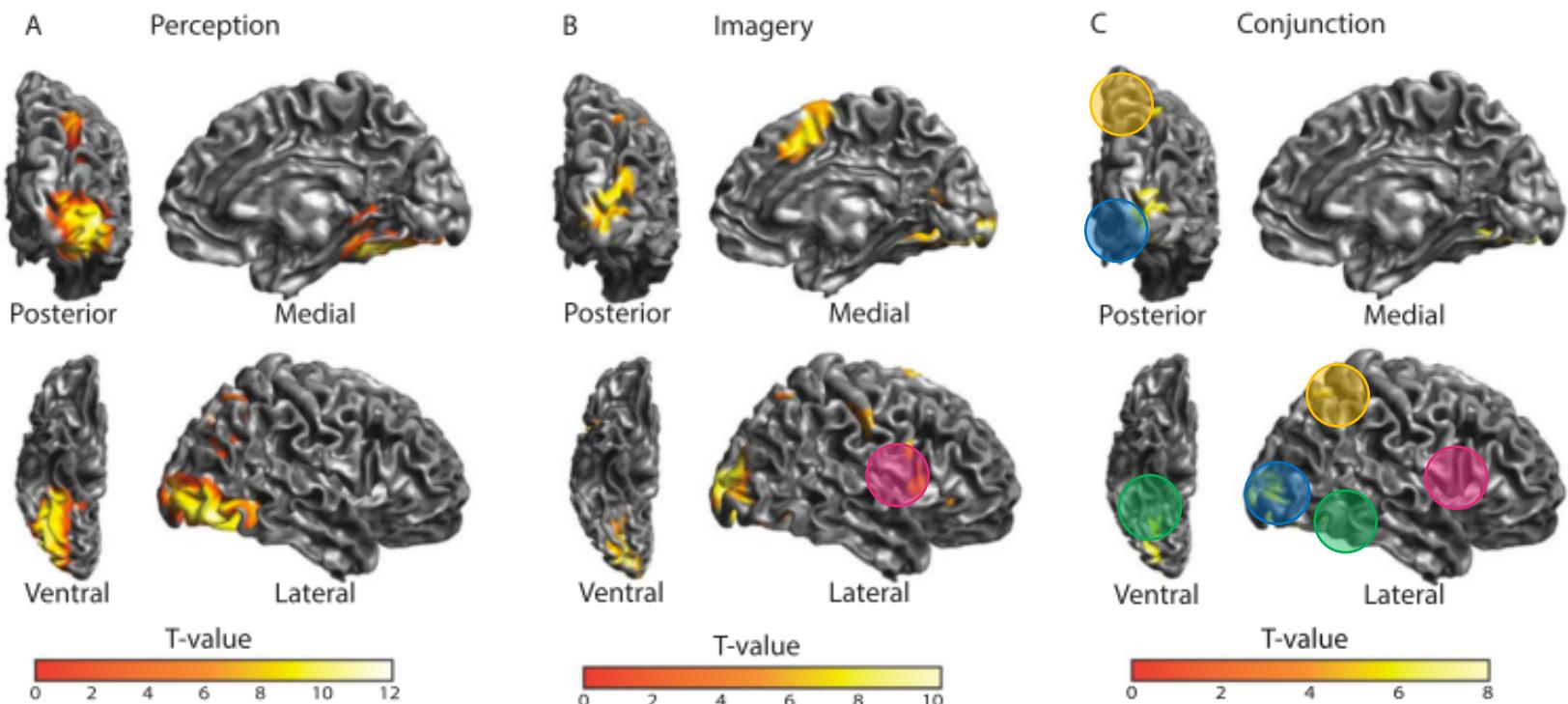
Imagery



Dijkstra, N., Bosch, S., & van Gerven, M. (2017) *Journal of Neuroscience*

Dijkstra, N., Zeidman, P., Ondobaka, S., van Gerven, M., & Friston, K. (2017) *Scientific Reports*

