

Package ‘fmri’

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Title Analysis of fMRI experiments

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Depends tcltk

Suggests tkrplot, fastICA, adimpro

Description The package contains R-functions to perform an fmri analysis as described in K. Tabelow, J. Polzehl, H.U. Voss, and V. Spokoiny, Analysing fMRI experiments with structure adaptive smoothing procedures, *NeuroImage*, 33:55-62 (2006) and J. Polzehl, H.U. Voss, K. Tabelow, Structural adaptive segmentation for statistical parametric mapping, *NeuroImage*,52:515-523 (2010).

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cutroi	<i>I/O function</i>
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Description

This functions cuts a region-of-interest (ROI) from input data.

Usage

```
cutroi(data, xind = 1:data$dim[1], yind = 1:data$dim[2], zind = 1:data$dim[3], tind = 1:data$dim[4])
```

Arguments

data	Object of class fmridata.
xind	vector of roi-indices for first data index
yind	vector of roi-indices for second data index
zind	vector of roi-indices for third data index
tind	vector of roi-indices for 4th data index

Details

Cut a region of interest from fmridata.

Value

Corresponding cutted fmridata object.

Author(s)

Karsten Tabelow <tabelow@wias-berlin.de>

See Also

[read.AFNI](#), [read.ANALYZE](#), [read.NIFTI](#)

Examples

```
##---- Should be DIRECTLY executable !! ----
##-- ==> Define data, use random,
##--or do help(data=index) for the standard data sets.
```

extract.data	<i>Extract data or residuals from a fmridata object</i>
--------------	---

Description

The function extracts data stored as raw within an object of class 'fmridata'.

Usage

```
extract.data(z, what = "data")
```

Arguments

z	an object of class 'fmridata'
what	either "data" or "residuals".

Details

The function extracts data stored as raw within an object of class 'fmridata'.

Value

an array of dimension data\$dim containing either the fmri-data or residuals.

Author(s)

Joerg Polzehl <polzehl@wias-berlin.de>

See Also

[fmri.lm](#)

`fmri.design`*Linear Model for FMRI Data*

Description

Return a design matrix for a linear model with given stimuli and possible polynomial drift terms.

Usage

```
fmri.design(hrf, order = 2)
```

Arguments

<code>hrf</code>	matrix containing expected BOLD response(s) for the linear model as columns
<code>order</code>	order of the polynomial drift terms

Details

The stimuli given in `hrf` are used as first columns in the design matrix.

The order of the polynomial drift terms is given by `order`, which defaults to 2.

The polynomials are defined orthogonal to the stimuli given in `hrf`.

Value

design matrix of the linear model

Author(s)

Karsten Tabelow <tabelow@wias-berlin.de>

References

Polzehl, J. and Tabelow, K.(2007). *fmri: A Package for Analyzing fmri Data*, R News, 7:13-17 .

See Also

[fmri.stimulus](#), [fmri.lm](#)

Examples

```
# Example 1
hrf <- fmri.stimulus(107, c(18, 48, 78), 15, 2)
z <- fmri.design(hrf,2)
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
for (i in 1:4) plot(z[,i],type="l")
```

fmri.detrend	<i>Detrend fMRI time series</i>
--------------	---------------------------------

Description

Detrend fMRI dataset with a polynomial of given degree

Usage

```
fmri.detrend(data, degree = 1, acccoef = 0)
```

Arguments

data	fMRI dataset of class "fmridata"
degree	Degree of the polynomial used to detrend the data. defaults to 1 (linear trends).
accoef	Coefficient of AR(1) model used for prewhitening. default 0.

Details

The function can be used to detrend the time series of an fMRI dataset data (of class "fmridata" using polynomials. If the argument degree is larger than 0 (default: 1) the polynomial trends up to the given degree are removed from the data. If the argument acccoef is larger than 0 (default: 0) prewhitening using an AR(1) model is performed.

Value

Detrended data object of class "fmridata".

Author(s)

Joerg Polzehl <polzehl@wias-berlin.de>

References

Polzehl, J. and Tabelow, K. (2007). *fmri: A Package for Analyzing fmri Data*, R News, 7:13-17.

See Also

[fmri.lm](#)

Examples

```
# Example 1
data <- list(ttt=writeBin(rnorm(32*32*32*107),raw(),4),
            mask=array(1,c(32,32,32)),dim=c(32,32,32,107))
class(data) <- "fmridata"
data <- fmri.detrend(data,2)
```

`fmri.gui`*Graphical user interface*

Description

The function provides a graphical user interface that guides through the analysis of single subject fmri analysis from assessing the image data to visualization of results.

Usage

```
fmri.gui()
```

Value

Results of the analysis are stored in a file or saved in the global workspace.

