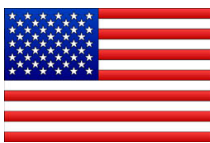


# AFNI & SUMA

## Concepts, Principles, Demos



### Analysis of Functional NeuroImages

by

### Robert W Cox, PhD

Released under the GNU General Public License Version 2 (GPL)  
[or any later GPL version]

**AFNI is a research tool.**

*Clinical uses are **not** supported or advised.*



AFNI User



<http://afni.nimh.nih.gov/afni>

# Some Goals of fMRI Analyses

- **Task-based experiments**
  - Per subject: estimate amplitude of BOLD response to each different type of stimulus
  - Find+model inter-regional correlations between fluctuations in BOLD responses

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- **Resting-state experiments**
  - Measure spatial patterns in coherent fluctuations in spontaneous BOLD

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- **Group level**
  - Combine and contrast per subject results

# Conceptual Basis - 1

- **Time shifting** = pretend get 3D snapshot

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- **Despiking** = remove large blips

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- **Image Registration** (AKA alignment)
  - intra-EPI time series, and EPI-Structural

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- **Blurring in space** = lower resolution :- ( & less noise :- ) & more group overlap :- )

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- **Masking** = ignore non-brain voxels

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- **Scaling** = normalizing data amplitude
  - Makes inter-subject comparisons more valid

# Conceptual Basis - 2

## ☼ Time series regression

- model of the BOLD response in the data = Hemodynamic Response Function ☒ stimulus timing
- plus baseline (null hypothesis) model
- plus physiological noise
- plus allowing for serial correlation

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## ☼ Talairach-ing = Spatial Normalization

- Talairach, MNI-152, ...
- affine and nonlinear spatial transformations

# Conceptual Basis - 3

- ☀ **Group Analyses** = Putting it all together
  - ANOVA, LME, Meta-Analyses, ...

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- ☀ **Blobs** = Spatial models of activation
  - Assigning statistical significance to blobs

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- ☀ **Connectivity** = Inter-regional analyses
  - SEM, PPI, SVAR, DCM, Granger, ...
  - Resting state fMRI (Connectome!)

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- **Dimensional factorization**
  - Components, such as PCA, ICA, ...

# Conceptual Basis - 4

- **Data Formats** = NIfTI-1.x is your friend
- **Software** for fMRI analyses: \*open-source
  - **AFNI\***, BrainVoyager, FSL\*, SPM\*, ...
  - Whichever you use, **don't blindly assume** the software works perfectly all the time
- Most important thing I will say today  
**Understand and check the steps applied to your data!**
- 2<sup>nd</sup> most important: Is no "best" way to analyze data, just "reasonable" ways

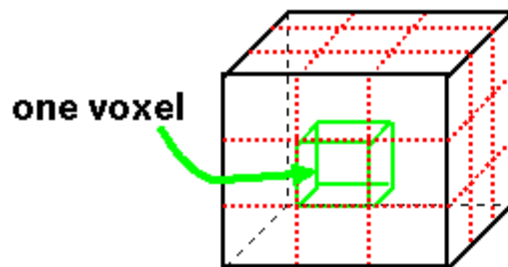
# AFNI = Analysis of Functional NeuroImages

- Developed to provide an environment for fMRI data analyses
  - And a platform for development of new software tools
- AFNI refers to both the program of that name and the entire package of external programs and plugins (more than 200)
- The **Prime Directive** in the development of **AFNI**:
  - Allow users to stay close to their data and view/analyze it in many different ways
- SSCC = Scientific Computing and Statistical Core
  - Our mission is help NIH (and beyond) investigators carry out the analyses of their (F)MRI data
  - Development of data analysis methods and putting them into usable and (reasonably) reliable software
  - Consulting and question answering and hand-holding