Selection of regions





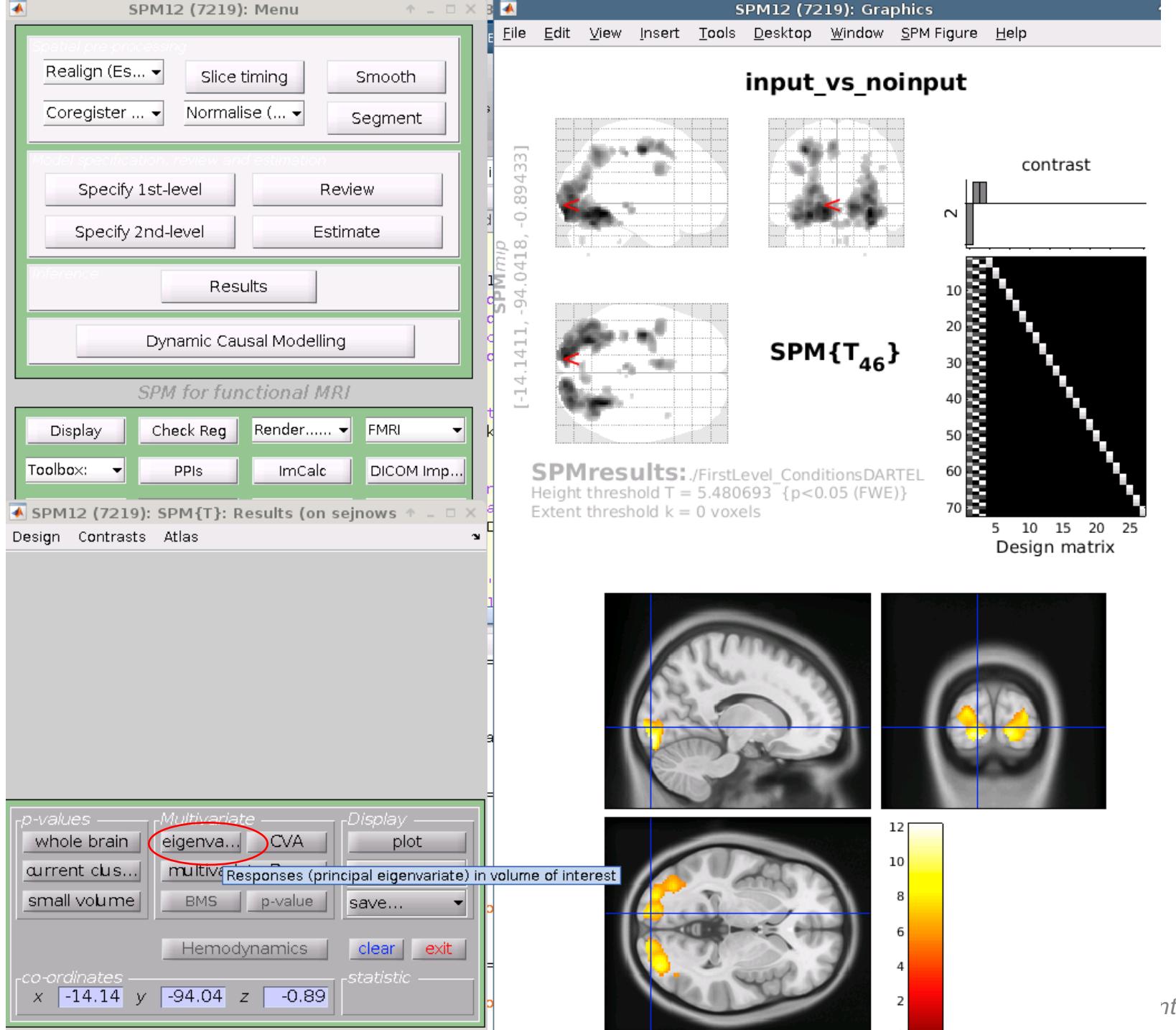
Time series extraction

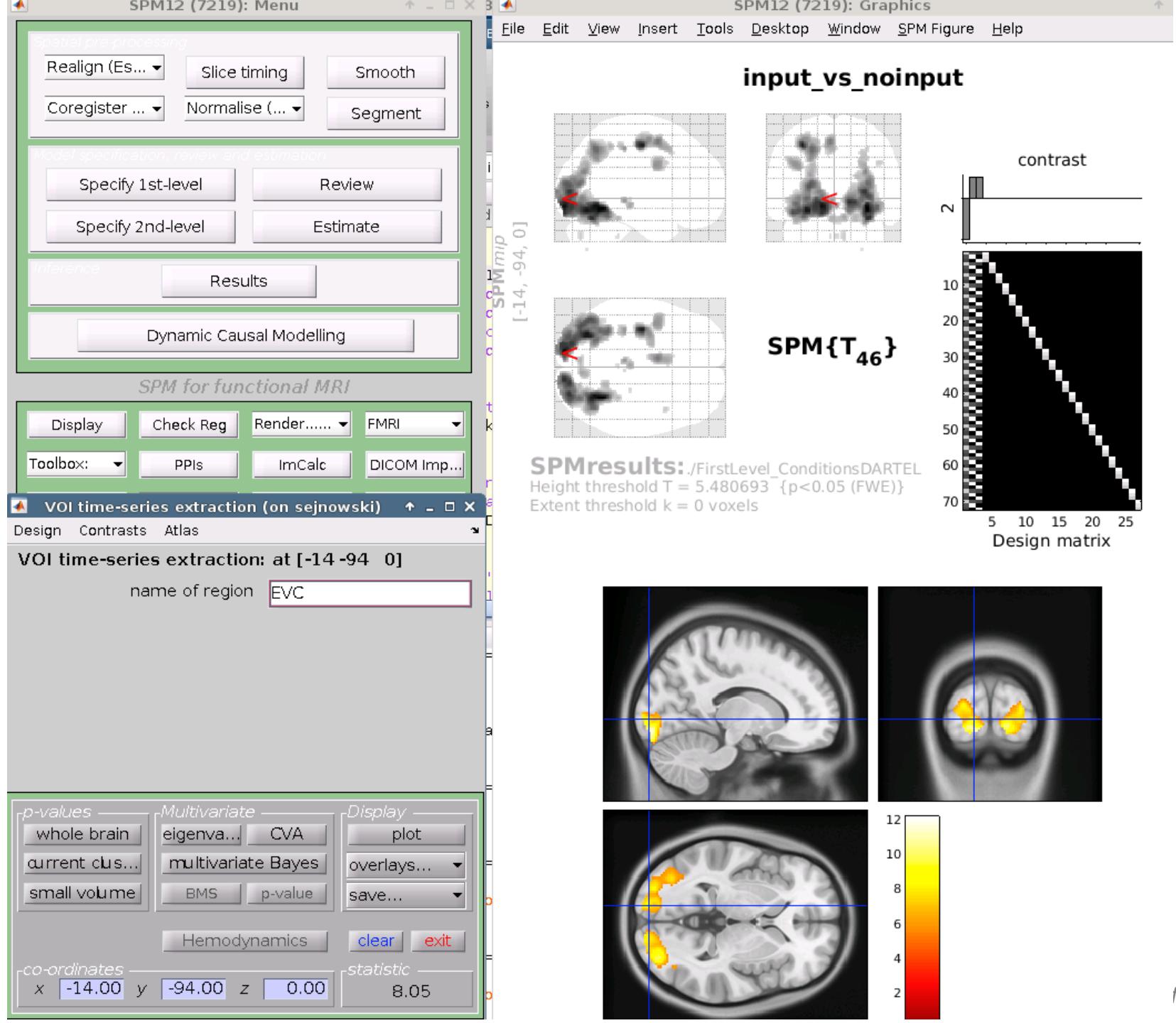
- 1 time series per region
 - Mask (e.g. anatomical mask)
 - Find peak relevant contrast
 - Sphere (x mm)
 - Box (x mm by y mm by z mm)
 - Cluster (all voxels exceeding threshold)