Author(s)

Devy Hoffmann and Karsten Tabelow <tabelow@wias-berlin.de>

See Also

[read.AFNI](#), [read.ANALYZE](#), [read.DICOM](#), [fmri.design](#), [fmri.stimulus](#), [fmri.stimulus](#), [fmri.lm](#), [fmri.smooth](#), [fmri.pvalue](#), [plot.fmridata](#), [print.fmridata](#), [write.AFNI](#), [write.ANALYZE](#), [write.NIFTI](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: fmri.gui()
```

`fmri.lm`*Linear Model For FMRI Data*

Description

Estimate the parameters and variances in a linear model.

Usage

```
fmri.lm(data, z, actype = "smooth", vtype = "var",  
        step = 0.01, contrast = c(1), vvector = c(1),  
        keep = "all")
```

Arguments

data	object of class "fmridata"
z	designmatrix specifying the expected BOLD response(s) and additional components for trend and other effects.
actype	string describing the type of handling autocorrelation of time series. "nonac", "ac", "accalc", "smooth"
vtype	method of estimating residual variance (only "var" implemented)
step	step size for binning autocorrelations (see details)
contrast	contrast vector
vvector	vector defining the parameters for which the covariance matrix is returned as well as the corresponding length of the vector cbeta in each voxel
keep	string describing the amount of data returned. If keep=="all" residuals are included in the returned object. This triggers variance estimation in <code>fmri.smooth</code> to be based on adaptively smoothed residuals. Otherwise variance estimation is based on the estimated smoothness of the measured data. This is less memory and time consuming, but expected to be less accurate.

Details

This function performs parameter estimation in the linear model. It implements a two step procedure. After primary estimation of the parameters in the first step residuals are obtained. If `actype` is in `c("ac", "accalc", "smooth")` an AR(1) model is fitted, in each voxel, to the time series of residuals. The estimated AR-coefficient is corrected for bias. If `actype=="smooth"` the estimated AR-coefficients are spatially smoothed using bandwidth `hmax`. If `actype` is in `c("ac", "smooth")` the linear model is prewhitened using the estimated (smoothed) AR-coefficients. Parameter and variance estimates are then obtained from the prewhitened data. The argument `keep` describes the amount of data which is returned. If "essential" only the estimated effects

$$\tilde{\gamma}_i = C^T \tilde{\beta}_i$$

and their estimated variances are returned. "all" gives the full data, including residuals, temporal autocorrelation. If `vvector` is given and has length greater than 1, the covariance matrix for the stimuli given therein are returned (`varm`) and `vwghts` contains an estimate for the ratio of the variances of the parameter for the stimuli indicated in `vvector`. `cbeta` then contains the corresponding parameter estimates and thus is a vector of corresponding length in each voxel.

If warning "Local smoothness characterized by large bandwidth" occurs, check `scorr` elements. If correlation drops with lag towards zero, data has been pre-smoothed. Adaption can then only be of limited use. If correlation does not go to zero, check the residuals of the linear model for unexplained structure (spin saturation in first scans? discard them!).

Value

	object with class attributes "fmrism" and "fmridata"
beta	estimated parameters
cbeta	estimated contrast of parameters

var	estimated variance of the contrast of parameters.
varm	covariance matrix of the parameters given by vvector
res	raw (integer size 2) vector containing residuals of the estimated linear model up to scale factor resscale.
resscale	resscale*extract.data(object, "residuals") are the residuals.
dim	dimension of the data cube and residuals
arfactor	estimated autocorrelation parameter
rxyz	array of smoothness from estimated correlation for each voxel in resel space (for analysis without smoothing)
scorr	array of spatial correlations with maximal lags 5, 5, 3 in x,y and z-direction.
bw	vector of bandwidths (in FWHM) corresponding to the spatial correlation within the data.
weights	ratio of voxel dimensions
vwghts	ratio of estimated variances for the stimuli given by vvector
mask	head mask.
df	Degrees of freedom for t-statistics.
hrf	expected BOLD response for contrast

Note

vvector is intended to be used for delay of the HRF using its first derivative. Do not mix with the contrast argument, since unexpected side effects may occur. Look out for updates of this package.

Author(s)

Karsten Tabelow <tabelow@wias-berlin.de>

References

- Worsley, K.J. (2005). Spatial smoothing of autocorrelations to control the degrees of freedom in fMRI analysis. *NeuroImage*, 26:635-641.
- Worsley, K.J., Liao, C., Aston, J., Petre, V., Duncan, G.H., Morales, F., Evans, A.C. (2002). A general statistical analysis for fMRI data. *NeuroImage*, 15:1-15.
- Tabelow, K., Polzehl, J., Voss, H.U., and Spokoiny, V. (2006). *Analysing fMRI experiments with structure adaptive smoothing procedures*, *NeuroImage*, 33:55-62.

See Also

[fmri.design](#), [fmri.stimulus](#)

Examples

```
# Example 1
data <- list(ttt=writeBin(rnorm(32*32*32*107),raw(),4),
            mask=array(1,c(32,32,32)),dim=c(32,32,32,107))
class(data) <- "fmridata"
hrf <- fmri.stimulus(107, c(18, 48, 78), 15, 2)
z <- fmri.design(hrf,2)
model <- fmri.lm(data,z,keep="all")
plot(extract.data(data)[16,16,16,])
lines(extract.data(data)[16,16,16,] - extract.data(model,"residuals")[16,16,16,],col=2)
```

fmri.pvalue	<i>P-values</i>
-------------	-----------------

Description

Determine p-values.

Usage

