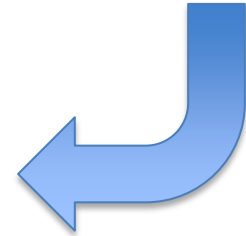
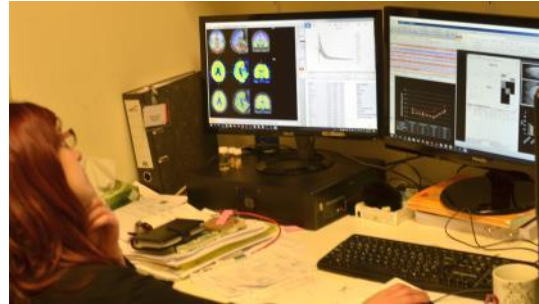
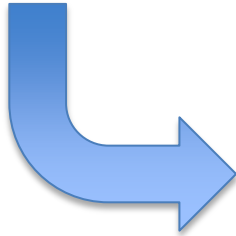
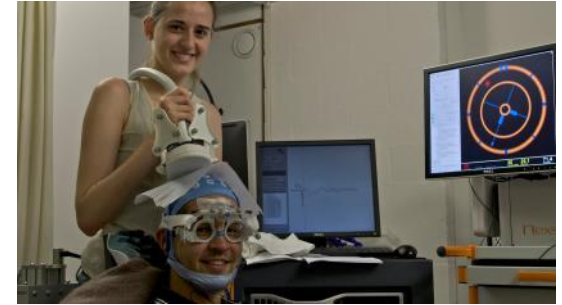


Statistical Parametric Mapping There and Back Again.



GIGA Cyclotron Research Centre *in vivo* imaging

Human and animal imaging: MRI and PET + electrophysiology



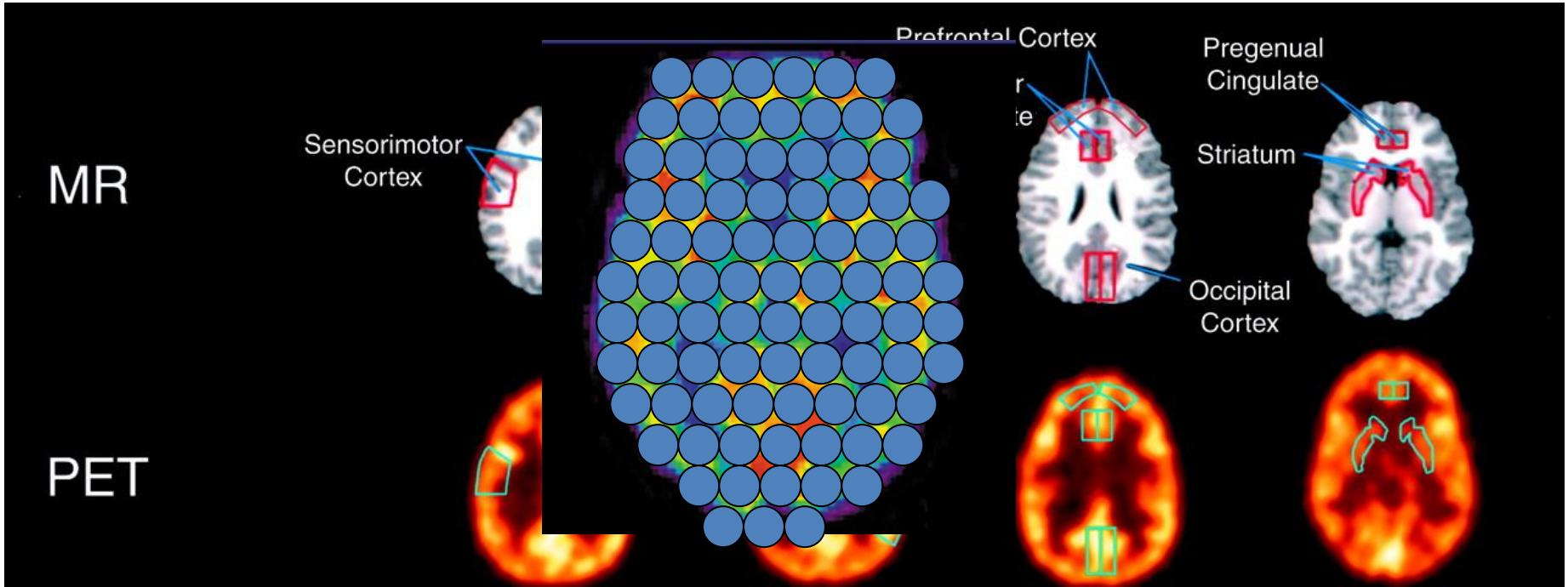


Statistical Parametric Mapping

- ▶ Historical background
- ▶ SPM concepts
- ▶ Further developments
- ▶ Software framework
- ▶ Now and then?

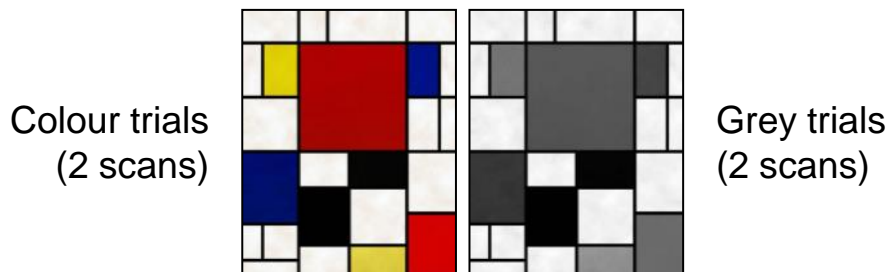


From PET analysis using ROIs...