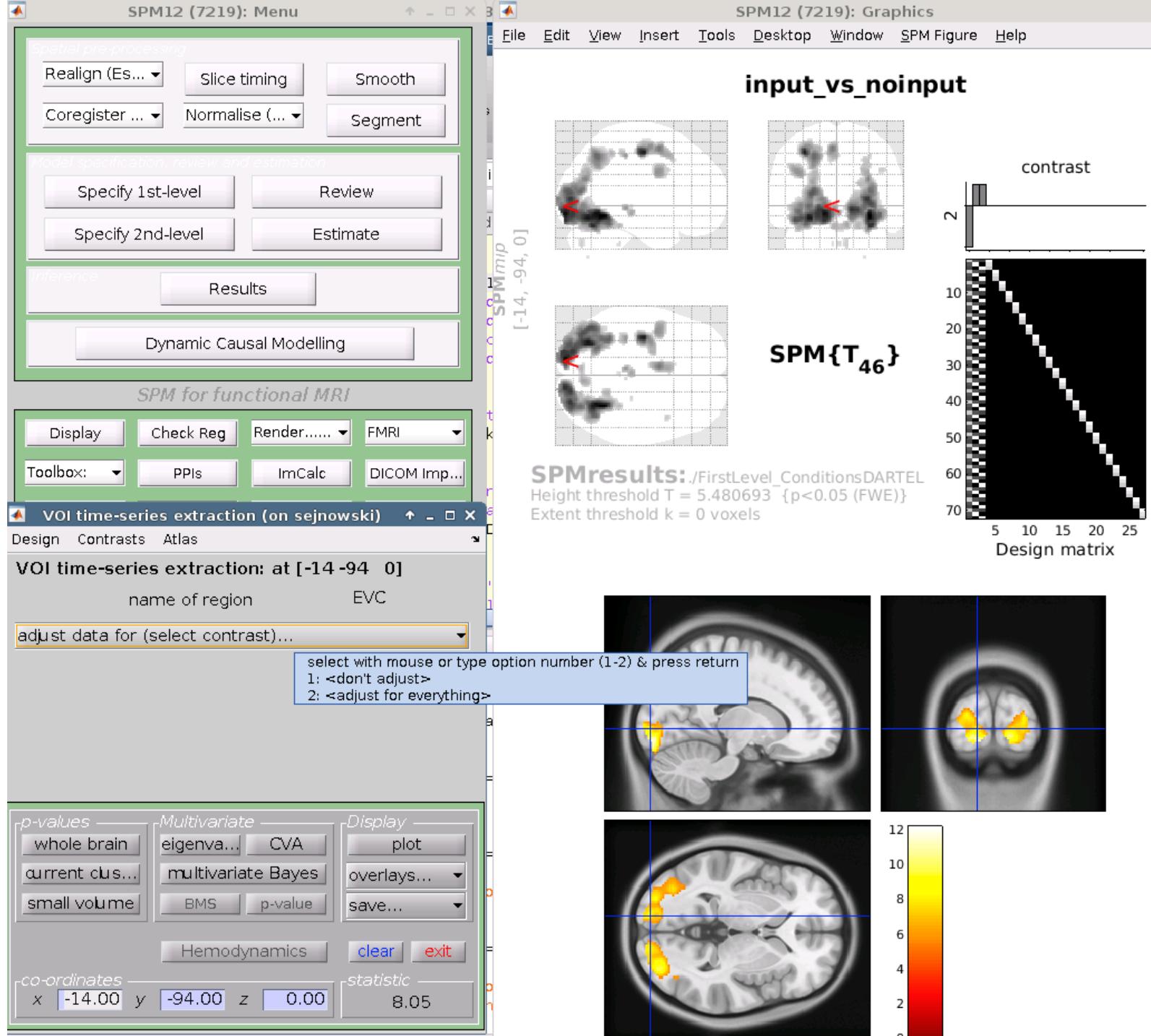


Time series extraction

- Regress out unrelated variance (e.g. head movement)
 - Adjust based on effect of interest
 - F-contrast, e.g.
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
- Take 1st principal component, i.e. eigenvariate







SPM12 (7219): Menu

SPM12 (7219): Graphics

Preprocessing

- Realign (Es...)
- Slice timing
- Smooth
- Coregister ...
- Normalise (...)
- Segment

Model specification and estimation

- Specify 1st-level
- Review
- Specify 2nd-level
- Estimate

Inference

- Results

Dynamic Causal Modelling

SPM for functional MRI

- Display
- Check Reg
- Render.....
- FMRI
- Toolbox:
- PPIs
- ImCalc
- DICOM Imp...

VOI time-series extraction (on sejnowski)

Design Contrasts Atlas

VOI time-series extraction: at [-14 -94 0]

name of region	EVC
<don't adjust>	
VOI definition...	sph... box cl... mask

sphere
select with mouse or use kbd: s/b/c/m

p-values

- whole brain
- current clus...
- small volume

Multivariate

- eigenvalue
- CVA
- multivariate Bayes
- BMS
- p-value

Display

- plot
- overlays...
- save...