```
fmri.pvalue(spm, mode="basic", delta=NULL, na.rm=FALSE, minimum.signal = 0, alpha= 0.05)
```

Arguments

spm	fmrispm object
mode	type of pvalue definition
delta	physically meaningful range of latency for HRF
na.rm	na.rm specifies how NA's in the SPM are handled. NA's may occur in voxel where the time series information did not allow for estimating parameters and their variances or where the time series information where constant over time. A high (1e19) value of the variance and a parameter of 0 are used to characterize NA's. If na.rm=TRUE the pvalue for the corresponding voxels is set to 1. Otehrwise pvalues are assigned according to the information found in the SPM at the voxel.
minimum.signal	allows to specify a (positive) minimum value for detected signals. If minimum.signal >0 the thresholds are to conservative, this case needs further improvements.
alpha	Significance level in case of mode="FDA"

Details

If only a contrast is given in spm, we simply use a t-statistic and define p-values according to random field theory for the resulting gaussian field (sufficiently large number of df - see ref.). If spm is a vector of length larger than one for each voxel, a chisq field is calculated and evaluated (see Worsley and Taylor (2006)). If delta is given, a cone statistics is used.

The parameter mode allows for different kinds of p-value calculation. "basic" corresponds to a global definition of the resel counts based on the amount of smoothness achieved by an equivalent Gaussian filter. The propagation condition ensures, that under the hypothesis

$$\hat{\Theta} = 0$$

adaptive smoothing performs like a non adaptive filter with the same kernel function which justifies this approach. "local" corresponds to a more conservative setting, where the p-value is derived from the estimated local resel counts that has been achieved by adaptive smoothing. In contrast to "basic", "global" takes a global median to adjust for the randomness of the weighting scheme generated by adaptive smoothing. "global" and "local" are more conservative than "basic", that is, they generate slightly larger p-values. The alternative is mode="FDA" specifying signal detection by False Discovery Rate (FDR) with significance level specified by alpha.

Value

Object with class attributes "fmripvalue" and "fmridata"

pvalue	p-value. use with plot for thresholding.
weights	voxelsize ratio
dim	data dimension
hrf	expected BOLD response for contrast (single stimulus only)

Note

Unexpected side effects may occur if spm does not meet the requirements, especially if a parameter estimate vector of length greater than 2 through argument vvector in [fmri.lm](#) has been produced for every voxel.

Author(s)

Karsten Tabelow <tabelow@wias-berlin.de>

References

- Polzehl, J. and Tabelow, K. (2007) *fmri: A Package for Analyzing fmri Data*, R News, 7:13-17 .
- Tabelow, K., Polzehl, J., Voss, H.U., and Spokoiny, V. (2006). *Analysing fMRI experiments with structure adaptive smoothing procedures*, NeuroImage, 33:55-62.
- Worsley, K.J., and Taylor, J.E., *Detecting fMRI activation allowing for unknown latency of the hemodynamic response*, NeuroImage 29:649-654 (2006).

See Also

[fmri.smooth](#), [plot.fmridata](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: fmri.pvalue(smoothresult)
```

fmri.smooth

*Smoothing Statistical Parametric Maps***Description**

Perform the adaptive weights smoothing procedure

Usage

```
fmri.smooth(spm, hmax = 4, adaptation="aws",
            lkern="Gaussian", skern="Plateau", weighted=TRUE,...)
```

Arguments

spm	object of class <code>fmrism</code>
hmax	maximum bandwidth to smooth
adaptation	character, type of adaptation. If "none" adaptation is off and non-adaptive kernel smoothing with <code>lkern</code> and bandwidth <code>hmax</code> is used. Other values are "aws" for adaptive smoothing using an approximative correction term for spatial smoothness in the penalty (fast), "fullaws" for adaptive smoothing using variance estimates from smoothed residuals in the penalty (CPU-time about twice the time compared to <code>adaptation="aws"</code> and "segment" for a new approach based on segmentation using multi-scale tests.
lkern	<code>lkern</code> specifies the location kernel. Defaults to "Gaussian", other choices are "Triangle" and "Plateau". Note that the location kernel is applied to $(x-x_j)^2/h^2$, i.e. the use of "Triangle" corresponds to the Epanechnikov kernel in nonparametric kernel regression. "Plateau" specifies a kernel that is equal to 1 in the interval (0,3), decays linearly in (.5,1) and is 0 for arguments larger than 1.
skern	<code>skern</code> specifies the kernel for the statistical penalty. Defaults to "Plateau", the alternatives are "Triangle" and "Exp". "Plateau" specifies a kernel that is equal to 1 in the interval (0,.3), decays linearly in (.3,1) and is 0 for arguments larger than 1. <code>lkern="Plateau"</code> and <code>lkern="Triangle"</code> allow for much faster computation (saves up to 50% CPU-time). <code>lkern="Plateau"</code> produces a less random weighting scheme.
weighted	<code>weighted</code> (logical) determines if weights contain the inverse of local variances as a factor (Weighted Least Squares). <code>weighted=FALSE</code> does not employ the heteroscedasticity of variances for the weighting scheme and is preferable if variance estimates are highly variable, e.g. for short time series.
...	Further internal arguments for the smoothing algorithm usually not to be set by the user. Allows e.g. for parameter adjustments by simulation using our propagation condition. Usefull exceptions can be used for <code>adaptation="segment"</code> : Specifically <code>alpha</code> (default 0.05) defines the significance level for the signal detection. It can be choosen between 0.01 and 0.2 as for other values we did not determine the critical values for the statistical tests. <code>delta</code> (default 0) defines the minimum signal which should be detected.