...to the very first SPM{t}

- ▶ An area specialised for the processing of colour, the “colour centre” (V4) highlighted by cognitive subtraction using PET.
- ▶ Three subjects:



- ▶ Compatible with earlier findings on monkeys using electrophysiology.

The colour centre in the cerebral cortex of man

C. J. Lueck*†‡, S. Zeki†§, K. J. Friston*, M.-P. Deiber*, P. Cope†, V. J. Cunningham*, A. A. Lammertsma*, C. Kennard‡ & R. S. J. Frackowiak*§

* MRC Cyclotron Unit, Hammersmith Hospital, DuCane Road, London W12 0HS, UK

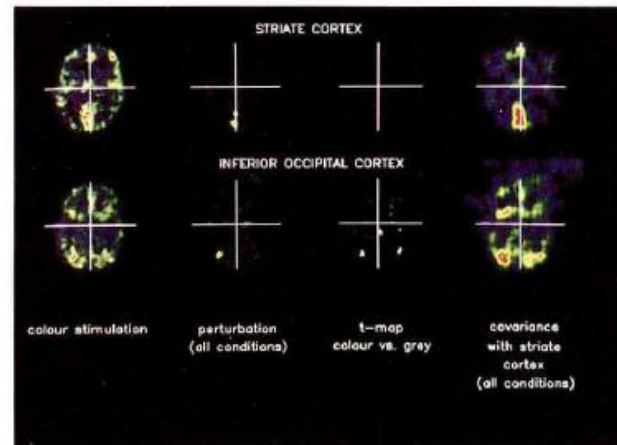
† Department of Anatomy, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT, UK

‡ Department of Neurology, The London Hospital, Whitechapel, London E1 1BB, UK

ANATOMICAL and physiological studies have shown that there is an area specialized for the processing of colour (area V4) in the prestriate cortex of macaque monkey brain¹. Earlier this century, suggestive clinical evidence for a colour centre in the brain of man^{2,3} was dismissed⁴⁻⁸ because of the association of other visual defects with the defects in colour vision^{4,5,7}. However, since the demonstration of functional specialization in the macaque cortex⁹, the question of a colour centre in man has been reinvestigated,

§ To whom reprint requests should be addressed.

NATURE · VOL 340 · 3 AUGUST 1989





SPM inception by Karl Friston

Back in 1991, emerging functional imaging community

→ *SPMclassic*

- ▶ providing valid inferences about signals across the entire brain
- ▶ open source and freely available to
 - promote collaboration and a common analysis scheme across laboratories,
 - allow the methods to be closely scrutinised by others

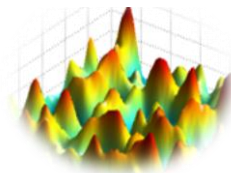
Main concept

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} \square & \blacksquare \\ \blacksquare & \square \end{bmatrix} \beta + \varepsilon$$

Contrast c



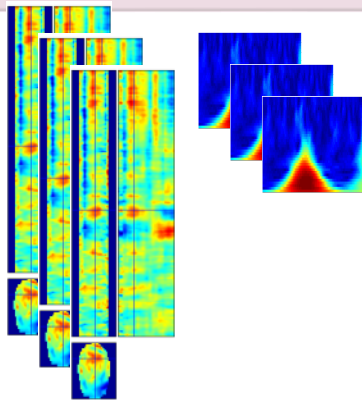
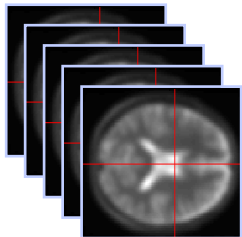
Random Field Theory



Pre-processings

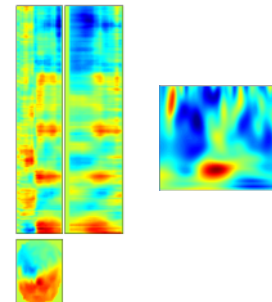
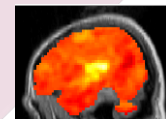
General Linear Model

Statistical Inference



$$\hat{\beta} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{\hat{\varepsilon}^T \hat{\varepsilon}}{\text{rank}(X)}$$



