

Resting-state fMRI

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NIMH fMRI Summer Course

July 16, 2026

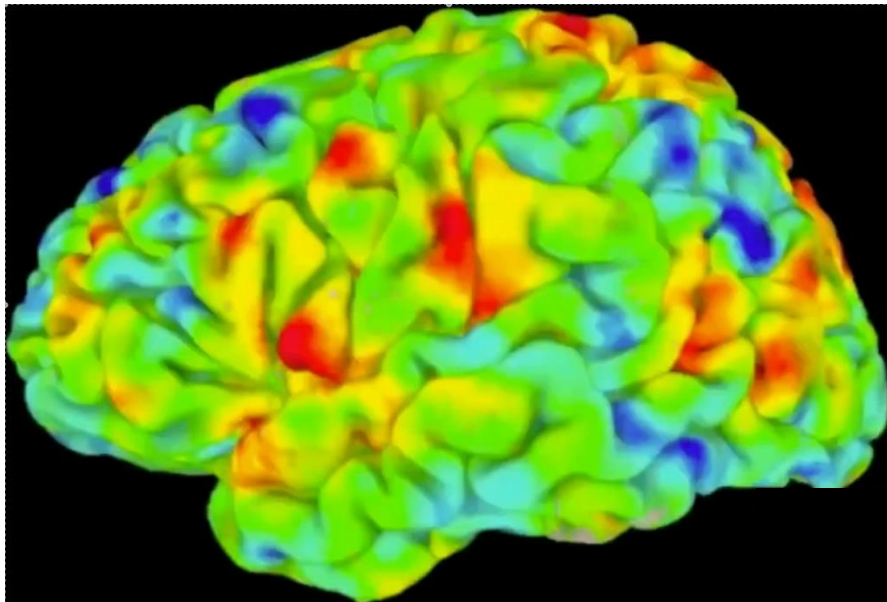


National Institute
of Mental Health

Agenda

+

“Try not to move, remain awake and let your mind wander freely”



Historical overview of the field of resting-state fMRI Review nature

The history and future of resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging

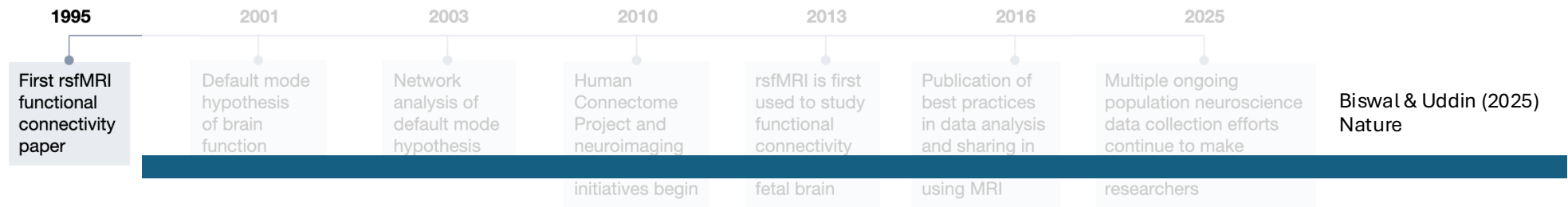
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-025-08953-9> Bharat B. Biswal^{1,2} & Lucina Q. Uddin^{3,4}

- Basic description of analytical methods
- Emphasis on what rs-fMRI has taught us about functional organizational principles of the brain
- Open debates/challenges
 - Static vs. Dynamic
 - Interpretation

This lecture will not discuss:

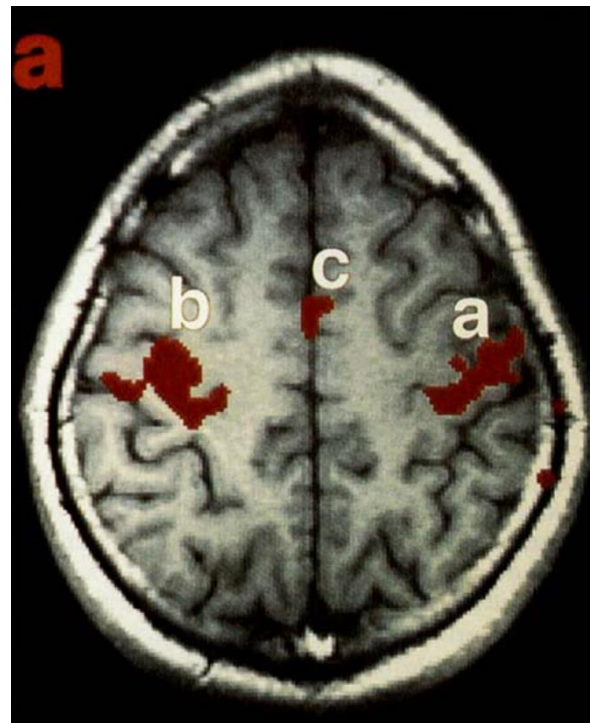
- Pre-processing of resting-state data
→ AFNI Bootcamp Lectures
- Functional connectivity methodology
→ Josh's lecture next week

History |

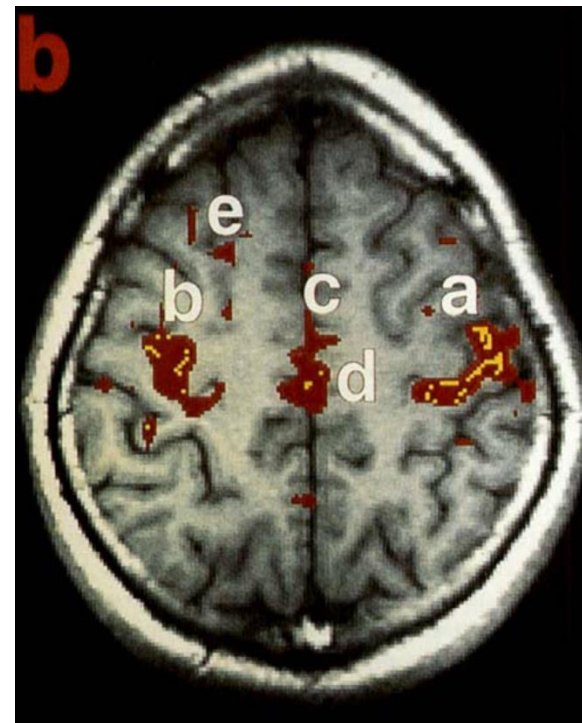


Functional Connectivity in the Motor Cortex of Resting Human Brain Using Echo-Planar MRI

Bharat Biswal, F. Zerrin Yetkin, Victor M. Haughton, James S. Hyde



Bilateral Finger Movement

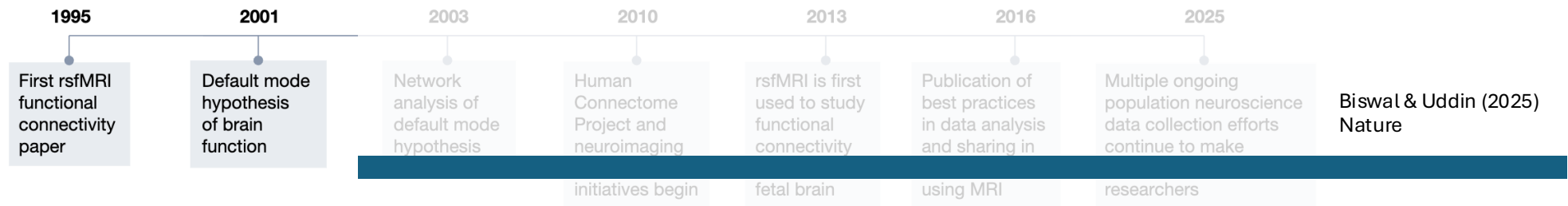


Resting Brain

“This report demonstrates that functionally related brain regions exhibit correlation of low frequency fluctuations in the resting state... It is concluded that low frequency fluctuation of blood flow and oxygenation is indeed a neurophysiological index.”

Biswal et al. (1995) MRM

History |



“unconstrained brain activity can be understood as a ‘default mode of brain function’ that is temporarily suspended during goal directed behaviors.”

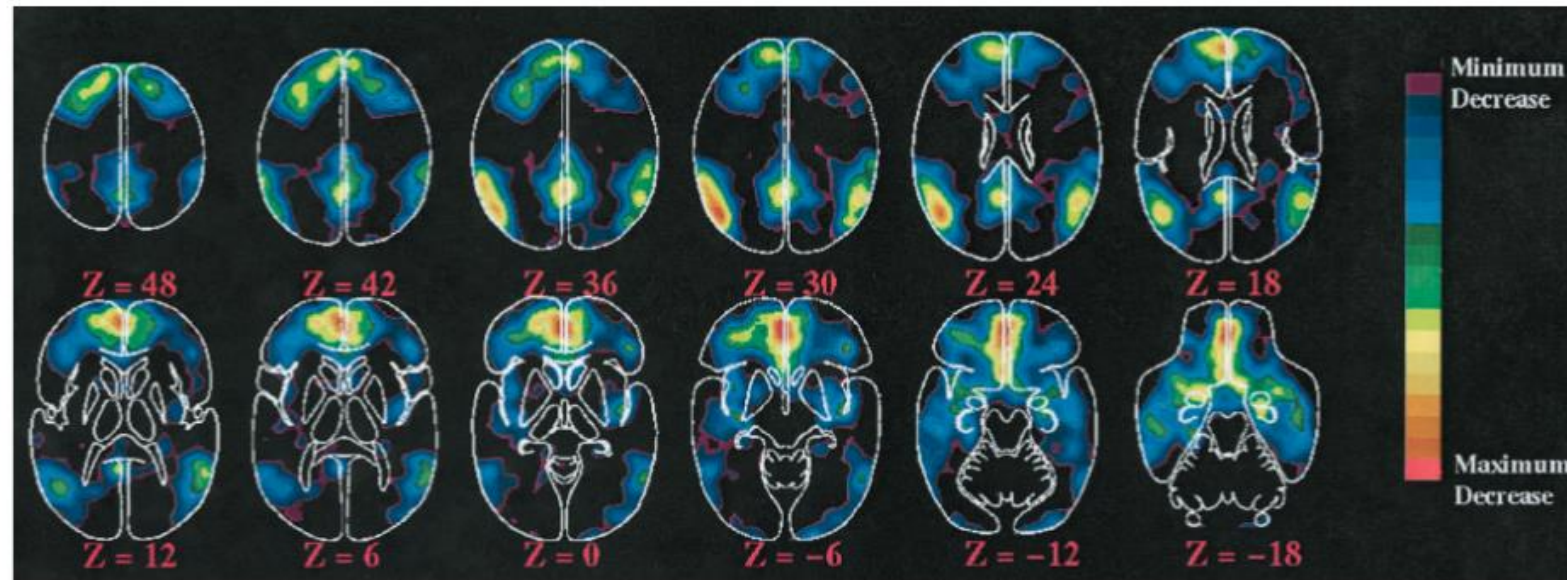
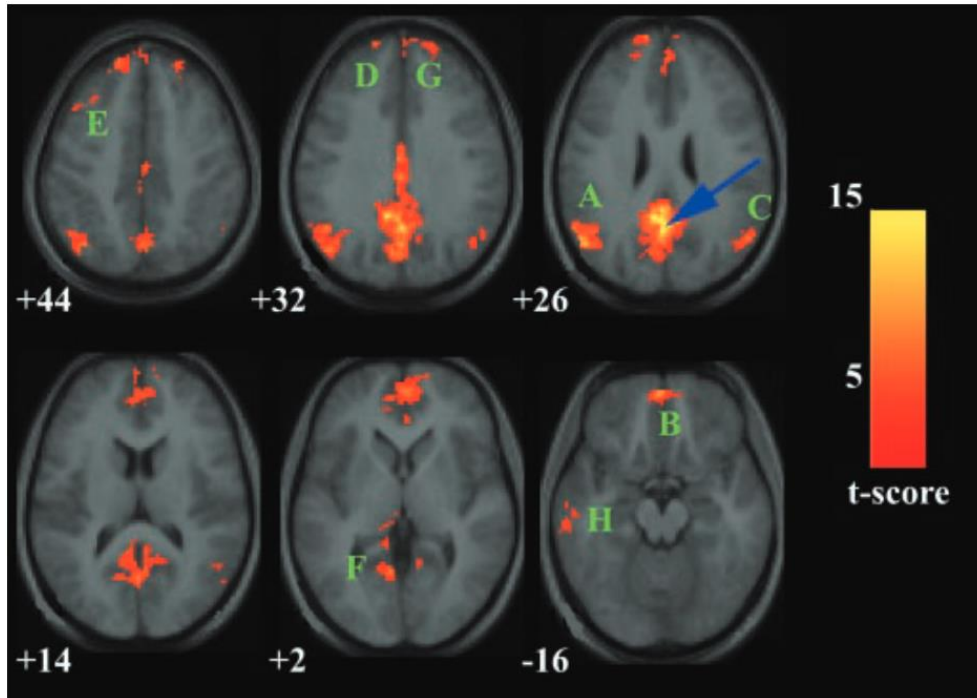
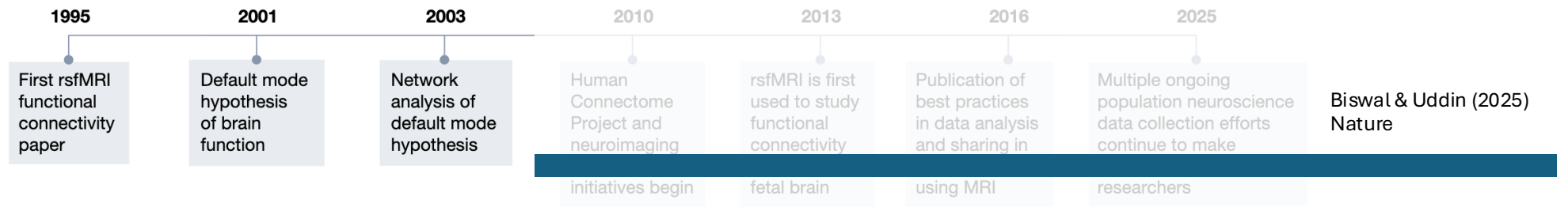


Fig. 1. Regions of the brain regularly observed to decrease their activity during attention demanding cognitive tasks. These data represent a metaanalysis of nine functional brain imaging studies performed with PET and analyzed by Shulman and colleagues (49). In each of the studies included, the subjects processed a particular visual image in the task state and viewed it passively in the control state. One hundred thirty-two individuals contributed to the data in these images. These decreases appear to be largely task independent. The images are oriented with the anterior at the top and the left side to the reader's left. The numbers beneath each image represent the millimeters above or below a transverse plane running through the anterior and posterior commissures (26).

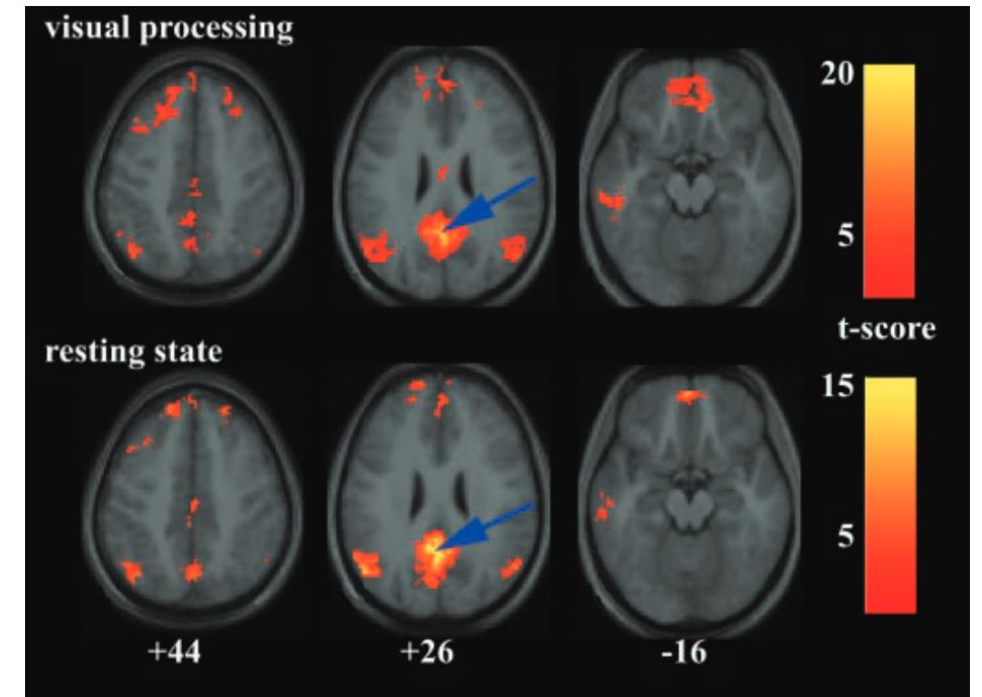
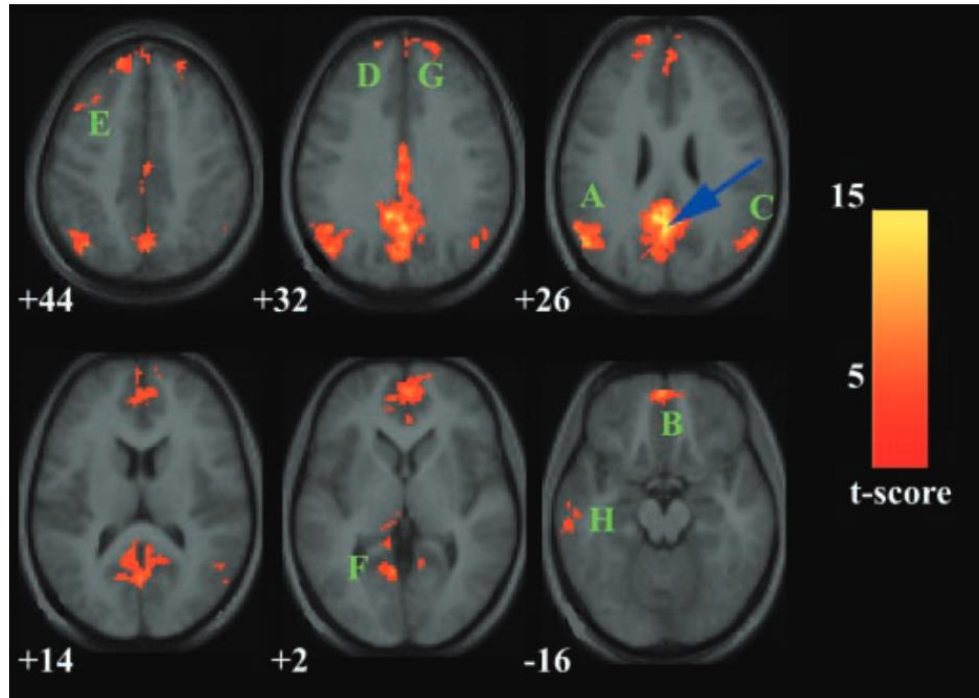
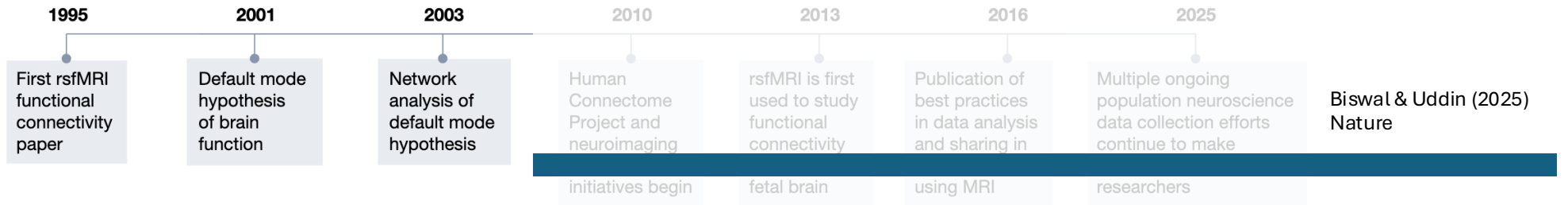
Raichle et al. (2001) PNAS

History |



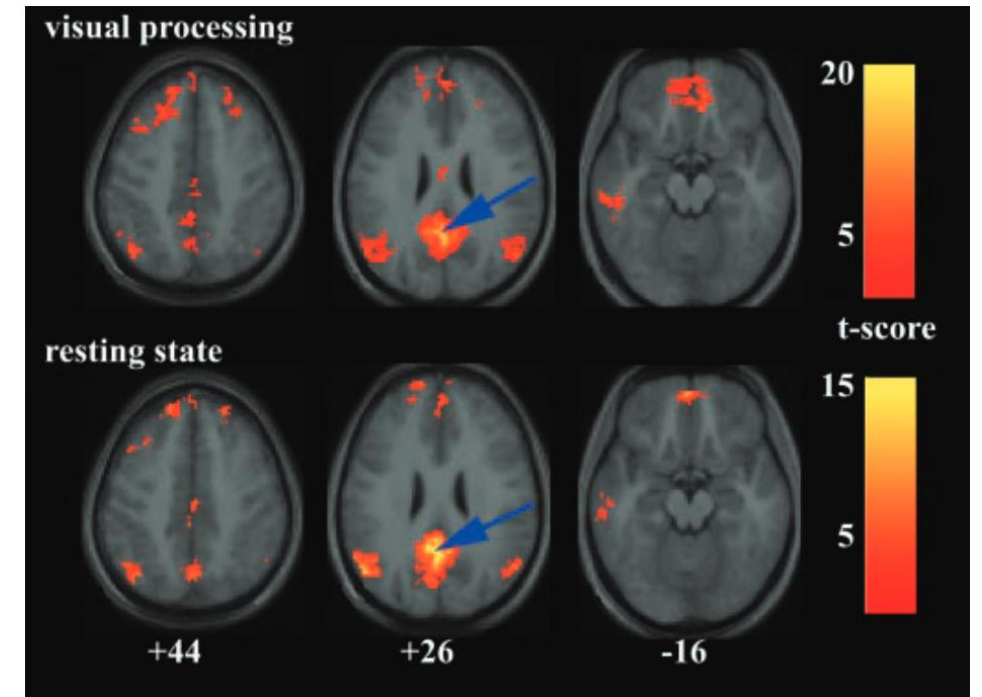
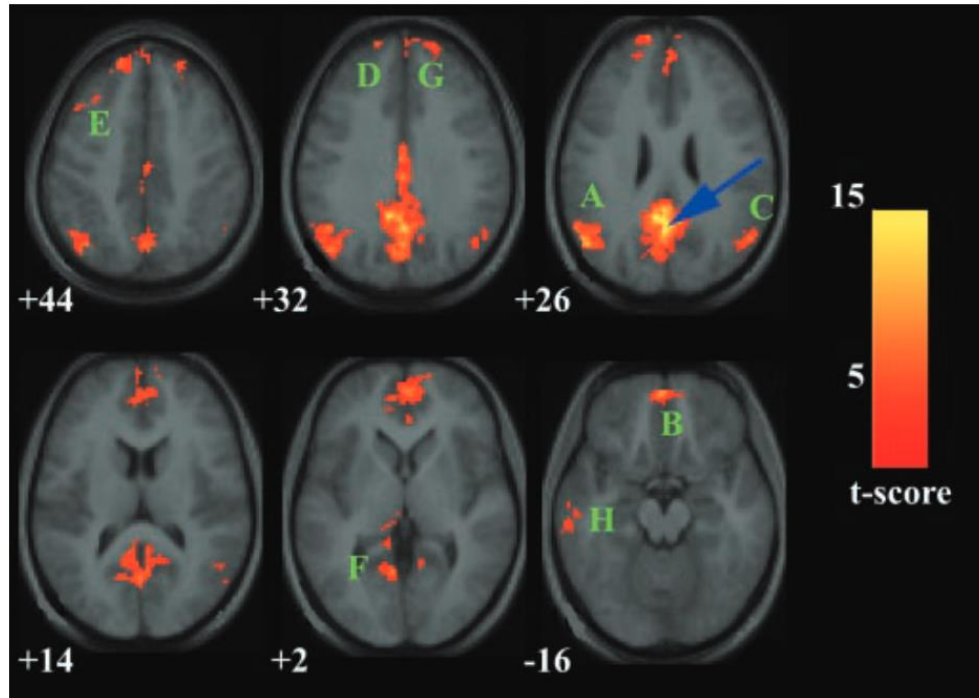
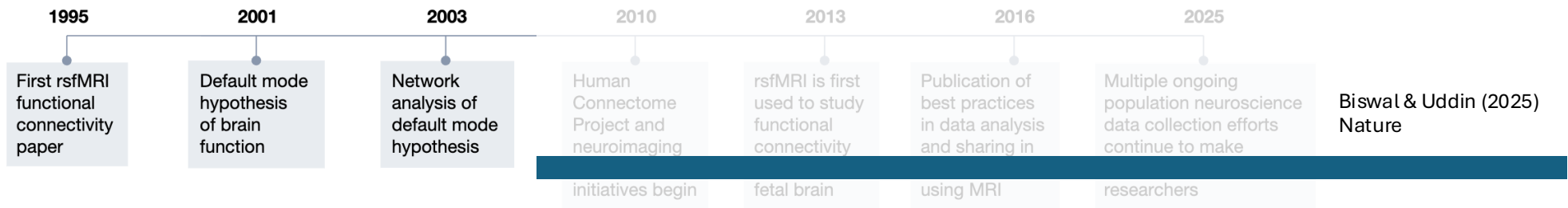
“In summary, we have provided compelling evidence for the existence of a default mode network in the resting state.

History |



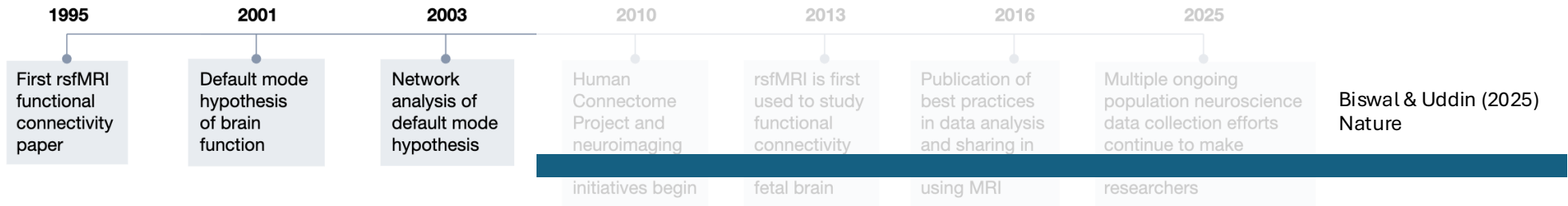
“In summary, we have provided compelling evidence for the existence of a default mode network in the resting state. We have also shown that this network is minimally disrupted during a visual processing task...”

History |

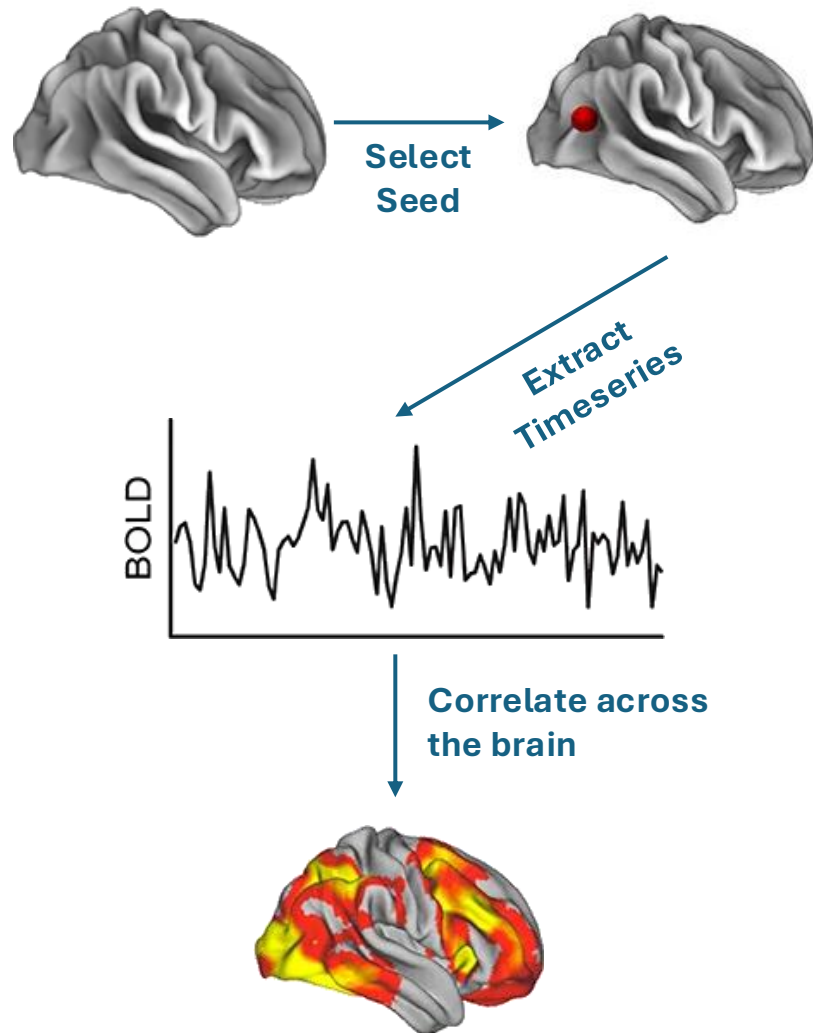


“In summary, we have provided compelling evidence for the existence of a default mode network in the resting state. We have also shown that this network is minimally disrupted during a visual processing task... Although the precise mental processes supported by the default mode network remain to be elucidated, we suggest that the retrieval and manipulation of episodic memories and semantic knowledge are likely candidates”