Details

This function performs the smoothing on the Statistical Parametric Map `spm`.

`hmax` is the (maximal) bandwidth used in the last iteration. Choose adaptation as "none" for non adaptive smoothing. `lkern` can be used for specifying the localization kernel. For comparison with non adaptive methods use "Gaussian" (`hmax` given in FWHM), for better adaptation use "Plateau" or "Triangle" (default, `hmax` given in voxel). For `lkern="Plateau"` and `lkern="Triangle"` thresholds may be inaccurate, due to a violation of the Gaussian random field assumption under homogeneity. `lkern="Plateau"` is expected to provide best results with adaptive smoothing.

`skern` can be used for specifying the kernel for the statistical penalty. "Plateau" is expected to provide the best results, due to a less random weighting scheme.

The function handles zero variances by assigning a large value ($1e20$) to these variances. Smoothing is restricted to voxel with `spm$mask`.

Value

object with class attributes "fmrism" and "fmridata", or "fmrisegment" and "fmridata" for segmentation choice

<code>cbeta</code>	smoothed parameter estimate
<code>var</code>	variance of the parameter
<code>hmax</code>	maximum bandwidth used
<code>rxyz</code>	smoothness in resel space. all directions
<code>rxyz0</code>	smoothness in resel space as would be achieved by a Gaussian filter with the same bandwidth. all directions
<code>scorr</code>	array of spatial correlations with maximal lags 5, 5, 3 in x,y and z-direction.
<code>bw</code>	vector of bandwidths (in FWHM) corresponding to the spatial correlation within the data.
<code>dim</code>	dimension of the data cube and residuals
<code>weights</code>	ratio of voxel dimensions
<code>vwghts</code>	ratio of estimated variances for the stimuli given by <code>vvector</code>
<code>hrf</code>	Expected BOLD response for the specified effect

Author(s)

Joerg Polzehl <polzehl@wias-berlin.de>, Karsten Tabelow <tabelow@wias-berlin.de>

References

Polzehl, J., Voss, H.U., and Tabelow, K. (2010). *Structural Adaptive Segmentation for Statistical Parametric Mapping*, NeuroImage, 52:515-523.

Tabelow, K., Polzehl, J., Voss, H.U., and Spokoiny, V. (2006). *Analysing fMRI experiments with structure adaptive smoothing procedures*, NeuroImage, 33:55-62.

Polzehl, J. and Spokoiny, V. (2006). *Propagation-Separation Approach for Local Likelihood Estimation*, Probab. Theory Relat. Fields 135:335-362.

Polzehl, J. and Tabelow, K. (2007) *fmri: A Package for Analyzing fmri Data*, R News, 7:13-17 .

Examples

```
## Not run: fmri.smooth(spm, hmax = 4, lkern = "Gaussian")
```

fmri.stimulus *Linear Model for FMRI Data*

Description

Create the expected BOLD response for a given task indicator function.

Usage

```
fmri.stimulus(scans = 1, onsets = c(1), durations = c(1), rt = 3,
              times= NULL, mean = TRUE,
              a1 = 6, a2 = 12, b1 = 0.9, b2 = 0.9, cc = 0.35)
```

Arguments

scans	number of scans
onsets	vector of onset times (in scans)
durations	vector of duration of ON stimulus in scans or seconds (if !is.null(times))
rt	time between scans in seconds (TR)
times	onset times in seconds. If present onsets arguments is ignored.
mean	logical. if TRUE the mean is subtracted from the resulting vector
a1	parameter of the hemodynamic response function (see details)
a2	parameter of the hemodynamic response function (see details)
b1	parameter of the hemodynamic response function (see details)
b2	parameter of the hemodynamic response function (see details)
cc	parameter of the hemodynamic response function (see details)

Details

The functions calculates the expected BOLD response for the task indicator function given by the argument as a convolution with the hemodynamic response function. The latter is modelled by the difference between two gamma functions as given in the reference (with the defaults for a1, a2, b1, b2, cc given therein):

$$\left(\frac{t}{d_1}\right)^{a_1} \exp\left(-\frac{t-d_1}{b_1}\right) - c \left(\frac{t}{d_2}\right)^{a_2} \exp\left(-\frac{t-d_2}{b_2}\right)$$

The parameters of this function can be changed through the arguments a1, a2, b1, b2, cc.

The dimension of the function value is set to c(scans, 1).

If !is.null(times) durations are specified in seconds.

If mean is TRUE (default) the resulting vector is corrected to have zero mean.

Value

Vector with dimension `c(scans, 1)`.