Hemodynamics

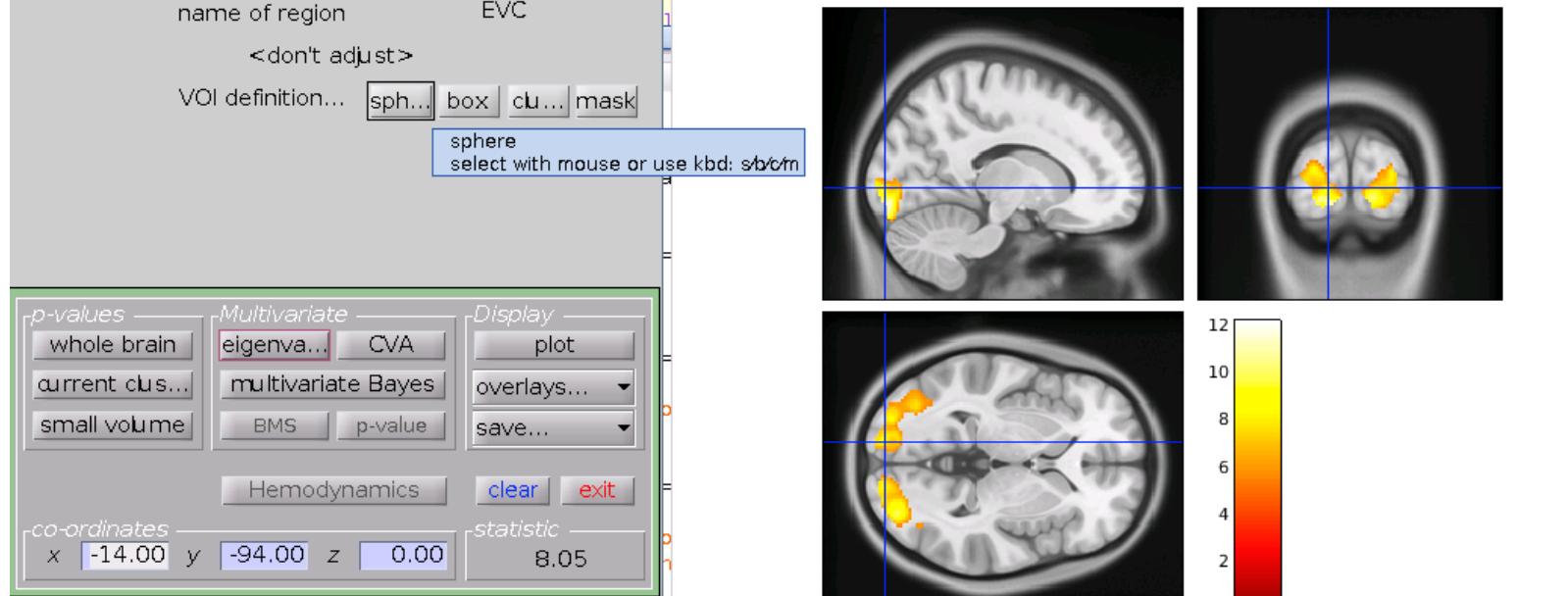
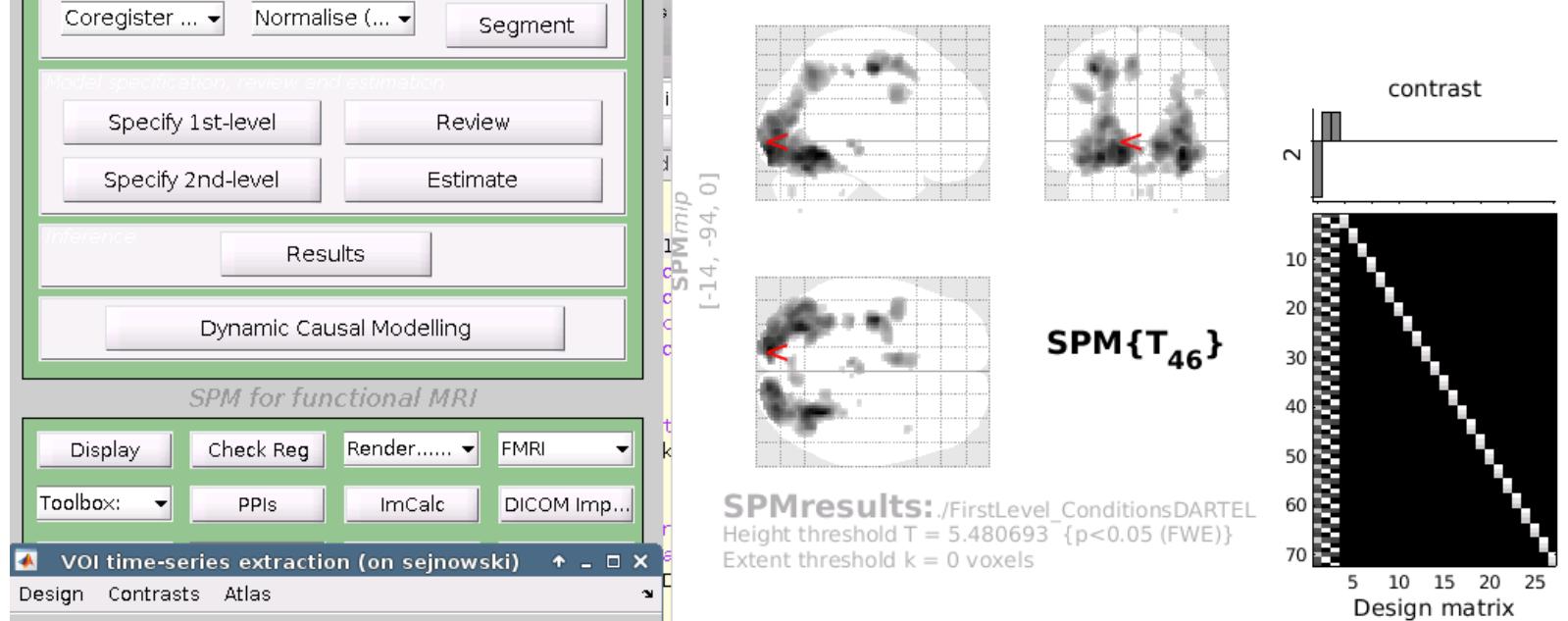
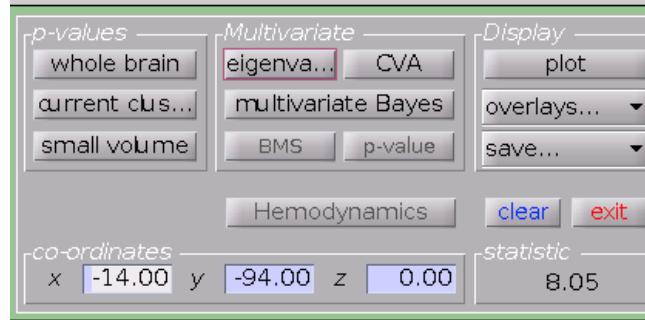
- clear
- exit