History |

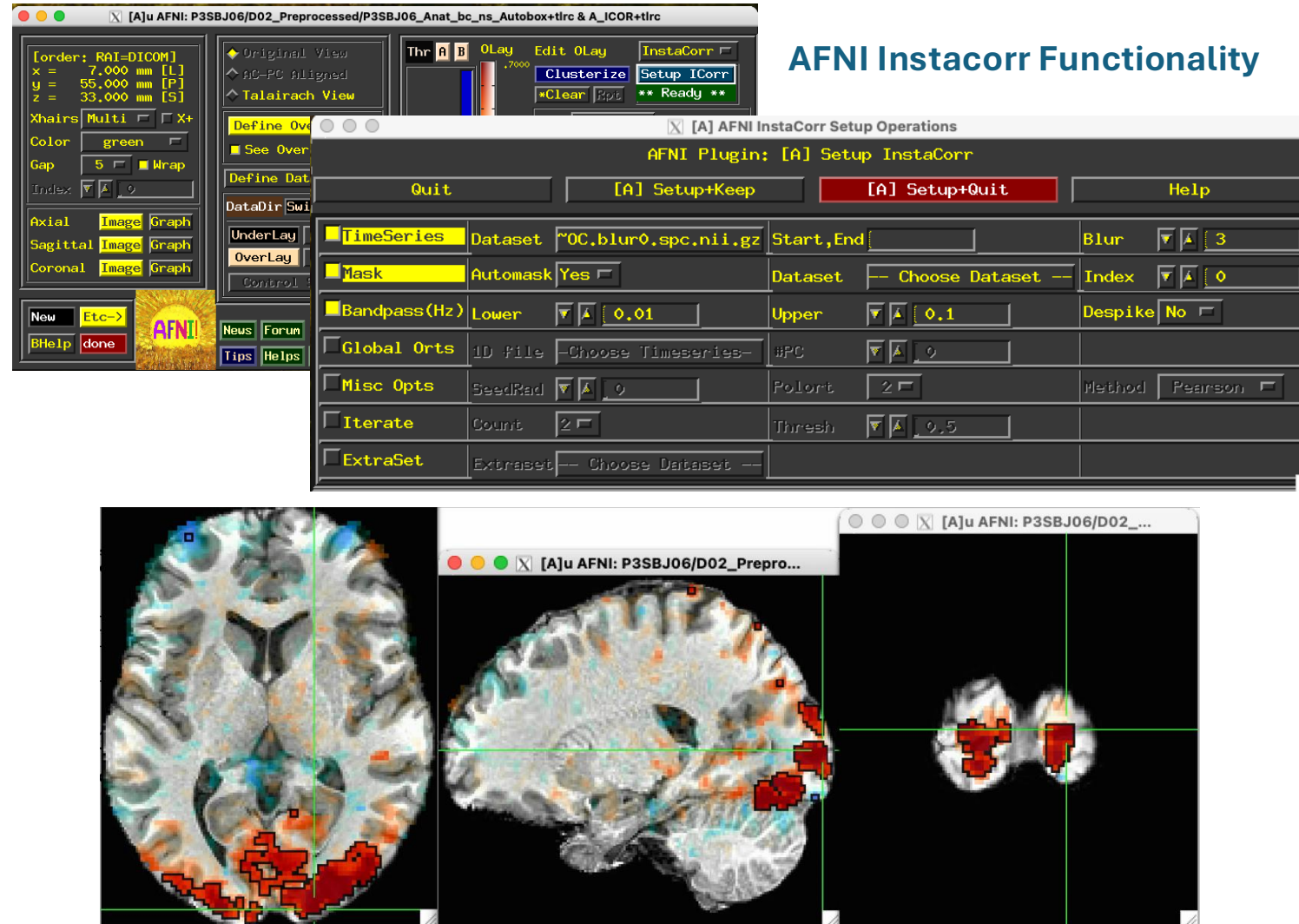


SEED-BASED FUNCTIONAL CONNECTIVITY

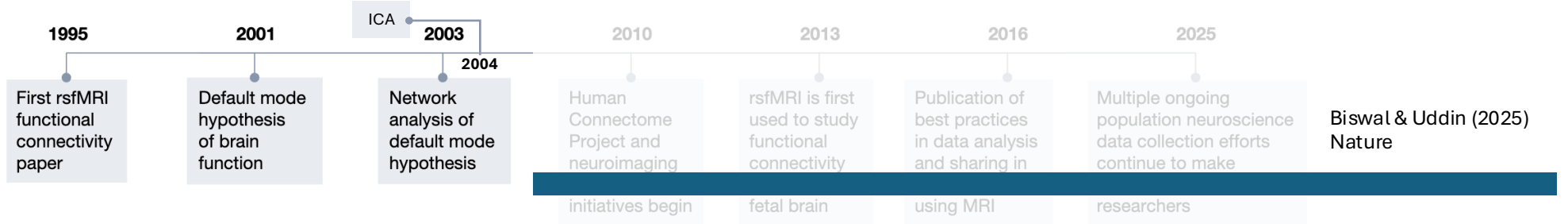


<https://anastasija-v-petrovic.medium.com/an-overview-of-functional-connectomics-resting-state-fmri-8aca8b2446cb>

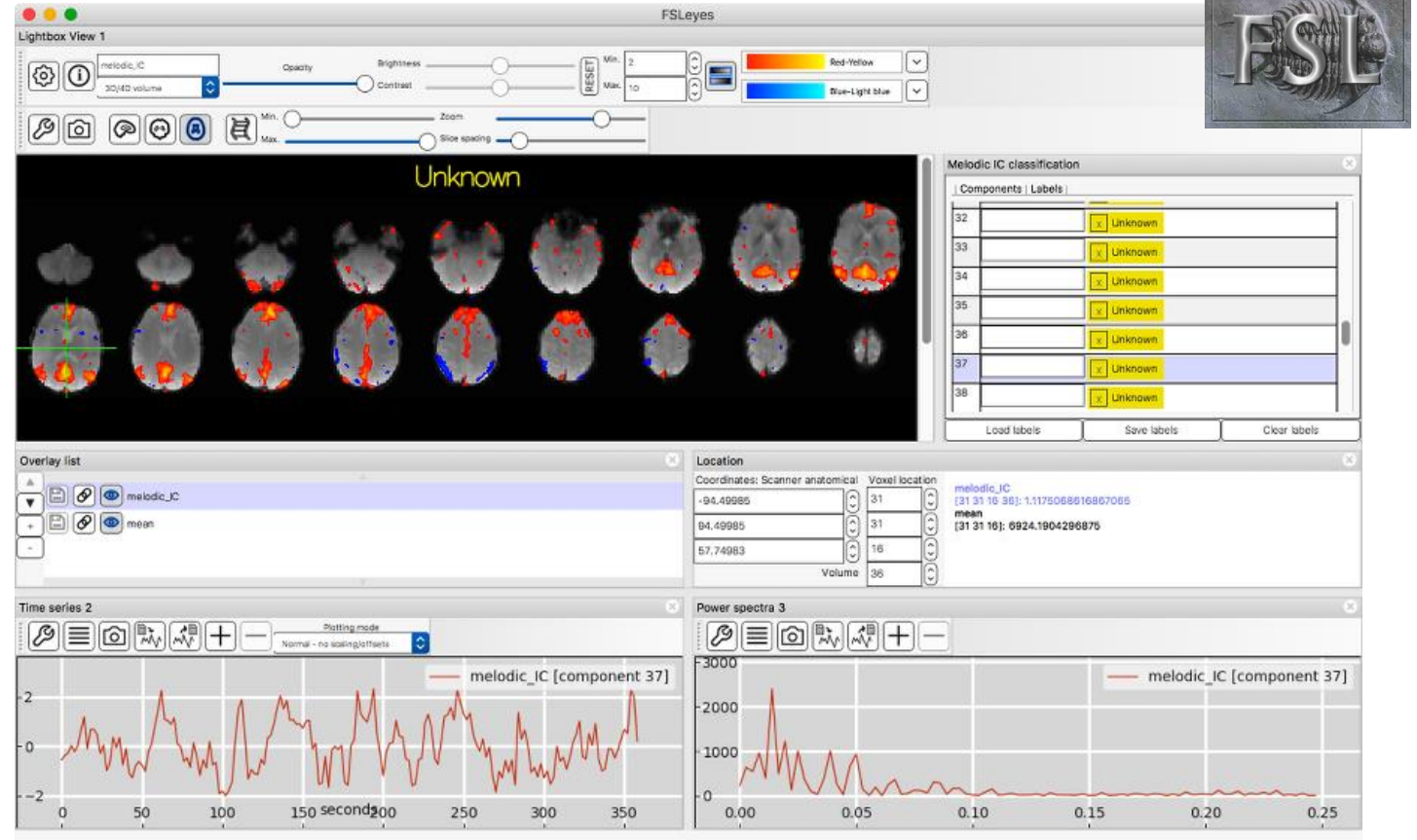
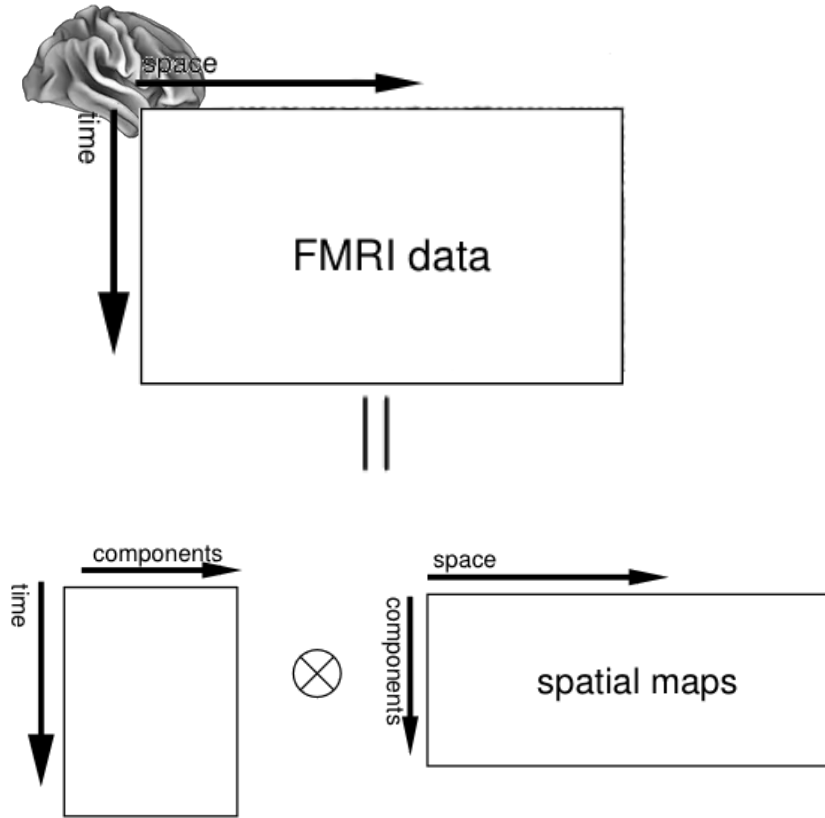
AFNI Instacorr Functionality



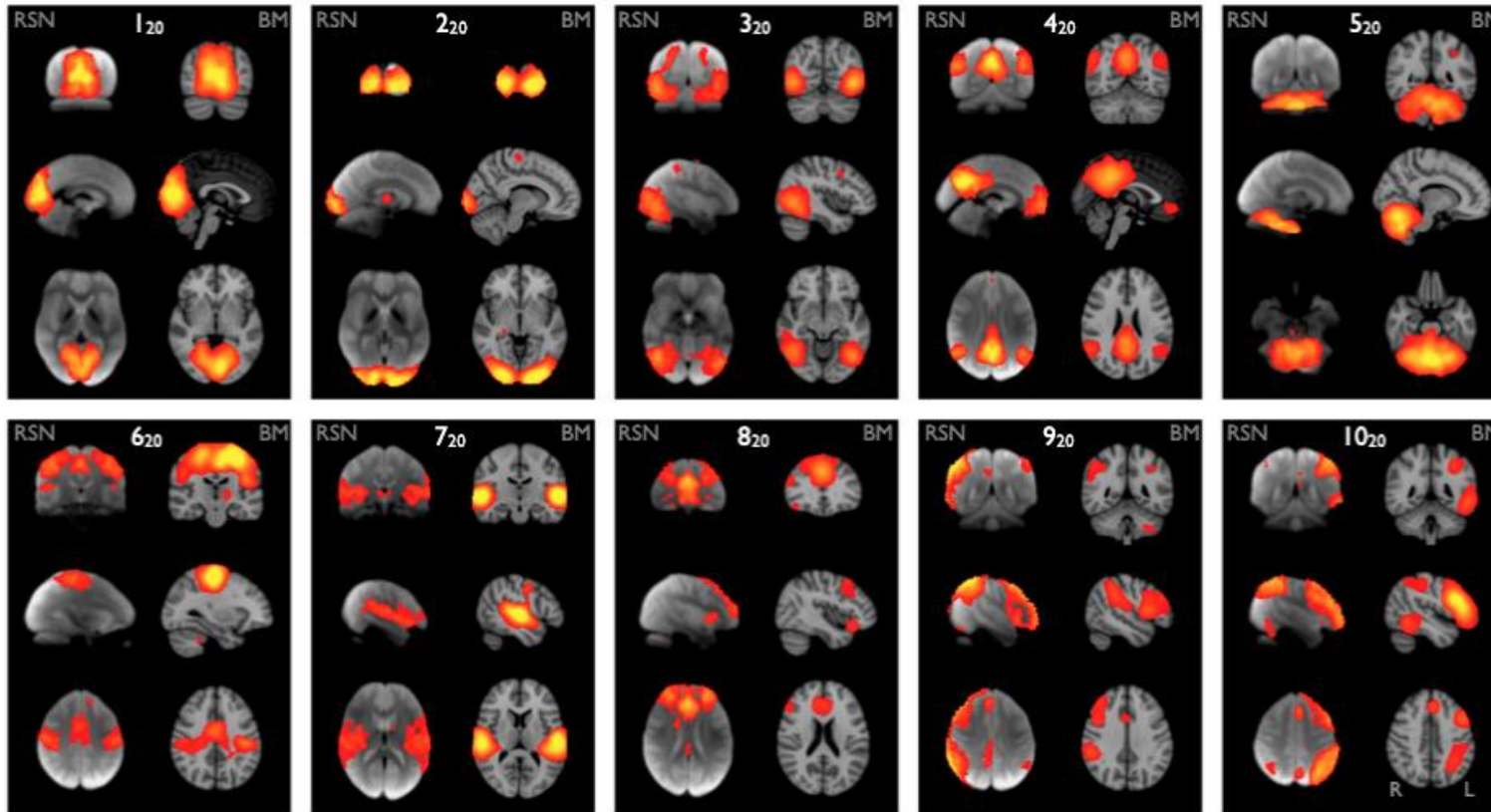
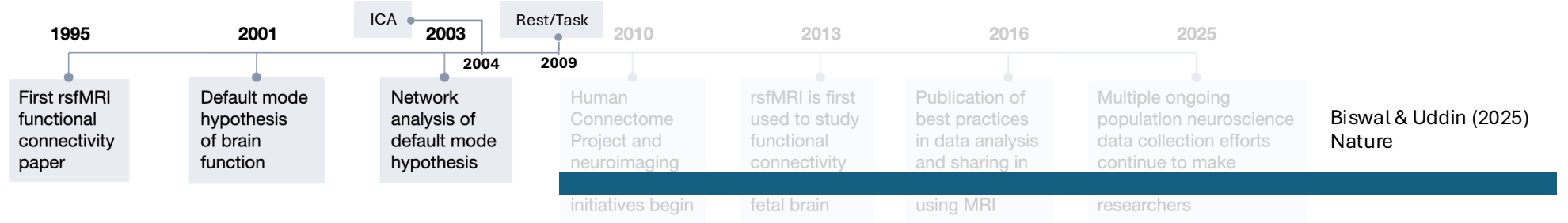
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MATRIX DECOMPOSITION / ICA

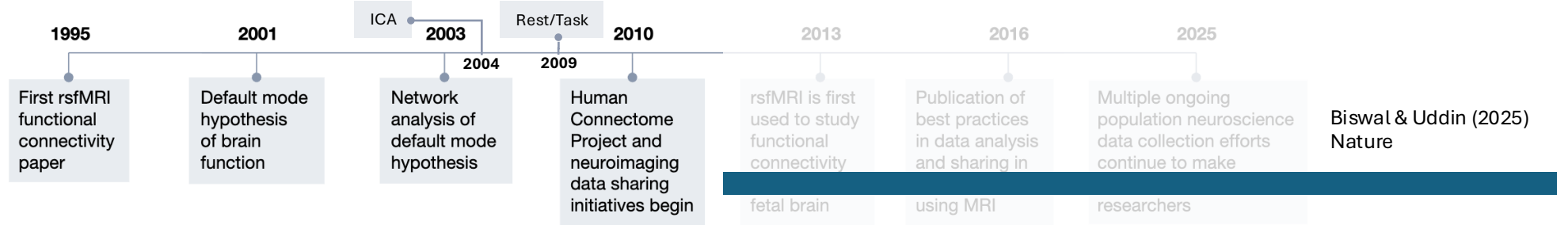


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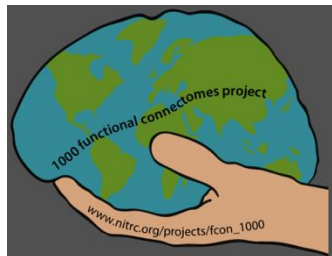
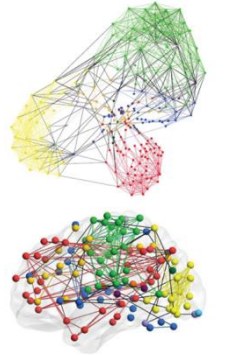
“We conclude that the full repertoire of functional networks utilized by the brain in action is continuously and dynamically “active” even when at “rest.”

History |



"... discovery science has eluded the functional neuroimaging community. The core challenge remains the development of common paradigms for interrogating the myriad functional systems in the brain without the constraints of a priori hypotheses. Resting-state functional MRI (R-fMRI) constitutes a candidate approach capable of addressing this challenge. Imaging the brain during rest reveals large-amplitude spontaneous low-frequency (<0.1 Hz) fluctuations in the fMRI signal that are temporally correlated across functionally related areas. Referred to as functional connectivity, these correlations yield detailed maps of complex neural systems, collectively constituting an individual's **"functional connectome."** Reproducibility across datasets and individuals suggests the functional connectome has a common architecture, yet each individual's functional connectome exhibits unique features, with stable, meaningful interindividual differences in connectivity patterns and strengths...."

Biswal et al. (2010) PNAS



Smith et al. (2013) NeuroImage



Miller et al. (2016) Nature Neurosc.



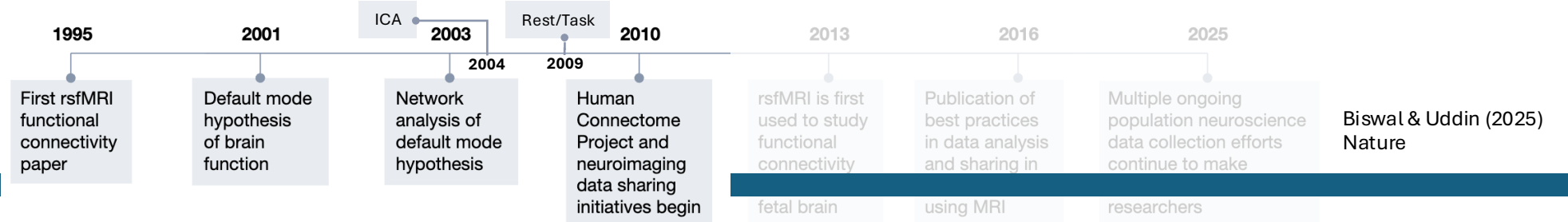
Casey et al. (2018) Dev Cog Neurosc.



Taylor et al. (2017) NeuroImage

Smith et al. (2009) PNAS

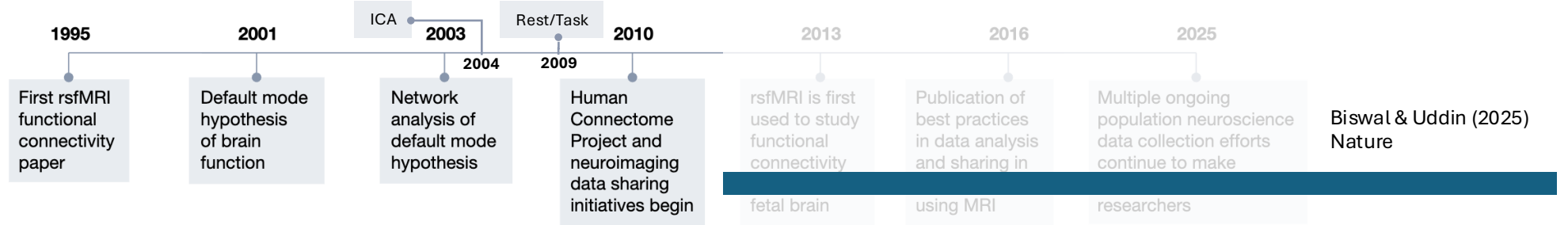
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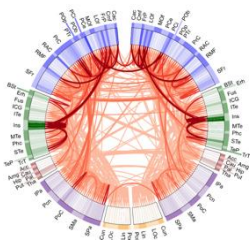
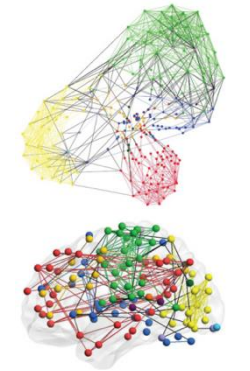
Large, open datasets with MRI data.

Healthy, Young Adult Datasets													
Dataset	Website	Number of Participants	Age Range	Multisite	Longitudinal	T1w	T2w	rs-fMRI	Task fMRI	Diffusion MRI	Field Strength	Data Use Agreement	Signing Official
HCP Young Adult	https://www.humanconnectome.org/study/hcp-young-adult	1,200	22-35	Yes	No	X	X	X	X	X	3T, 7T	Yes	No
Amsterdam Open MRI Collection	https://nirx-lab-uva.github.io/AOMIC.github.io/	928	19-26	No	No	X	No	X	X	X	3T	No	No
Brain Genomics Superstruct Project	https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset/GSP	1,570	18-36	No	No	X	No	X	No	No	3T	Yes	No
Southwest University Longitudinal Imaging Multimodal	http://fcon_1000.projects.nitrc.org/indi/retro/southwestuni_qiu_index.html	595	17-27	No	Yes	X	No	X	No	No	3T	No	No
Lifespan Datasets													
Dataset	Website	Number of Participants	Age Range	Multisite	Longitudinal	T1w	T2w	rs-fMRI	Task fMRI	Diffusion MRI	Field Strength	Data Use Agreement	Signing Official
UK Biobank	https://www.ukbiobank.ac.uk	40,000+	40-69	Yes	Yes	X	X	X	X	X	3T	Yes	Yes
ABCD Study	https://abcdstudy.org	11,878	9-10	Yes	Yes	X	X	X	X	X	3T	Yes	Yes
HCP-Aging	https://www.humanconnectome.org/study/hcp-lifespan-aging	1,200	36-100	Yes	Yes	X	X	X	X	X	3T	Yes	Yes
HCP in Development	https://www.humanconnectome.org/study/hcp-lifespan-development	1,350	5-21	Yes	Yes	X	X	X	X	X	3T	Yes	Yes
Baby Connectome Project	https://www.humanconnectome.org/study/lifespan-baby-connectome-project	500	0-5	Yes	Yes	X	X	X	X	X	3T	Yes	Yes
Developing HCP	https://www.humanconnectome.org/study/lifespan-developing-human-connectome-project	1,500	20-44 weeks	Yes	Yes	X	X	X	No	X	3T	Yes	Yes
CamCAN	https://www.cam-can.org	~650	18-87	No	No	X	X	X	X	X	3T	Yes	No
OASIS-3	https://www.oasis-brains.org	1,098	42-95	No	Yes	X	X	X	No	X	1.5T, 3T	Yes	No
Dense Sampling and Datasets Featuring Many Tasks and Experimental Measures													
Dataset	Website	Number of Participants	Age Range	Multisite	Scan Sessions	T1w	T2w	rs-fMRI	Task fMRI	Diffusion MRI	Field Strength	Data Use Agreement	Signing Official
MyConnectome	http://myconnectome.org	1	45	No	104 sessions	X	X	X	X	X	3T	No	No
Midnight Scan Club	https://openneuro.org/datasets/ds000224/versions/1.0.3	10	24-34	No	12 sessions/ppt	X	X	X	X	No	3T	No	No
StudyForrest	https://www.studyforrest.org	36	21-38	Yes	varies	X	X	X	X	X	3T, 7T	No	No
Natural Scenes Dataset	http://naturalscenesdataset.org	8	19-32	No	30-40 sessions/ppt	X	X	X	X	X	3T, 7T	Yes	No
BOLD5000	https://bold5000.github.io/	4	24-27	No	10-16 sessions/ppt	X	X	No	X	X	3T	No	No
"Narratives" Collection	https://openneuro.org/datasets/ds002345/versions/1.1.4	345	18-53	No	2-3/ppt	X	X	No	X	No	3T	No	No
Individual Brain Charting	https://project.inria.fr/IBC/	12	26-40	No	5 sessions/ppt	X	X	No	X	X	3T	No	No
Courtois NeuroMod	https://www.cneuromod.ca	6	unknown	No	weekly for 5 years	X	X	X	X	X	3T	Yes	Yes

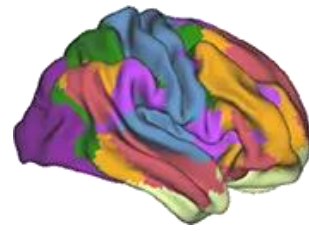
History |



PARCELLATIONS / FUNCTIONAL CONNECTOMES

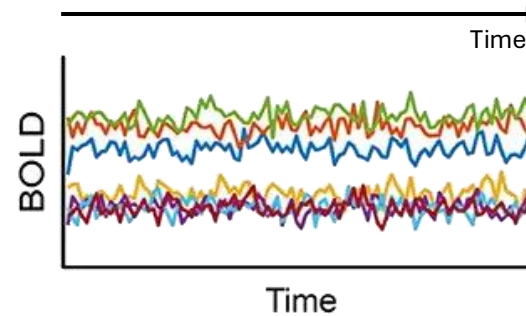


Functional Connectomes



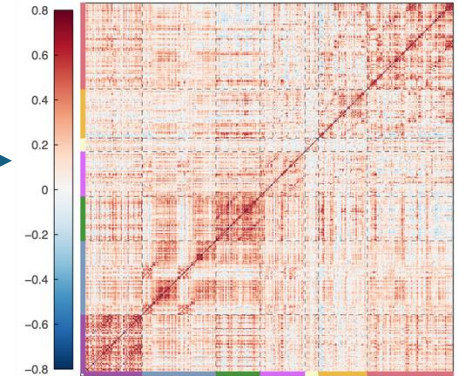
Parcellation

rsfMRI Scans

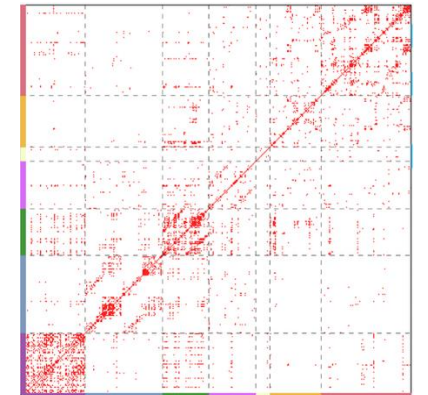


Extract Timeseries

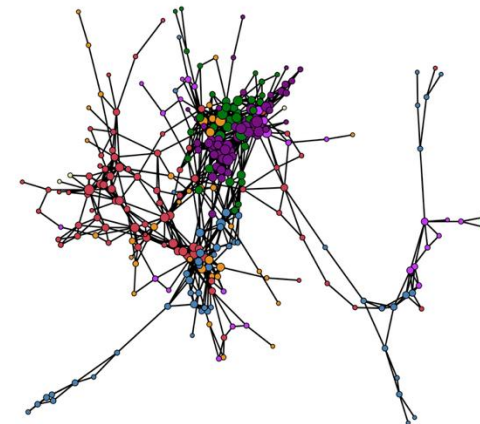
Compute Pair-wise Correlation



Threshold



Model as Graph

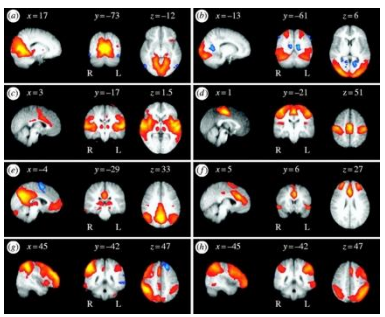
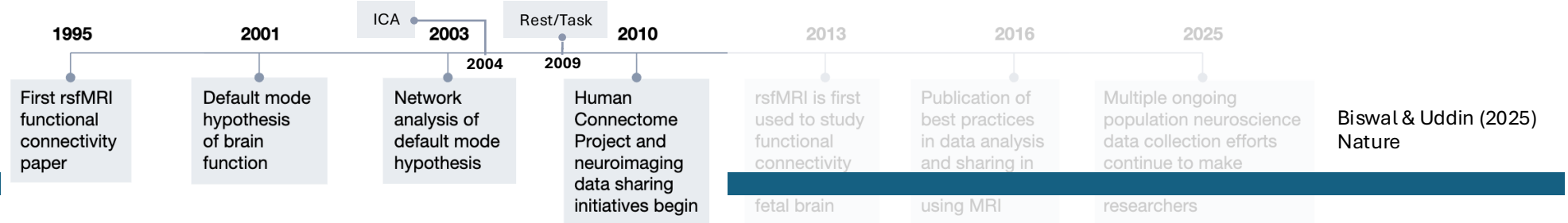


Networks of the Brain



Olaf Sporns

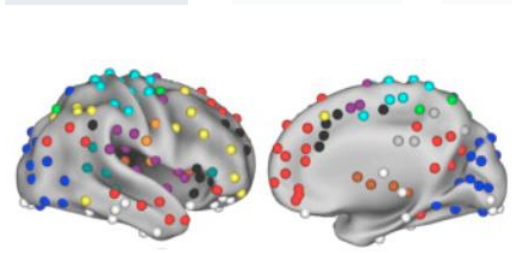
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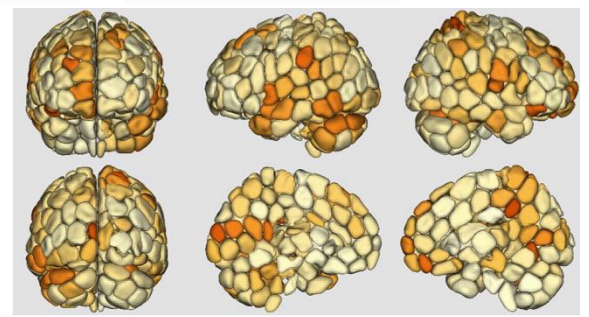
Beckmann et al. (2005) Phil. Trans. B



Klein et al. (2012) Front. Neurosc.