Author(s)

Karsten Tabelow <tabelow@wias-berlin.de>

References

Worsley, K.J., Liao, C., Aston, J., Petre, V., Duncan, G.H., Morales, F., Evans, A.C. (2002). A general statistical analysis for fMRI data. *NeuroImage*, 15:1-15.

Polzehl, J. and Tabelow, K. (2007) *fmri: A Package for Analyzing fmri Data*, *R News*, 7:13-17 .

See Also

[fmri.design](#), [fmri.lm](#)

Examples

```
# Example 1
hrf <- fmri.stimulus(107, c(18, 48, 78), 15, 2)
z <- fmri.design(hrf,2)
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
for (i in 1:4) plot(z[,i],type="l")
```

fmriica

Independent Component Analysis

Description

The function performs Independent Component Analysis.

Usage

```
fmriica(data, m = 3, method = "temporal", xind = NULL, yind =
  NULL, zind = NULL, tind = NULL, filter.time = "None",
  filter.space = FALSE, h.space = 3, h.time = 3, keepv =
  FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Observation matrix (dimension $N \times d$)
<code>m</code>	Number of independent components.
<code>method</code>	Either "spatial" or "temporal". Specifies the type of ICA to perform.
<code>xind</code>	index of x-coordinates to use

<code>yind</code>	index of y-coordinates to use
<code>zind</code>	index of z-coordinates to use
<code>tind</code>	index of time points to use
<code>filter.time</code>	not yet documented
<code>filter.space</code>	not yet documented
<code>h.space</code>	not yet documented
<code>h.time</code>	not yet documented
<code>keepv</code>	not yet documented
<code>...</code>	further arguments to fastICA

Details

This is still experimental code based on the package `fastICA`. The package `fastICA` seems limited in the data-size it can handle. `xind`, `yind`, `zind` and `tind` may be use to restrict the analysis to a cube in space and certain time points.

Value

The function returns a list with components

<code>i</code>	Matrix containing the first <code>m</code> ICA directions as columns.
<code>sdev</code>	Standard deviations of the principal components of the thresholded ICA directions
<code>x</code>	first <code>m</code> components of the rotated data
<code>v</code>	If <code>keepv==TRUE</code> the set of directions $v^{\{k\}}$
<code>normv</code>	If <code>keepv==TRUE</code> the norm of each $v^{\{k\}}$.

Author(s)

Jörg Polzehl polzehl@wias-berlin.de

See Also

[ngca](#)

 ngca

Non-Gaussian Component Analysis

Description

The function performs Non-Gaussian Component Analysis as described in Blanchard et.al. (2005).

Usage

```
ngca(data, L=c(1000,1000,1000), T=10, m=3, eps=1.5, npca=min(dim(x)[2],
  dim(x)[1]), filter.time="None", filter.space=FALSE, method="temporal",
  dg.trend = 2, h.space=3, h.time=3, keepv=TRUE, delta = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	Observation matrix (dimension Nxd)
L	Number basis functions in each of four classes.
T	Number of Fast ICA iterations
m	Number of non-Gaussian components.
eps	Threshold (defaults to 1.5)
npca	Reduce space to npca principal components. This can be used to avoid standardizing by numerically singular covariance matrices. In fMRI this allows to reduce the dimensionality assuming that the interesting non-Gaussian directions are also characterized by larger variances.
filter.time	Choice of temporal filtering before analysis: "None", "Low", "Both", "High" (default "None")
filter.space	Choice of spatial filtering before analysis: logical, default FALSE
method	Either "spatial" or "temporal". Specifies the type of NGCA to perform.
dg.trend	not yet documented
h.space	bandwidth for spatial filtering. default 3
h.time	bandwidth for temporal filtering. default 3
keepv	if TRUE intermediate results from fast ICA step are kept.
delta	not yet documented

Details

The function performs Non-Gaussian Component Analysis as described in Blanchard et.al. (2006). The procedure uses four classes of basis functions, i.e. Gauss-Power3, Hyperbolic Tangent and the real and complex part of the Fourier class. See Blanchard et.al. (2005) for details.

Value

The function returns a list with components

ihat	Matrix containing the first m NGCA directions as columns.
sdev	Standard deviations of the principal components of the thresholded ICA directions
xhat	first m components of the rotated data
v	If keepv==TRUE the set of directions $v^{\{k\}}$
normv	If keepv==TRUE the norm of each $v^{\{k\}}$.
...	

