

Package ‘BayesDLMfMRI’

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Type Package

Title Statistical Analysis for Task-Based Fmri Data

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Description

The 'BayesDLMfMRI' package performs statistical analysis for task-based functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) data at both individual and group levels. The analysis to detect brain activation at the individual level is based on modeling the fMRI signal using Matrix-Variate Dynamic Linear Models (MDLM). The analysis for the group stage is based on posterior distributions of the state parameter obtained from the modeling at the individual level. In this way, this package offers several R functions with different algorithms to perform inference on the state parameter to assess brain activation for both individual and group stages. Those functions allow for parallel computation when the analysis is performed for the entire brain as well as analysis at specific voxels when it is required.

References: Cardona-Jiménez (2017) <[doi:10.1016/j.csda.2021.107297](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.csda.2021.107297)>;
Cardona-Jiménez (2018) <[arXiv:2111.01318](https://arxiv.org/abs/2111.01318)>.

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Imports abind,
oro.nifti,
pbapply,
Rcpp (>= 1.0.4),
Rdpack,
mathjaxr

RdMacros Rdpack, mathjaxr

LinkingTo Rcpp, RcppArmadillo, RcppDist

RoxygenNote 7.2.3

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Suggests rmarkdown,
knitr,
testthat (>= 3.0.0)

Config/testthat/edition 3**VignetteBuilder** knitr**Depends** R (>= 2.10)**LazyData** true**NeedsCompilation** yes**R topics documented:**

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BayesDLMfMRI

*Bayesian Matrix-Variate Dynamic Linear Models for Task-based fMRI
Modeling in R***Description**

The 'BayesDLMfMRI' package performs statistical analysis for task-based functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) data at both individual and group levels. The analysis to detect brain activation at the individual level is based on modeling the fMRI signal using Matrix-Variate Dynamic Linear Models (MDLM). The analysis for the group stage is based on posterior distributions of the state parameter obtained from the modeling at the individual level. In this way, this package offers several R functions with different algorithms to perform inference on the state parameter to assess brain activation for both individual and group stages. Those functions allow for parallel computation when the analysis is performed for the entire brain as well as analysis at specific voxels when it is required.

Authors

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Covariates

Covariates related to the observed BOLD response

Description

Covariates related to the observed BOLD response and its derivative used in the examples presented in the vignettes.

Usage

```
Covariates
```

Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 310 rows and 2 columns.

Examples

```
data("covariates", package="BayesDLMfMRI")
```

ffd

MNI image used to plot posterior probability maps in the vignette examples.

Description

MNI image used to plot posterior probability maps in the examples presented in the vignettes.

Usage

```
ffd
```

Format

An object of class `nifti` of dimension 91 x 109 x 91.

Examples

```
data("ffd", package="BayesDLMfMRI")
```

 ffdEvidenceFETS *ffdEvidenceFETS*

Description

This function can be used to build activation maps for task-based fMRI data.