$SPM\{T, F\}$



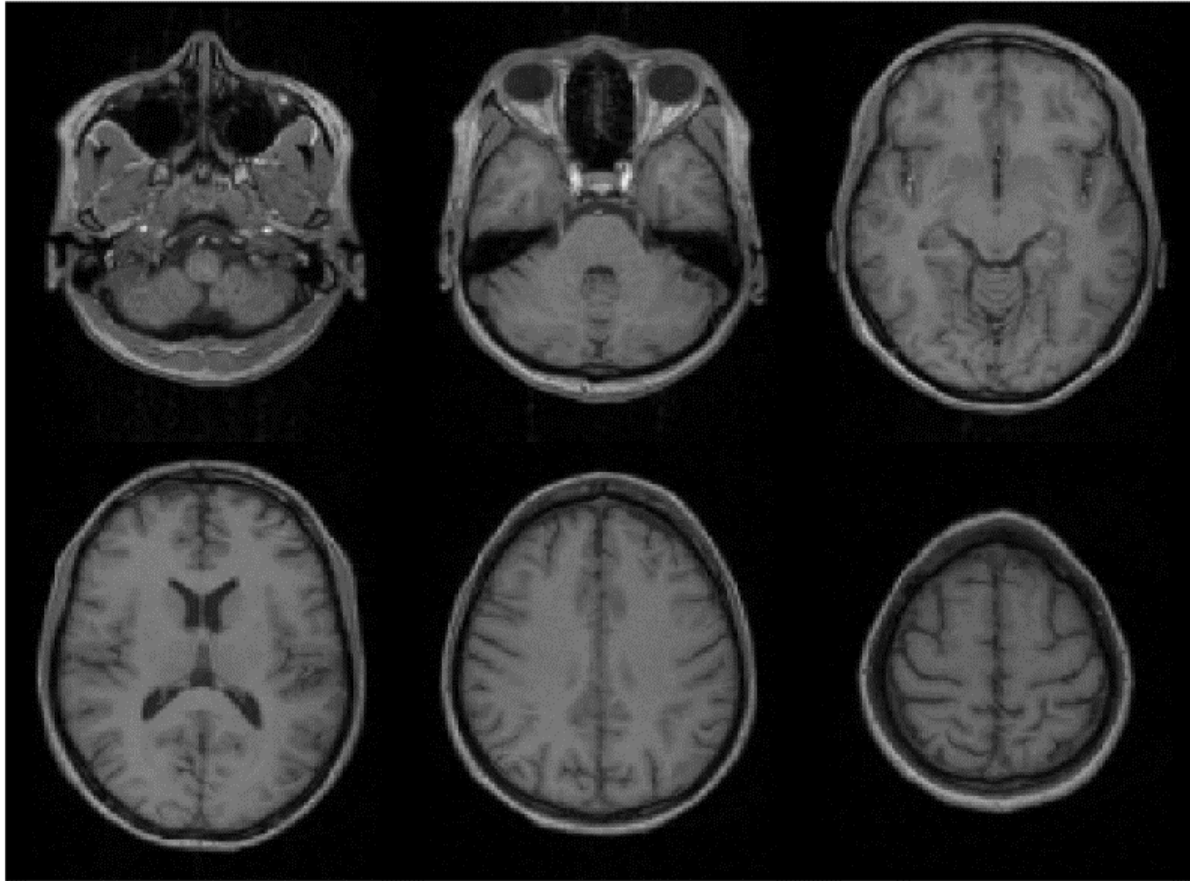
Spatial (pre-)processing

- ▶ Imaging modalities:
PET, then functional and structural MRI
→ realignment, coregistration, segmentation,
normalization, smoothing