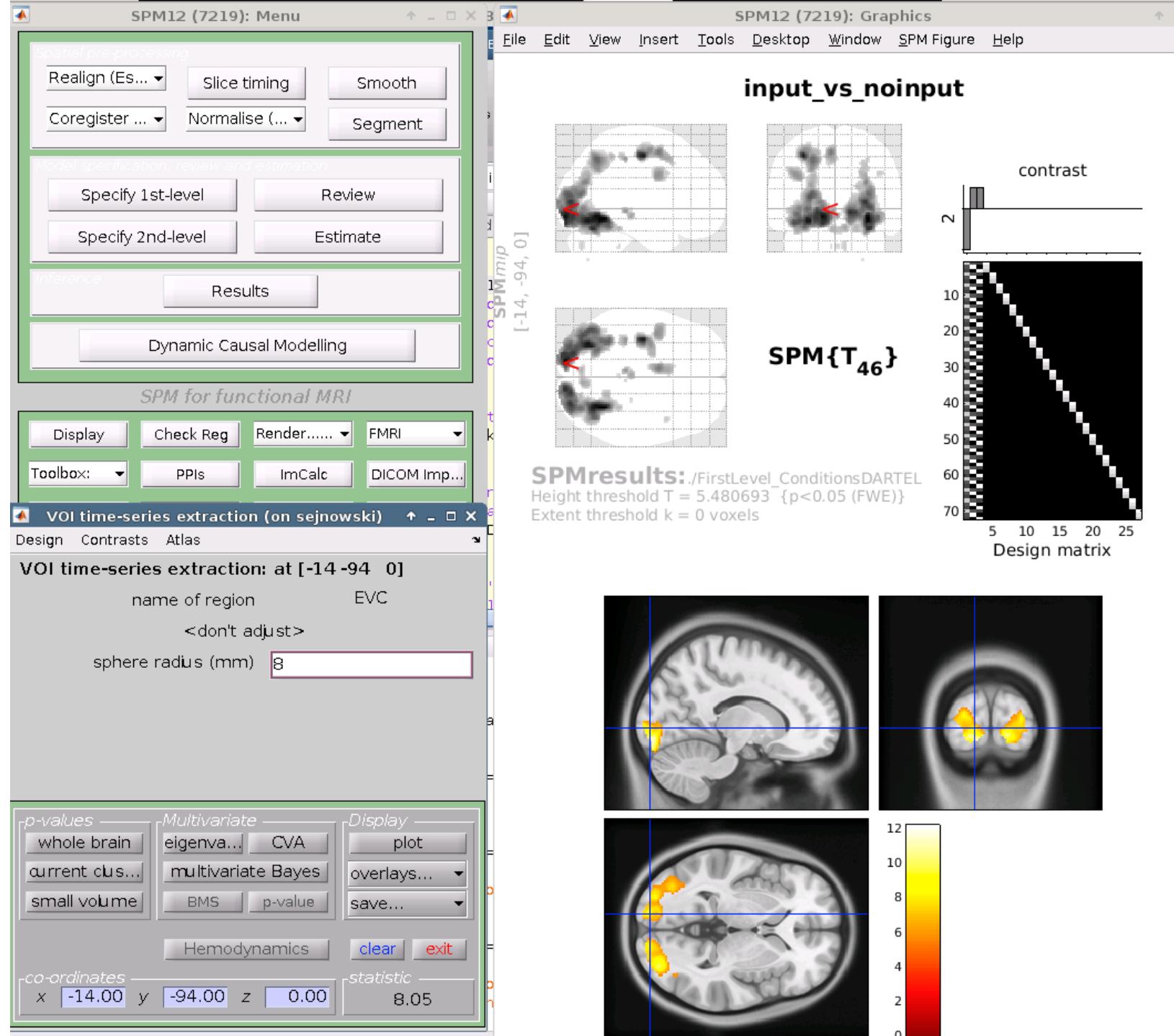
co-ordinates

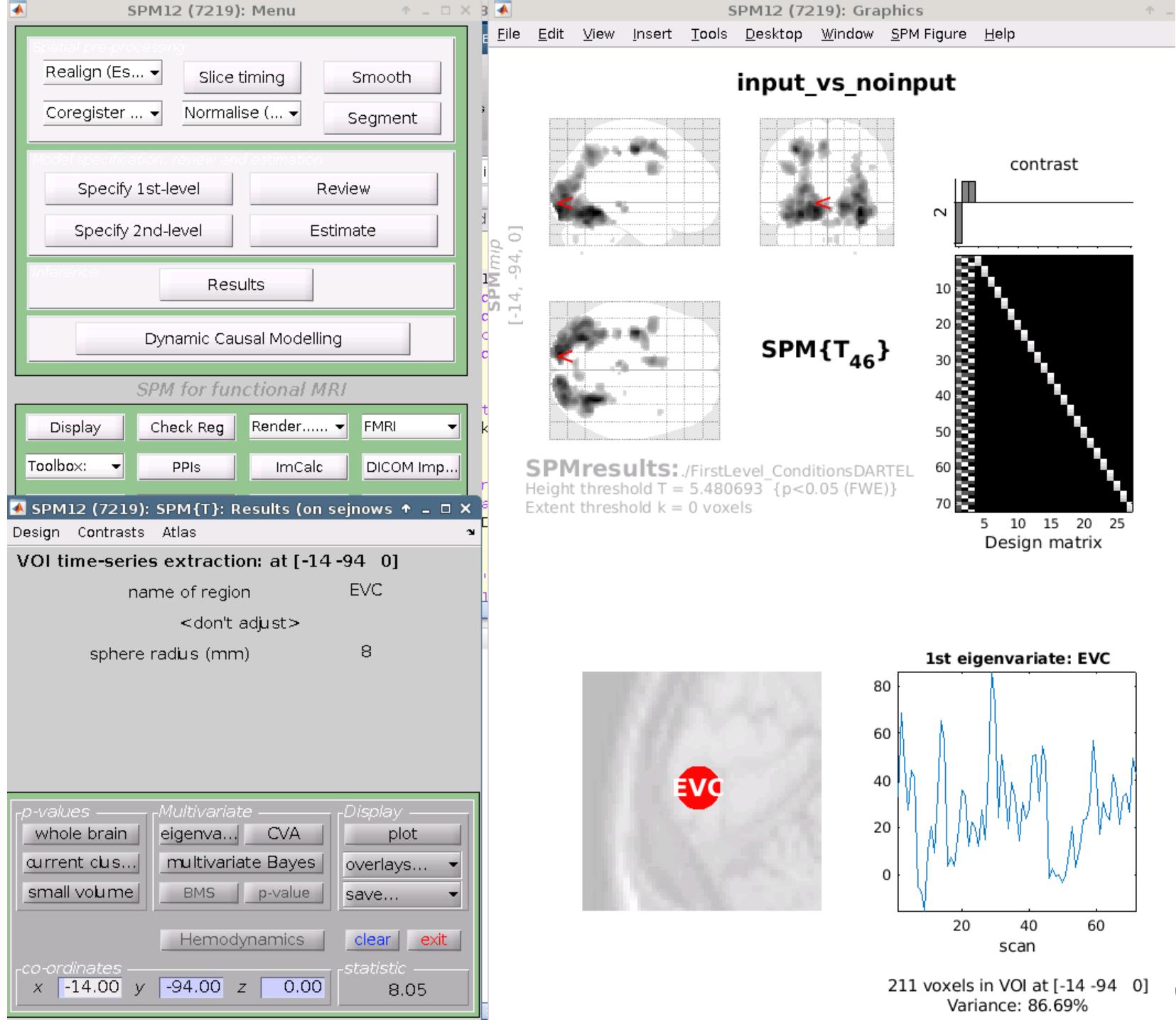
x -14.00 y -94.00 z 0.00

statistic

8.05

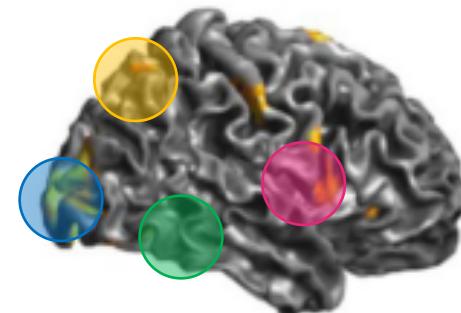






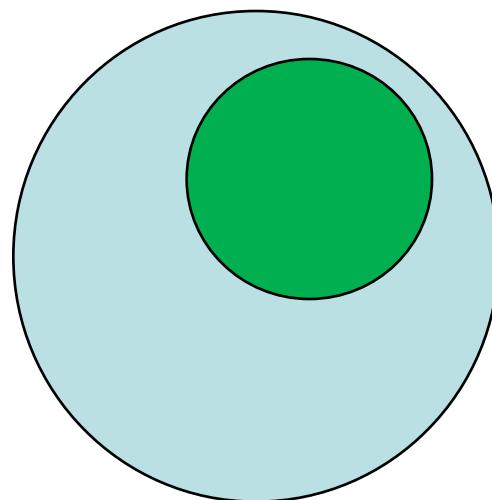


Time series extraction