Usage

```
ffdEvidenceFETS (
  ffdc,
  covariates,
  m0 = 0,
  Cova = 100,
  delta = 0.95,
  S0 = 1,
  n0 = 1,
  N1 = FALSE,
  Nsimul = 100,
  Cutpos1 = 30,
  r1 = 1,
  perVol = 0.1,
  Test = "LTT",
  Ncores = NULL,
  seed = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>ffdc</code>	a 4D array (<code>ffdc[i, j, k, t]</code>) that contains the sequence of MRI images that are meant to be analyzed. (<code>i, j, k</code>) define the position of the observed voxel at time <code>t</code> .
<code>covariates</code>	a data frame or matrix whose columns contain the covariates related to the expected BOLD response obtained from the experimental setup.
<code>m0</code>	the constant prior mean value for the covariates parameters and common to all voxels within every neighborhood at <code>t=0</code> (<code>m=0</code> is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, <code>m0</code> can be defined as a $p \times q$ matrix, where p is the number of columns in the covariates object and q is the cluster size.
<code>Cova</code>	a positive constant that defines the prior variances for the covariates parameters at <code>t=0</code> (<code>Cova=100</code> is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, <code>Cova</code> can be defined as a $p \times p$ matrix, where p is the number of columns in the covariates object.
<code>delta</code>	a discount factor related to the evolution variances. Recommended values between $0.85 < \text{delta} < 1$. <code>delta=1</code> will yield results similar to the classical general linear model.

<code>S0</code>	prior covariance structure among voxels within every cluster at $t=0$. <code>S0=1</code> is the default value when no prior information is available and defines an $q \times q$ identity matrix. For the case of available prior information, <code>S0</code> can be defined as an $q \times q$ matrix, where q is the common number of voxels in every cluster.
<code>n0</code>	a positive hyperparameter of the prior distribution for the covariance matrix <code>S0</code> at $t=0$ (<code>n0=1</code> is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, <code>n0</code> can be set as <code>n0=np</code> , where <code>np</code> is the number of MRI images in the pilot sample.
<code>N1</code>	is the number of images ($2 < N1 < T$) from the <code>ffd</code> array employed in the model fitting. <code>N1=NULL</code> (or equivalently <code>N1=T</code>) is its default value, taking all the images in the <code>ffd</code> array for the fitting process.
<code>Nsimul</code>	is the number of simulated on-line trajectories related to the state parameters. These simulated curves are later employed to compute the posterior probability of voxel activation.
<code>Cutpos1</code>	a cutpoint time from where the on-line trajectories begin. This parameter value is related to an approximation from a t-student distribution to a normal distribution. Values equal to or greater than 30 are recommended ($30 < \text{Cutpos1} < T$).
<code>r1</code>	a positive integer number that defines the distance from every voxel with its most distant neighbor. This value determines the size of the cluster. The users can set a range of different <code>r1</code> values: $r1 = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$, which leads to $q = 1, 7, 19, 27, 33$, where q is the size of the cluster.
<code>perVol</code>	helps to define a threshold for the voxels considered in the analysis. For example, <code>Min.vol = 0.10</code> means that all the voxels with values below to $\max(\text{ffd}) * \text{perVol}$ can be considered irrelevant and discarded from the analysis.
<code>Test</code>	test type either "LTT" (Average cluster effect) or "JointTest" (Joint effect).
<code>Ncores</code>	a positive integer indicating the number of threads or cores to be used in the computation of the activation maps.
<code>seed</code>	random seed.

Details

Every voxel from the 4D array image is clustered with its nearest neighbors. There are as many clusters as voxels in the image. Then, activation maps are obtained by fitting a multivariate dynamic linear model on every cluster of voxels. The resulting activation evidence measure for every voxel is obtained using the Forward Estimated Trajectories Sampler (FETS) algorithm. To deeply understand the method implemented in this package, a reading of (Cardona-Jiménez and de B. Pereira 2021) and (Cardona-Jiménez 2021) is mandatory.

Value

It returns a list of the type `res[[p]][x, y, z]`, where `p` represents the column position in the covariates matrix and `[x, y, z]` represent the voxel position in the brain image.

References

Cardona-Jiménez J, de B. Pereira CA (2021). "Assessing dynamic effects on a Bayesian matrix-variate dynamic linear model: An application to task-based fMRI data analysis." *Computational*

Statistics & Data Analysis, **163**, 107297. ISSN 0167-9473, doi:10.1016/j.csda.2021.107297, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0167947321001316>.

Cardona-Jiménez J (2021). “BayesDLMfMRI: Bayesian Matrix-Variate Dynamic Linear Models for Task-based fMRI Modeling in R.” *arXiv e-prints*, arXiv-2111.

Examples

```
fmRI.data <- get_example_fmRI_data()
data("covariates", package="BayesDLMfMRI")
res <- ffdEvidenceFFBS(ffdc = fmRI.data, covariates = Covariates,
                      m0 = 0, Cova = 100, delta = 0.95, S0 = 1,
                      n0 = 1, Nsimul = 100, Cutpos1 = 30,
                      r1 = 2, Test = "JointTest", Ncores = 3)
str(res)
```

```
ffdEvidenceFFBS      ffdEvidenceFFBS
```

Description

This function can be used to build activation maps for task-based fMRI data.

Usage

```
ffdEvidenceFFBS (
  ffdc,
  covariates,
  m0 = 0,
  Cova = 100,
  delta = 0.95,
  S0 = 1,
  n0 = 1,
  N1 = FALSE,
  Nsimul = 100,
  Cutpos1 = 30,
  r1 = 1,
  perVol = 0.1,
  Ncores = NULL,
  seed = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`ffdc` a 4D array (`ffdc[i, j, k, t]`) that contains the sequence of MRI images that are meant to be analyzed. (`i, j, k`) define the position of the voxel observed at time `t`.