Author(s)

J\org Polzehl polzehl@wias-berlin.de

References

Blanchard, G., Kawanabe, M., Sugiyama, M., Spokoiny, V. and Müller K.-R. (2005). In Search of Non-Gaussian Components of a High-Dimensional Distribution. *Journal of Machine Learning Research*. pp. 1-48.

plot.fmridata

I/O functions

Description

Visualize fMRI data and (intermediate) results.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fmridata'
plot(x, anatomic = NULL, maxpvalue = 0.05,
      spm = TRUE, pos = c(-1, -1, -1), type = "slice",
      slice = 1, view = "axial", zlim.u =
      NULL, zlim.o = NULL, col.o = heat.colors(256), col.u =
      grey(0:255/255), cutOff = c(0, 1), ...)
```

Arguments

x	object of class "fmrisegment", "fmripvalue", "fmrism" or "fmridata"
anatomic	overlay of same dimension as the functional data, or fmridata object (if of x is fmripvalue object)
maxpvalue	maximum p-value for thresholding
spm	logical. if class is "fmrism" decide whether to plot the t-statistics for the estimated effect (spm=TRUE) or the estimated effect itself (spm=FALSE).

pos	voxel to be marked on output
type	string. "slice" for slicewise view and "3d" for 3d view.
slice	number of slice in x, if anatomic is of "fmridata" class
view	"axial", "coronal", or "sagittal", if anatomic is of "fmridata" class
zlim.u	full range for anatomical underlay used for color scale, if anatomic is of "fmridata" class
zlim.o	full range for functional overlay used for color scale, if anatomic is of "fmridata" class
col.u	color scale for anatomical underlay, if anatomic is of "fmridata" class, default grey(0:255/255)
col.o	color scale for functional overlay, if anatomic is of "fmridata" class, default heat.colors(256)
cutOff	not yet documented
...	additional arguments for plot

Details

Provides a sliceswise view of "fmridata" objects with anatomic overlay (if appropriate, that is for class "fmripvalue"). For objects of class "fmrism" it plots the t-statistics for the estimated effects if spm is TRUE, or the estimated effect otherwise. For objects of class "fmridata" only a plot of the data slices itself is produced. If device is specified as "png", "jpeg", "ppm" output is done to a file. A grey/color scale is provided in the remaining space.

For objects of class "fmrisegment" the smoothed signal size is shown in the activation segment.

If type is "3d" a 3 dimensional interactive view opens. Sliders to move in the data cube are given ("x", "y", "z", and "t" if class is "fmridata" only). Time series are shown if available. For objects of class "fmrism" a slider is created to remove information for voxels with smaller signals than a cut-off value from the plot. Use pvalues for statistical evaluation. If spm is FALSE the estimated BOLD response together with a confidence interval corresponding to maxpvalue is drawn. For objects of class "fmripvalue" the pvalues with overlay are shown.

Value

If 'type' is "3d" the Tk-object is returned. (Remove the display with tkdestroy(object))

Note

3 dimensional plotting requires the tkrplot package.

Author(s)

Karsten Tabelow <tabelow@wias-berlin.de>

References

Polzehl, J. and Tabelow, K. (2007) *fmri: A Package for Analyzing fmri Data*, R News, 7:13-17 .

See Also[fmri.pvalue](#)**Examples**

```
## Not run: plot(pvalue)
```

print.fmridata	<i>I/O functions</i>
----------------	----------------------

Description

'print' method for class "fmridata".

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fmridata'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class <code>fmridata</code> , usually, a result of a call to <code>fmri.lm</code> , <code>fmri.smooth</code> , <code>fmri.pvalue</code> , <code>read.AFNI</code> , or <code>read.ANALYZE</code> .
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

The method tries to print information on data, like data dimension, voxel size, value range.

Value

none

Author(s)

Karsten Tabelow <tabelow@wias-berlin.de>

References

Polzehl, J. and Tabelow, K. (2007) *fmri: A Package for Analyzing fmri Data*, R News, 7:13-17 .

See Also[summary.fmridata](#)**Examples**

```
## Not run: print(data)
```

read.AFNI	<i>I/O function</i>
-----------	---------------------

Description

Read HEAD/BRIK file.

Usage

```
read.AFNI(filename, vol=NULL, level=0.75, setmask=TRUE)
```

Arguments

filename	name of the file (without extension)
vol	vector of volumes of the dataset to be read
level	Quantile level defining the mask
setmask	Logical (default TRUE), whether to define a suitable mask based on level

Details

The function reads a HEAD/BRIK file. If vol is given (defaults to NULL), only volumes in this vector are read, in order to save memory.

Value

Object of class "fmridata" with the following list entries:

ttt	raw vector (numeric size 4) containing the four dimensional data cube (the first three dimensions are voxel dimensions, the fourth dimension denotes the time).
header	header information list
format	data source. string "HEAD/BRIK"
delta	voxel size in mm
origin	position of the datacube origin
orient	data orientation code. see AFNI documentation
dim	dimension of the datacube
weights	weights vector coding the relative voxel sizes in x, y, z-direction.
mask	head mask

Author(s)

Karsten Tabelow <tabelow@wias-berlin.de>

References

- R. W. Cox (1996). AFNI: Software for analysis and visualization of functional magnetic resonance neuroimages. *Computers and Biomed. Res.* 29:162-173.
- Polzehl, J. and Tabelow, K. (2007) *fmri: A Package for Analyzing fmri Data*, *R News*, 7:13-17 .

See Also

[write.AFNI](#), [read.ANALYZE](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: afni <- read.AFNI("afnifile")
```

read.ANALYZE	<i>I/O Functions</i>
--------------	----------------------

Description

Read fMRI data from ANALYZE file(s).