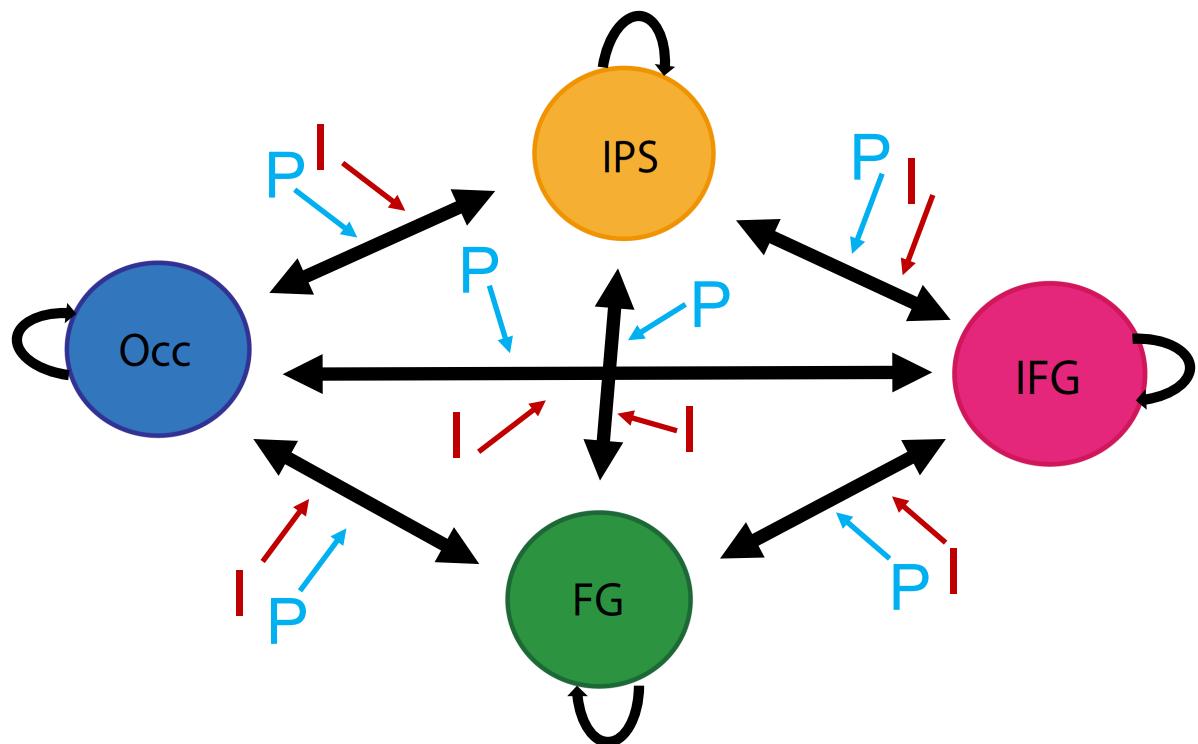
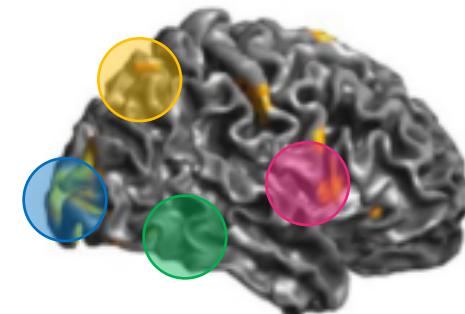
- 8 mm sphere per subject within 16 mm sphere of group effect

check: https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/SPM/Timeseries_extraction