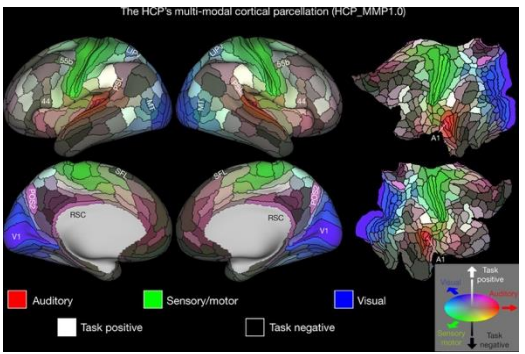
Power et al. (2012) Neuron



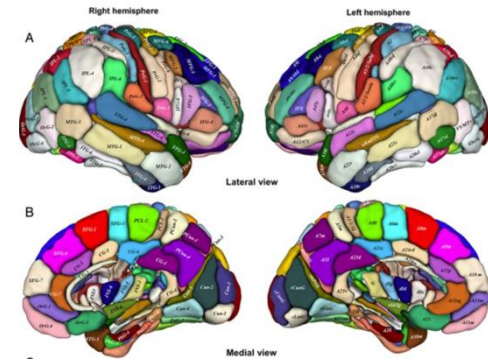
Shen et al. (2013) NeuroImage



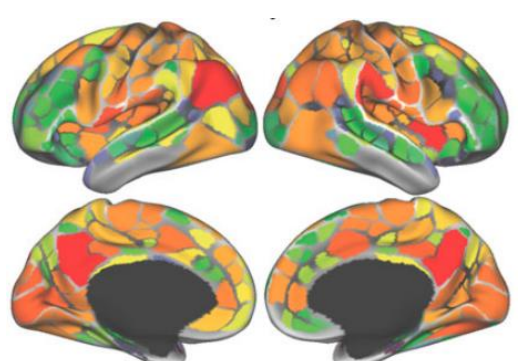
Craddock et al. (2012) HBM



Glasser et al. (2016) Nature



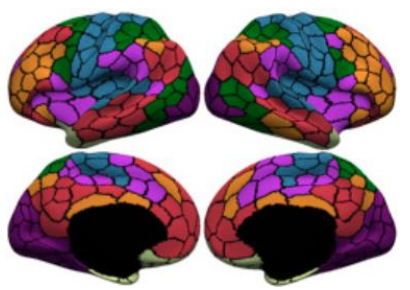
Fan et al. (2016) Cerebral Cortex



Gordon et al. (2016) Cerebral Cortex



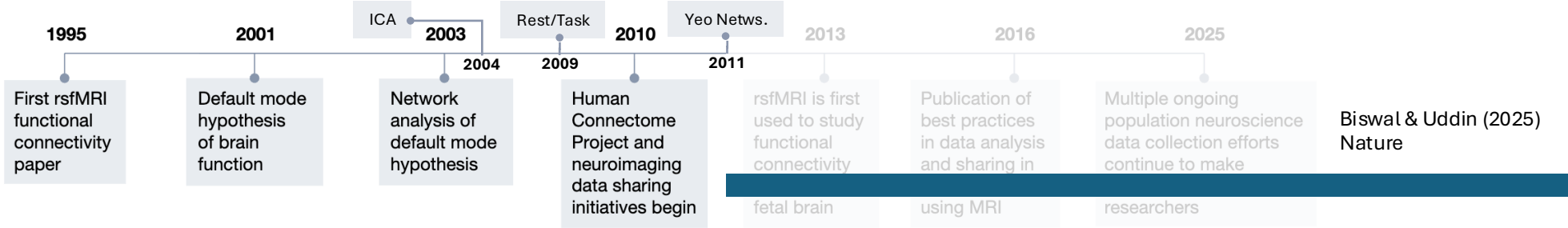
Schaefer et al. (2018) Cerebral Cortex



Yan et al. (2023) NeuroImage

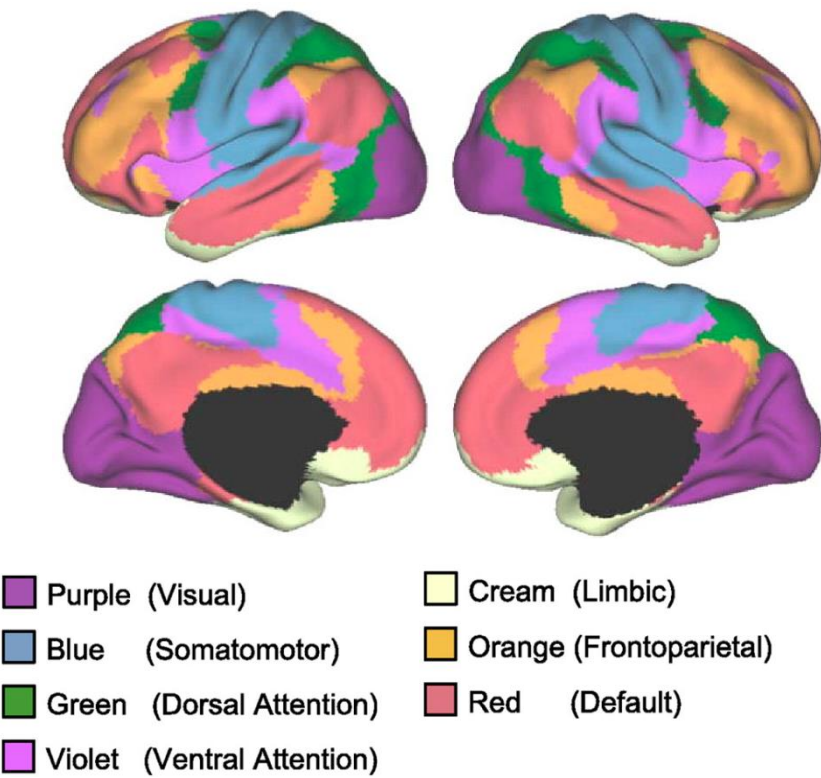
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History |

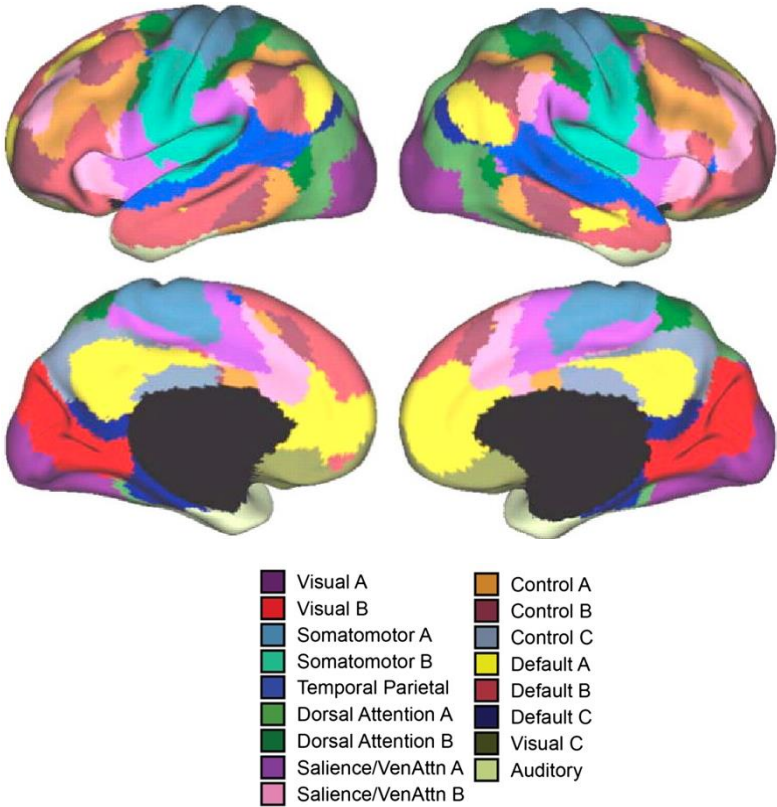


“Information processing in the cerebral cortex involves interactions among distributed areas... In this study the organization of networks in the human cerebrum was explored using resting-state functional connectivity MRI. Data from 1,000 subjects ... A clustering approach was employed to identify and replicate networks of functionally coupled regions across the cerebral cortex. The results revealed local networks confined to sensory and motor cortices as well as distributed networks of association regions...”

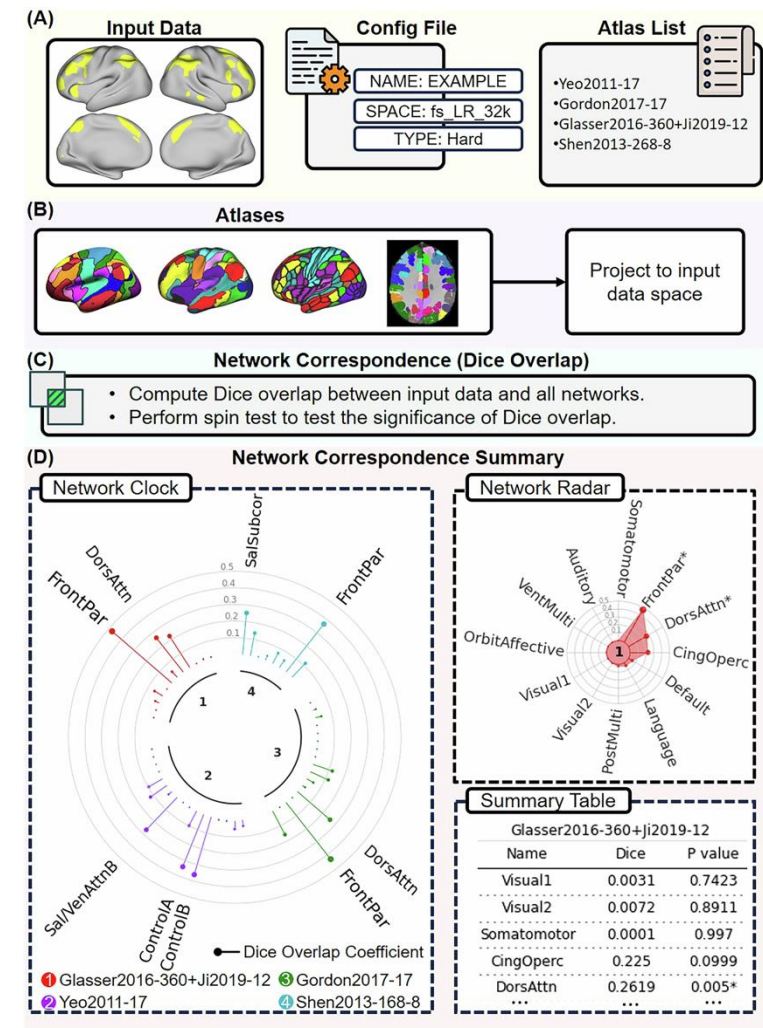
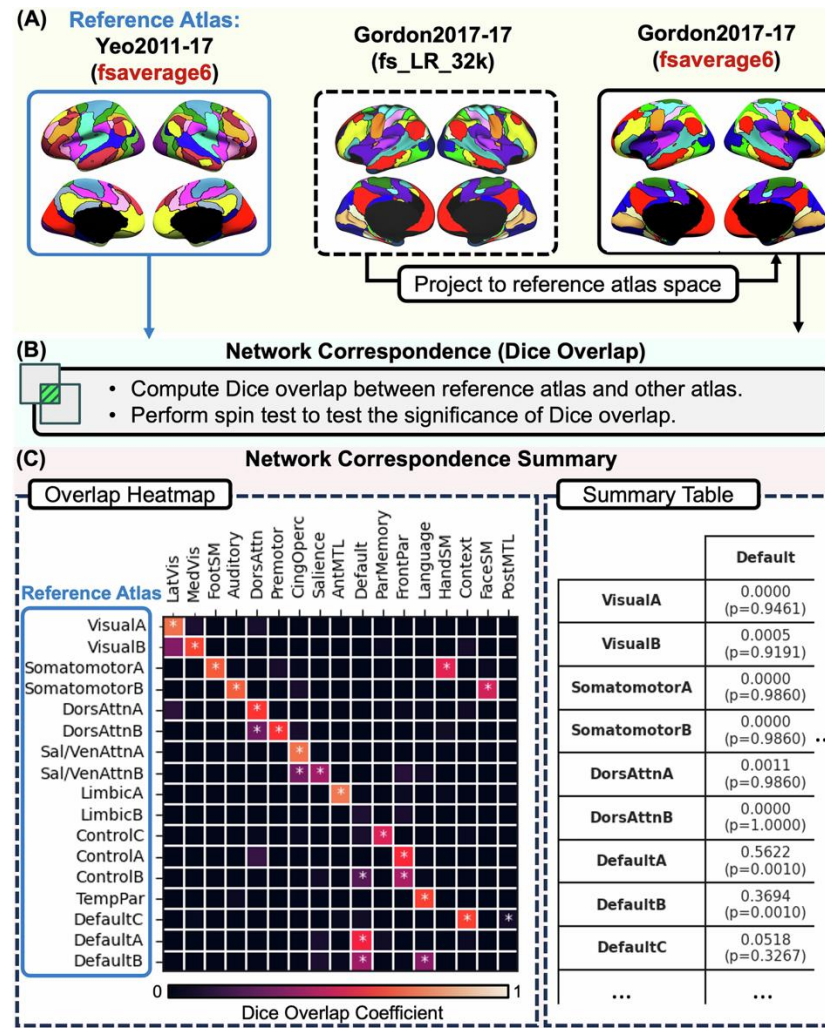
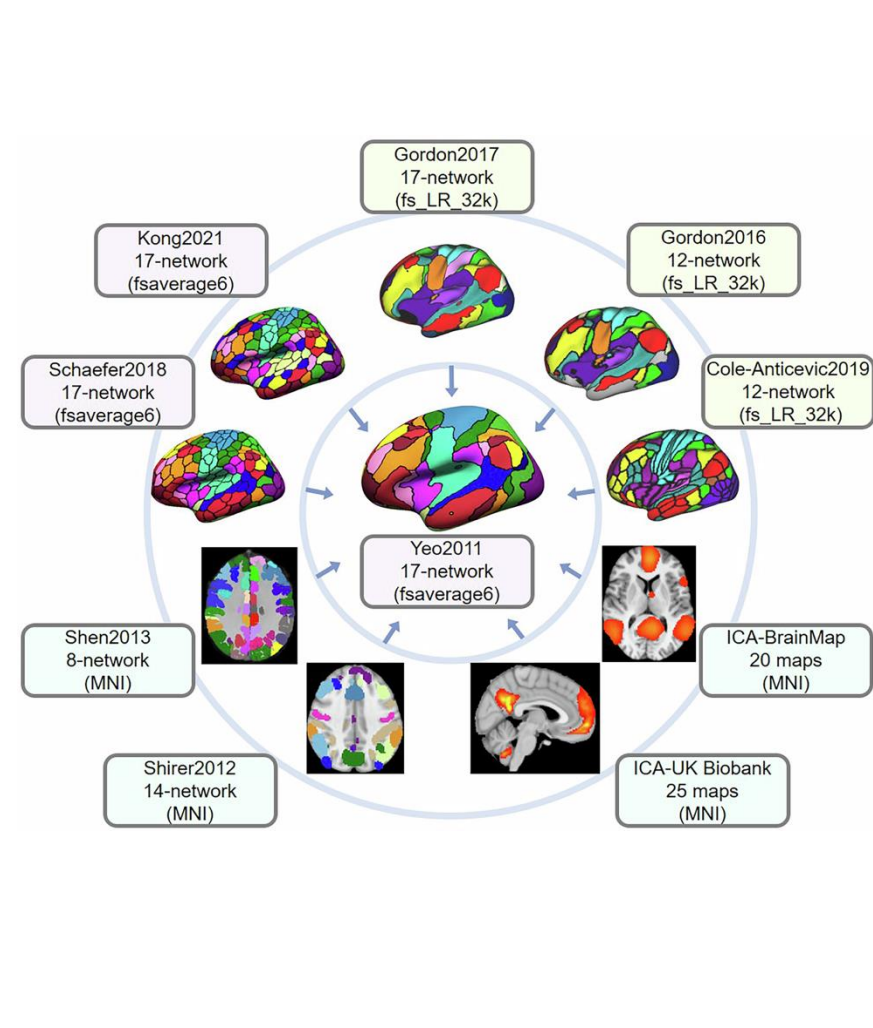
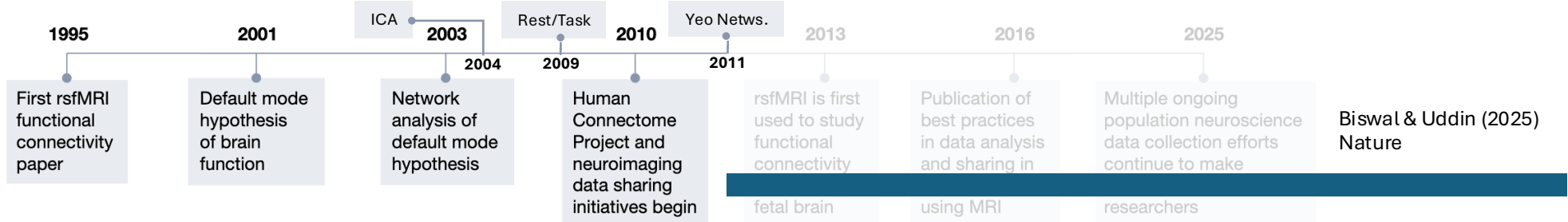
7 Canonical Networks



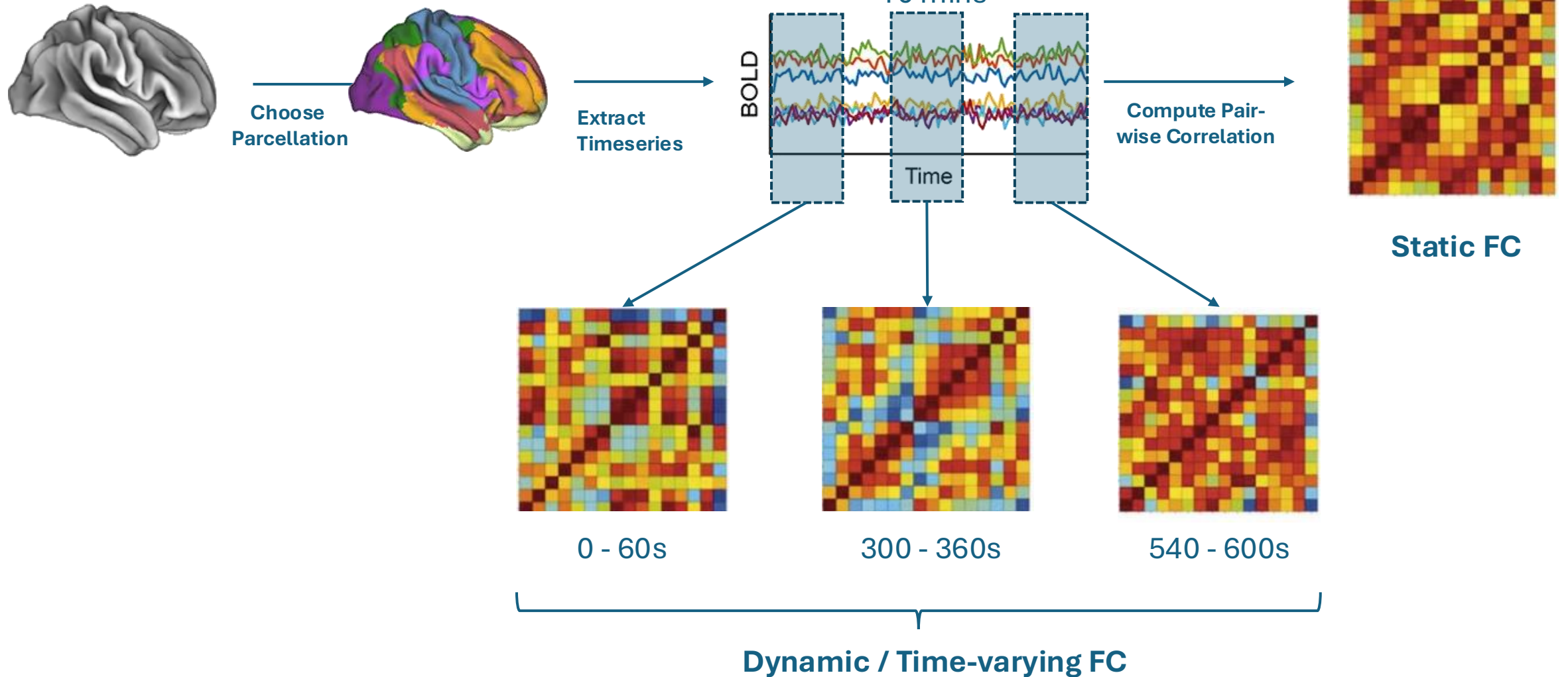
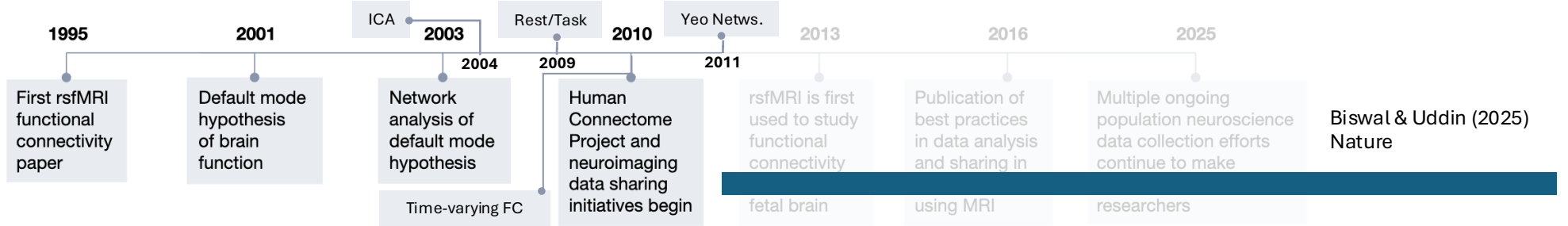
17 Canonical Networks



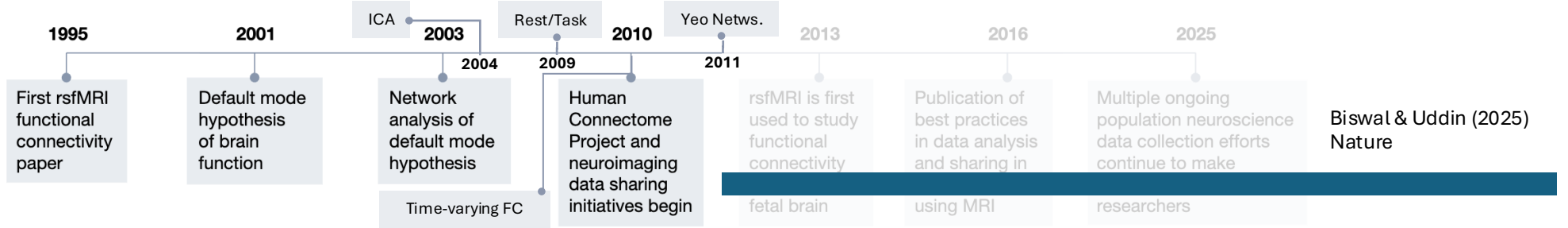
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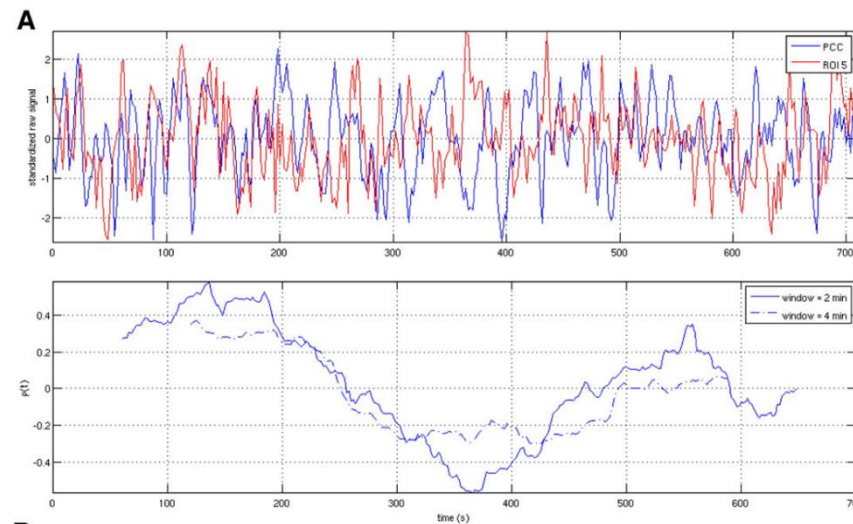
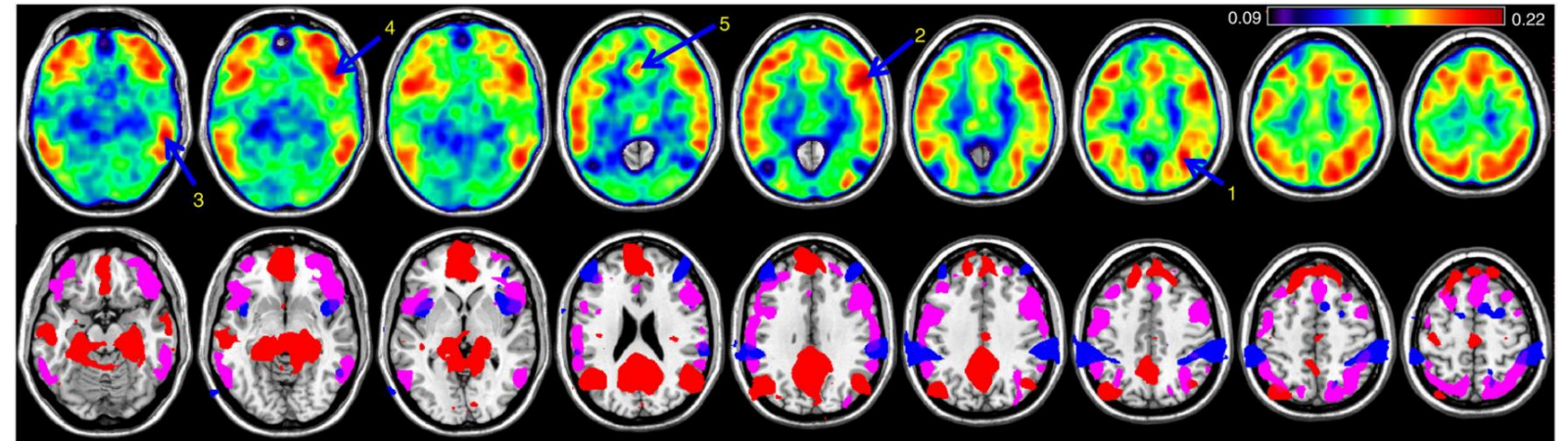
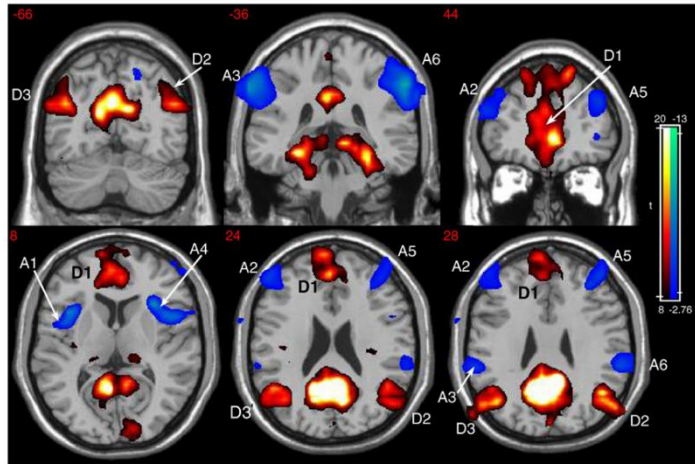
History |



History |

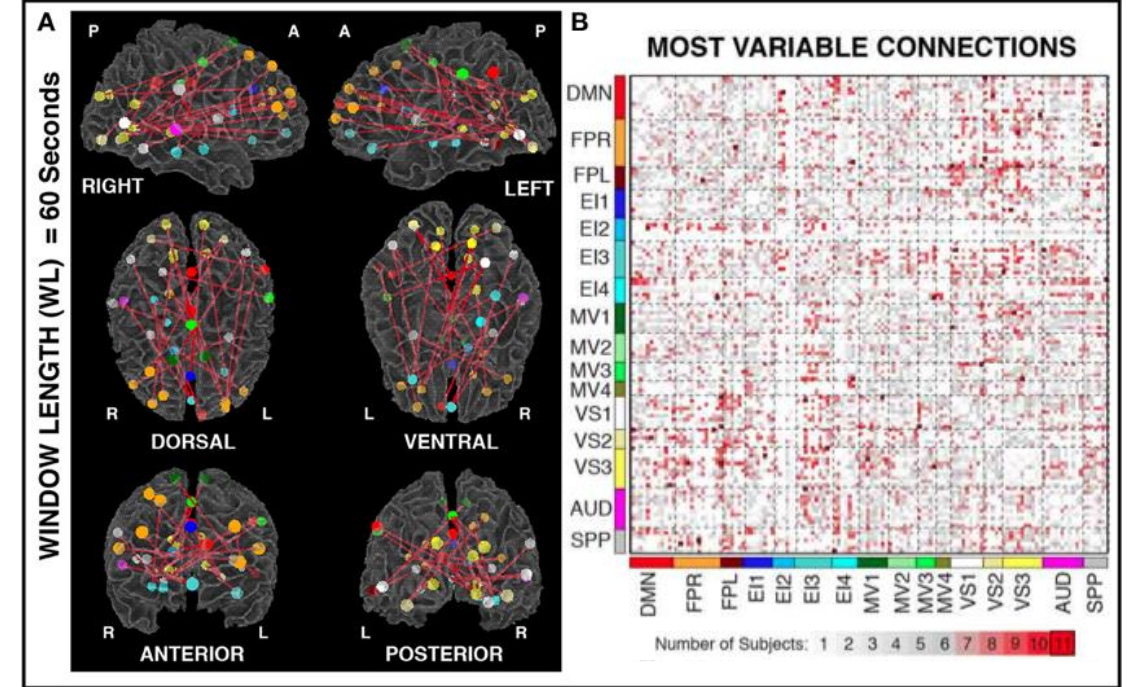
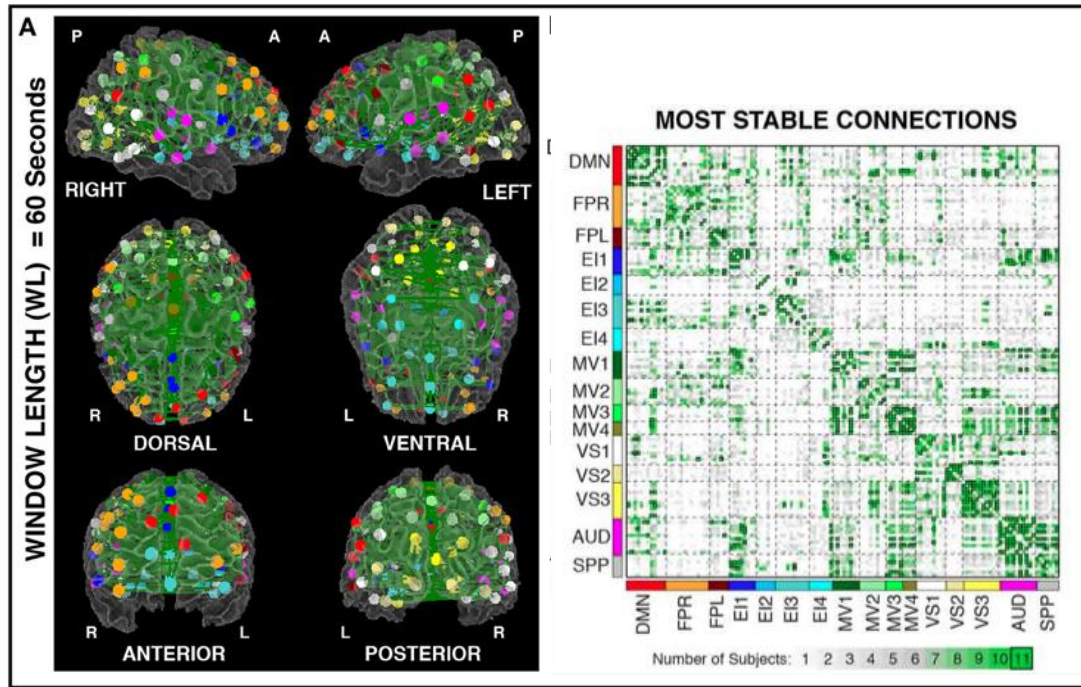
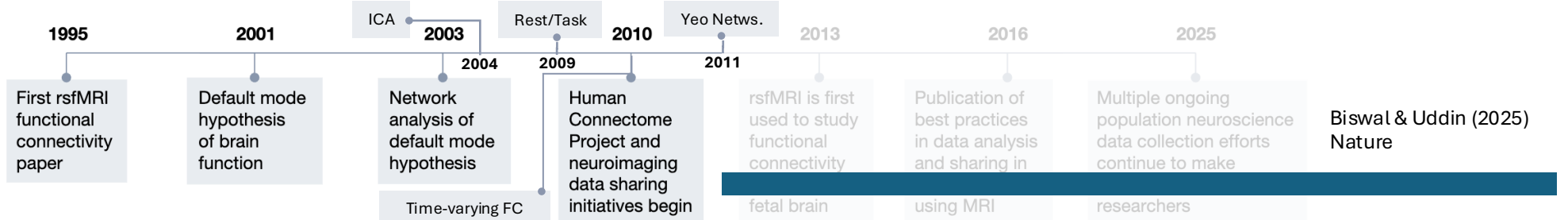


Variability in correlation to the PCC over a 2 mins window

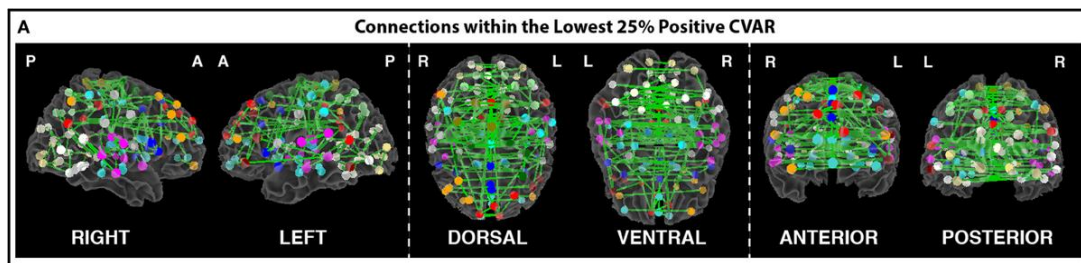


Chang et al. (2010) NeuroImage

History |

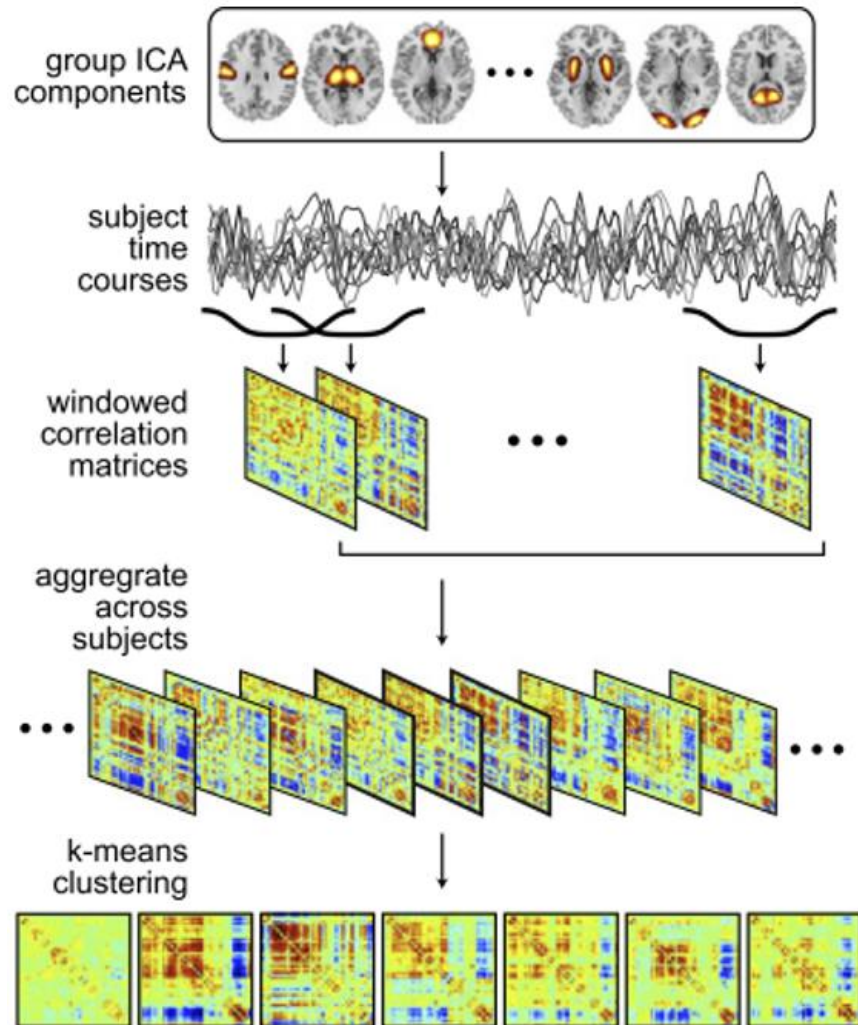
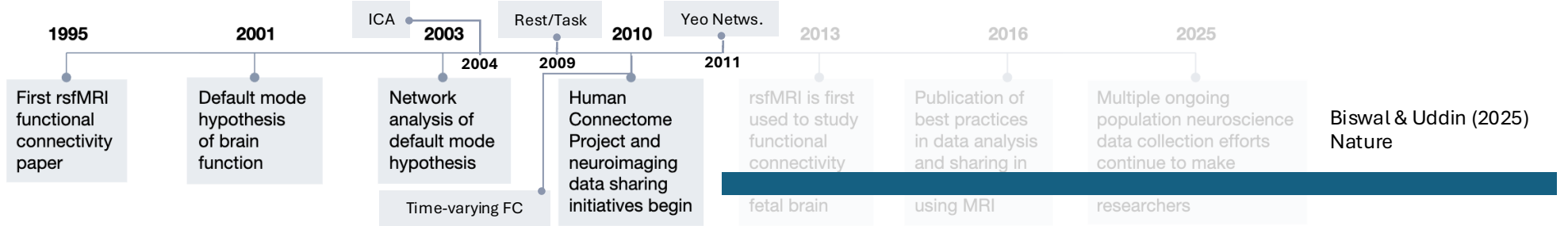


Most Variable Connections correspond primarily inter-network, inter-hemispheric connections involving the fronto-parietal network and occipital regions. Also some DMN regions.