Sr

Im

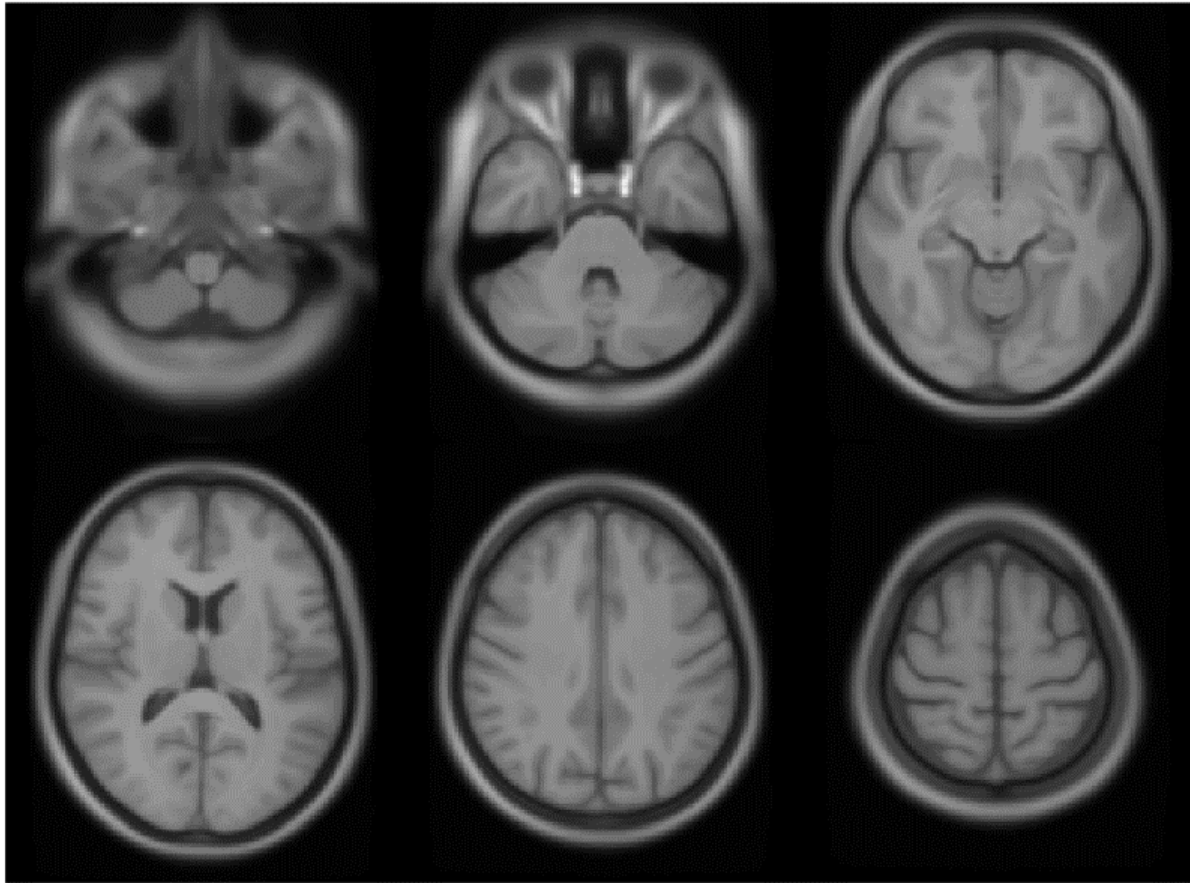


Single Subject



Sr

Im

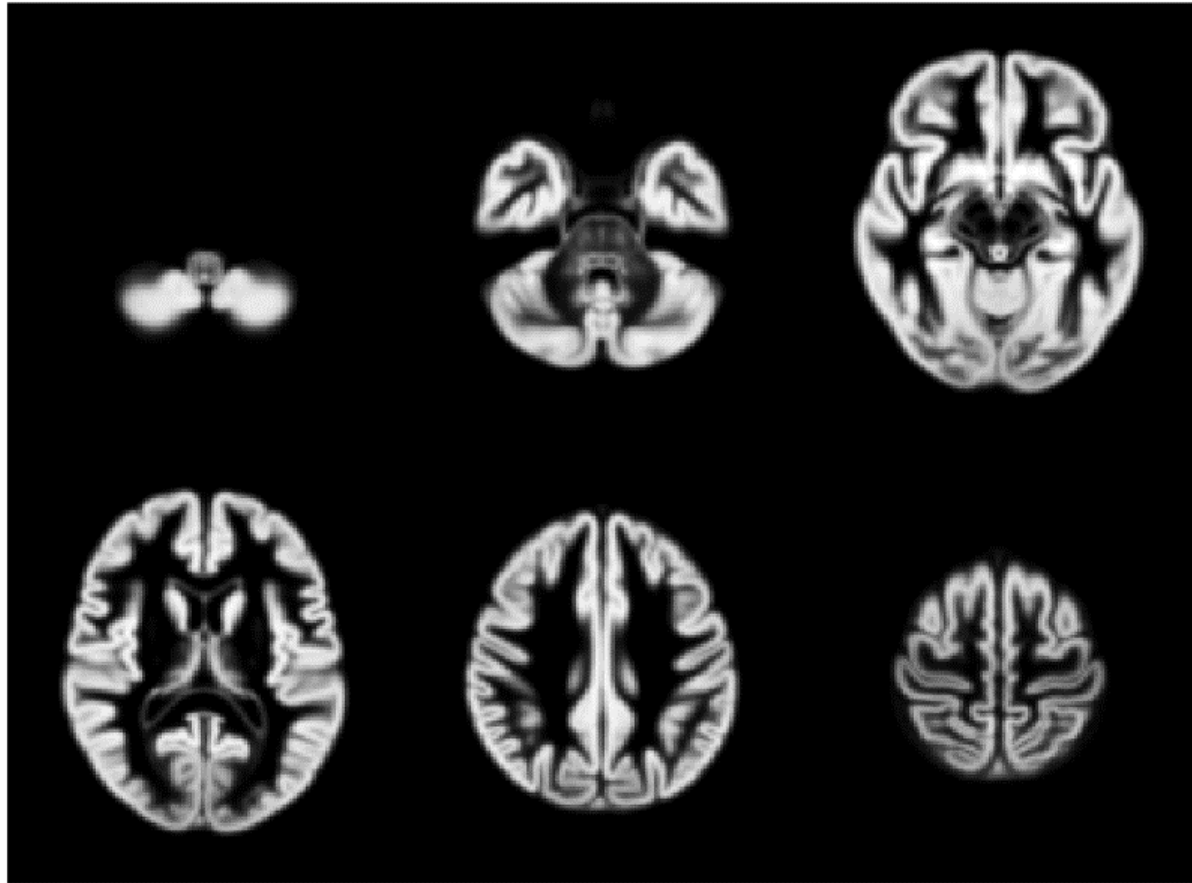


471 Subject Average



Sr

Im



471 Subject Average



Spatial (pre-)processing

- ▶ Imaging modalities:

 - PET, then functional and structural MRI

 - realignment, coregistration, segmentation, normalization, smoothing

- ▶ Electrophysiological data:

 - EEG, MEG, Local field potential,...

 - filter, epoch, time-frequency decomposition, etc.

 - turn data into **images**



Spatial (pre-)processing

- ▶ Imaging modalities:

PET, then functional and structural MRI

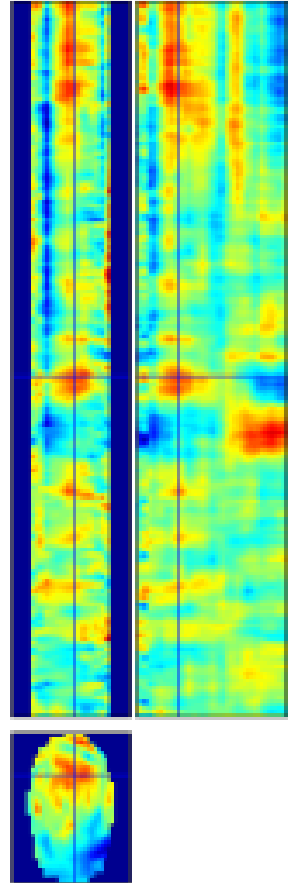
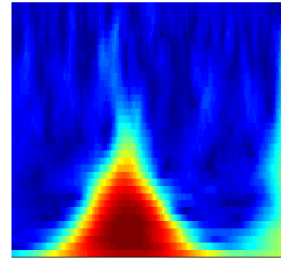
→ realignment, coregistration, segmentation, normalization, smoothing

- ▶ Electrophysiological data:

EEG, MEG, Local field potential,...