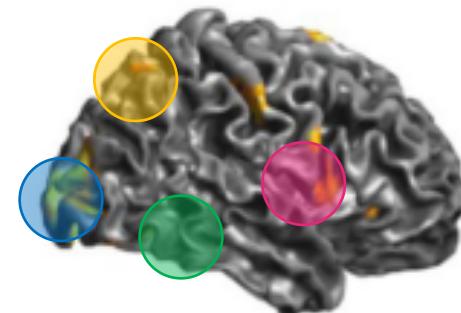


Definition of model

- Fully connected
- Bayesian Model Reduction
- Parametric Empirical Bayes



Definition of model



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Perception

$$B(:,:,1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

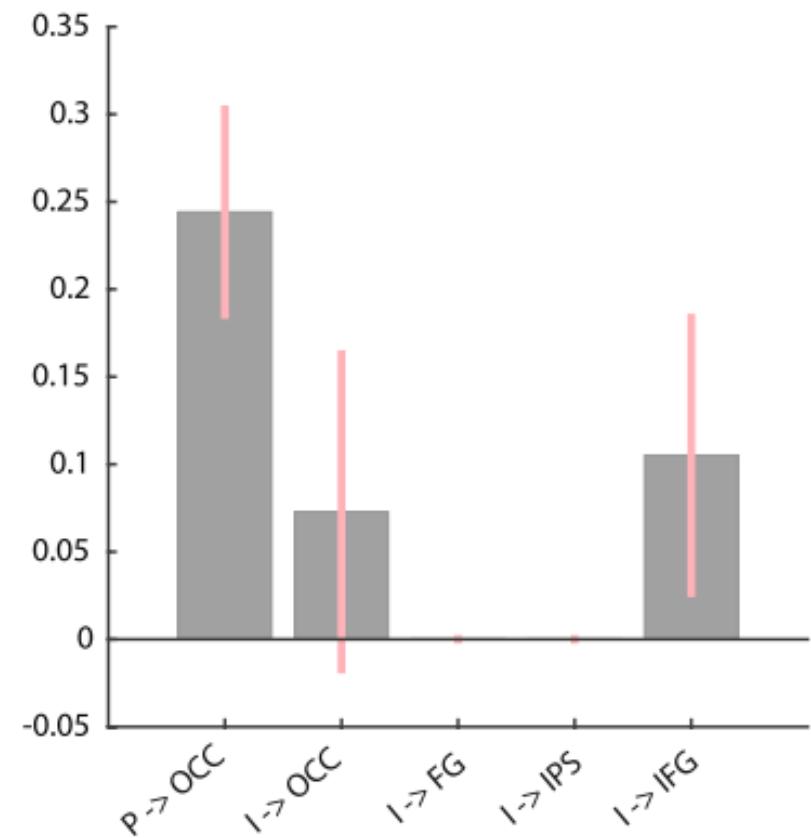
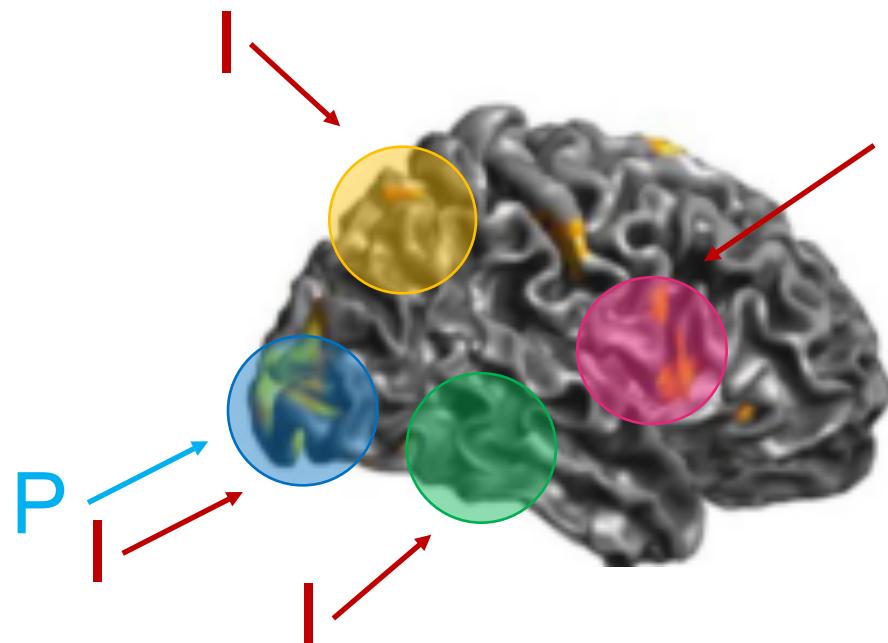
Imagery

$$B(:,:,2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Vividness

$$B(:,:,3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Definition of model: driving input