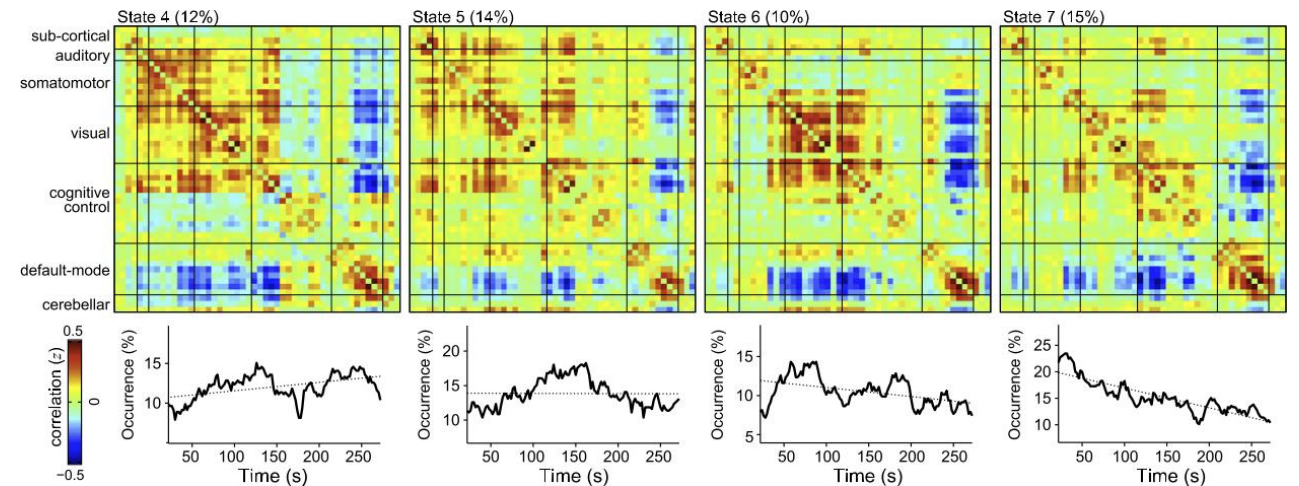
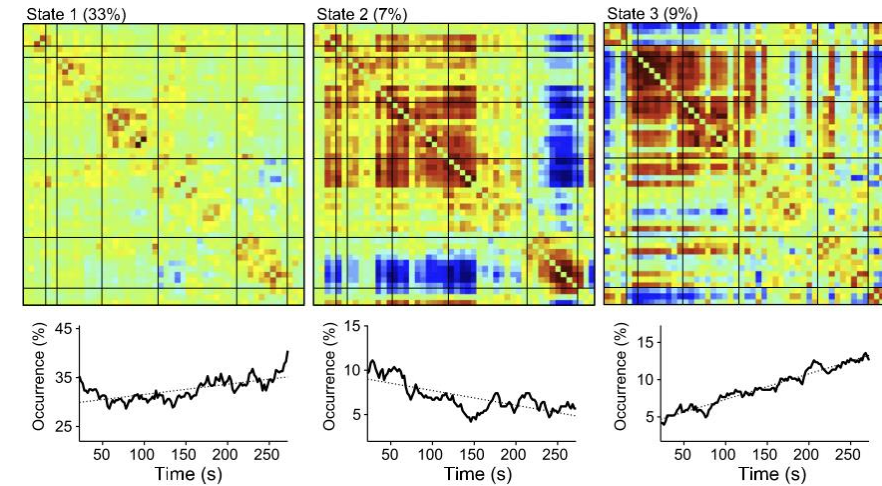


Mostly symmetric, inter-hemispheric connections between homologous L/R regions.
Only account for 32% of intra-network connections → Networks are flexible
Unimodal sensory-motor networks (VIS, AUD and MV) seem to be among the most stable.

History |

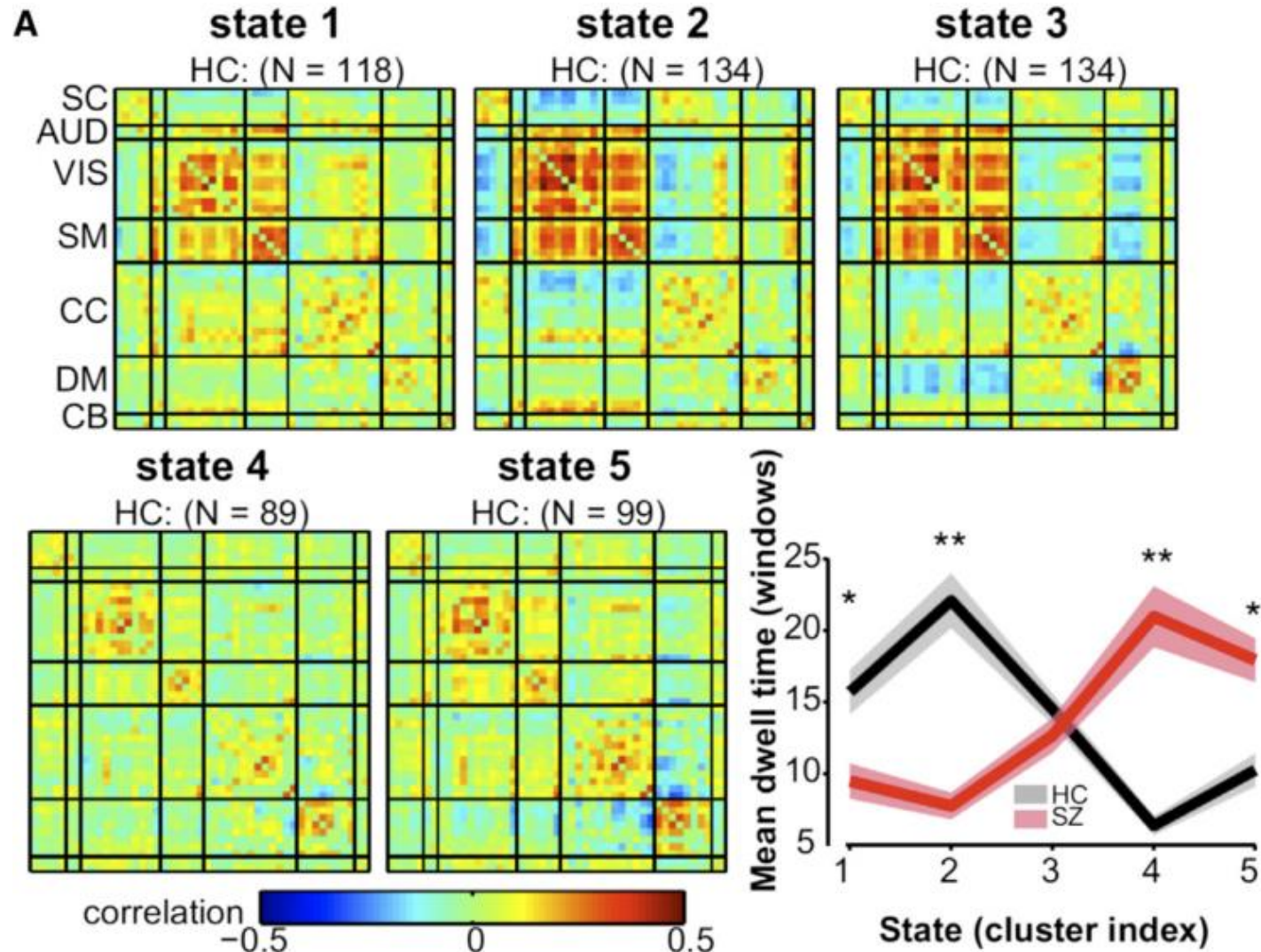
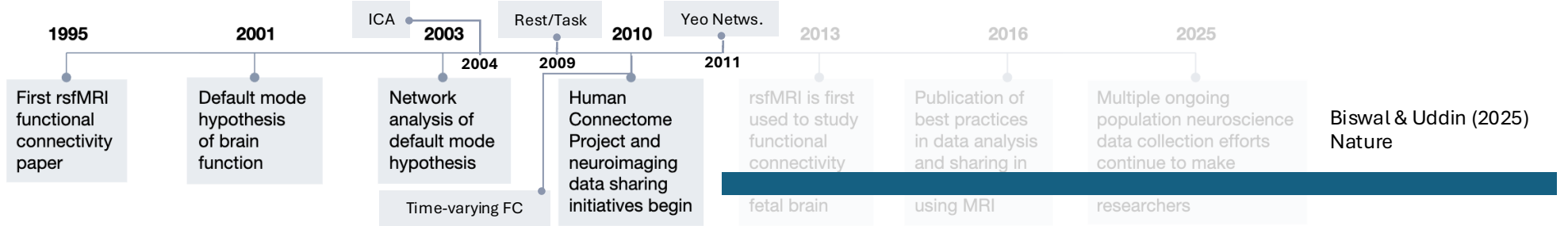


FC States



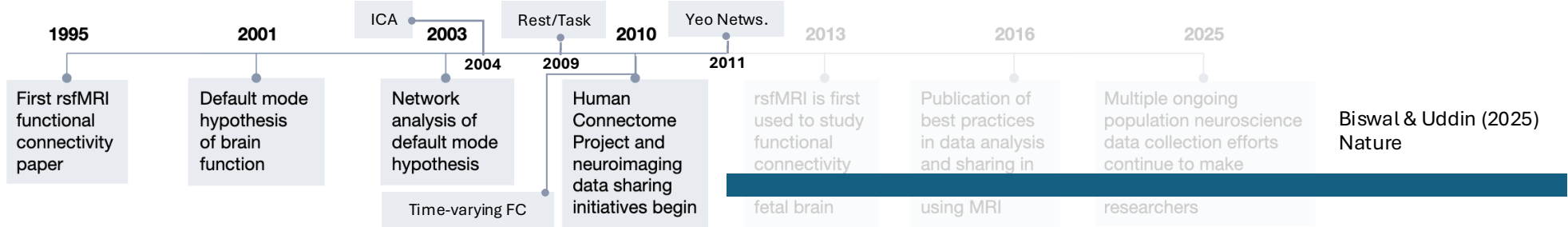
Allen et al. (2014) Cer. Cortex

History |

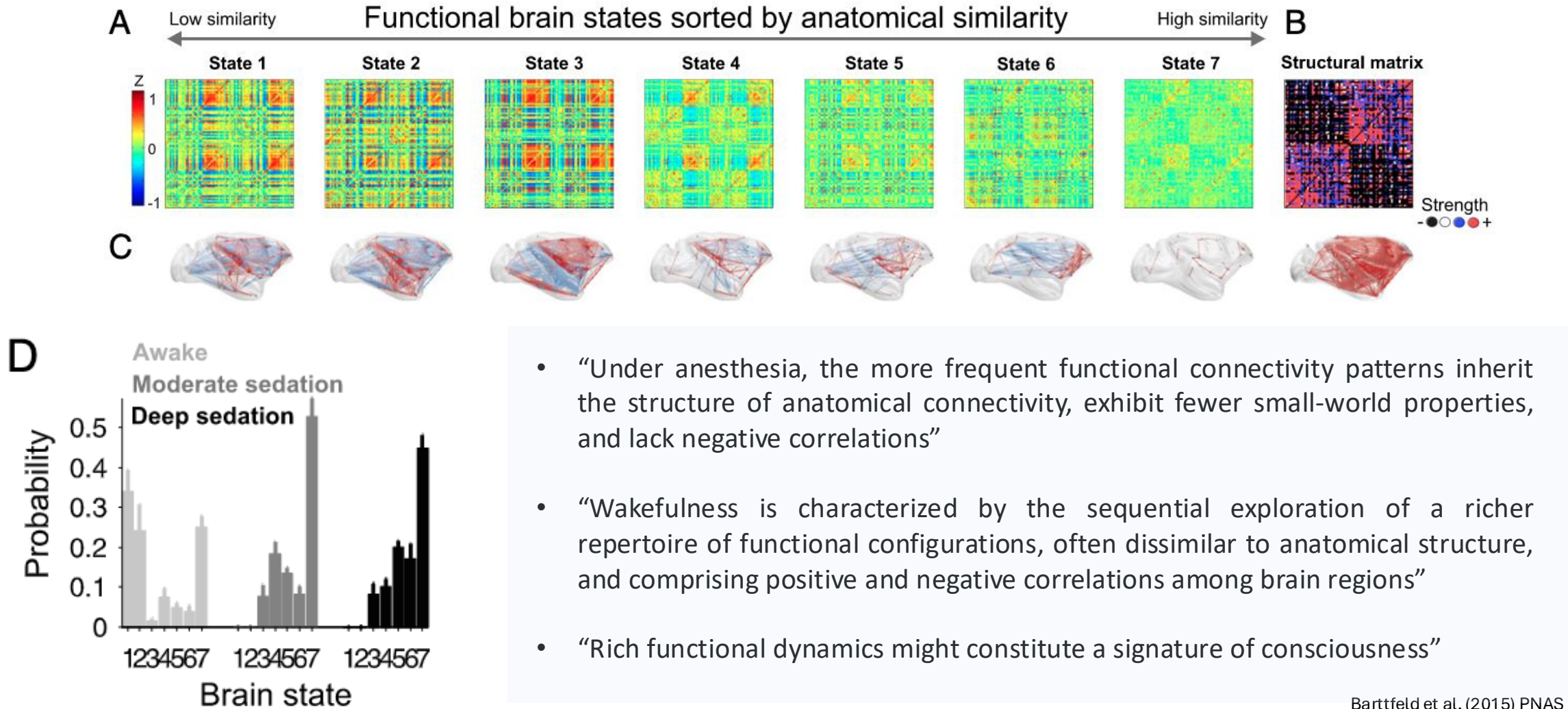


Dynamic states in a large ($n > 300$) data set of schizophrenia patients and controls in which the patients are spending significantly more time in the relatively less connected state 4.

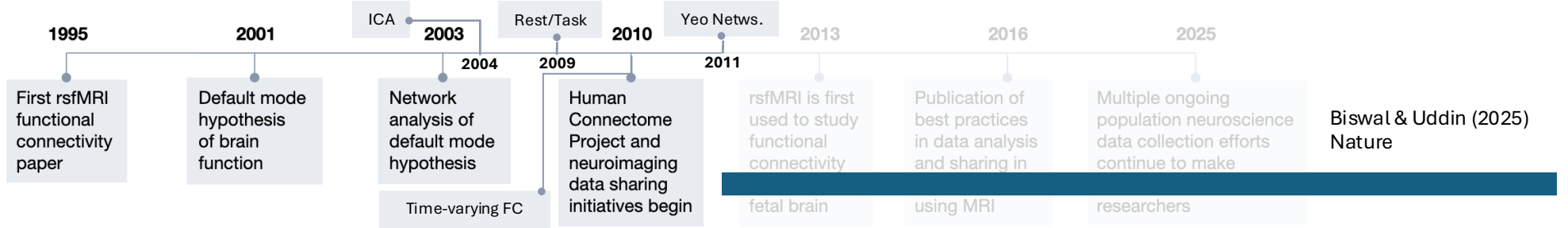
History |



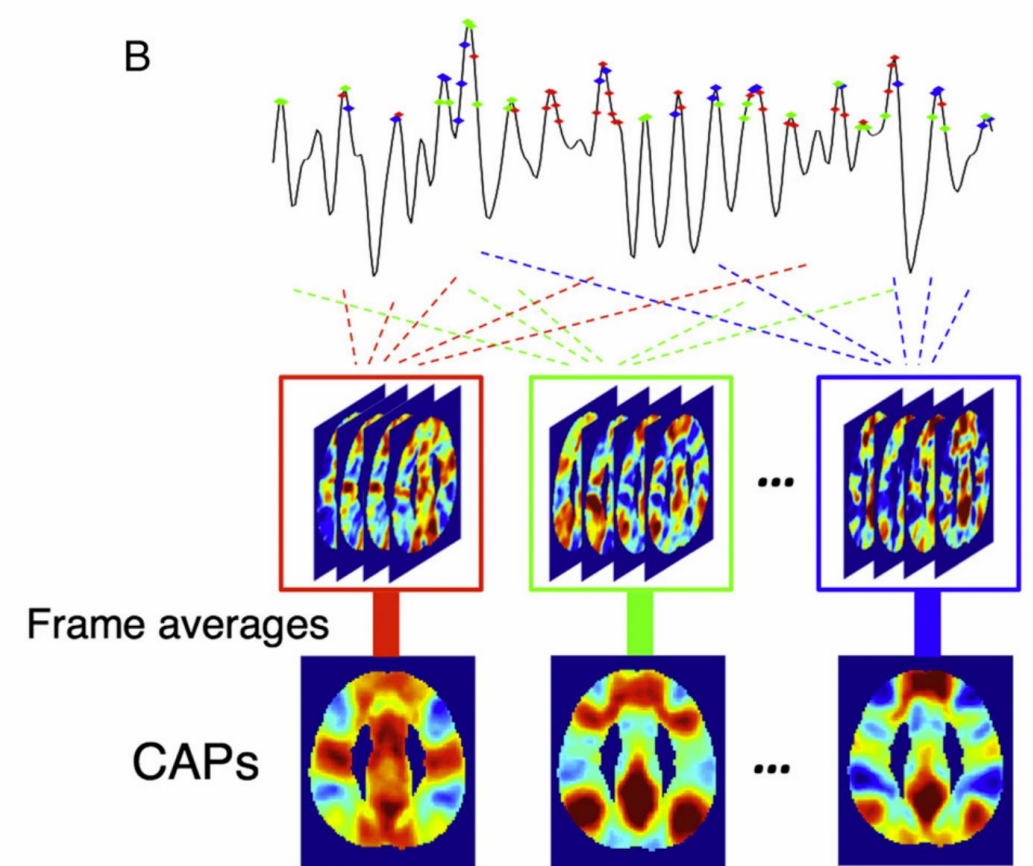
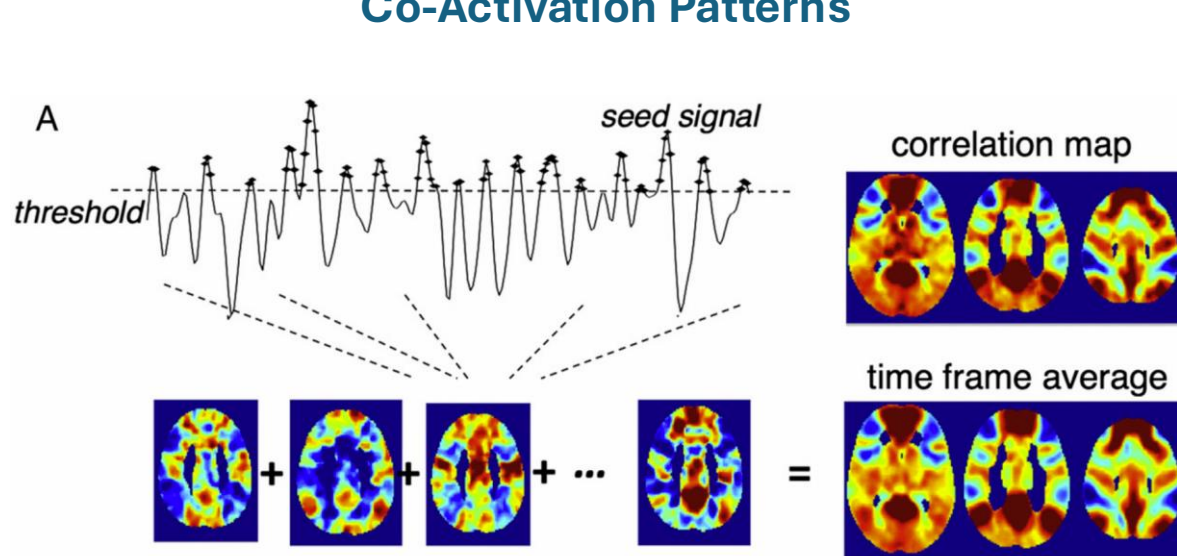
Dynamic FC is reduced as consciousness levels decrease



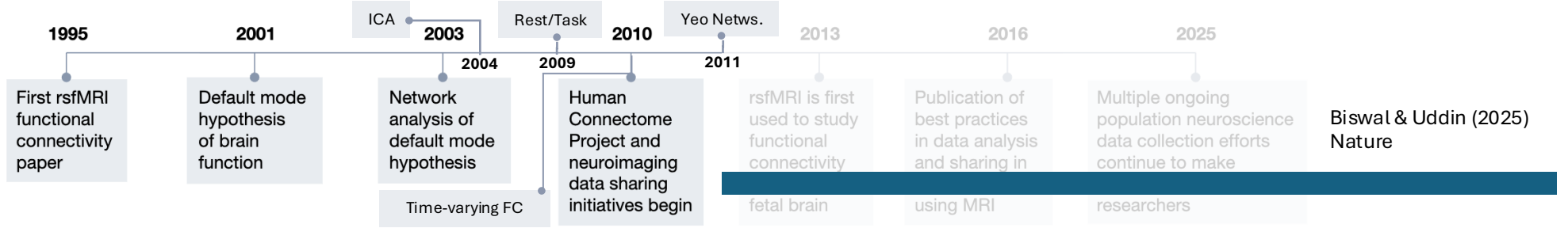
History |



Co-Activation Patterns



History |



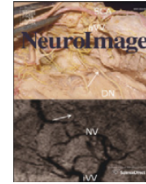
NeuroImage 80 (2013) 360–378



Contents lists available at [SciVerse ScienceDirect](#)

NeuroImage

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ynimg



2013

Dynamic functional connectivity: Promise, issues, and interpretations

R. Matthew Hutchison^{a,*}, Thilo Womelsdorf^b, Elena A. Allen^{c,d}, Peter A. Bandettini^e, Vince D. Calhoun^{d,f}, Maurizio Corbetta^{g,h}, Stefania Della Penna^g, Jeff H. Duynⁱ, Gary H. Glover^j, Javier Gonzalez-Castillo^e, Daniel A. Handwerker^e, Shella Keilholz^k, Vesa Kiviniemi^l, David A. Leopold^m, Francesco de Pasquale^g, Olaf Spornsⁿ, Martin Walter^{o,p}, Catie Chang^{i,*}



NeuroImage 160 (2017) 41–54

2017



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

NeuroImage

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/neuroimage



2020

February 01 2020

Questions and controversies in the study of time-varying functional connectivity in resting fMRI

In Special Collection: CogNet

Daniel J. Lurie , Daniel Kessler , Danielle S. Bassett , Richard F. Betzel , Michael Breakspear , Shella Keilholz , Aaron Kucyi , Raphaël Liégeois , Martin A. Lindquist , Anthony Randal McIntosh , Russell A. Poldrack , James M. Shine , William Hedley Thompson , Natalia Z. Bielczyk , Linda Douw , Dominik Kraft , Robyn L. Miller , Muthuraman Muthuraman , Lorenzo Pasquini , Adeel Razi , Diego Vidaurre , Hua Xie , Vince D. Calhoun

The dynamic functional connectome: State-of-the-art and perspectives

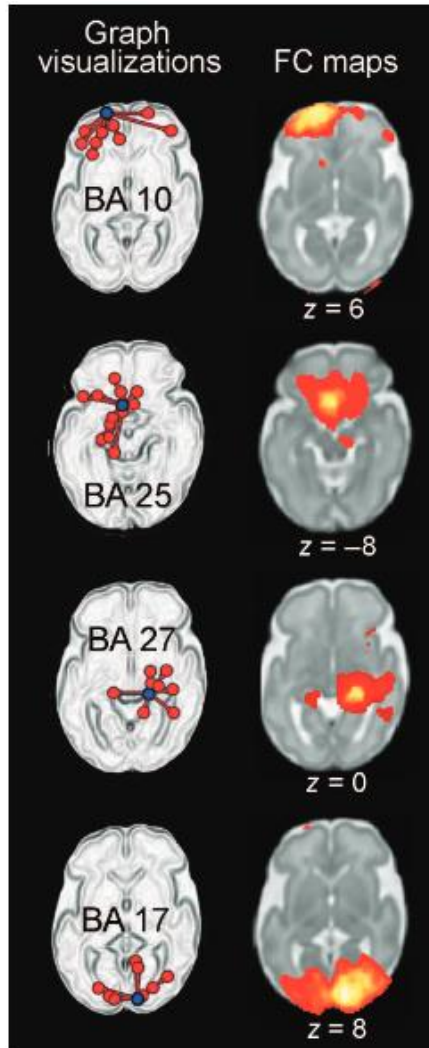
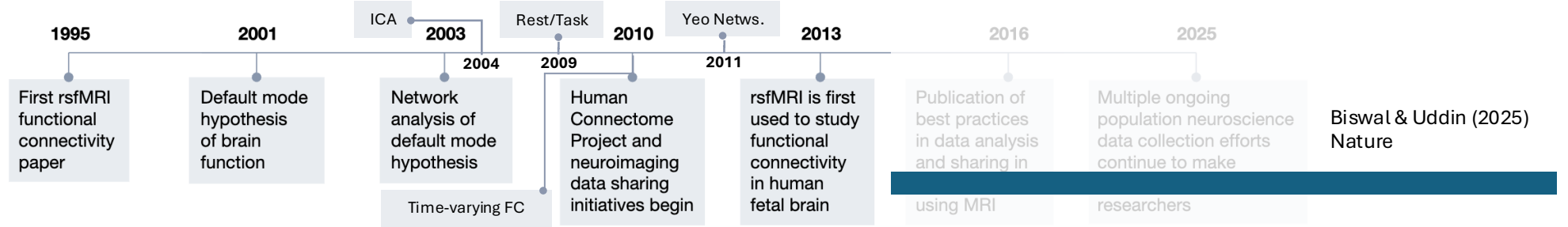
Maria Giulia Preti^{a,b,*}, Thomas AW Bolton^{a,b,1}, Dimitri Van De Ville^{a,b}

^a Institute of Bioengineering, Center for Neuroprosthetics, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Lausanne, Switzerland

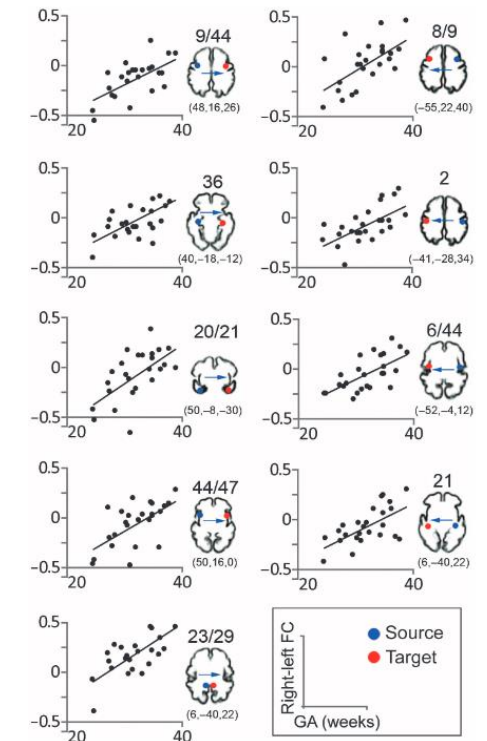
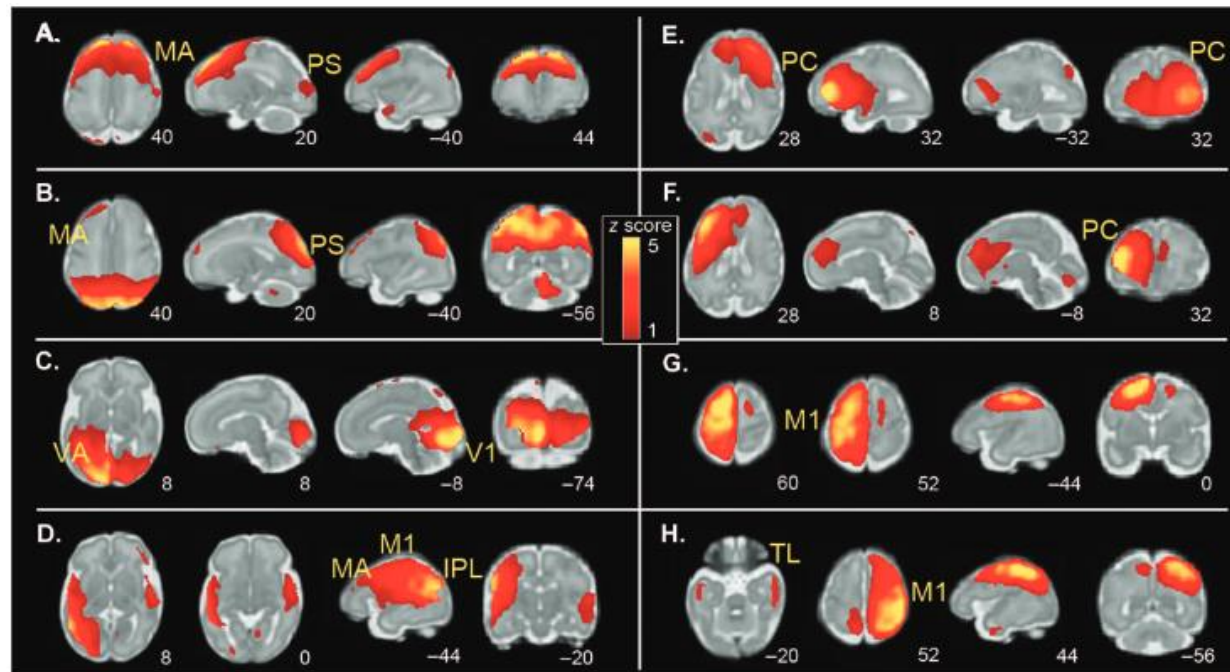
^b Department of Radiology and Medical Informatics, University of Geneva (UNIGE), Geneva, Switzerland