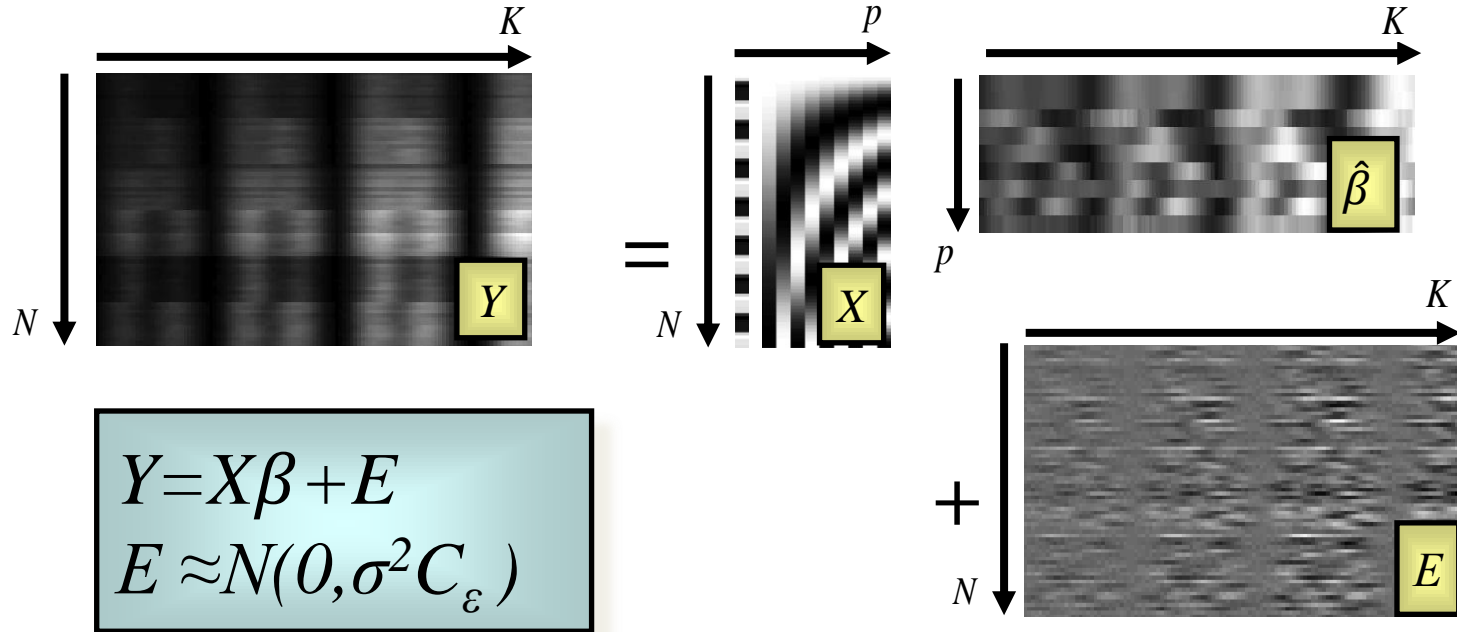
→ filter, epoch, time-frequency decomposition, etc.

→ turn data into **images**





GLM and mass univariate approach

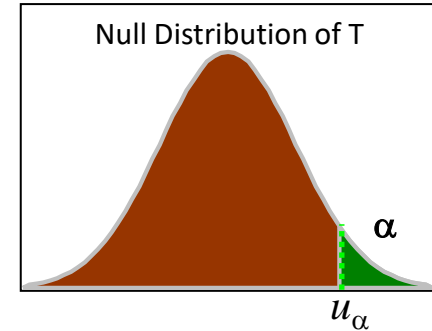


Express your question as a linear combination of β parameters: $c^T \beta$

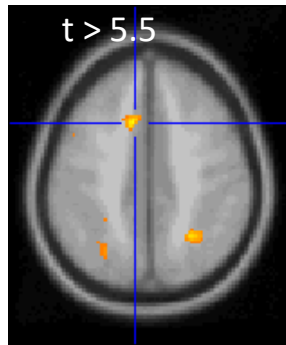


Image-wise statistical inference

$$T = \frac{c^T \hat{\beta}}{\sqrt{\text{var}(c^T \hat{\beta})}} = \frac{c^T \hat{\beta}}{\sqrt{\hat{\sigma}^2 c^T (X^T X)^{-1} c}} \sim t_{N-p}$$