Usage

```
read.ANALYZE(prefix = "", numbered = FALSE, postfix = "",
             picstart = 1, numbpic = 1, level = 0.75, setmask=TRUE)
```

Arguments

prefix	string(s). part of the file name before the number or vector of strings for filename (if numbered is FALSE)
numbered	logical. if FALSE only prefix is taken as file name (default).
postfix	string. part of the file name after the number
picstart	number of the first image to be read.
numbpic	number of images to be read
level	Quantile level defining the mask
setmask	Logical (default TRUE), whether to define a suitable mask based on level

Details

This function reads fMRI data files in ANALYZE format. If `numbered` is FALSE, only the vector of strings in `prefix` is used for file name (default).

If `numbered` is TRUE, it takes the first string in `prefix` and `postfix` and a number of the form "007" in between to create the file name.

The number is assumed to be 3 digits (including leading zeros). First number is given in `picstart`, while `numbpic` defines the total number of images to be read. Data in multiple files will be combined into a four dimensional datacube.

Value

Object of class "fmridata" with the following list entries:

ttt	raw vector (numeric size 4) containing the four dimensional data cube (the first three dimensions are voxel dimensions, the fourth dimension denotes the time).
header	header information of the data
format	data source. string "ANALYZE"
delta	voxel size in mm
origin	position of the datacube origin
orient	data orientation code
dim	dimension of the datacube
weights	weights vector coding the relative voxel sizes in x, y, z-direction
mask	head mask

Note

Since numbering and naming of ANALYZE files widely vary, this function may not meet your personal needs. See Details section above for a description.

Author(s)

Karsten Tabelow <tabelow@wias-berlin.de>

References

Biomedical Imaging Resource (2001). Analyze Program. Mayo Foundation.

Polzehl, J. and Tabelow, K. (2007) *fmri: A Package for Analyzing fmri Data*, R News, 7:13-17 .

See Also

[write.ANALYZE](#), [read.AFNI](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: analyze <- read.ANALYZE("analyze",TRUE,"file",31,107)
```

read.DICOM	<i>I/O function</i>
------------	---------------------

Description

Read DICOM file.

Usage

```
read.DICOM(filename, includedata = TRUE)
```

Arguments

filename	name of the file
includedata	logical. should data be read too? defaults to TRUE.

Details

The function reads a DICOM file.

Value

Object with the following list entries:

header	header information as raw data
ttt	image data if requested. raw vector (numeric size 4) containing the four dimensional data cube (the first three dimensions are voxel dimensions, the fourth dimension denotes the time).
format	data source. string "DICOM"
delta	voxel size in mm
series	series identifier
image	image number within series
dim	dimension of the data if available

Note

Since the DICOM standard is rather complicated, there may be cases where this function cannot read a DICOM file. Known issue: it cannot read header with implicit VR. Return value may change in future version!

Author(s)

Karsten Tabelow <tabelow@wias-berlin.de>

References

<http://medical.nema.org>

Polzehl, J. and Tabelow, K. (2007) *fmri: A Package for Analyzing fmri Data*, R News, 7:13-17 .

See Also

[read.AFNI](#), [read.ANALYZE](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: dicom <- read.DICOM("dicomfile")
```

read.NIFTI

I/O Functions

Description

Read fMRI data from NIFTI file(s).

Usage

```
read.NIFTI(filename, level = 0.75, setmask=TRUE)
```

Arguments

filename	name of the NIFTI file
level	Quantile level defining the mask
setmask	Logical (default TRUE), whether to define a suitable mask based on level

Details

This function reads fMRI data files in NIFTI format.

The filename can be given with or without extension. If extension is not included, the function searches for the ".nii" file and then for the "hdr/img" pair.

Value

Object of class "fmridata" with the following list entries:

ttt	raw vector (numeric size 4) containing the four dimensional data cube (the first three dimensions are voxel dimensions, the fourth dimension denotes the time).
header	header information of the data
format	data source. string "NIFTI"
delta	voxel size in mm
origin	position of the datacube origin

orient	data orientation code
dim	dimension of the datacube
weights	weights vector coding the relative voxel sizes in x, y, z-direction
mask	head mask

Author(s)

Karsten Tabelow <tabelow@wias-berlin.de>

References

Polzehl, J. and Tabelow, K. (2007) *fmri: A Package for Analyzing fmri Data*, R News, 7:13-17 .

See Also

[read.ANALYZE](#), [read.AFNI](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: analyze <- read.NIFIT("niftifile.nii")
```

summary.fmridata *I/O functions*

Description

'summary' method for class 'fmridata'.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fmridata'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object an object of class fmridata, usually, a result of a call to `fmri.lm`, `fmri.smooth`, `fmri.pvalue`, `read.AFNI`, or `read.ANALYZE`.

... further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

The method tries to print information on data, like data dimension, voxel size, value range.

Value

A list with the following elements:

dim	data dimension
delta	voxel dimension, if available
values	value range
z	design matrix

Author(s)

Karsten Tabelow <tabelow@wias-berlin.de>

See Also

[print.fmridata](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: summary(data)
```

write.AFNI

I/O functions

Description

Write BRIK/HEAD files.