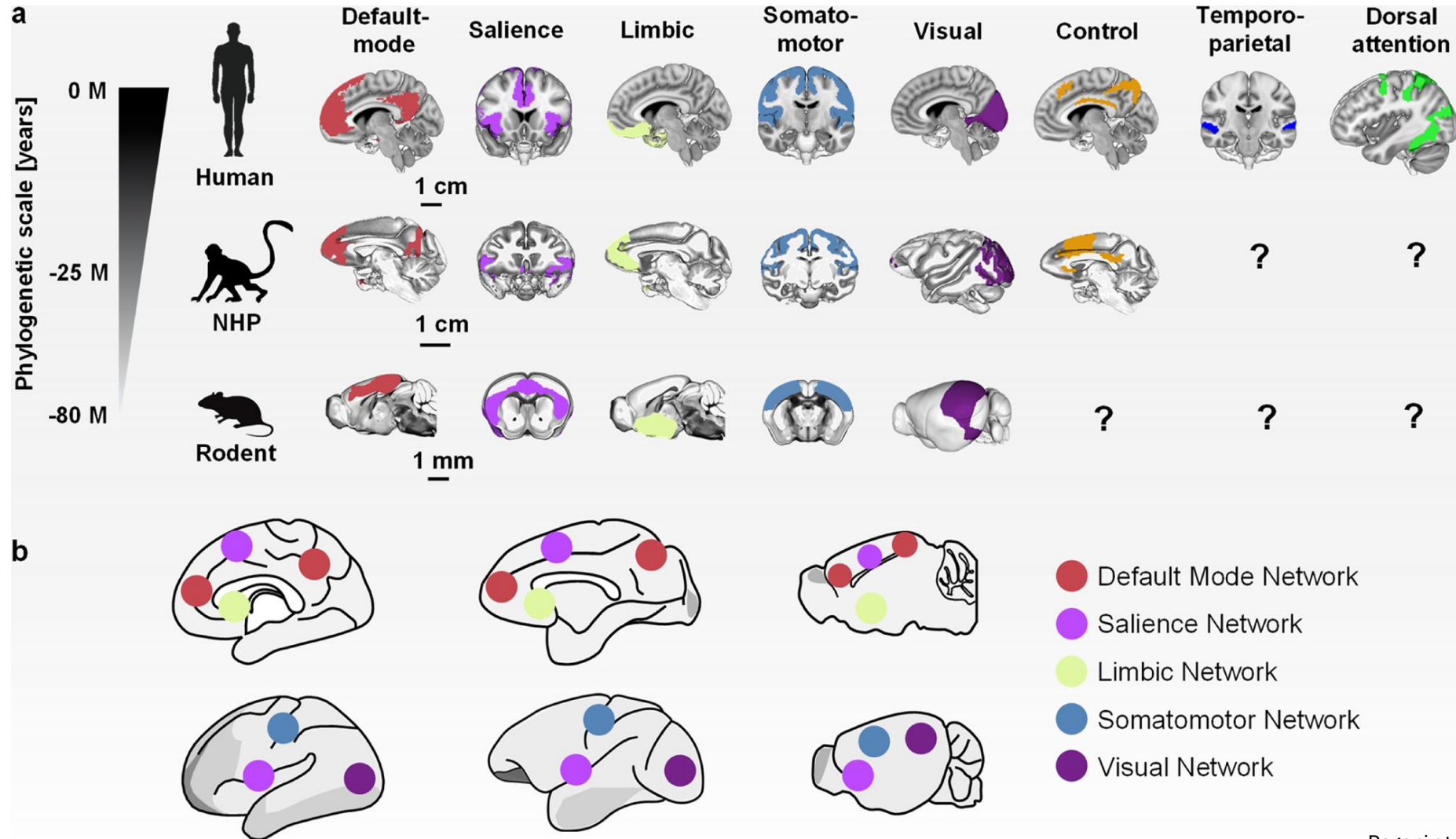
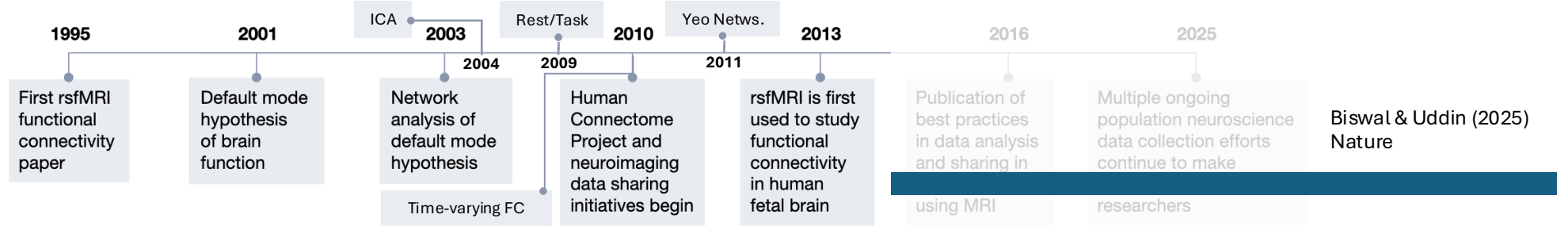
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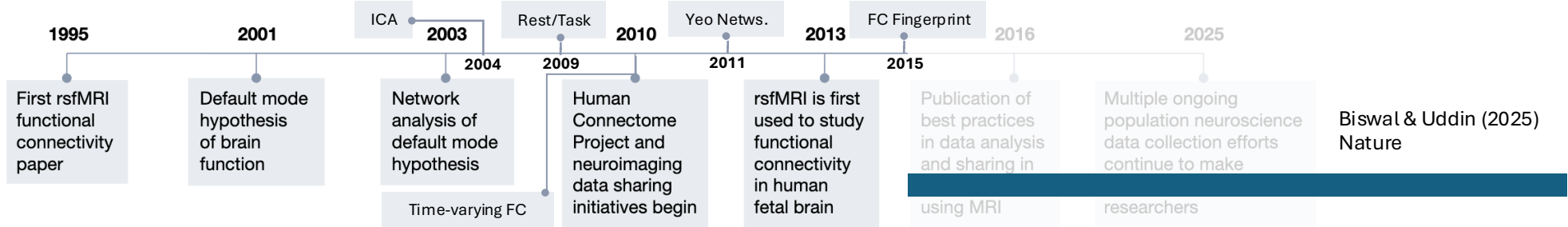
“...rsfMRI performed in 25 healthy human fetuses in the second and third trimesters of pregnancy (24 to 38 weeks of gestation). We report the presence of bilateral fetal brain FC and regional and age-related variation in FC. Significant bilateral connectivity was evident in half of the 42 areas tested, and the strength of FC between homologous cortical brain regions increased with advancing gestational age...”



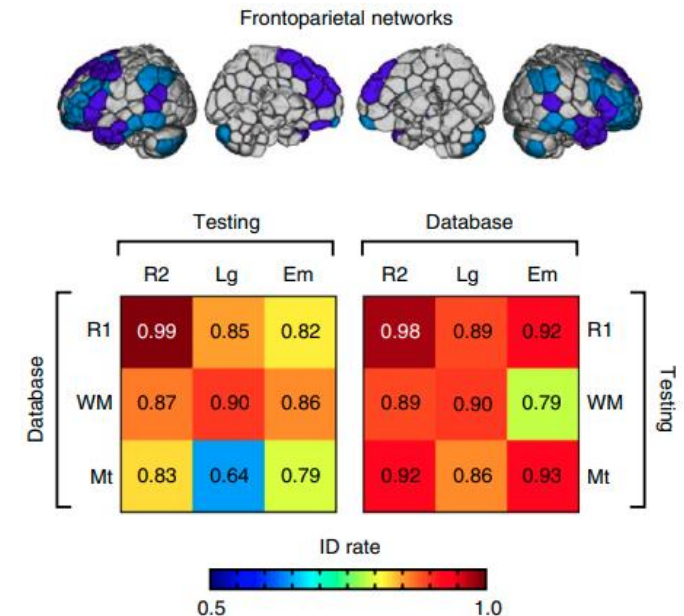
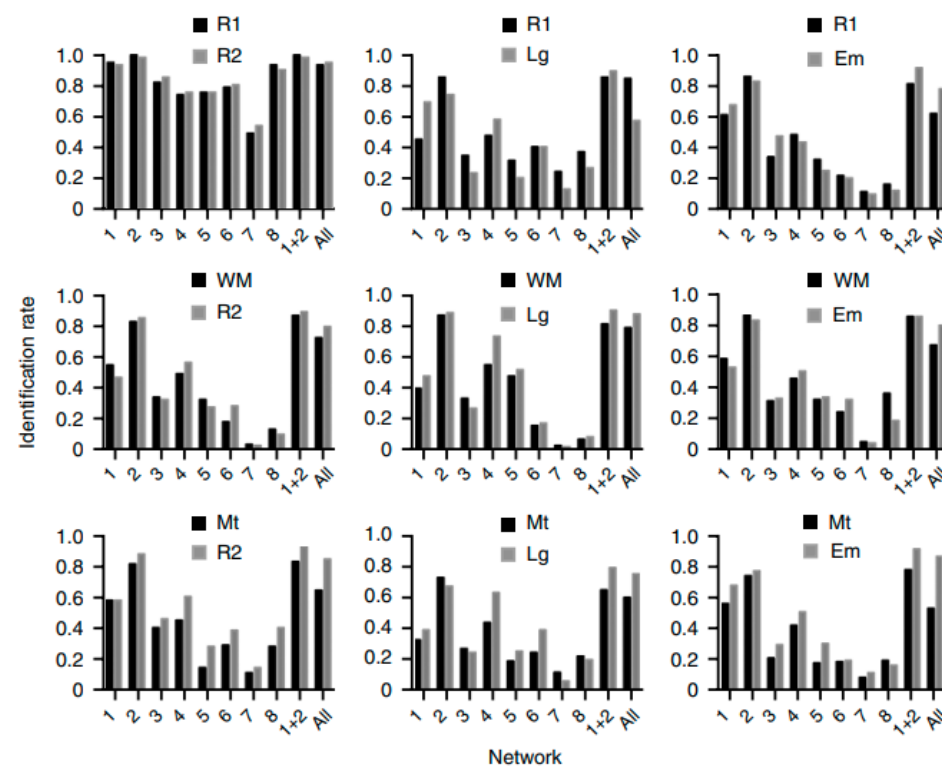
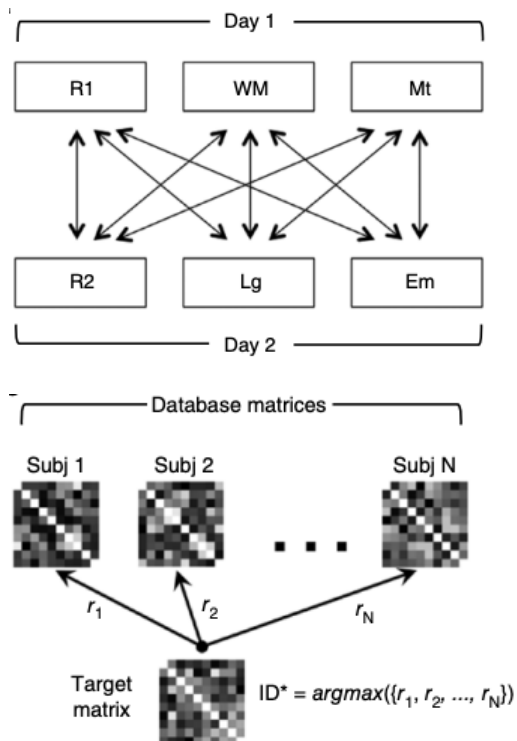
History |



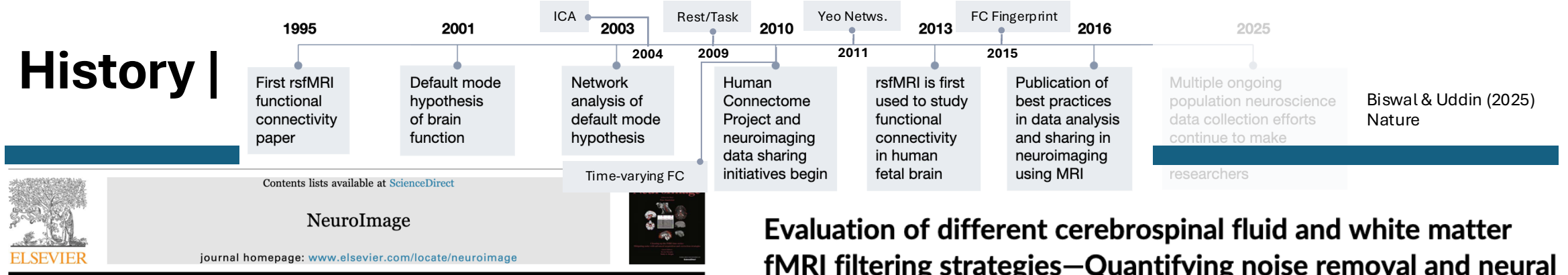
History |



“...brain functional organization varies between individuals. Here we establish that this individual variability is both robust and reliable, using data from the Human Connectome Project to demonstrate that functional connectivity profiles act as a ‘fingerprint’ that can accurately identify subjects from a large group... Characteristic connectivity patterns were distributed throughout the brain, but the frontoparietal network emerged as most distinctive...”



History |



Methods for cleaning the BOLD fMRI signal

César Caballero-Gaudes^{a,*}, Richard C. Reynolds^b

^a Basque Center of Cognition, Brain and Language, San Sebastian, Spain

^b Scientific and Statistical Computing Core, National Institute of Mental Health, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, USA



Towards a consensus regarding global signal regression for resting state functional connectivity MRI

Kevin Murphy^{a,b,*}, Michael D. Fox^{c,d,e}

In summary, including global signal regression in the processing of resting state functional connectivity data is not inherently right or wrong. Whether GSR is a useful processing step likely depends on the scientific question one seeks to address. Results must be interpreted properly within the context of the pre-processing method applied and different methods may provide complementary insights into the brain's functional organization.

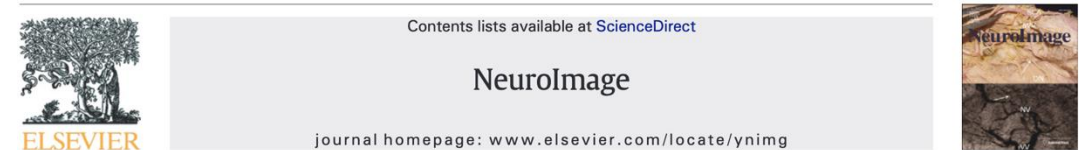


BOLD fractional contribution to resting-state functional connectivity above 0.1 Hz

Jingyuan E. Chen^{a,b,*}, Gary H. Glover^a

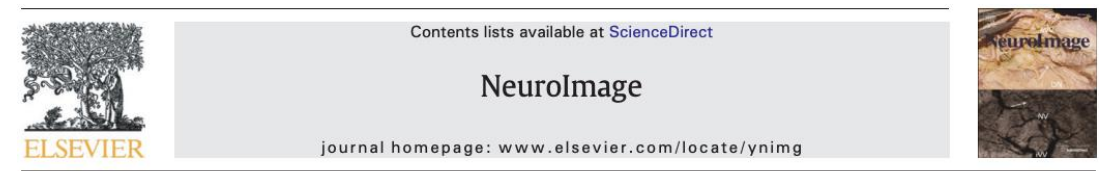
Evaluation of different cerebrospinal fluid and white matter fMRI filtering strategies—Quantifying noise removal and neural signal preservation

Marek Bartoň^{1,2} | Radek Mareček¹ | Lenka Krajčovičová¹ | Tomáš Slavíček¹ | Tomáš Kašpárek³ | Petra Zemánková^{1,2,3} | Pavel Říha¹ | Michal Miki¹



Methods to detect, characterize, and remove motion artifact in resting state fMRI

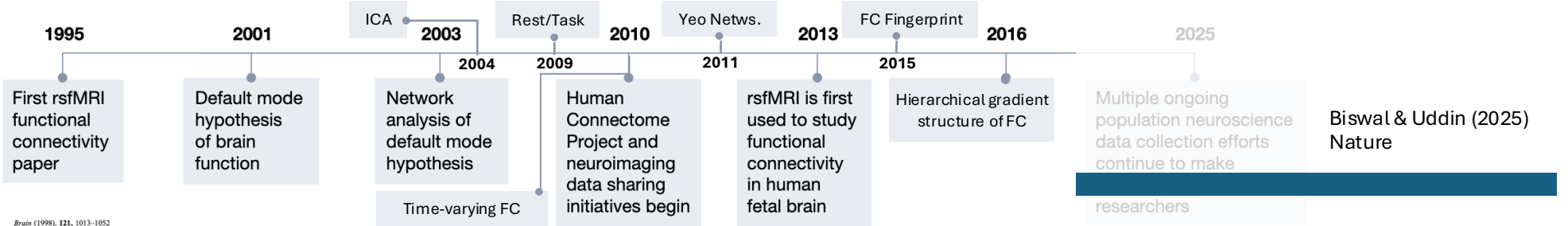
Jonathan D. Power^{a,*}, Anish Mitra^a, Timothy O. Laumann^a, Abraham Z. Snyder^{a,b}, Bradley L. Schlaggar^{a,b,c,d}, Steven E. Petersen^{a,b,d,e,f,g}



The nuisance of nuisance regression: Spectral misspecification in a common approach to resting-state fMRI preprocessing reintroduces noise and obscures functional connectivity[☆]

Michael N. Hallquist^{a,b,d,*}, Kai Hwang^{a,d}, Beatriz Luna^{a,b,c,d}

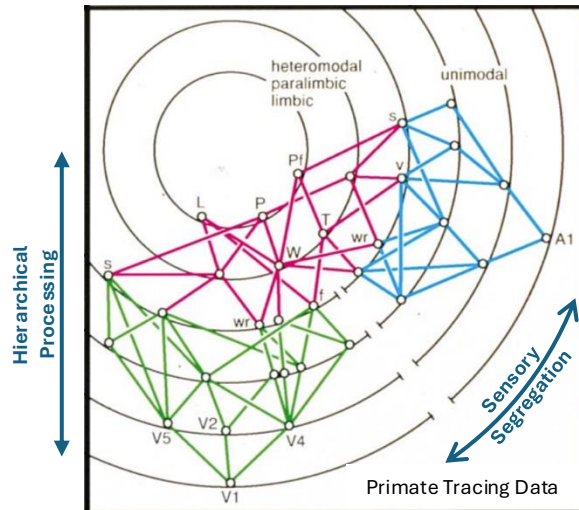
History |



REVIEW ARTICLE

From sensation to cognition

M.-Marsel Mesulam

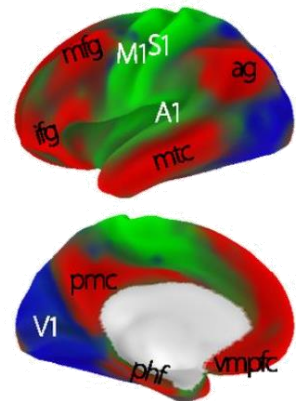
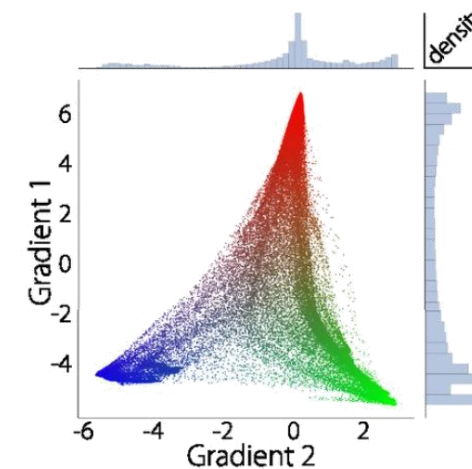
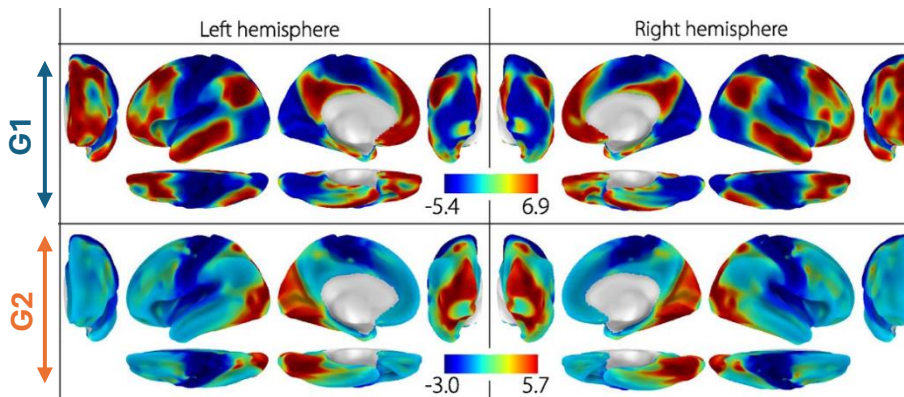
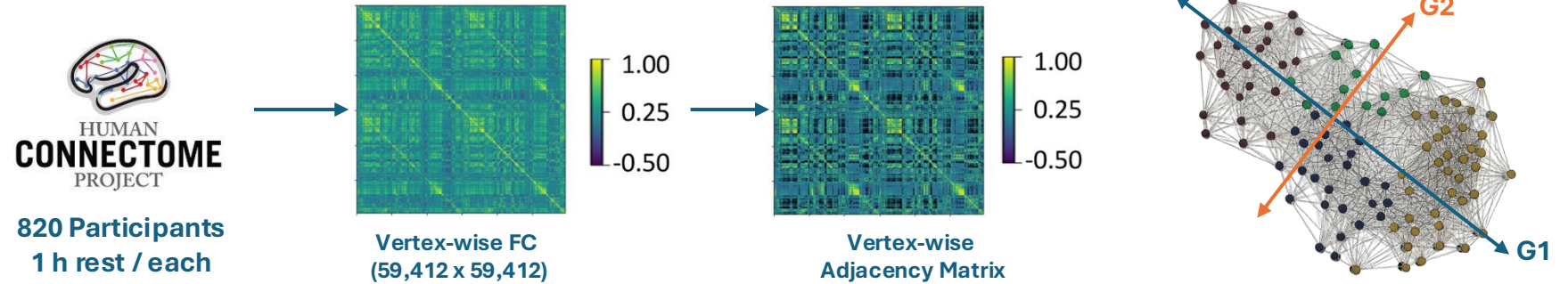


“Sensory information undergoes extensive associative elaboration and attentional modulation as it becomes incorporated into the texture of cognition. This process occurs along a core synaptic hierarchy which includes the primary sensory, upstream unimodal, downstream unimodal, heteromodal, paralimbic and limbic zones of the cerebral cortex.”

Mesulam et al. (1998) Brain

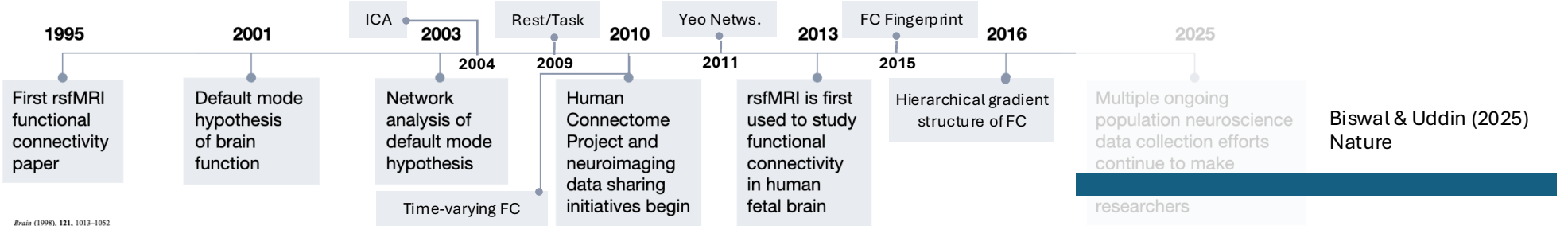


820 Participants
1 h rest / each



Margulies et al. (2016) PNAS

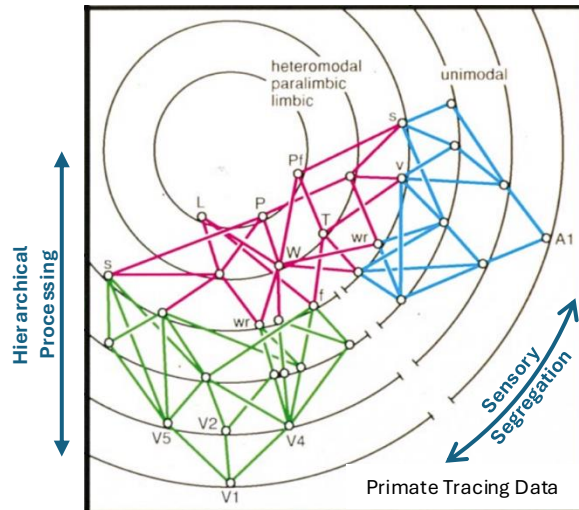
History |



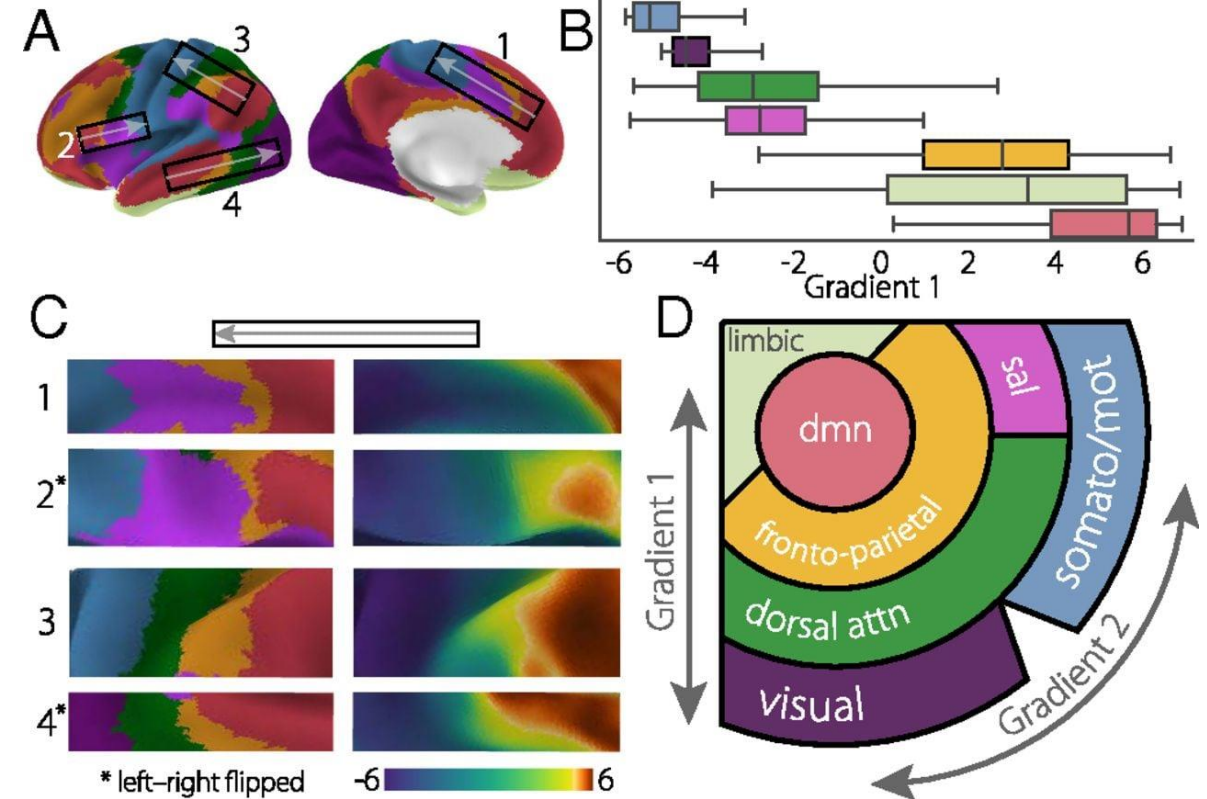
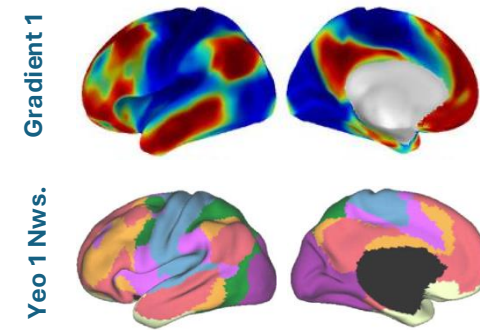
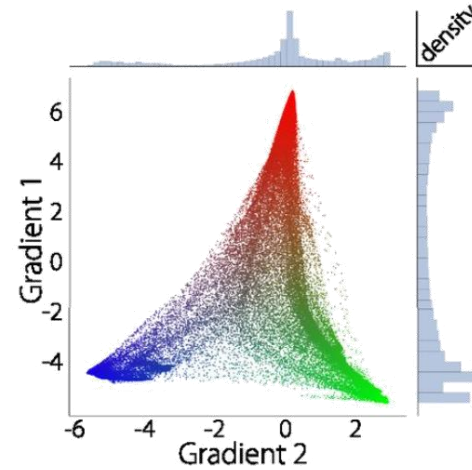
REVIEW ARTICLE

From sensation to cognition

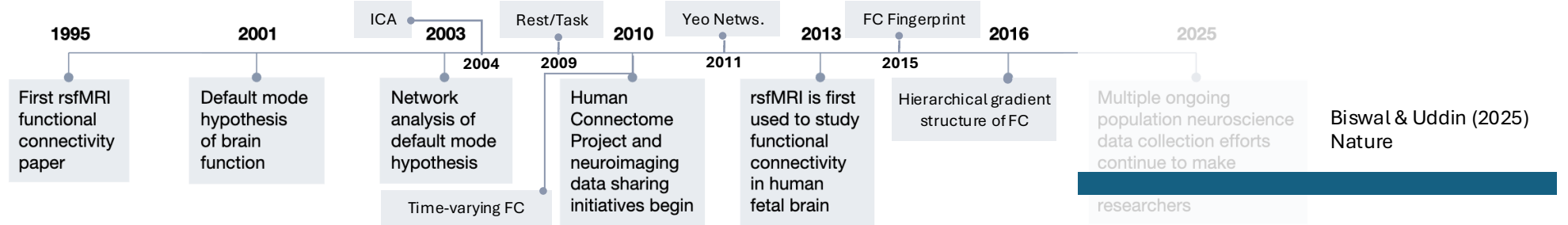
M.-Marsel Mesulam



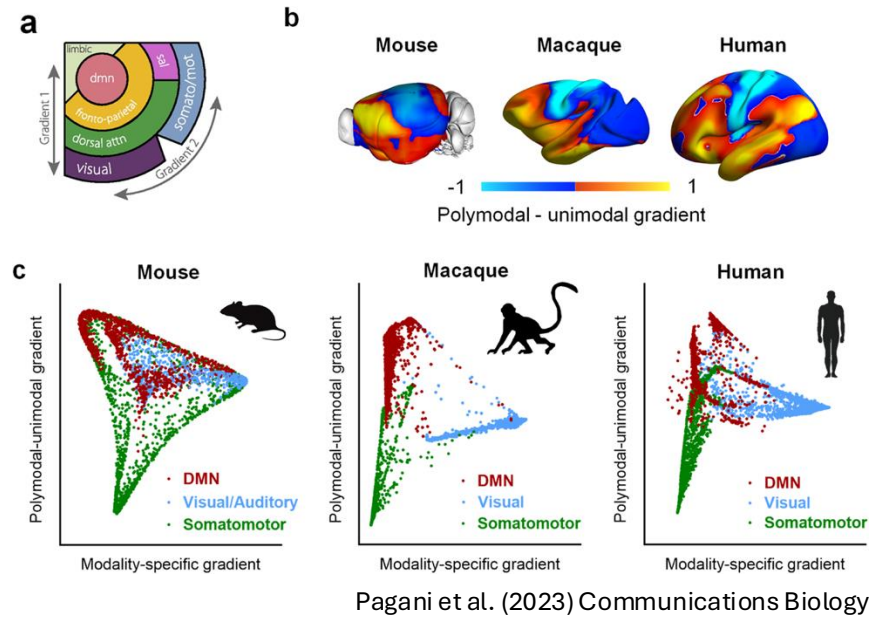
“Sensory information undergoes extensive associative elaboration and attentional modulation as it becomes incorporated into the texture of cognition. This process occurs along a core synaptic hierarchy which includes the primary sensory, upstream unimodal, downstream unimodal, heteromodal, paralimbic and limbic zones of the cerebral cortex.”