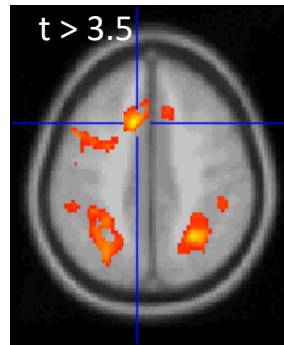


High Threshold

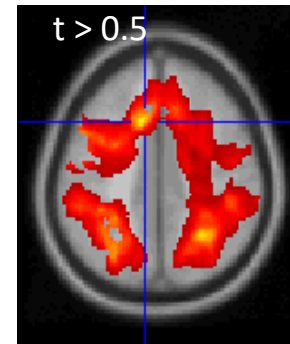


Good Specificity / Poor Power

Med. Threshold



Low Threshold

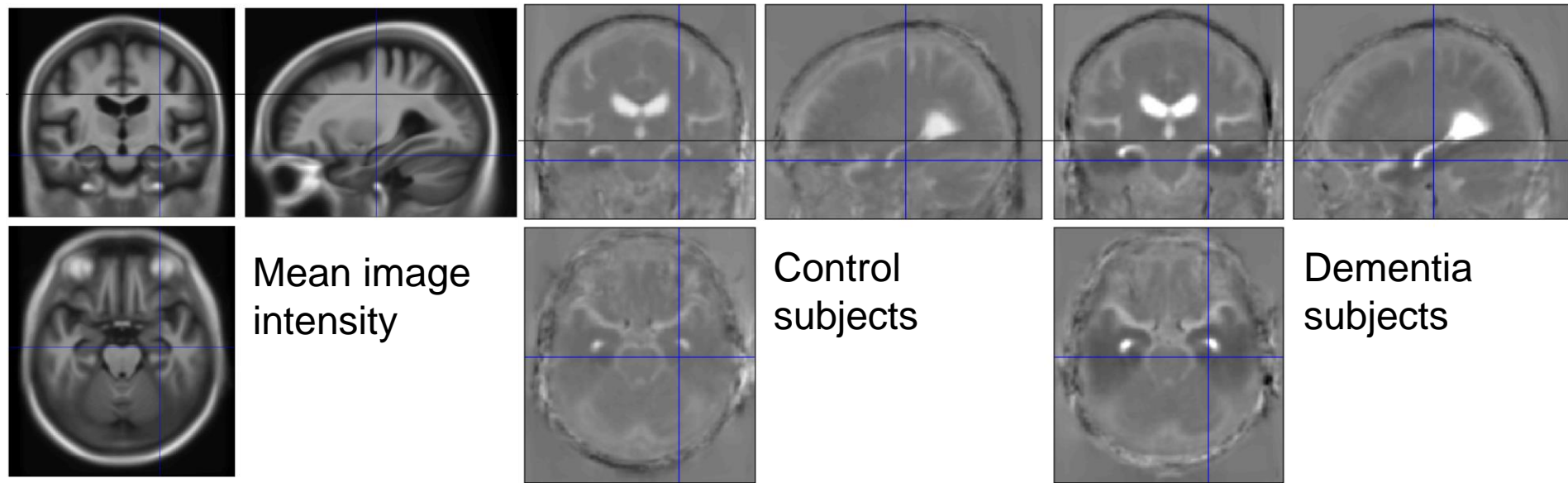


Poor Specificity / Good Power

Need to control for “family-wise error rate”!

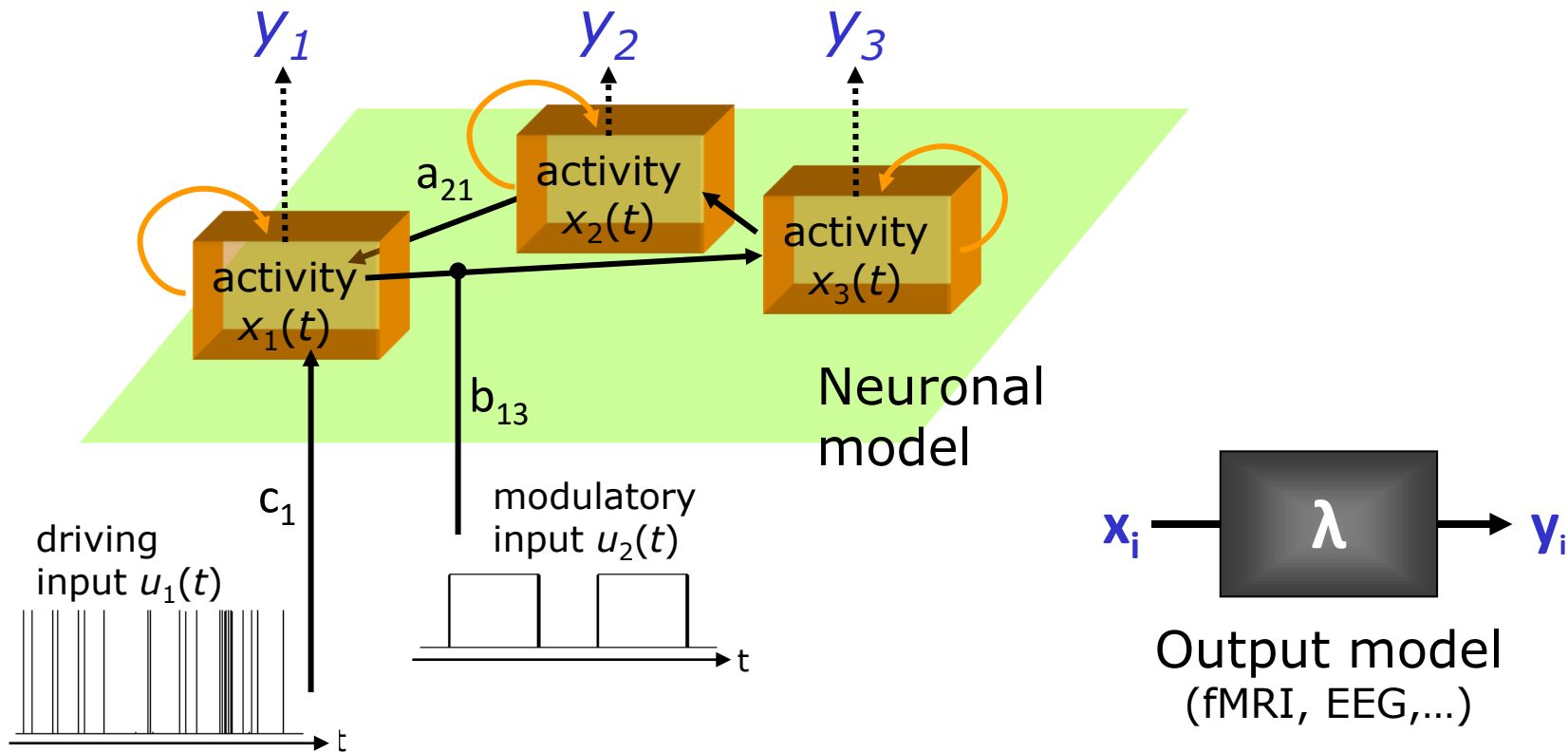


Voxel-based morphometry (VBM)





Dynamic causal modeling (DCM)