Usage

```
write.AFNI(filename, ttt, label = NULL, note = NULL, origin = NULL,
           delta = NULL, idcode = NULL, header = NULL, taxis = FALSE)
```

Arguments

filename	name of the file
ttt	datacube
label	labels (BRICK_LABS), deprecated - see header
note	notes on data (HISTORY_NOTE), deprecated - see header
origin	origin of datacube (ORIGIN), deprecated - see header
delta	voxel dimensions (DELTA), deprecated - see header
idcode	idcode of data (IDCODE_STRING), deprecated - see header

header	This is a list of header information such as DATASET_RANK to be written to the .HEAD file. Arguments label, ... are depreciated and to be substituted by a corresponding list entry. For backward compatibility the use of the old arguments is still supported and should give the same results. This will be removed in some future release! Since AFNI does not read any dataset with a header choose carefully what is written. There are some basic tests in this function, but this may not be sufficient.
taxis	logical (defaults to FALSE. Are the sub-bricks time series? This results in writing TAXIS attributes to the header file.

Details

Write out BRIK/HEAD files as required by AFNI. Most arguments correspond to entries in the HEAD file, but use is depreciated. Use header and taxis instead!

Value

Nothing is returned.

Author(s)

Karsten Tabelow <tabelow@wias-berlin.de>

References

Polzehl, J. and Tabelow, K. (2007) *fmri: A Package for Analyzing fmri Data*, R News, 7:13-17 .

See Also

[read.AFNI](#), [write.ANALYZE](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: write.AFNI("afnifile", array(as.integer(65526*runif(10*10*10*20)),
  c(10,10,10,20)), c("signal"), note="random data",
  origin=c(0,0,0), delta=c(4,4,5), idcode="unique ID")
## End(Not run)
write.AFNI("afnifile", array(as.integer(65526*runif(10*10*10*20)),
  c(10,10,10,20)), header=list(HISTORY_NOTE="random data",
  ORIGIN=c(0,0,0), DELTA=c(4,4,5), IDCODE_STRING="unique ID"),taxis=FALSE)
```

 write.ANALYZE

I/O Functions

Description

Write a 4 dimensional datacube in ANALYZE file format.

Usage

```
write.ANALYZE(ttt, header=NULL, filename)
```

Arguments

ttt	4 dimensional datacube
header	header information
filename	file name

Details

Writes the datacube `ttt` to a file named `file` in ANALYZE file format. `header` is a list that contains the header information as documented by the Mayo Foundation. We give here a short summary. If a value is not provided, it will be tried to fill it with reasonable defaults, but do not expect fine results, if the entry has a special important meaning (h.i. `pixdim`).

[1] datatype1 – 10 byte character	[2] dbname – 18 byte character
[3] extents – integer	[4] sessionerror – integer
[5] regular – character	[6] hkey – character
[7] dimension – 8 integers, dimensions ...	[8] unused – 7 integers
[9] datatype – integer, datatype usually "4"	[10] bitpix – integer
[11] dimun0 – integer	[12] pixdim – 8 floats, voxel dimensions ...
[13] voxoffset – float	[14] funused – 3 floats
[15] calmax – float	[16] calmin – float
[17] compressed – float	[18] verified – float
[19] glmax – integer	[20] glmin – integer
[21] describ – 80 byte character	[22] auxfile – 24 byte character
[23] orient – character	[24] originator – 5 integers
[25] generated – 10 byte character	[26] scannum – 10 byte character
[27] patientid – 10 byte character	[28] expdate – 10 byte character
[29] exptime – 10 byte character	[30] histun0 – 3 byte character
[31] views – integer	[32] voladded – integer
[33] startfield – integer	[34] fieldskip – integer
[35] omax – integer	[36] omin – integer
[37] smax – integer	[38] smin – integer

See ANALYZE documentation for details.

Value

Nothing is returned.

Author(s)

Karsten Tabelow <tabelow@wias-berlin.de>

References

Polzehl, J. and Tabelow, K. (2007) *fmri: A Package for Analyzing fmri Data*, R News, 7:13-17 .

See Also

[read.ANALYZE](#), [write.AFNI](#)

Examples

```
## Example 1
write.ANALYZE(array(as.integer(65526*runif(10*10*10*20))),c(10,10,10,20)),
               file="analyzefile")
```

write.NIFTI

I/O Functions

Description

Write a 4 dimensional datacube in NIFTI file format.

Usage

```
write.NIFTI(ttt, header=NULL, filename)
```

Arguments

ttt	4 dimensional datacube
header	header information
filename	file name

Details

Writes the datacube ttt to a file named file in NIFTI file format. header is a list that contains the header information.

See NIFTI documentation for details.

Value

Nothing is returned.

Author(s)

Karsten Tabelow <tabelow@wias-berlin.de>

References

Polzehl, J. and Tabelow, K. (2007) *fmri: A Package for Analyzing fmri Data*, R News, 7:13-17 .

See Also

[read.ANALYZE](#), [write.AFNI](#)

Examples

```
## Example 1
write.NIFTI(array(as.integer(65526*runif(10*10*10*20)),c(10,10,10,20)),
             file="niftifile")
```

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