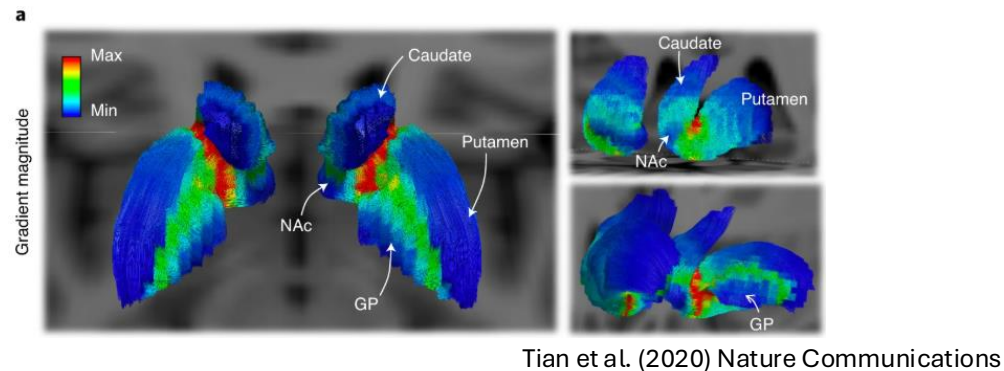
History |



Gradient organization across species



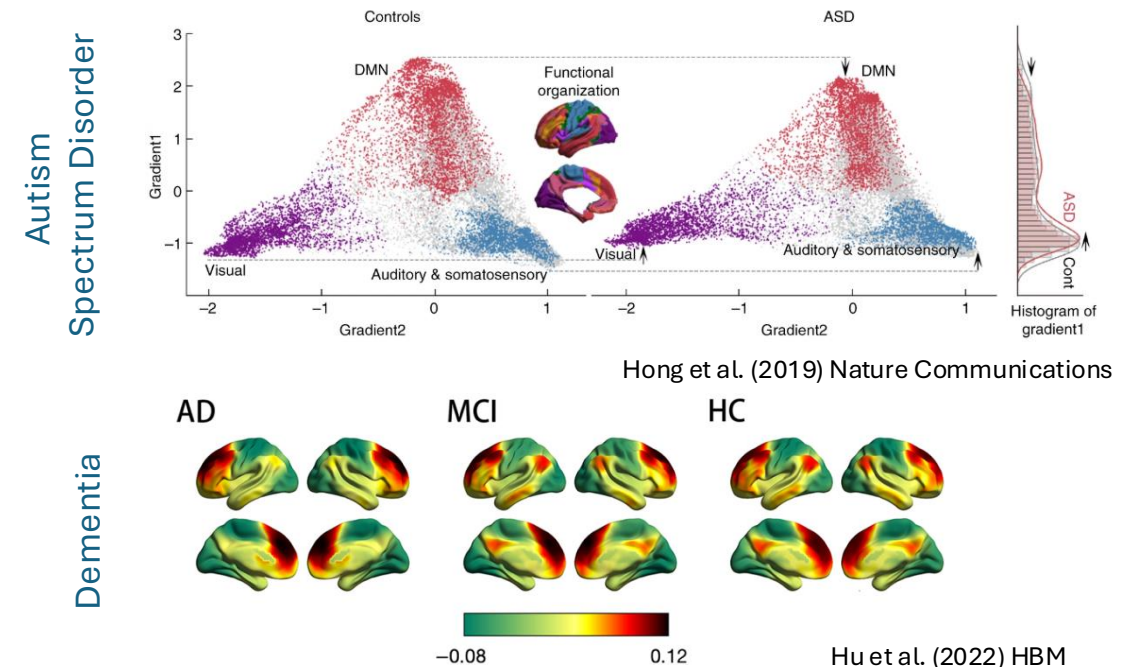
Gradient organization in subcortical regions



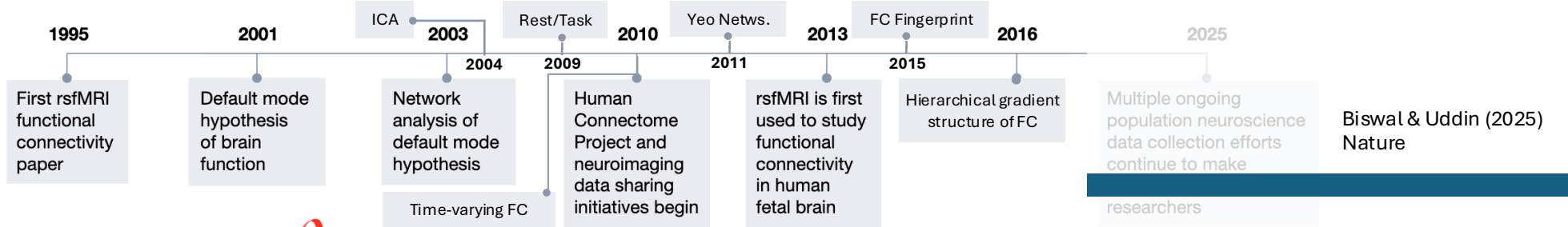
Gradient organization across the lifespan



Gradient re-organization in clinical populations



History |



<https://doi.org/10.1038/s42003-020-0794-7>

OPEN



BrainSpace: a toolbox for the analysis of macroscale gradients in neuroimaging and connectomics datasets

Reinder Vos de Wael^{1,7}, Oualid Benkarim^{1,7}, Casey Paquola¹, Sara Lariviere¹, Jessica Royer¹, Shahin Tavakoli¹, Ting Xu^{1,2}, Seok-Jun Hong^{1,2}, Georg Langs³, Sofie Valk⁴, Bratislav Mistic¹, Michael Milham², Daniel Margulies⁵, Jonathan Smallwood^{6,7} & Boris C. Bernhardt^{1,7✉}

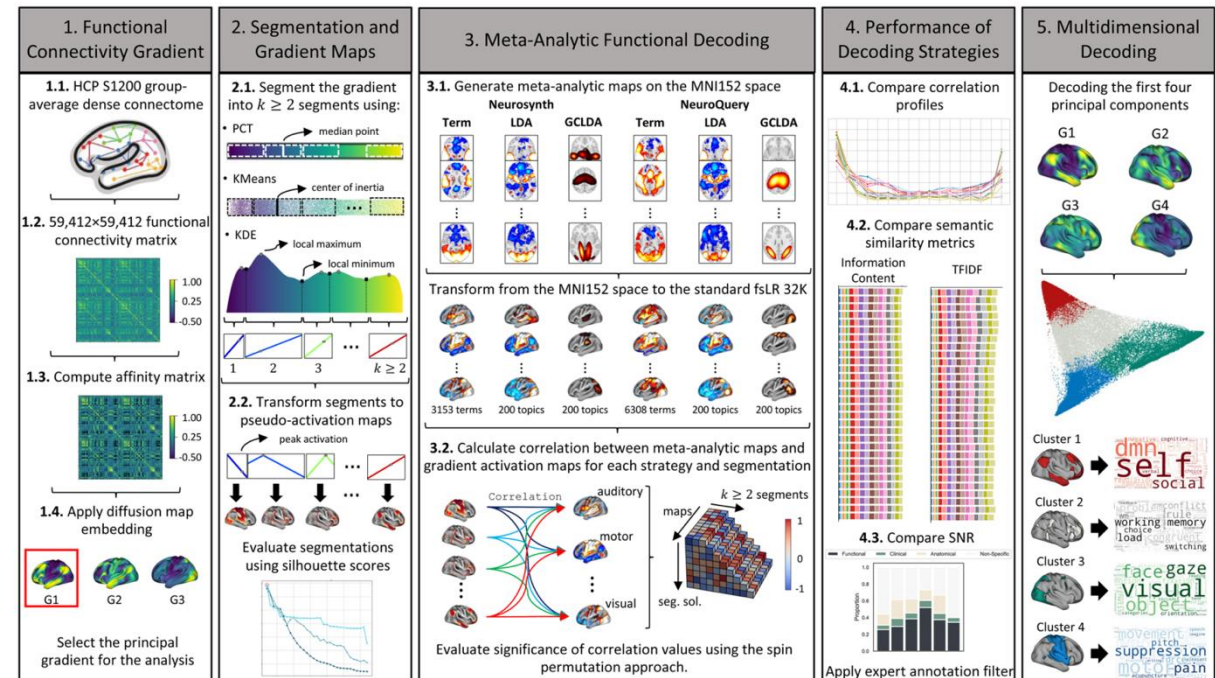


Research Article



Methods for decoding cortical gradients of functional connectivity

Julio A. Peraza^a, Taylor Salo^b, Michael C. Riedel^c, Katherine L. Bottenhorn^d, Jean-Baptiste Poline^a, Jérôme Dockès^a, James D. Kent^f, Jessica E. Bartley^g, Jessica S. Flannery^h, Lauren D. Hill-Bowen^a, Rosario Pintos Lobo^b, Ranjita Poudelⁱ, Kimberly L. Ray^j, Jennifer L. Robinsonⁱ, Robert W. Laird^d, Matthew T. Sutherland^a, Alejandro de la Vega^j, Angela R. Laird^a



BrainSpace
latest

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- Installation Guide
- Getting Started
- Python Package
- MATLAB Package
- References
- Funding

Docs » Welcome to BrainSpace's documentation!

[Edit on GitHub](#)

Welcome to BrainSpace's documentation!

<https://github.com/MICA-MNI/brainspace/workflows/Python%20package/badge.svg>

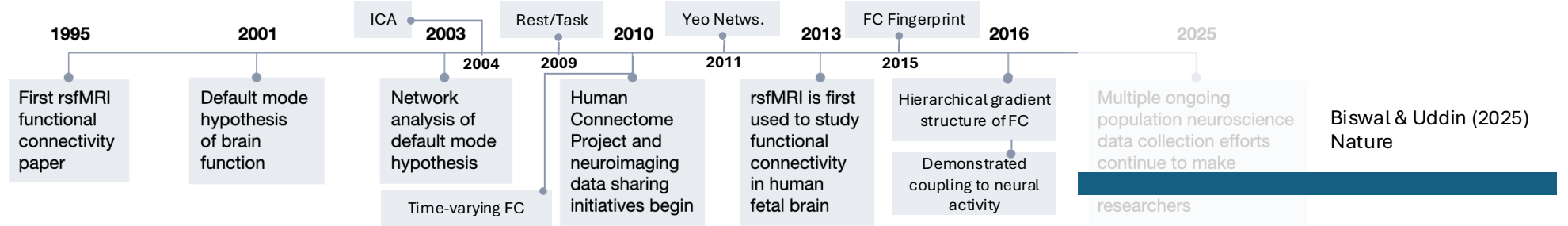
[codecov](#) 75% [build passing](#) [pypi](#) v0.2.1 [License](#) [BSD](#) [python](#) 3.9 | 3.10 | 3.11 | 3.12 | 3.13

BrainSpace is a lightweight cross-platform toolbox primarily intended for macroscale gradient mapping and analysis of neuroimaging and connectome level data. The current version of BrainSpace is available in Python and MATLAB, programming languages widely used by the neuroimaging and network neuroscience communities. The toolbox also contains several maps that allow for exploratory analysis of gradient correspondence with other brain-derived features, together with tools to generate spatial null models.

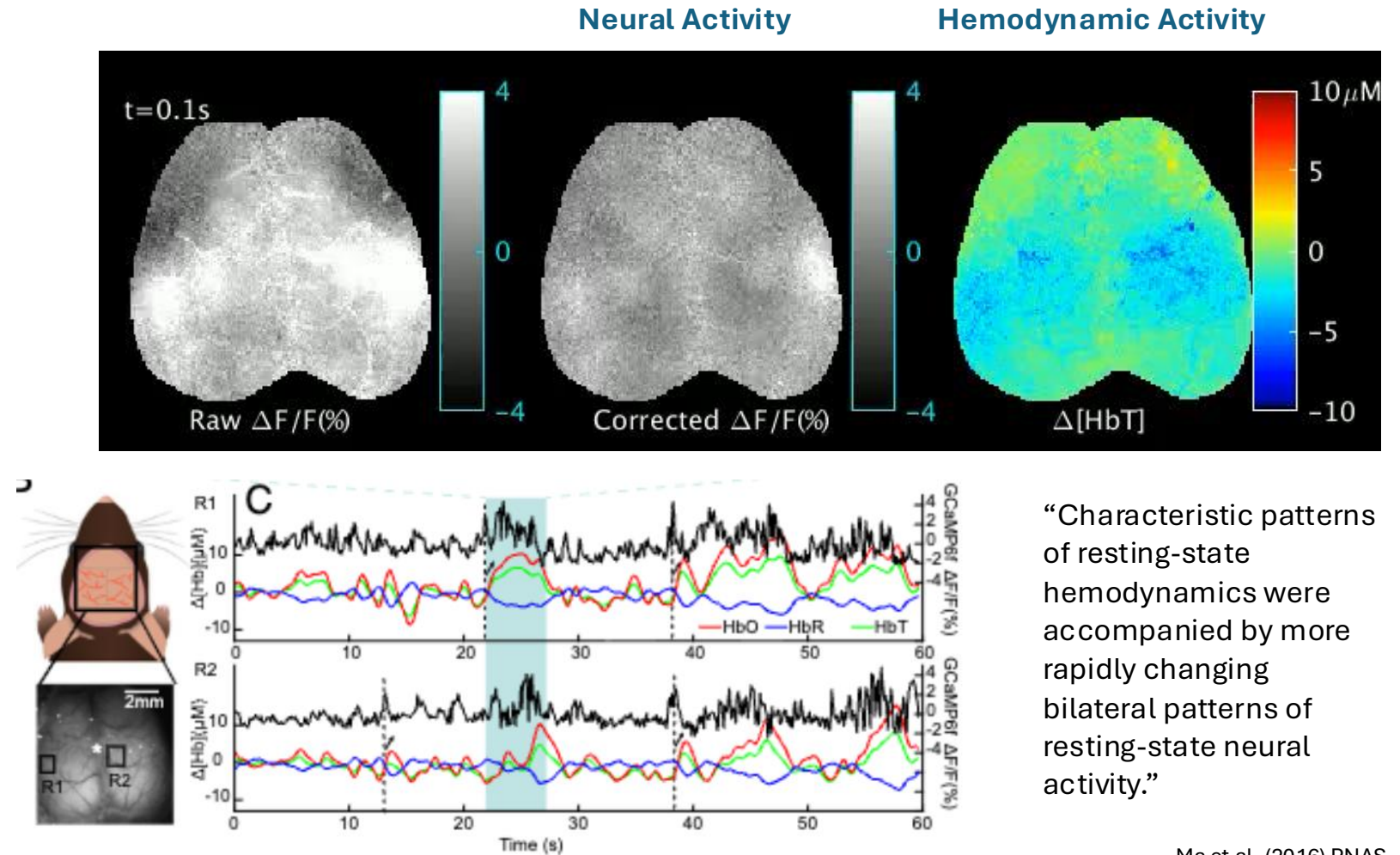
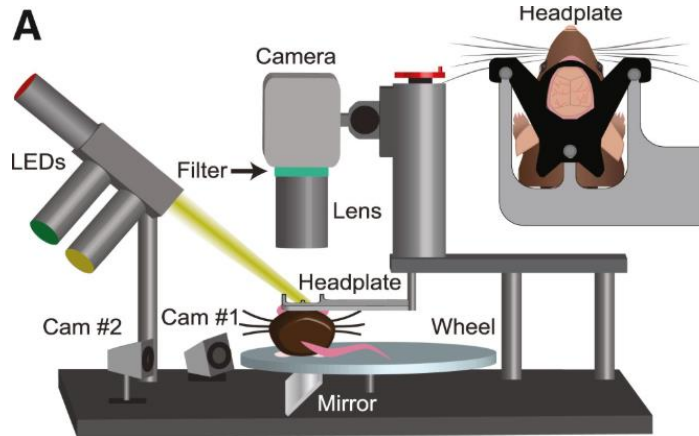
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- Installation Guide
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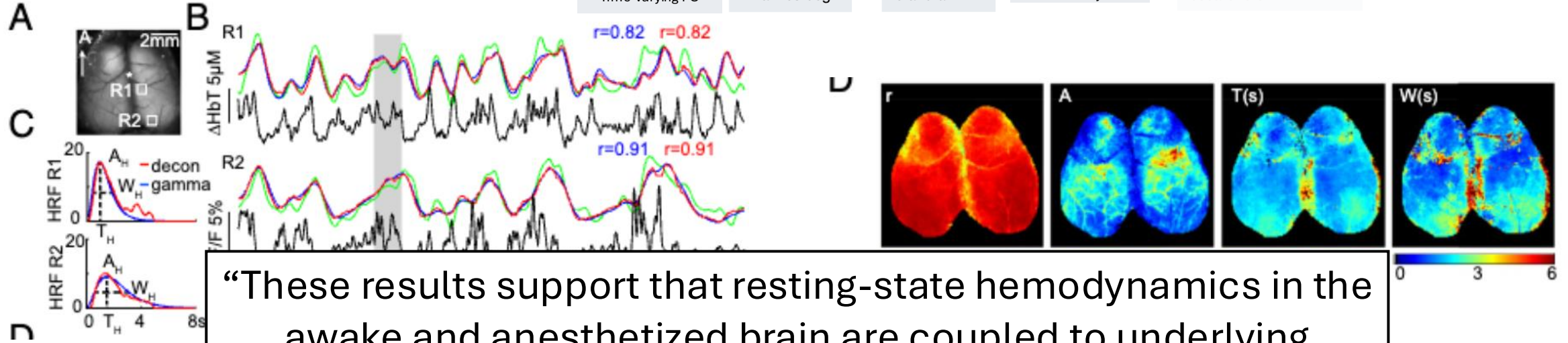
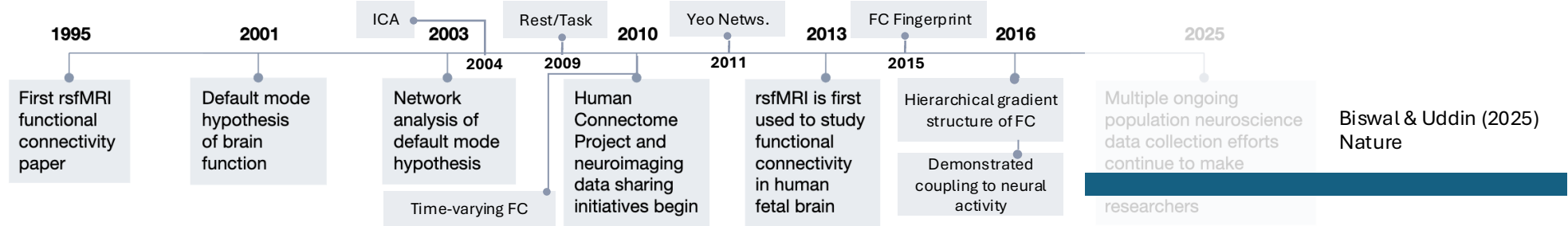


“In rs-fMRI, hemodynamic fluctuations have been found to exhibit patterns of bilateral synchrony... **However, the relationship between resting-state hemodynamics and underlying neural activity has not been well established**, making the neural underpinnings of FC networks unclear”

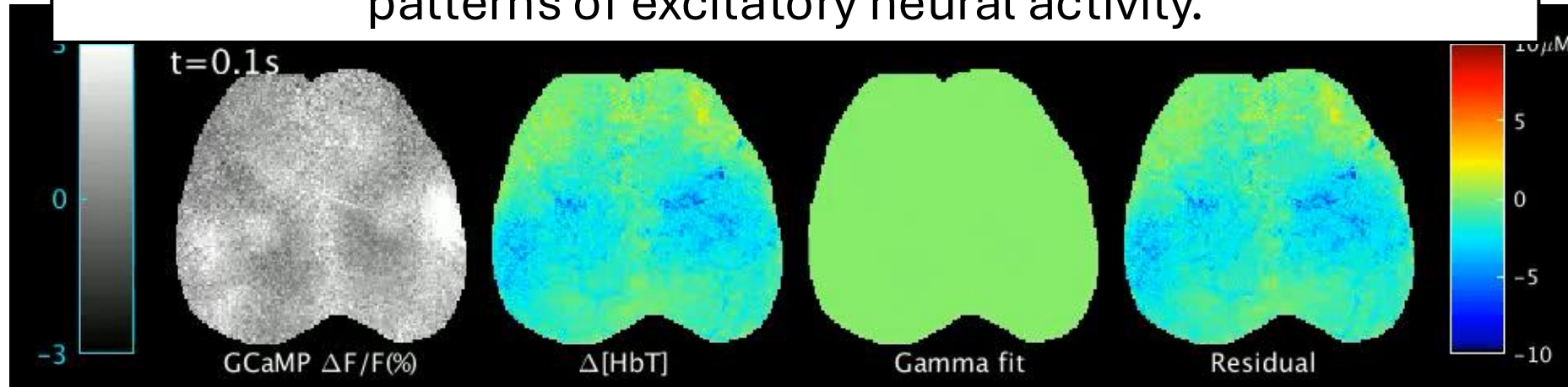


“Characteristic patterns of resting-state hemodynamics were accompanied by more rapidly changing bilateral patterns of resting-state neural activity.”

History |

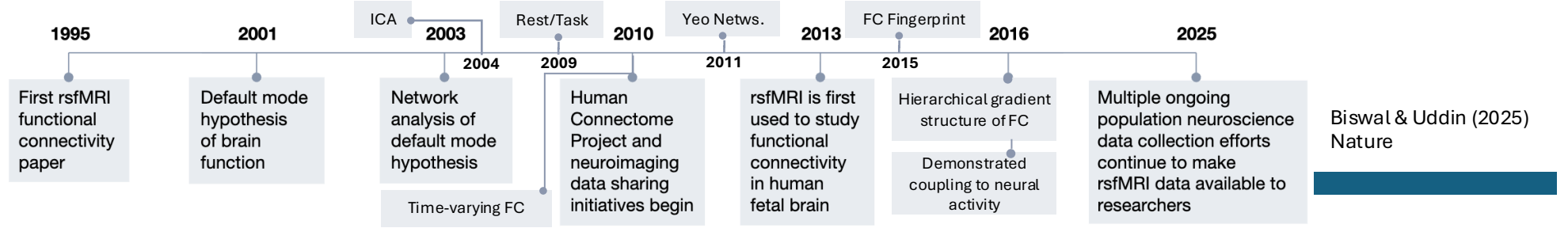


“These results support that resting-state hemodynamics in the awake and anesthetized brain are coupled to underlying patterns of excitatory neural activity.”

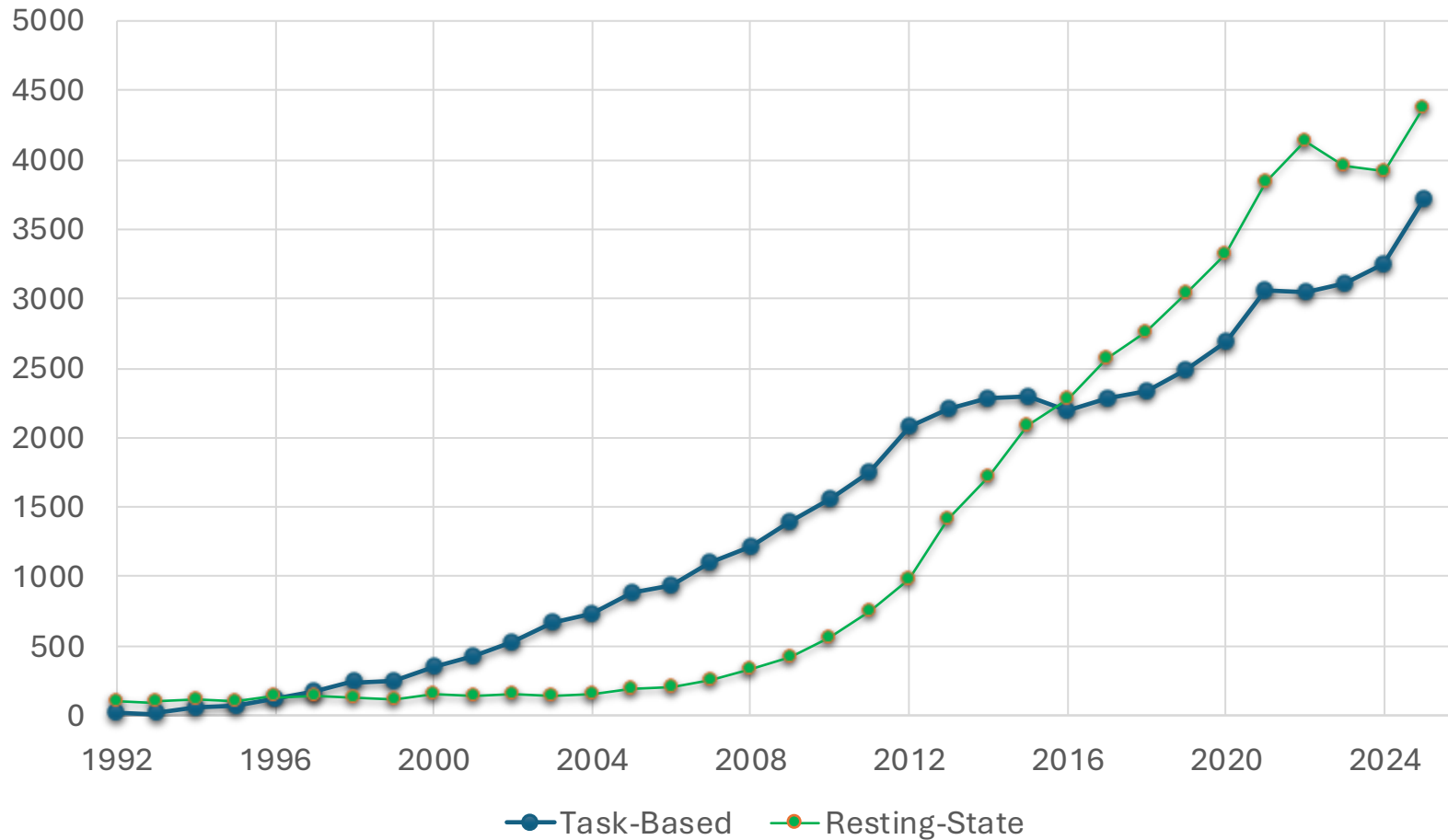


“Spatiotemporal hemodynamics could be modeled by convolving this neural activity with hemodynamic response functions derived through both deconvolution and gamma-variate fitting.”