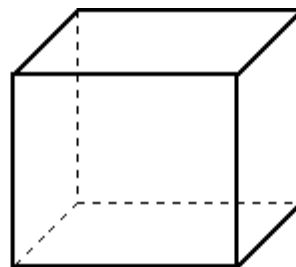


# Fundamental AFNI Concept

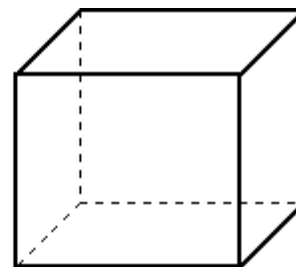
- Basic unit of data in **AFNI** is the dataset
  - A collection of 1 or more 3D arrays of numbers
    - Each entry in the array is in a particular spatial location in a 3D grid (a voxel = 3D pixel)
    - Image datasets: each array holds a collection of slices from the scanner
      - Each number is the signal intensity for that particular voxel
    - Derived datasets: each number is computed from other dataset(s)
      - e.g., each voxel value is a *t*-statistic reporting “activation” significance from an fMRI time series dataset, for that voxel
  - Each 3D array in a dataset is called a sub-brick
    - There is one number in each voxel in each sub-brick



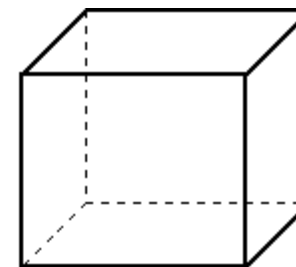
Sub-brick 0



Sub-brick 1



Sub-brick 2



Sub-brick 3

3x3x3  
Dataset  
With 4  
Sub-bricks



# Parts of AFNI

- Interactive visualization and analysis — **AFNI** and **SUMA**
  - For looking at data and results
  - **AFNI** is based on 3D volumes = data as gathered by MRI
  - **SUMA** is based on 2D surfaces = models of cortical surfaces
  - A few kinds of analysis can be done by pointing+clicking
- Batch mode programs and scripts
  - Are run by typing commands directly to computer, or by putting commands into a text file ([script](#)) and later executing them
  - Most **AFNI** complex analyses are done in batch programs
- Plugins and Plugouts
  - Separate programs that attach themselves to **AFNI** and/or **SUMA** to provide extra capabilities



AFNI & SUMA

Interlude



# AFNI Batch Programs

- Many many important capabilities in **AFNI** are **only** available in batch programs
  - A few examples (of more than 100)
- Über-scripts: **afni\_proc.py** and **align\_epi\_anat.py**
  - FMRI time series pre-processing and analysis
  - Driver for 3D image registration tools
- **3dDeconvolve** + **3dREMLfit** = multiple *linear* regression on 3D+time datasets; fits each voxel' s time series to activation model, tests these fits for significance (**3dNLfim** = nonlinear fitting)
- **3dvolreg** = 3D+time dataset registration, to correct for small subject head movements, and for inter-day head positioning
- **3dANOVA** + **3dLME** + **3dMEMA** = ANOVA/*t*-test group analyses: combining & contrasting datasets in Talairach space
- **3dsvm** = SVM multi-voxel pattern analysis program
- **3dDWItoDT** = compute diffusion tensor from DWI (nonlinearly)



# Analysis by Super-Script – by hand

- Script to analyze one imaging run (5 min) of data from one subject [ `cd AFNI_data6/afni ; tssh quick.s1.afni_proc ]`

```
afni_proc.py -dsets epi_r1+orig -copy_anat anat+orig \
             -tcat_remove_first_trs 2 \
             -do_block align \
             -regress_stim_times quick.r1_times.txt \
             -regress_basis 'BLOCK(20,1)' \
             -execute
```

- Stimulus timing in file `quick.r1_times.txt`  
0 30 60 90 120 150 180 210 240 270
  - 20 s of stimulus per block, starting at the given times
- FMRI data in file `epi_r1+orig`
  - Anatomical volume in file `anat+orig`
- **Actions:** Align slices in time; align Anat to EPI; motion correct EPI; blur in space; activation analysis (thru time) in each voxel



# Analysis by Super-Script – by GUI

The screenshot shows the Super-Script GUI interface. It is divided into three main sections:

- general subject info**: Contains text boxes for "subject ID" (FT) and "group ID" (patient).
- input data and options**: Contains a checked checkbox for "anatomical dataset". Below it are buttons for "browse anat", "clear anat", and "? help: anat". A text box contains the path: `/Users/rwcox/CD/AFNI_data6/FT_analysis/FT/FT_anat+orig.HEAD`. There is also an unchecked checkbox for "include copy of anat+tlrc".
- EPI datasets**: Contains a checked checkbox. Below it are buttons for "browse EPI", "clear EPI", and "? help: EPI". A table lists the EPI datasets:

	scan index ▼	EPI dataset
1	1	FT_epi_r1+orig.HEAD
2	2	FT_epi_r2+orig.HEAD
3	3	FT_epi_r3+orig.HEAD

Below the table, there are text boxes for "EPI directory" (containing `/Users/rwcox/CD/AFNI_data6/FT_analysis/FT`) and "wildcard form" (containing `FT_epi_r*+orig.HEAD`).



# FMRI Experiment Design and Analysis

All on one unreadable slide!

- FMRI experiment design

- Event-related, block, hybrid event-block?
- How many types of stimuli? How many of each type? Timing (intra- & inter-stim)?
- Will experiment show what you are looking for? (Hint: bench tests)
- How many subjects do you need? (Hint: the answer does *not* have 1 digit)

- Time series data analysis (individual subjects)

afni\_proc.py & uber\_subject.py



- Assembly of images into AFNI datasets; Visual & automated checks for bad data
- Registration of time series images (AKA motion correction and EPI-anat alignment)
- Smoothing & masking of images; Baseline normalization; Censoring bad data
- Catenation of multiple imaging runs into one big dataset
- Fit statistical model of stimulus timing+hemodynamic response to time series data
  - Fixed-shape or variable-shape response models [pattern matching in time]
- Segregation into differentially activated blobs (i.e., what got turned on – or off?)
  - Threshold on statistic + clustering and/or Anatomically-defined ROI analysis

Visual examination of maps and fitted time series for validity and meaning

- Group analysis (inter-subject)

- Spatial normalization to Talairach-Tournoux atlas (or something like it; e.g., MNI)
- Smoothing of fitted parameters
  - Automatic global smoothing + voxel-wise analysis or ROI averaging
- ANOVA+ to combine and contrast activation magnitudes from the various subjects
- Visual examination of results (usually followed by confusion)
- Write paper, argue w/ mentor, submit paper, argue w/ referees, publish paper, ...



# Getting and Installing AFNI

- **AFNI** runs on **Unix** systems: Linux, Sun, Mac OS X
  - Can run under Windows with Cygwin Unix emulator
    - This option is really just for trying it out — not for regular use!
- **If you are at the NIH:** SSCC can install **AFNI** and update it on your system(s)
  - You must give us an account with **ssh** access
- You can download precompiled binaries from our Website
  - <http://afni.nimh.nih.gov/afni>
  - Also: documentation, message board, humor, data, ...
- You can download source code and compile it
- **AFNI** is updated fairly frequently, so it is important to update occasionally
  - We can't help you with old versions!

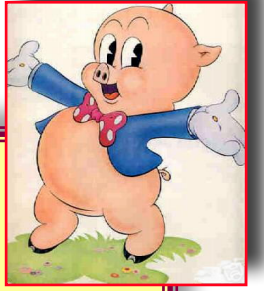


# AFNI at the NIH Scanners

- **AFNI** can take 2D (or 3D) images in “realtime” from an external program and assemble them into 3D+time datasets slice-by-slice at each TR – then update the images+graphs
- Jerzy Bodurka (ex-FMRIF) and Vinai Roopchansingh have set up the GE FMRI scanners (3 Ts, 1.5 T, and 7 T) to start **AFNI** automagically when scanning, and send reconstructed images over to the AFNI box as soon as they are available:
  - For immediate display (images and graphs of time series)
  - **Plus**: graphs of estimated subject head movement
  - **Also possible**: feedback to subject in realtime
- Goal is to let you see image data as they are acquired, so that if there are any big problems, you can fix them right away
  - Sample problem: someone typed in the imaging field-of-view (FOV) size wrong (240 cm instead of 24 cm), and so got garbage data, **but only realized this too late** (after scanning 8 subjects this way) — **D’oh!**







# That's All, Folks