covariates	a data frame or matrix whose columns contain the covariates related to the expected BOLD response obtained from the experimental setup.
m0	the constant prior mean value for the covariates parameters and common to all voxels within every neighborhood at $t=0$ ($m=0$ is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, m_0 can be defined as a $p \times q$ matrix, where p is the number of columns in the covariates object and q is the cluster size.
Cova	a positive constant that defines the prior variances for the covariates parameters at $t=0$ ($Cova=100$ is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, $Cova$ can be defined as a $p \times p$ matrix, where p is the number of columns in the covariates object.
delta	a discount factor related to the evolution variances. Recommended values between $0.85 < \text{delta} < 1$. $\text{delta}=1$ will yield results similar to the classical general linear model.
S0	prior covariance structure among voxels within every cluster at $t=0$. $S_0=1$ is the default value when no prior information is available and defines an $q \times q$ identity matrix. For the case of available prior information, S_0 can be defined as an $q \times q$ matrix, where q is the common number of voxels in every cluster.
n0	a positive hyperparameter of the prior distribution for the covariance matrix S_0 at $t=0$ ($n_0=1$ is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, n_0 can be set as $n_0=n_p$, where n_p is the number of MRI images in the pilot sample.
N1	is the number of images ($2 < N_1 < T$) from the <code>ffdc</code> array employed in the model fitting. $N_1=NULL$ (or equivalently $N_1=T$) is its default value, taking all the images in the <code>ffdc</code> array for the fitting process.
Nsimul	is the number of simulated on-line trajectories related to the state parameters. These simulated curves are later employed to compute the posterior probability of voxel activation.
Cutpos1	a cutpoint time from where the on-line trajectories begin. This parameter value is related to an approximation from a t-student distribution to a normal distribution. Values equal to or greater than 30 are recommended ($30 < \text{Cutpos1} < T$).
r1	a positive integer number that defines the distance from every voxel with its most distant neighbor. This value determines the size of the cluster. The users can set a range of different r_1 values: $r_1 = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$, which leads to $q = 1, 7, 19, 27, 33$, where q is the size of the cluster.
perVol	helps to define a threshold for the voxels considered in the analysis. For example, <code>Min.vol = 0.10</code> means that all the voxels with values below to $\max(\text{ffdc}) * \text{perVol}$ can be considered irrelevant and discarded from the analysis.
Ncores	a positive integer indicating the number of threads or cores to be used in the computation of the activation maps.
seed	random seed.

Details

Every voxel from the 4D array image is clustered with its nearest neighbors. There are as many clusters as voxels in the image. Then, activation maps are obtained by fitting a multivariate dynamic

linear model on every cluster of voxels. The resulting activation evidence measure for every voxel is obtained by using the Forward filtering backward sampling (FFBS) algorithm. To deeply understand the method implemented in this package, a reading of (Cardona-Jiménez and de B. Pereira 2021) and (Cardona-Jiménez 2021) is mandatory.

Value

It returns a list of the form `res[[k]][p, x, y, z]`, where `k` defines the type of test (`k = 1` for "Marginal", `k = 2` for "JointTest", and `k = 3` for "LTT"), `p` represents the column position in the covariates matrix and `x, y, z` represent the voxel position in the brain image.

References

Cardona-Jiménez J, de B. Pereira CA (2021). "Assessing dynamic effects on a Bayesian matrix-variate dynamic linear model: An application to task-based fMRI data analysis." *Computational Statistics & Data Analysis*, **163**, 107297. ISSN 0167-9473, doi:10.1016/j.csda.2021.107297, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0167947321001316>.

Cardona-Jiménez J (2021). "BayesDLMfMRI: Bayesian Matrix-Variate Dynamic Linear Models for Task-based fMRI Modeling in R." *arXiv e-prints*, arXiv-2111.

Examples

```
fMRI.data <- get_example_fMRI_data()
data("covariates", package="BayesDLMfMRI")
res <- ffdEvidenceFFBS(ffdc = fMRI.data, covariates = Covariates, m0=0, Cova=100,
                      delta=0.95, S0=1, n0=1, N1=FALSE,
                      Nsimul = 100, Cutpos1=30, r1 = 1,
                      perVol = 0.10, Ncores=3)
str(res)
```

ffdEvidenceFSTS *ffdEvidenceFSTS*

Description

This function can be used to build activation maps for task-based fMRI data.