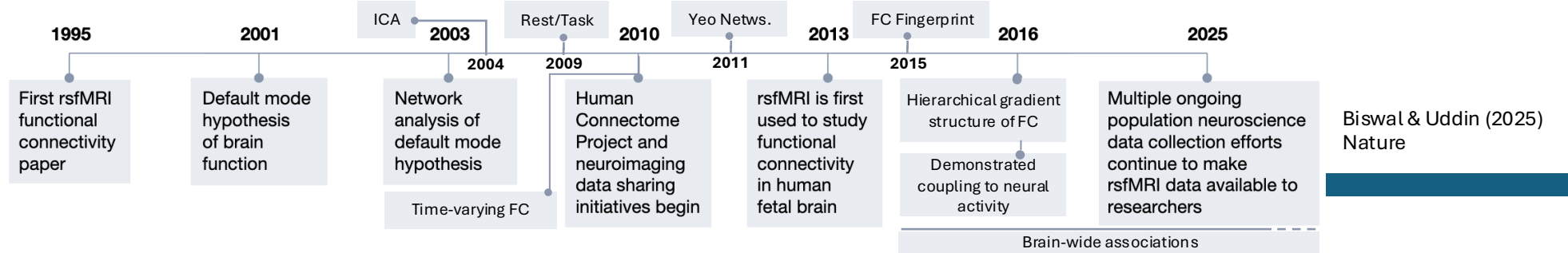
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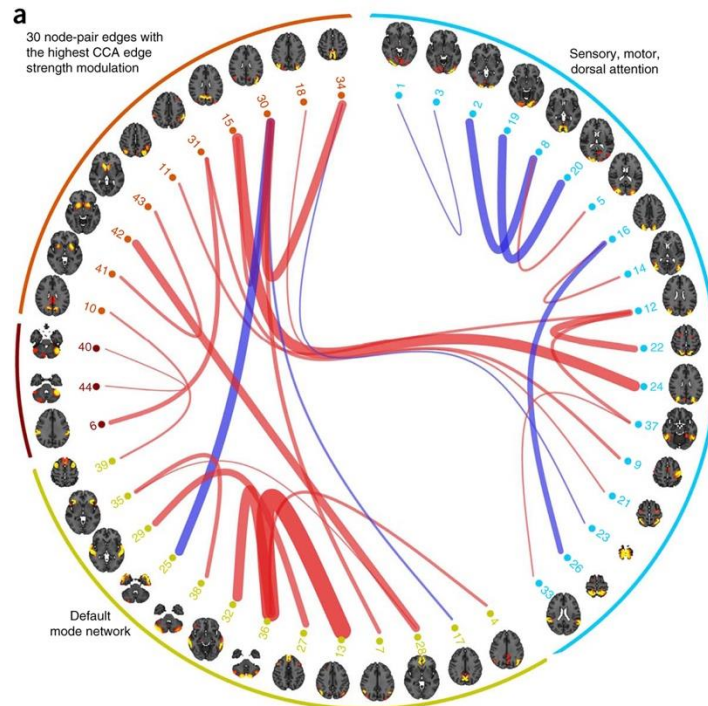
Publications Per Year



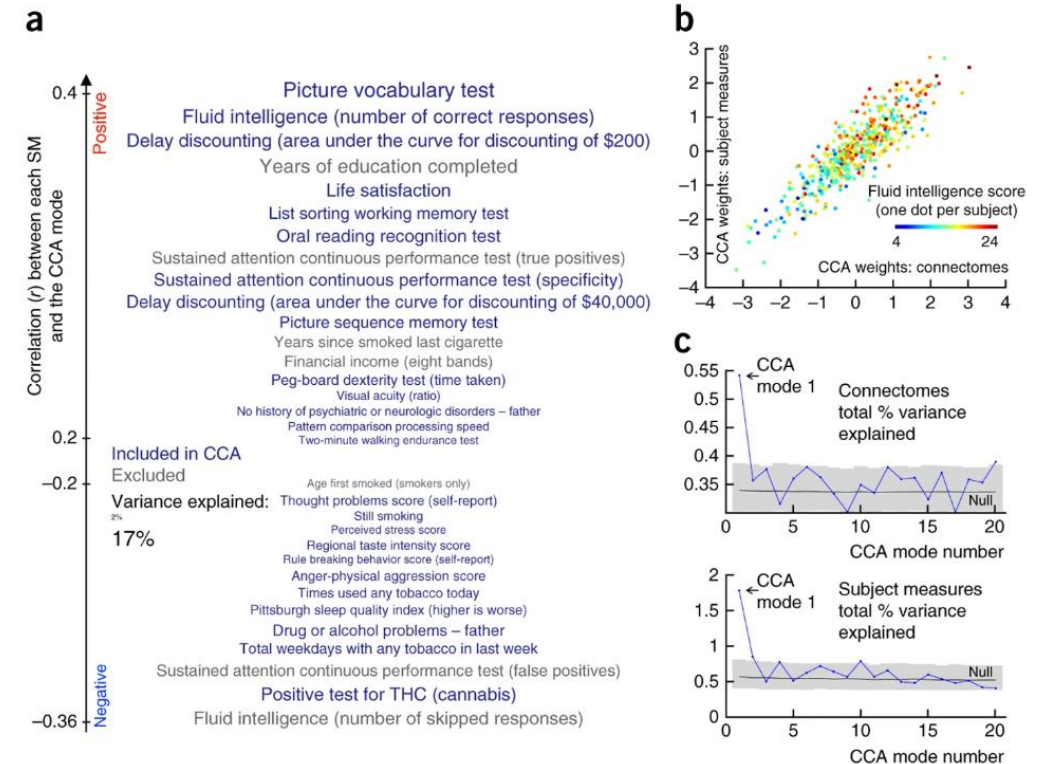
History |



Functional Neuroimaging Data ↔ Behavioral / Clinical / Phenotype Data



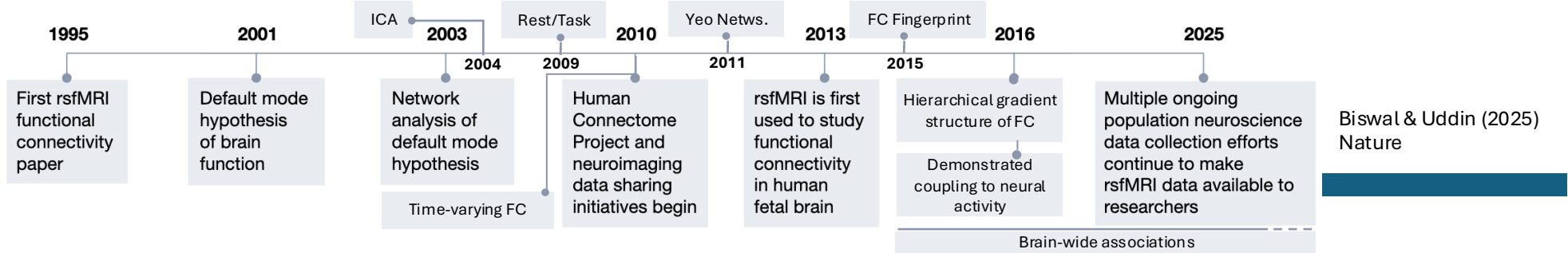
461 Subjects from the Human Connectome Project



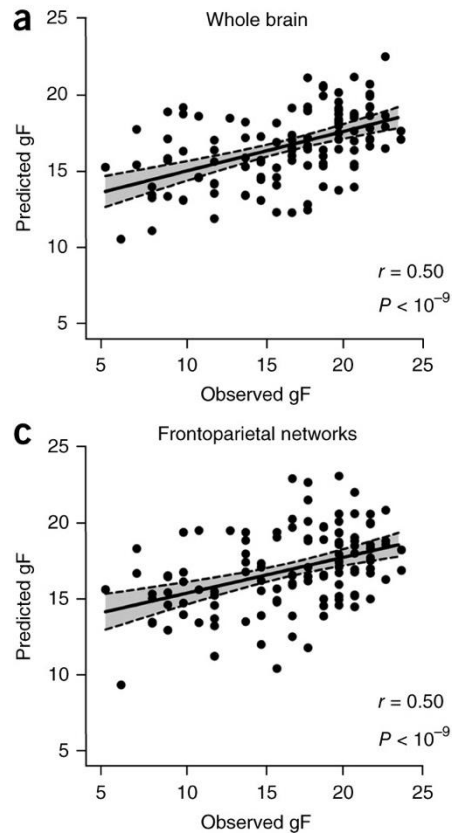
280 Behavioral and Demographic Measures

Smith et al. (2015) Nature Neuroscience

History |

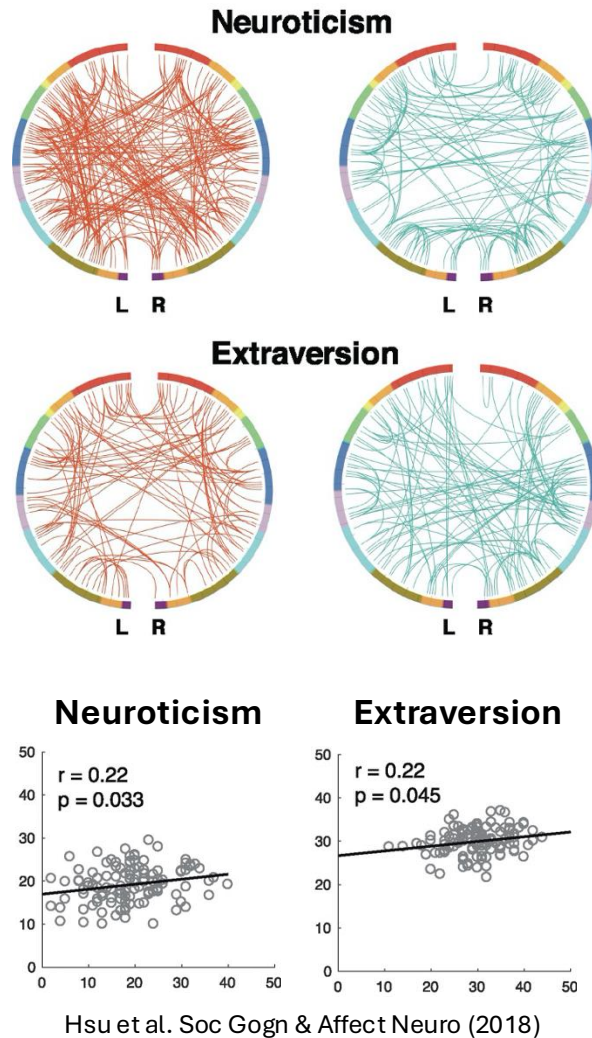


Fluid Intelligence



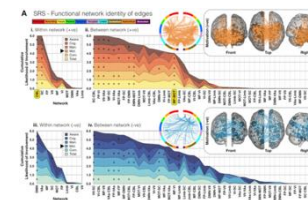
Finn et al. (2015) Nat. Neurosc.

Personality Traits

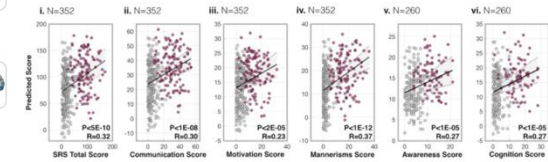


Clinical Markers

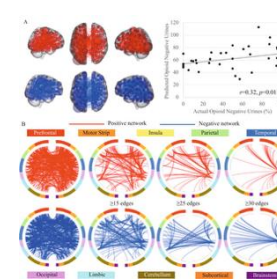
ASD



Lake et al. (2019) Biolog. Psych.

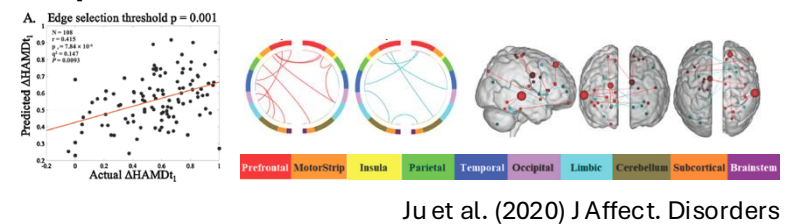


Addiction



Lichenstein et al. (2019) Molecular Psych.

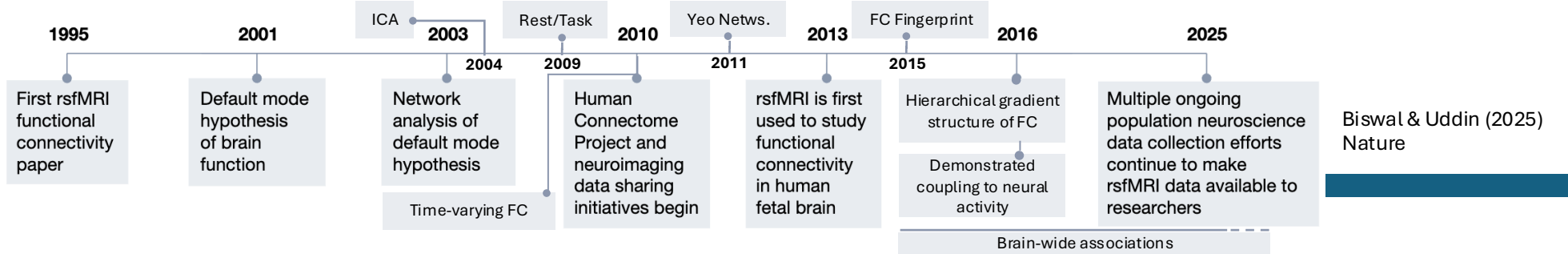
Depression



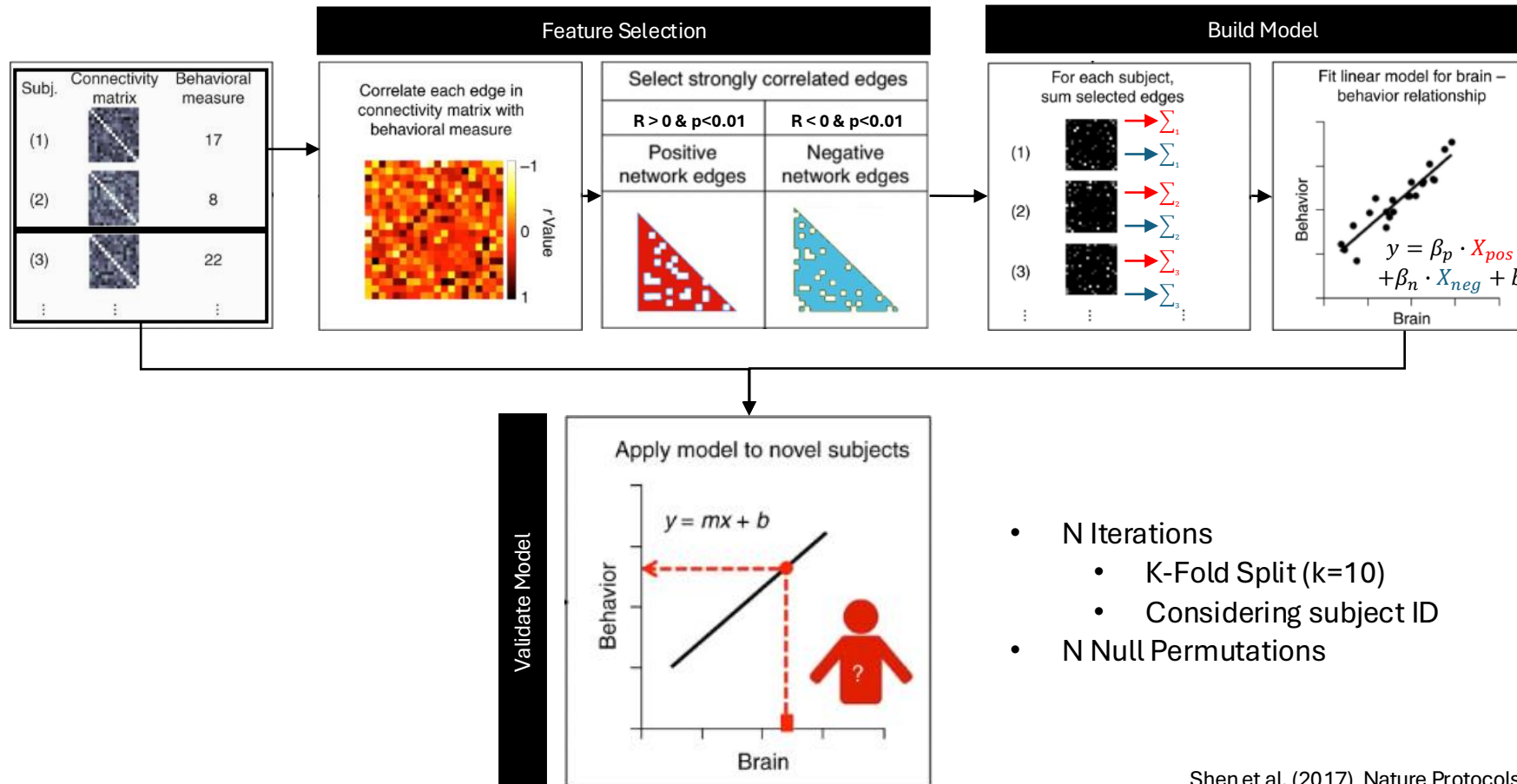
Ju et al. (2020) J Affect. Disorders

OCD, PTSD, Schizophrenia,...

History |



Connectome Predictive Modeling (CPM)



10 Rules for CPM studies

Rule #1: Use out-of-sample prediction for better models

Rule #2: Keep training and test data independent

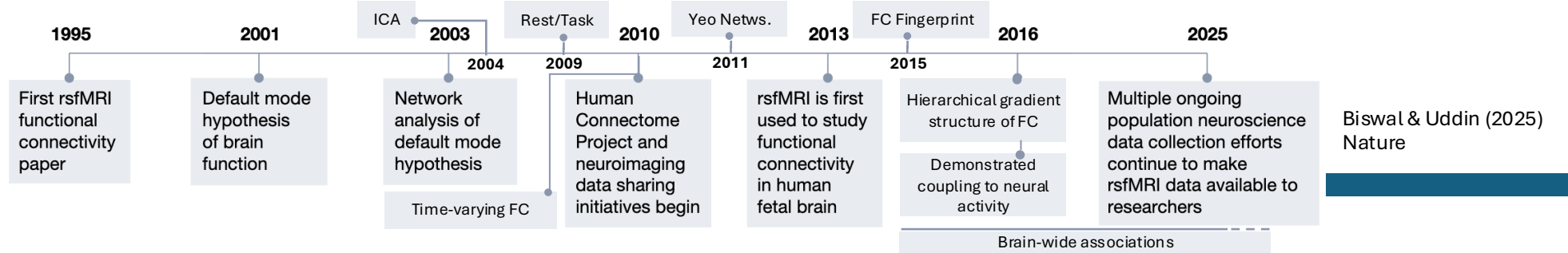
Rule #3: Use cross-validation if no external dataset available

Rule #4: Share data, code and models to facilitate external validation

Rule #5: Properly assess statistical significance

...

History |

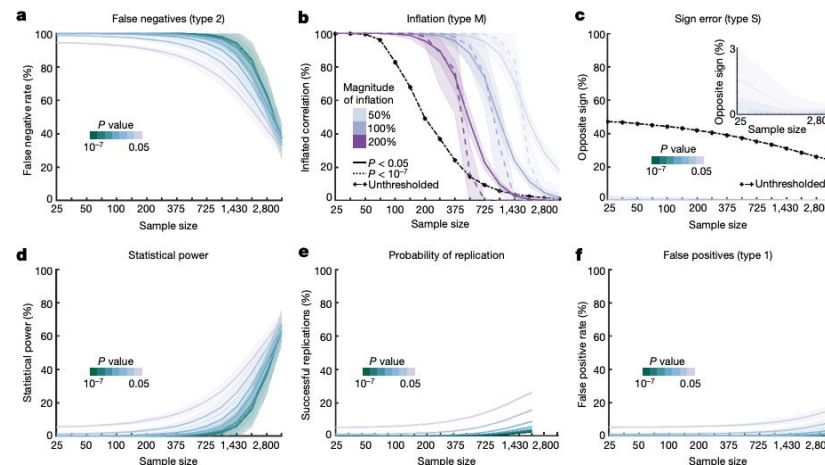
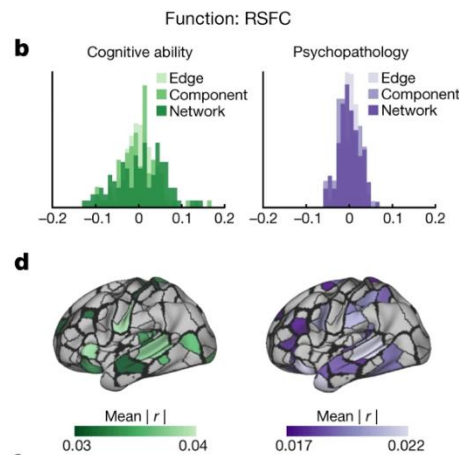


Article

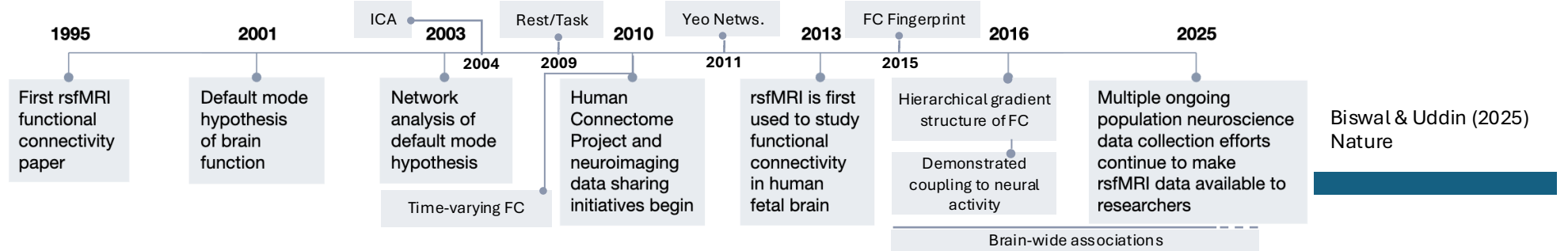
Reproducible brain-wide association studies require thousands of individuals

“...A primary challenge [for MRI] has been replicating associations between inter-individual differences in brain structure or function and complex cognitive or mental health phenotypes (brain-wide association studies (BWAS)). Such BWAS have typically relied on [samples ~ 25 subjects]... potentially too small [samples] for capturing reproducible brain– behavioural phenotype associations. Here we used three of the largest neuroimaging datasets currently available—with a total sample size of around 50,000 individuals—to quantify BWAS effect sizes and reproducibility as a function of sample size.”

“BWAS associations were smaller than previously thought, resulting in statistically underpowered studies, inflated effect sizes and replication failures at typical sample sizes. As sample sizes grew into the thousands, replication rates began to improve and effect size inflation decreased. More robust BWAS effects were detected for functional MRI (versus structural), cognitive tests (versus mental health questionnaires) and multivariate methods (versus univariate).”



History |



How to establish robust brain-behavior relationships without thousands of individuals

Can studying individual differences in brain structure and function reveal individual differences in behavior? Analyses of MRI data from nearly 50,000 individuals may suggest that the possibility is fleeting. Although sample size is important for brain-based prediction, researchers can take other steps to build better biomarkers. These include testing model generalizability across people, datasets, and time points and maximizing model robustness by optimizing brain data acquisition, behavioral measures, and prediction approaches.

Monica D. Rosenberg and Emily S. Finn

(2022) Nature Neuroscience

Brain-behavior correlations: Two paths toward reliability

Caterina Gratton,^{1,2,*} Steven M. Nelson,^{3,4} and Evan M. Gordon⁵

¹Department of Psychology, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL, USA

²Department of Neurology, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL, USA

³Department of Pediatrics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, USA

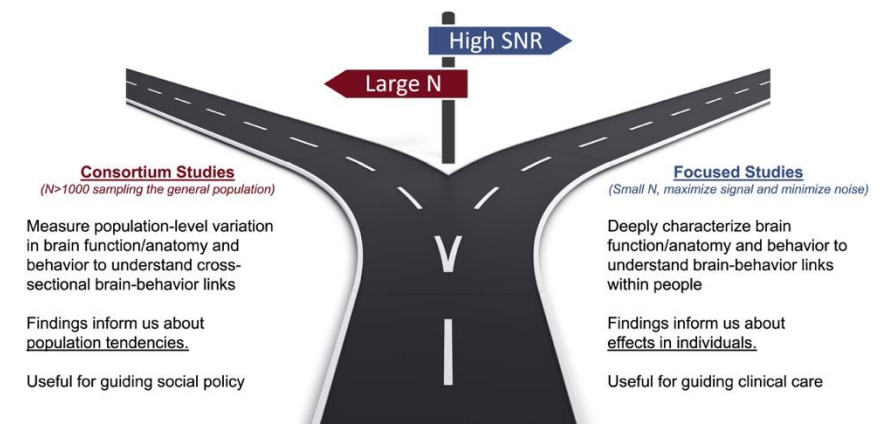
⁴Masonic Institute for the Developing Brain, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, USA

⁵Department of Radiology, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, USA

*Correspondence: caterina.gratton@gmail.com

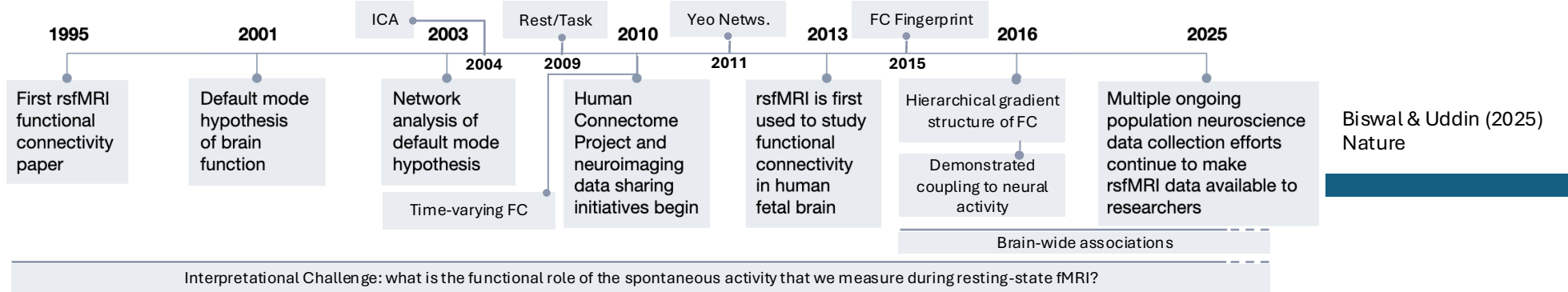
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2022.04.018>

In a recent issue of *Nature*, Marek et al. (2022) demonstrate that cross-sectional brain-behavior correlations are often small and unreliable without large samples. This observation pushes human neuroscience toward study designs that either maximize sample sizes to detect small effects or maximize effect sizes using focused investigations.



Gratton et al. (2022) Neuron

History |



Unconscious Processes

Memory Consolidation

Lewis et al. (2009) PNAS, Laumann & Snyder (2021) Cur Op Bio Sci

Homeostatic Processes

Marder & Goaillard (2006) Nat Rev. Neuroscience

Interoceptive Monitoring

Choe et al. (2021) PLoS One

Internal Model Optimization

Pezzulo et al. (2021) Trends Cog Science

Fluctuations in Vigilance

Liu X et al. (2018) Nat. Comms., Laumann & Snyder (2021), Gonzalez-Castillo et al. (2021) NeuroImage



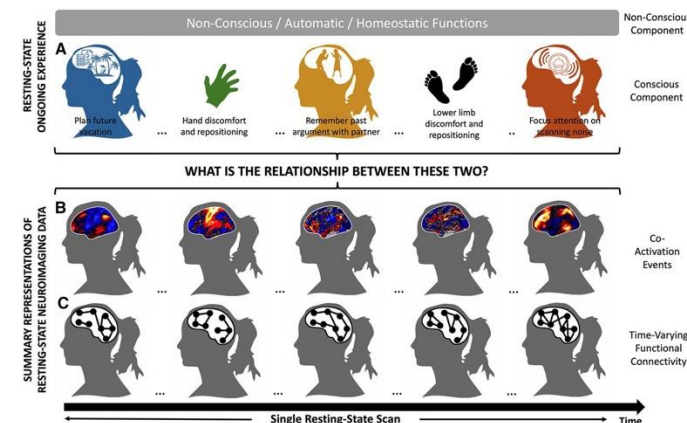
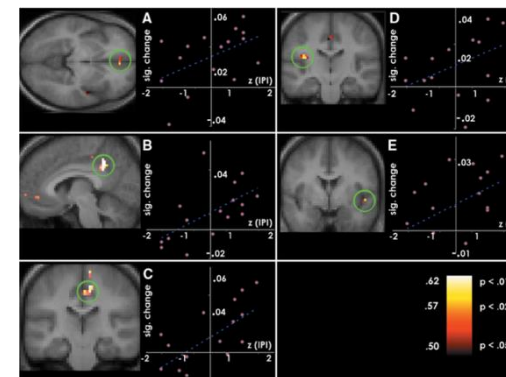
Conscious Experience / Processes

Wandering Minds: The Default Network and Stimulus-Independent Thought

Malia F. Mason,^{1*§} Michael I. Norton,² John D. Van Horn,^{1†} Daniel M. Wegner,³ Scott T. Grafton,^{1‡} C. Neil Macrae⁴

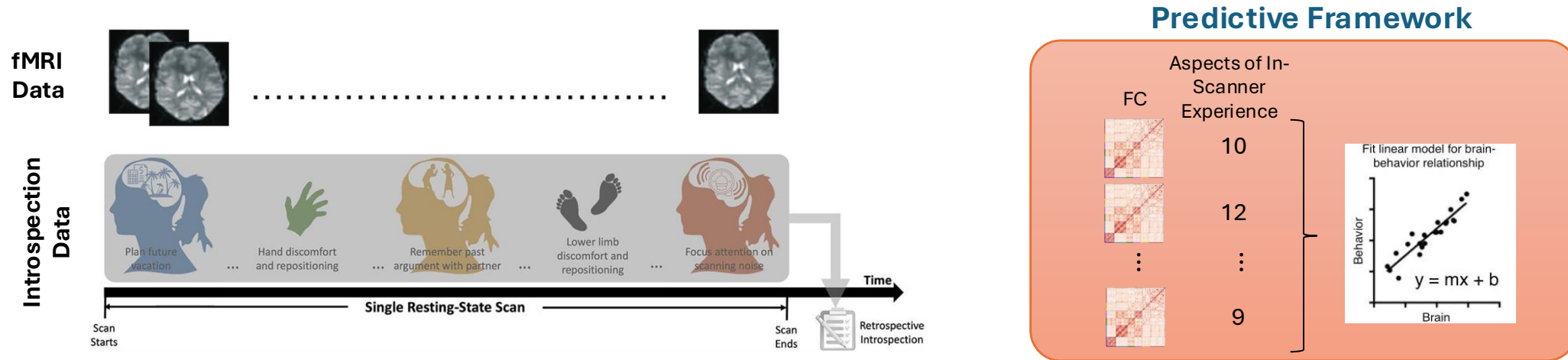
Despite evidence pointing to a ubiquitous tendency of human minds to wander, little is known about the neural operations that support this core component of human cognition. Using both thought sampling and brain imaging, the current investigation demonstrated that mind-wandering is associated with activity in a default network of cortical regions that are active when the brain is "at rest." In addition, individuals' reports of the tendency of their minds to wander were correlated with activity in this network.

Mason et al. (2007) Science



Gonzalez-Castillo et al (2021) J of Neuroscience

Should we consider experience when interpreting resting-state fMRI?



- Q1** | Do subjects tend to be in the same mental state when asked to rest?
- Q2** | Can we detect differences in FC if we group scans according to thought pattern?
- Q3** | Can we predict characteristics of ongoing thought based on FC measures?
- Q4** | Are these observations driven by other underlying phenotypes?

Max Planck Institute – Mind-Brain-Body Dataset



Neuroimaging Data

175 Subjects
1 – 4 rs-fMRI scans (Eyes Open)
15 min rs-fMRI
TR = 1.4s | 2.3mm³ | 3T



471 Scans from 133 subjects passed QA



Basic Demographics Data

Age Range (5 year intervals) & Gender

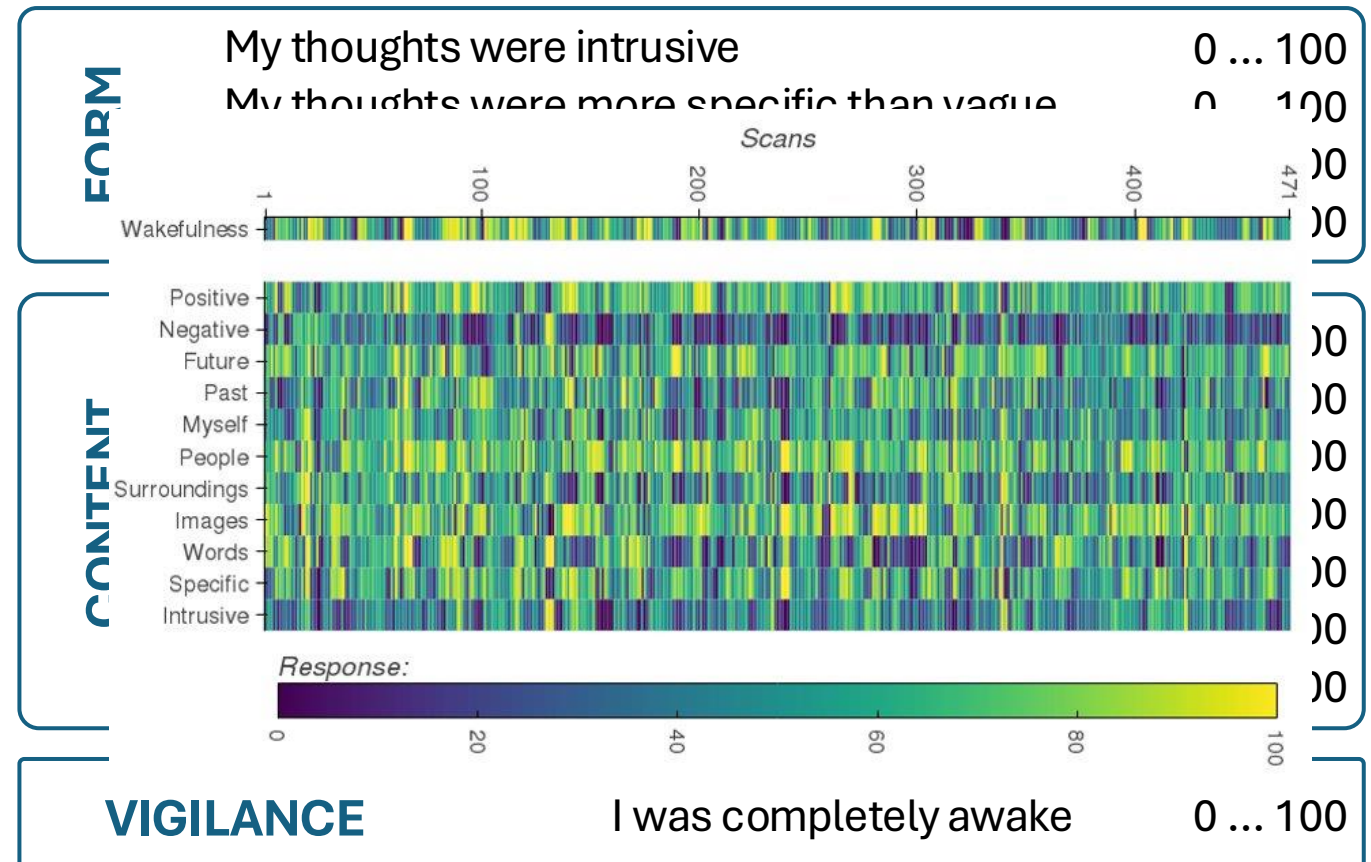


Phenotype Data

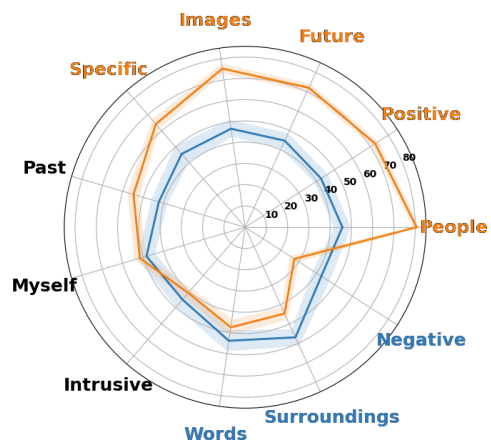
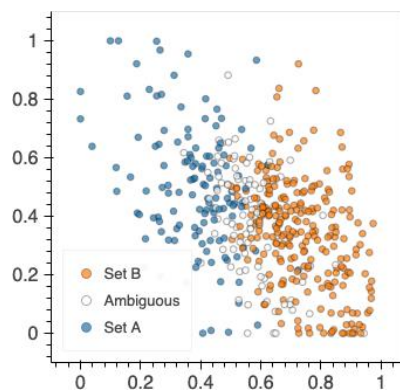
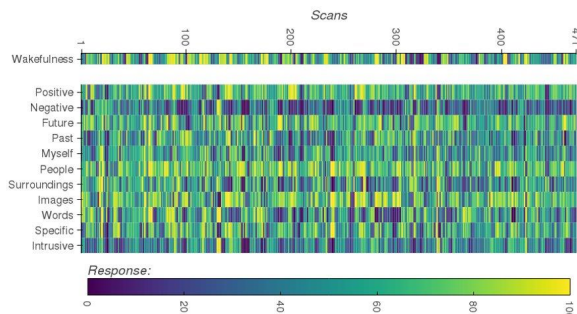
- Personality / Habitual Behaviors (21)
- Mind Wandering / Mindfulness (4)
- Synesthesia (1)
- Cognitive Controls / Sustained Att. (1)
- Creativity (4)



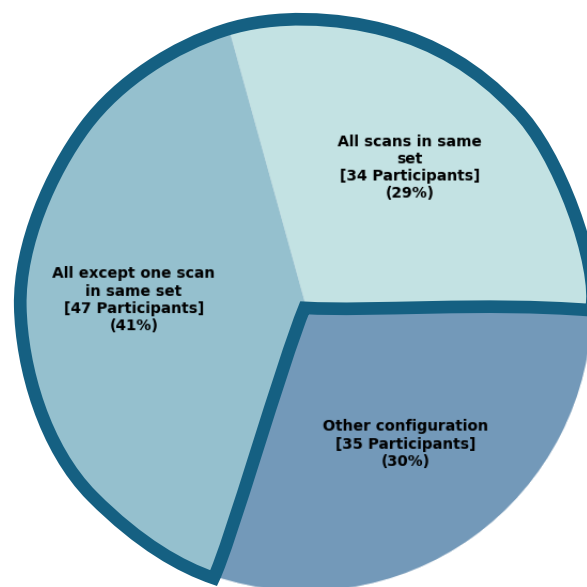
Multidimensional Experience Sampling Reports



Q1 | Do subjects tend to be in the same mental state when asked to rest?