Software

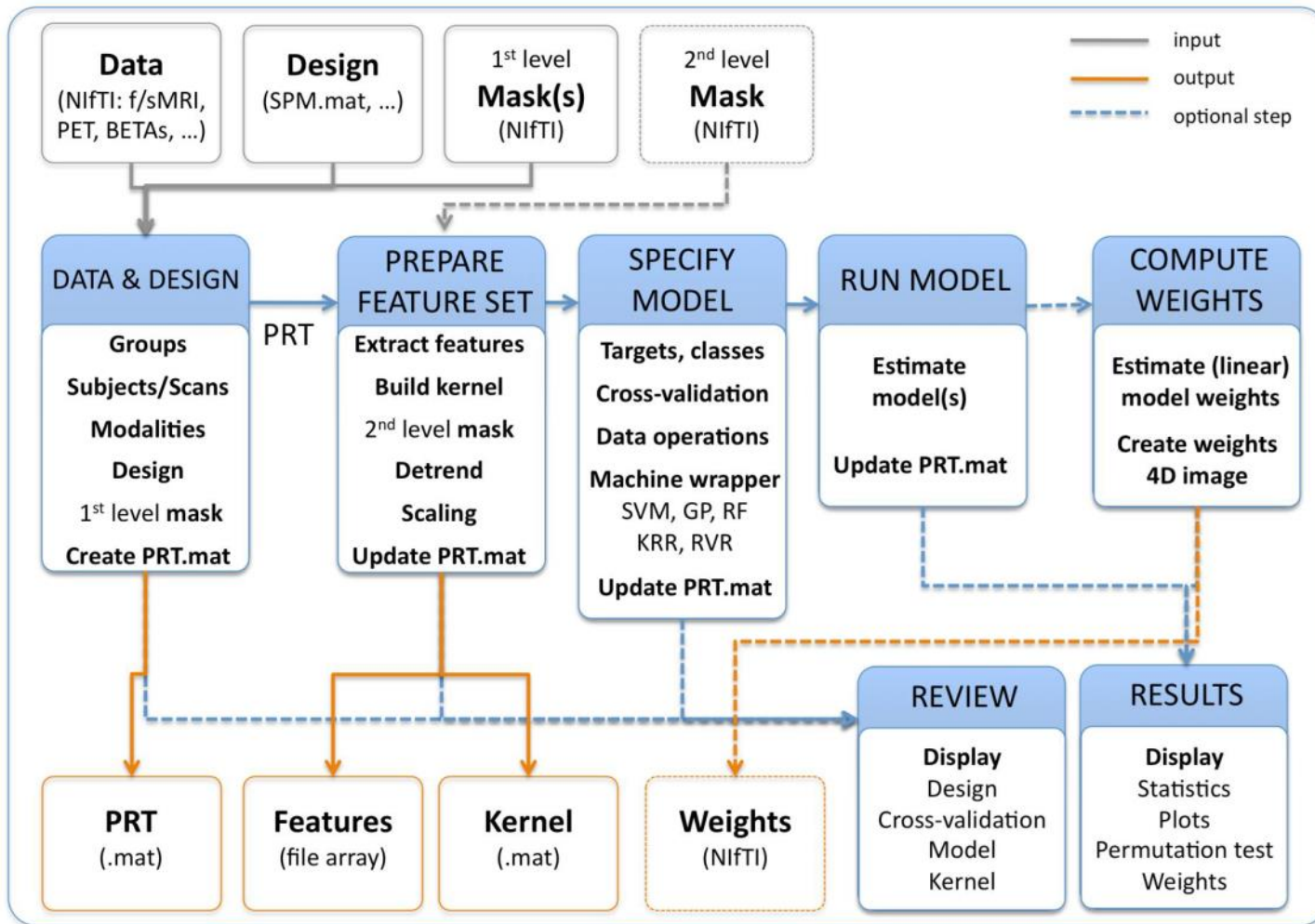
- ▶ Matlab based (Octave compatible + stand-alone compiled version)
- ▶ Open source, GNU GPL v.2
- ▶ 9 major releases and about 38 core contributors over 28 years
- ▶ includes external packages, e.g. `FieldTrip` and `MatlabBatch`