Usage

```
ffdEvidenceFSTS (
  ffdc,
  covariates,
  m0 = 0,
  Cova = 100,
  delta = 0.95,
  S0 = 1,
  n0 = 1,
```

```

N1 = FALSE,
Nsimul = 100,
Cutpos1 = 30,
r1 = 1,
perVol = 0.1,
Ncores = NULL,
seed = NULL
)

```

Arguments

<code>ffdc</code>	a 4D array (<code>ffdc[i, j, k, t]</code>) that contains the sequence of MRI images that are meant to be analyzed. (<code>i, j, k</code>) define the position of the voxel observed at time <code>t</code> .
<code>covariates</code>	a data frame or matrix whose columns contain the covariates related to the expected BOLD response obtained from the experimental setup.
<code>m0</code>	the constant prior mean value for the covariates parameters and common to all voxels within every neighborhood at <code>t=0</code> (<code>m=0</code> is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, <code>m0</code> can be defined as a $p \times q$ matrix, where p is the number of columns in the covariates object and q is the cluster size.
<code>Cova</code>	a positive constant that defines the prior variances for the covariates parameters at <code>t=0</code> (<code>Cova=100</code> is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, <code>Cova</code> can be defined as a $p \times p$ matrix, where p is the number of columns in the covariates object.
<code>delta</code>	a discount factor related to the evolution variances. Recommended values between $0.85 < \text{delta} < 1$. <code>delta=1</code> will yield results similar to the classical general linear model.
<code>S0</code>	prior covariance structure among voxels within every cluster at <code>t=0</code> . <code>S0=1</code> is the default value when no prior information is available and defines an $q \times q$ identity matrix. For the case of available prior information, <code>S0</code> can be defined as an $q \times q$ matrix, where q is the common number of voxels in every cluster.
<code>n0</code>	a positive hyperparameter of the prior distribution for the covariance matrix <code>S0</code> at <code>t=0</code> (<code>n0=1</code> is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, <code>n0</code> can be set as <code>n0=np</code> , where <code>np</code> is the number of MRI images in the pilot sample.
<code>N1</code>	is the number of images ($2 < N1 < T$) from the <code>ffdc</code> array employed in the model fitting. <code>N1=NULL</code> (or equivalently <code>N1=T</code>) is its default value, taking all the images in the <code>ffdc</code> array for the fitting process.
<code>Nsimul</code>	is the number of simulated on-line trajectories related to the state parameters. These simulated curves are later employed to compute the posterior probability of voxel activation.
<code>Cutpos1</code>	a cutpoint time from where the on-line trajectories begin. This parameter value is related to an approximation from a t-student distribution to a normal distribution. Values equal to or greater than 30 are recommended ($30 < \text{Cutpos1} < T$).

```
ffdGroupEvidenceFETS
    ffdGroupEvidenceFETS
```

Description

This function can be used to build activation maps for group task-based fMRI data.

Usage

```
ffdGroupEvidenceFETS (
    ffdGroup,
    covariates,
    m0 = 0,
    Cova = 100,
    delta = 0.95,
    S0 = 1,
    n0 = 1,
    N1 = FALSE,
    Nsimul = 100,
    Cutpos = 30,
    r1,
    Test,
    mask,
    Ncores = NULL
)
```

Arguments

ffdGroup	list of N elements, each being a 4D array (<code>ffdc[i, j, k, t]</code>) that contains the sequence of MRI images related to each of the N subjects in the sample.
covariates	a data frame or matrix whose columns contain the covariates related to the expected BOLD response obtained from the experimental setup.
m0	the constant prior mean value for the covariates parameters and common to all voxels within every neighborhood at $t=0$ ($m=0$ is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, $m0$ can be defined as a $p \times q$ matrix, where p is the number of columns in the covariates object and q is the cluster size.
Cova	a positive constant that defines the prior variances for the covariates parameters at $t=0$ ($Cova=100$ is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, $Cova$ can be defined as a $p \times p$ matrix, where p is the number of columns in the covariates object.
delta	a discount factor related to the evolution variances. Recommended values between $0.85 < \text{delta} < 1$. $\text{delta}=1$ will yield results similar to the classical general linear model.