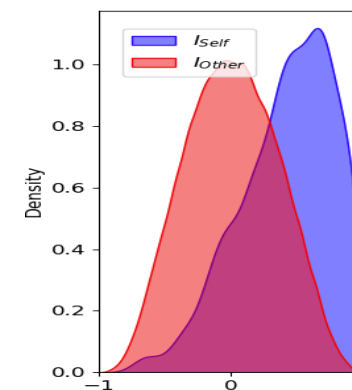
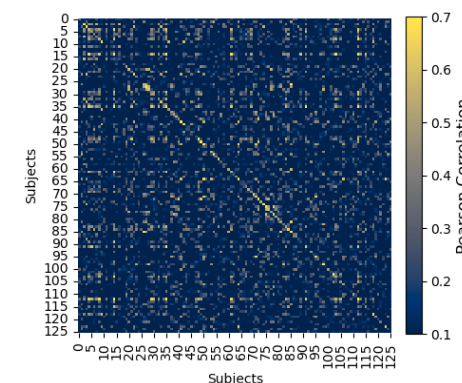


Repeated Set Membership

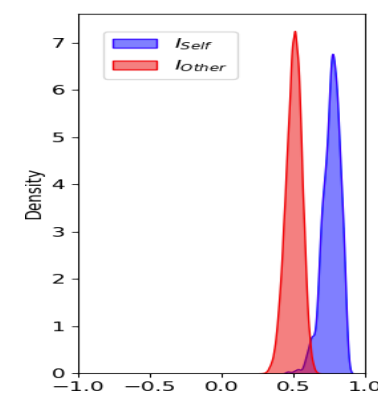
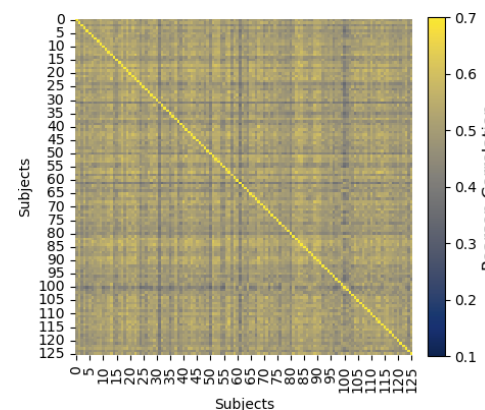


Identifiability Matrix

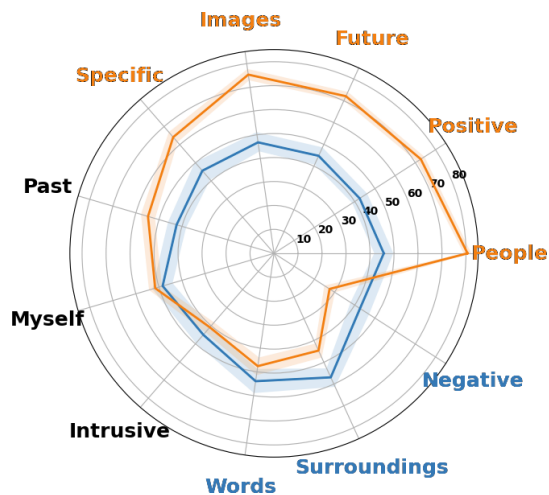
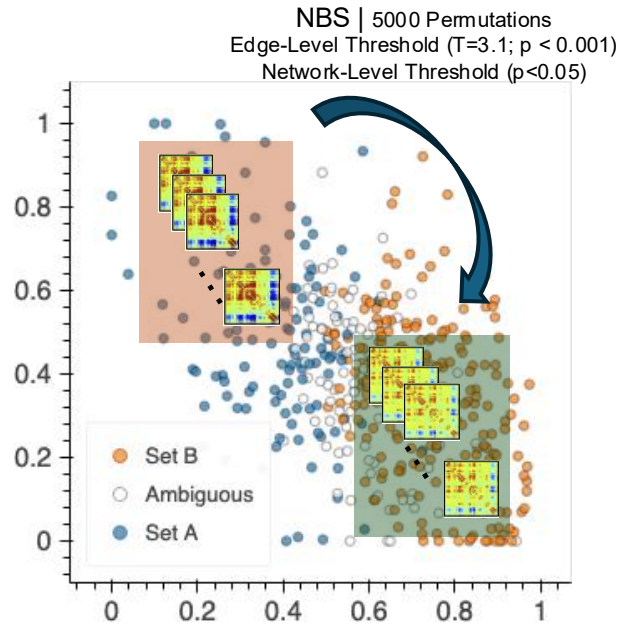
Experiential Data



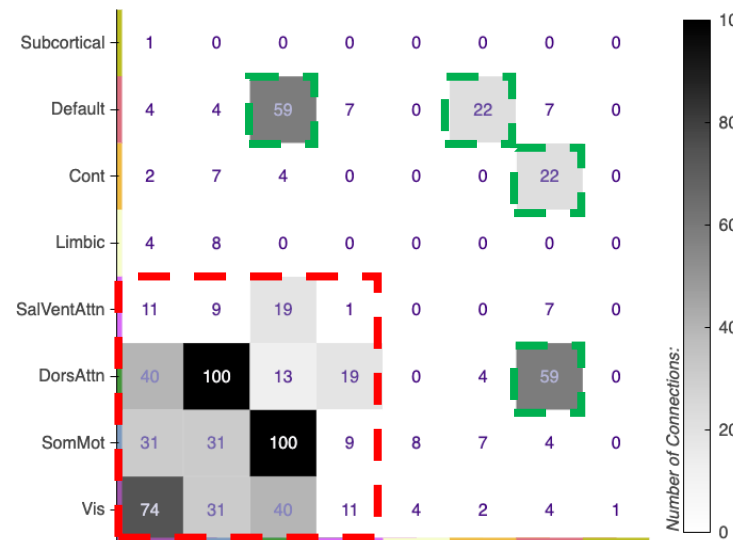
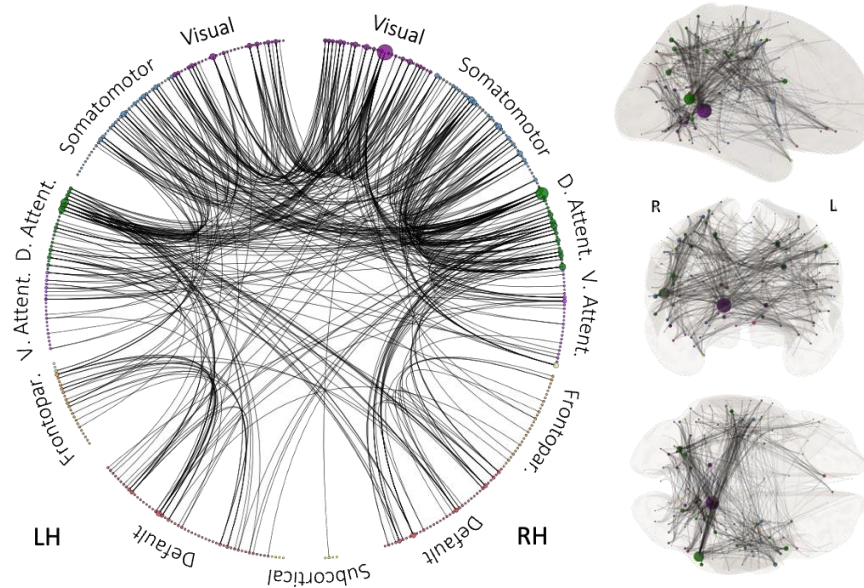
rs-fMRI Data



Q2 | Can we detect differences in FC if we group scans according to thought pattern?

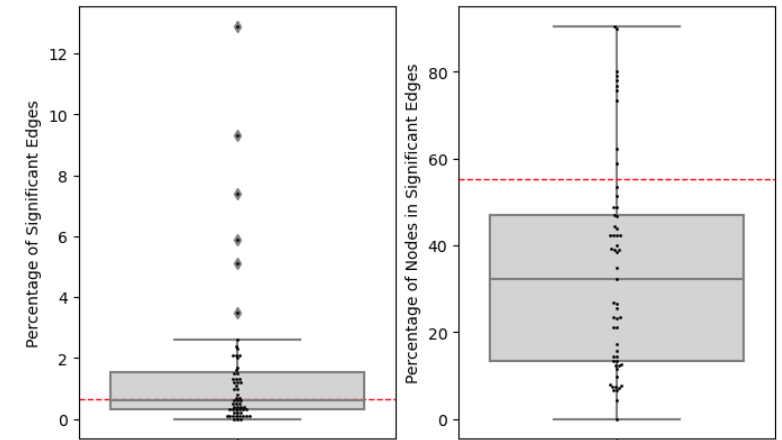


Set A > Set B

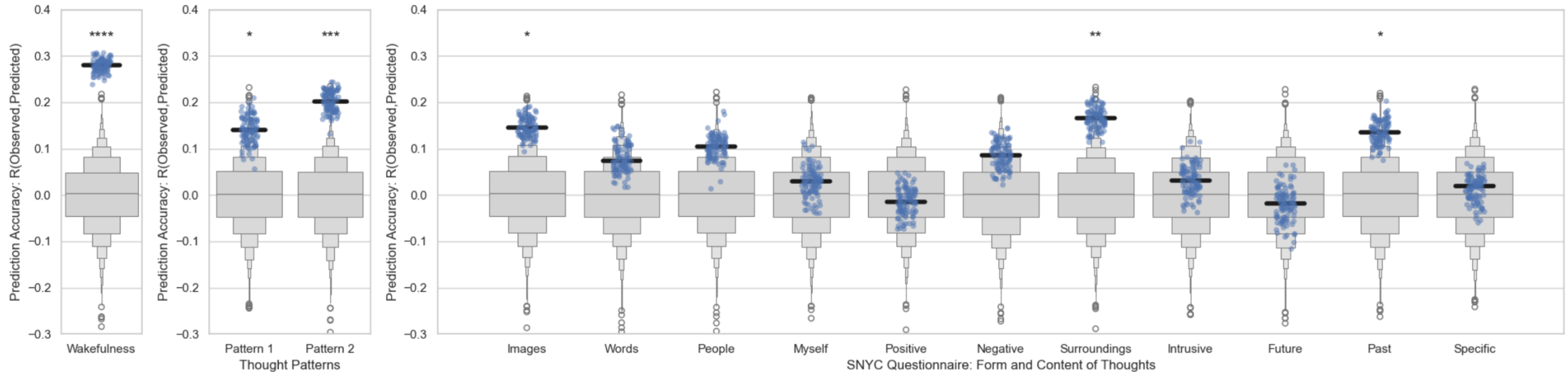


Laterality Index = -0.32 (right)
Number of Nodes = 210 (out of 380) → 55%
Number of Connections = 458 → 0.7%

Comparison to Prior Literature

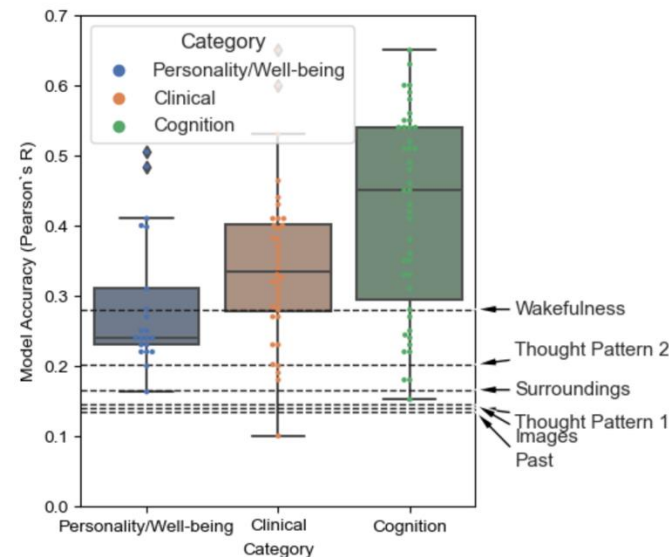


Q3 | Can we predict characteristics of ongoing thought based on FC measures?

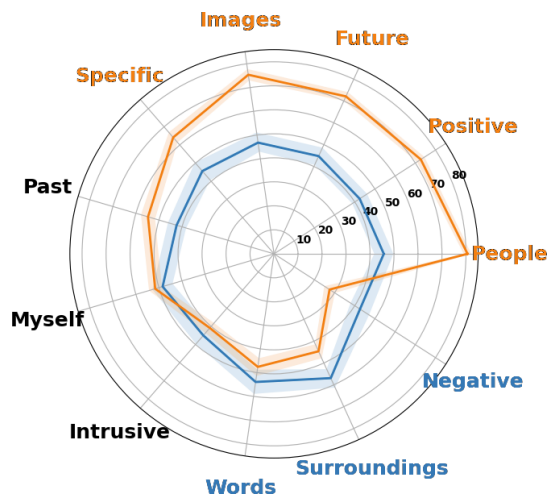
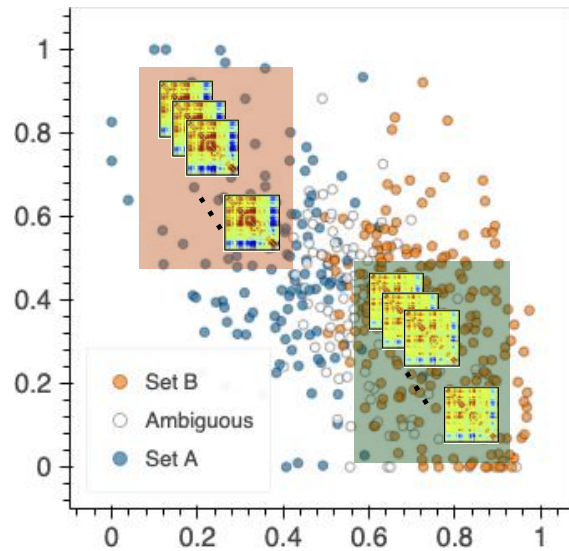


* $p < 0.05$ | ** $p < 0.01$ | *** $p < 1e^{-3}$ | **** $p < 1e^{-4}$

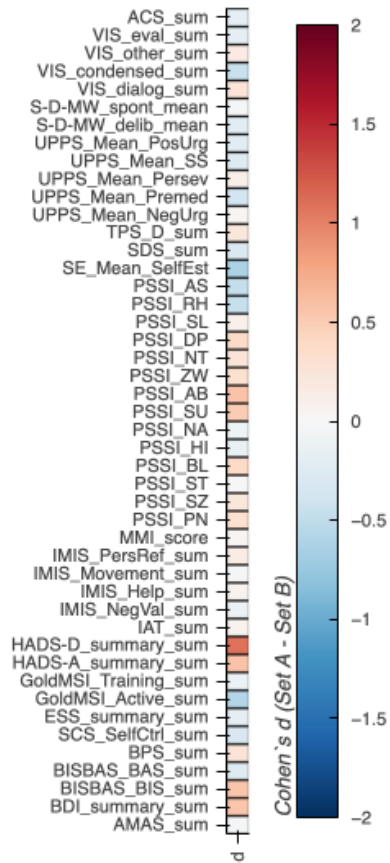
Comparison to Prior Literature



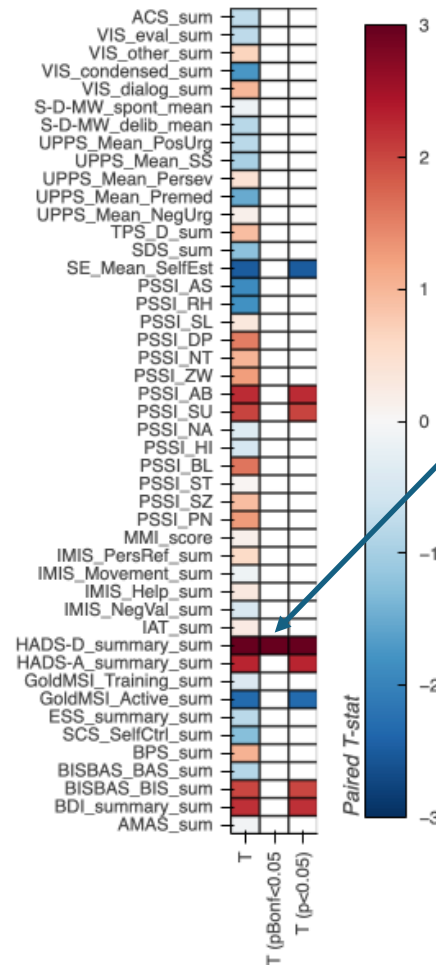
Influence of trait-level phenotypes on group differences



Cohen's d (A - B)



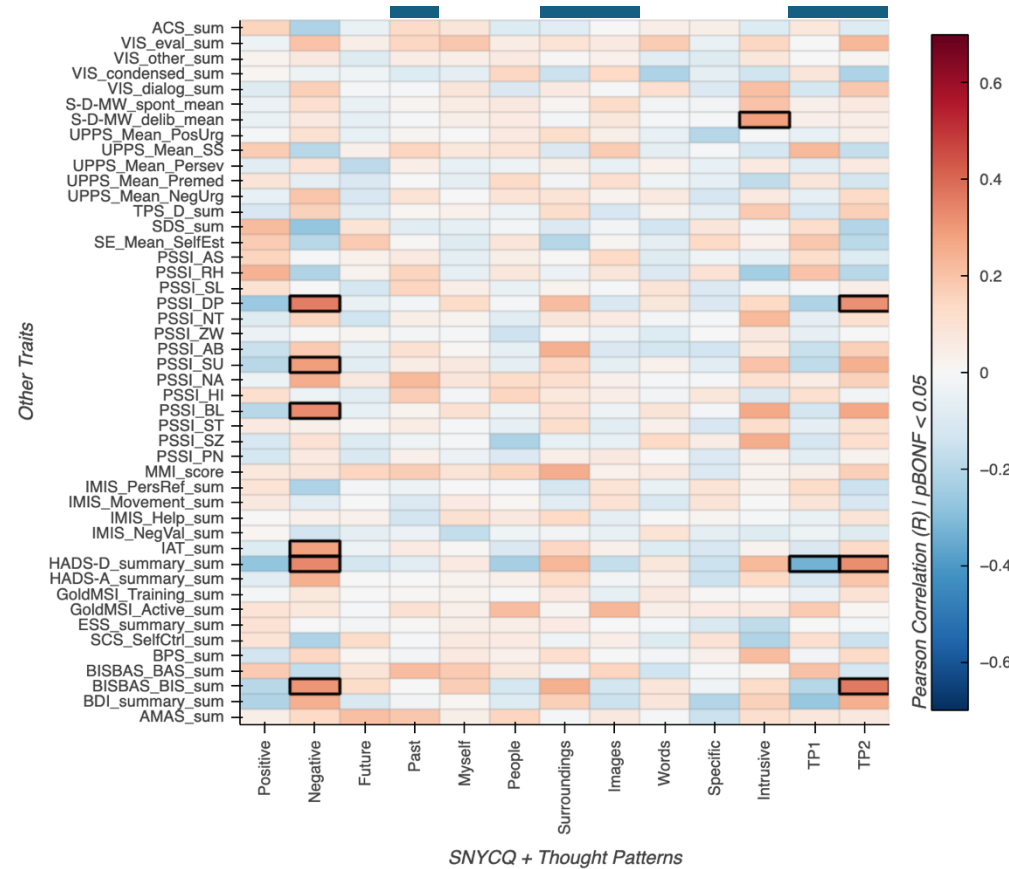
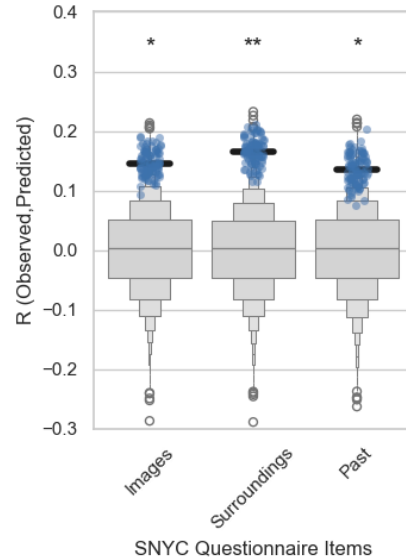
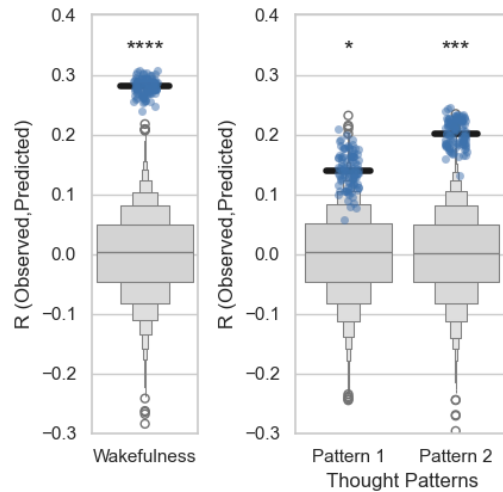
T-test



Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS)

"measures the severity of depression (D) and anxiety (A) related symptoms for the week prior to completion and can be used to assess subclinical tendencies of depression and anxiety."

Influence of trait-level phenotypes in predictive modeling



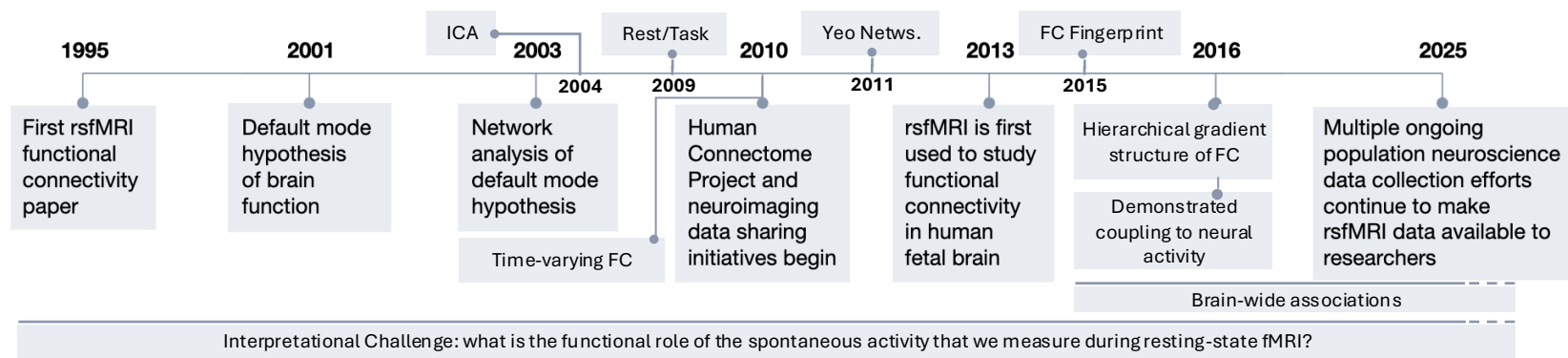
PSSI: Personality Style and Disorder Inventory

IAT: Internet Addiction Test

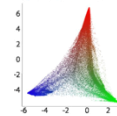
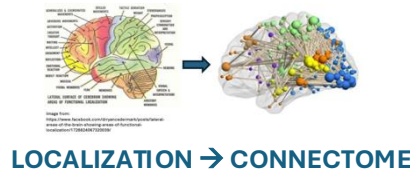
BIS: Behavioral Inhibition System

SD-MW Delib: Deliberate Spontaneous Mind Wandering

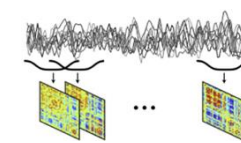
Conclusions



- Resting-state fMRI is a powerful research tool in cognitive and clinical neuroscience, continuing to advance our understanding of the brain

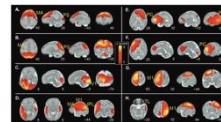


FC AS FINGERPRINT

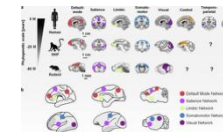


STATIC & DYNAMIC

- Its relative simplicity allows rs-fMRI to address questions other paradigms cannot: fetal & across-species fMRI, unable populations.

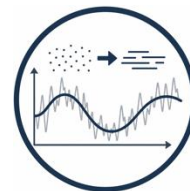


ACROSS-SPECIES & LIFETIME STUDIES

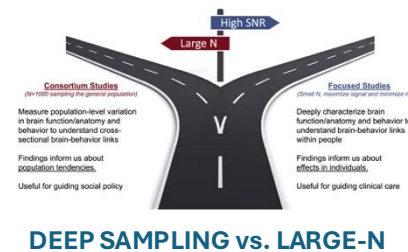


ACROSS-SPECIES & LIFESPAN STUDIES

- Current challenges for the field of rs-fMRI include:



NOISE MITIGATION



UNCERTAIN INTERPRETATIONS

- Although rs-fMRI is well positioned to support a new era of precision psychiatry, the field must still bridge the gap between group-level findings and individualized, reliable biomarkers.

Where to go next...

HISTORY

Review

nature

The history and future of resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-025-08953-9> Bharat B. Biswal^{1,2,3} & Lucina Q. Uddin^{1,4,5}

Functional Connectivity in the Motor Cortex of Resting Human Brain Using Echo-Planar MRI

Bharat Biswal, F. Zerrin Yetkin, Victor M. Haughton, James S. Hyde

INTERPRETATION DEBATE

Viewpoints

1130 • The Journal of Neuroscience, February 10, 2021 • 41(6):1130–1141

How to Interpret Resting-State fMRI: Ask Your Participants

Javier Gonzalez-Castillo,¹ Julia W.Y. Kam,^{2,3} Colin W. Hoy,⁴ and Peter A. Bandettini^{1,5}



Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

ScienceDirect

Current Opinion in
Behavioral
Sciences



Brain activity is not only for thinking
Timothy O Laumann¹ and Abraham Z Snyder^{2,3}

METHODOLOGY / DENOISING

nature communications



Article

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-024-48781-5>

Systematic evaluation of fMRI data-processing pipelines for consistent functional connectomics

Received: 4 October 2022

Accepted: 10 May 2024

Published online: 04 June 2024

Andrea I. Luppi^{1,2,3,4}, Helena M. Gellersen^{5,6}, Zhen-Qi Liu⁴,
Alexander R. D. Peattie^{1,2}, Anne E. Manktelow^{1,2}, Ram Adapa^{1,2},
Adrian M. Owen^{7,8}, Lorina I. Stanek⁹,
Stavros I. Dimitriadis^{10,11}



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

NeuroImage

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/neuroimage



Methods for cleaning the BOLD fMRI signal

César Caballero-Gaudes^{a,*}, Richard C. Reynolds^b

^a Basque Center of Cognition, Brain and Language, San Sebastian, Spain

^b Scientific and Statistical Computing Core, National Institute of Mental Health, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, USA



APPLICATIONS

Article

Frontostriatal salience network expansion in individuals in depression

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-024-07805-2>

Received: 2 August 2023

Accepted: 9 July 2024

Published online: 4 September 2024

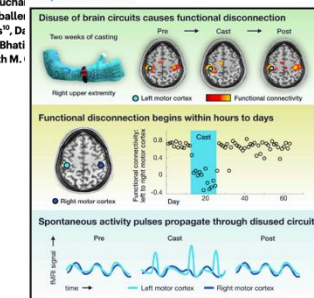
Open access

Charles J. Lynch^{1,2}, Immanuel G. Elbau¹, Tommy Ng¹, Aliza Ayaz¹, S. Nicola Manfredi¹, Megan Johnson¹, Megan Chang¹, Jolin Chou¹, Inc. Claire Ho¹, Maximilian Lueckel^{1,2}, Hussain Bukhari¹, Derrick Buchan¹, Nili Solomonov¹, Eric Goldwasser¹, Stefano Meola^{1,2}, Cesar Caballero¹, Jonathan Downar¹, Fidel Vila-Rodriguez², Zafiris J. Daskalakis^{1,2}, Dr. Kendrick Kay³, Amy Aloysi⁴, Evan M. Gordon⁵, Mahendra T. Bhati¹, Jonathan D. Power¹, Benjamin Zebley¹, Logan Grosenick¹, Faith M. J.

Neuron

Plasticity and Spontaneous Activity Pulses in Disused Human Brain Circuits

Graphical Abstract



Authors

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Timothy O. Laumann,
Catherine R. Hoyt, ...,
Steven E. Petersen,
Abraham Z. Snyder,
Nico U.F. Dosenbach

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dosenbach@wustl.edu (N.U.F.D.)

In Brief

Newbold et al. induced human brain plasticity by casting the dominant arm for 2 weeks. Disused brain regions rapidly (<48 h) disconnected from the motor system and manifested large, spontaneous activity pulses. Maintaining the brain's functional architecture may require regular use, and spontaneous activity pulses could serve as a substitute.