Software

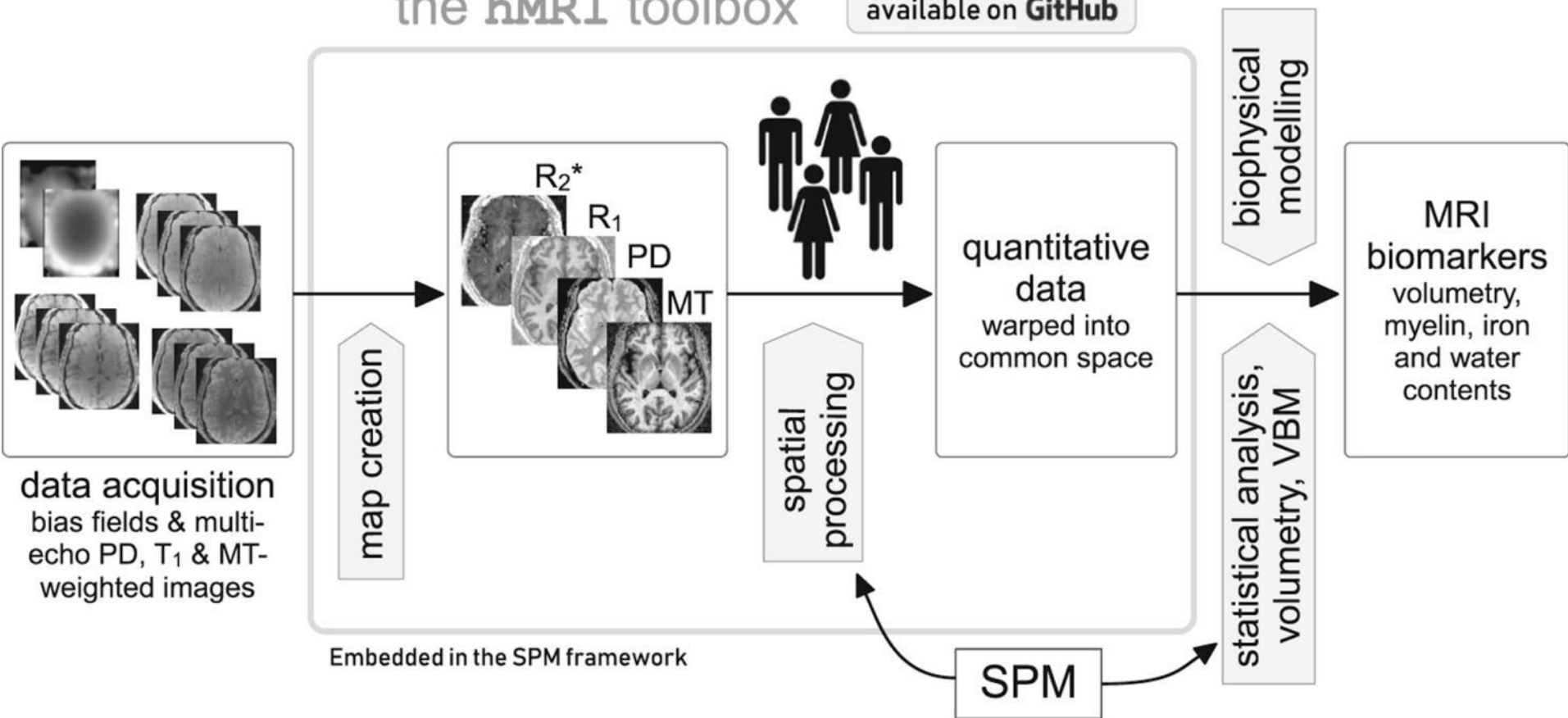
- ▶ Matlab based (Octave compatible + stand-alone compiled version)
- ▶ Open source, GNU GPL v.2
- ▶ 9 major releases over 28 years, about 38 core contributors
- ▶ includes external packages, e.g. `FieldTrip` and `MatlabBatch`
- ▶ extensions, relying on I/O, batching, display, etc. functions:
 - extra methods (>65): resting fMRI, repeated measures, multi-statistics,...
 - extra modalities: NIRS, diffusion and quantitative MRI,...
 - extra fields: mice, rats, monkeys,...

PRoNTo FRAMEWORK



the hMRI toolbox

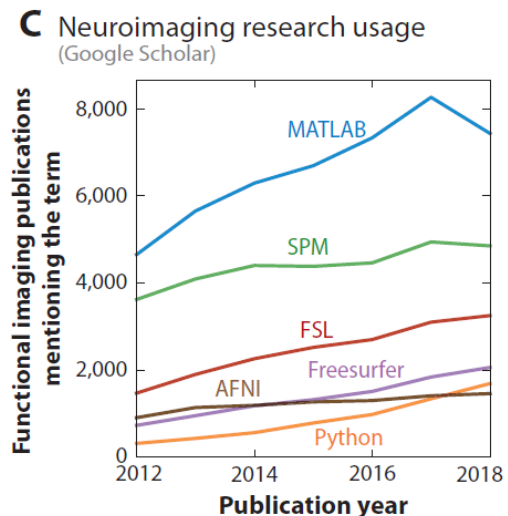
available on **GitHub**





Now...

- ▶ Many other software solutions since 1991...
- ▶ Still the most used software for neuroimaging data analysis!
- ▶ Open resources available
 - multiple courses organized every year (for users)
 - teaching material
 - papers (open access in PDF's since 1994)
 - mailing list and community

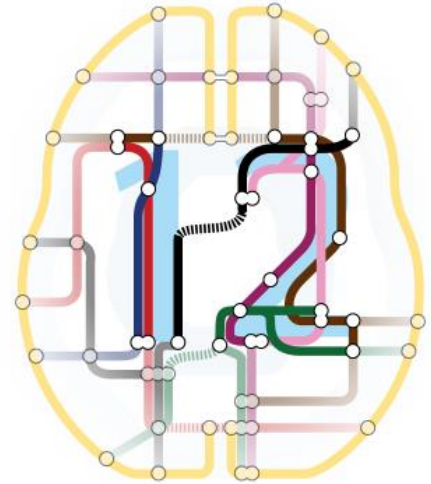


R. A. Poldrack, et al. (2019)



...and then?

- ▶ Keep on educating users and developers!
- ▶ Taken for granted by many...
- ▶ ...but still need support and developments!
- ▶ Stick to Matlab? Or switch to...
 - Python/Julia?
 - Cloud/web-based version of the tool?



Thank you for your attention!

Special thanks to
Karl Friston, Father of SPM,
Guillaume Flandin, Head of SPM development,
and all the SPM developers



References

- ▶ SPM code, references, example data, extensions,...
<https://www.fil.ion.ucl.ac.uk/spm/>
- ▶ SPM on GitHub
<https://github.com/spm>
- ▶ R. A. Poldrack, et al., Computational and Informatic Advances for Reproducible Data Analysis in Neuroimaging, Annu. Rev. Biomed. Data Sci. 2019. 2:119–38.
<https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-biodatasci-072018-021237>
- ▶ P. Bandettini, Twenty years of functional MRI: The science and the stories, NeuroImage, 2012.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroimage.2012.04.026>