Definition of model: driving input

Perception

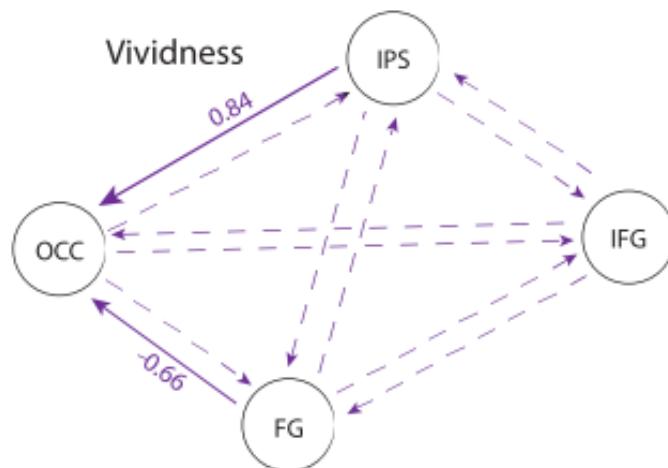
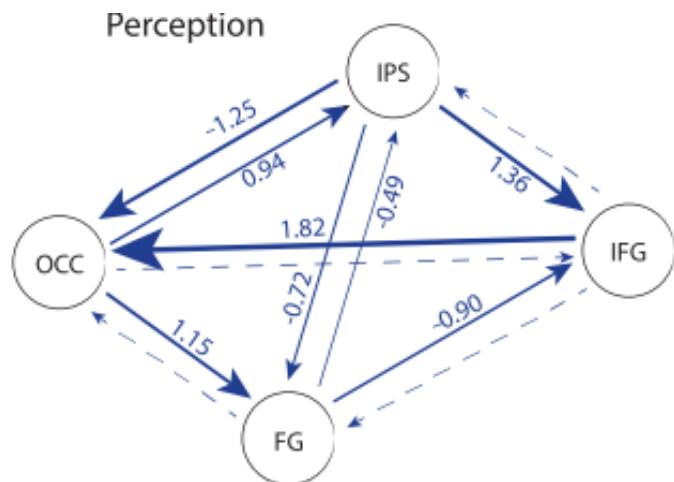
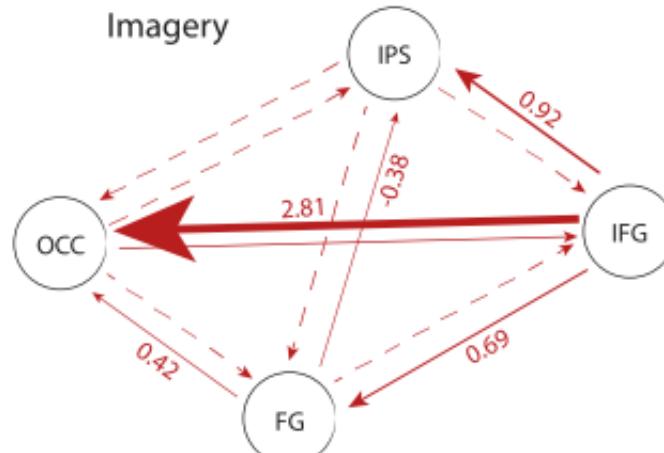
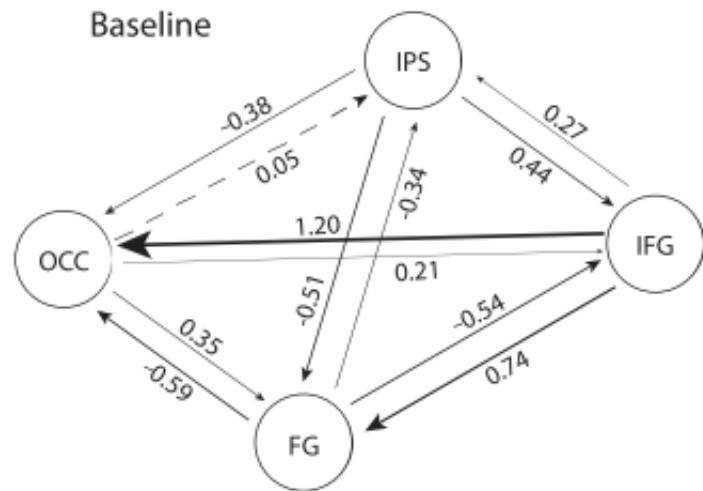
$$C(:,:,1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Imagery

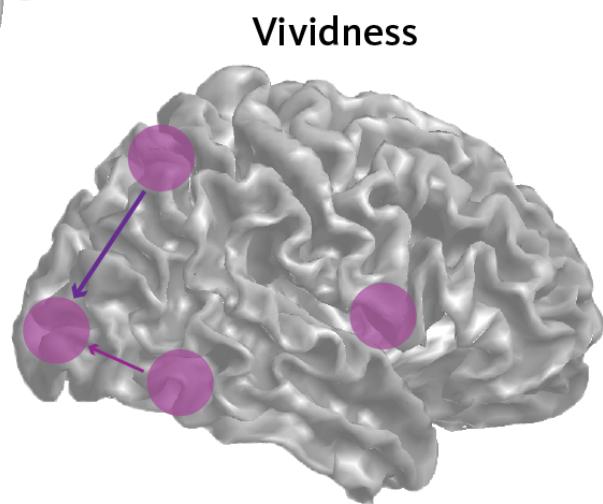
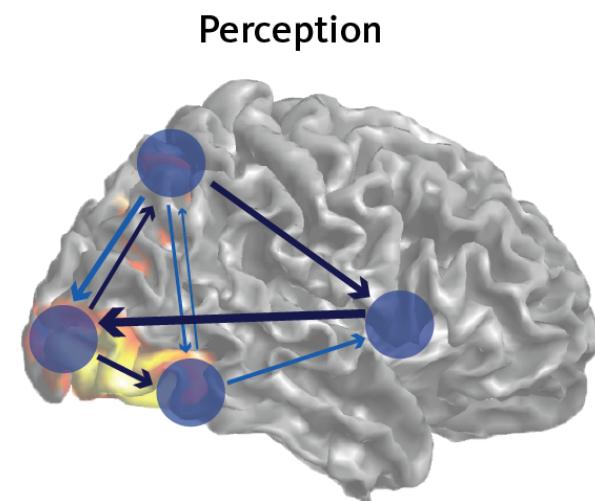
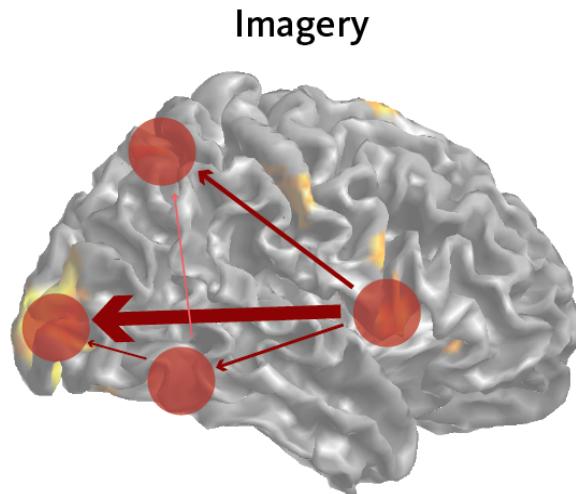
$$C(:,:,2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dot{z} = (A + \sum_{j=1}^m u_j B^j)z + Cu$$

Results



Results





Conclusions

- Perception and imagery are both associated with increases in top-down coupling
 - Connectivity from IFG to OCC is present in both
 - (2 x stronger in imagery)
 - increase of visual activity relevant to current task
- Bottom-up coupling is only increased during perception
- Vividness is specifically associated with increases in top-down coupling to OCC



Marcel van Gerven



Radboud University Nijmegen



Erasmus+

Thank you



Peter Zeidman



Sasha Ondobaka



Karl Friston