<code>S0</code>	prior covariance structure between pair of voxels within every cluster at $t=0$. $S0=1$ is the default value when no prior information is available and defines an $q \times q$ identity matrix. For the case of available prior information, $S0$ can be defined as an $q \times q$ matrix, where q is the common number of voxels in every cluster.
<code>n0</code>	a positive hyperparameter of the prior distribution for the covariance matrix $S0$ at $t = 0$ ($n0=1$ is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, $n0$ can be set as $n0=np$, where np is the number of MRI images in the pilot sample.
<code>N1</code>	is the number of images ($2 < N1 < T$) from the <code>ffd</code> array employed in the model fitting. $N1=NULL$ (or equivalently $N1=T$) is its default value, taking all the images in the <code>ffd</code> array for the fitting process.
<code>Nsimul</code>	is the number of simulated on-line trajectories related to the state parameters. These simulated curves are later employed to compute the posterior probability of voxel activation.
<code>Cutpos</code>	a cutpoint time from where the on-line trajectories begin. This parameter value is related to an approximation from a t-student distribution to a normal distribution. Values equal to or greater than 30 are recommended ($30 < Cutpos1 < T$).
<code>r1</code>	positive integer number that defines the distance from every voxel with its most distant neighbor. This value determines the size of the cluster. The users can set a range of different <code>r1</code> values: $r1 = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$, which leads to $q = 1, 7, 19, 27, 33$, where q is the size of the cluster.
<code>Test</code>	test type either "LTT" (Average cluster effect) or "JointTest" (Joint effect).
<code>mask</code>	a 3D array that works as a brain of reference (MNI atlas) for the group analysis.
<code>Ncores</code>	a positive integer indicating the number of threads or cores to be used in the computation of the activation maps.

Details

A multivariate dynamic linear model is fitted in the same fashion as at the individual level for every subject in the sample. However, at this stage, the posterior distributions from all the subjects are combined to build a single one, which is then employed to compute the activation evidence maps for the group using Forward estimated trajectories sampler (FETS) algorithm. To deeply understand the method implemented in this package, a reading of (Cardona-Jiménez and de B. Pereira 2021) and (Cardona-Jiménez 2021) is mandatory.

Value

It returns a list of $2 \times p$ elements, where p is the number of covariates, and 2 is the number of options evaluated as sampler distributions: Average cluster effect and Marginal effect (when `Test=="LTT"`) or Joint effect and Marginal effect (when `Test=="JointTest"`). The first p elements from the list are the activation maps related to each column of the covariates matrix respectively when computing the activation evidence using either `Test=="LTT"` or `Test=="JointTest"`. The remaining activation maps are those associated with the marginal distribution.

References

Cardona-Jiménez J, de B. Pereira CA (2021). “Assessing dynamic effects on a Bayesian matrix-variate dynamic linear model: An application to task-based fMRI data analysis.” *Computational Statistics & Data Analysis*, **163**, 107297. ISSN 0167-9473, doi:10.1016/j.csda.2021.107297, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0167947321001316>.

Cardona-Jiménez J (2021). “BayesDLMfMRI: Bayesian Matrix-Variate Dynamic Linear Models for Task-based fMRI Modeling in R.” *arXiv e-prints*, arXiv-2111.

Examples

```
DatabaseGroup <- get_example_fmri_data_group()
data("covariates", package="BayesDLMfMRI")
data("mask", package="BayesDLMfMRI")
res <- ffdGroupEvidenceFETS(ffdGroup = DatabaseGroup, covariates = Covariates,
                           m0 = 0, Cova = 100, delta = 0.95, S0 = 1,
                           n0 = 1, N1 = FALSE, Nsimul = 100, Cutpos=30,
                           r1 = 1, Test = "JointTest", mask = mask, Ncores = 7)
str(res)
```

ffdGroupEvidenceFFBS

ffdGroupEvidenceFFBS

Description

This function can be used to build activation maps for group task-based fMRI data.

Usage

```
ffdGroupEvidenceFFBS(
  ffdGroup,
  covariates,
  m0 = 0,
  Cova = 100,
  delta = 0.95,
  S0 = 1,
  n0 = 1,
  N1 = FALSE,
  Nsimul = 100,
  Cutpos = 30,
  r1,
  mask,
  Ncores = NULL
)
```

Arguments

ffdGroup	list of N elements, each being a 4D array (<code>ffdc[i, j, k, t]</code>) that contains the sequence of MRI images related to each of the N subjects in the sample.
covariates	a data frame or matrix whose columns contain the covariates related to the expected BOLD response obtained from the experimental setup
m0	the constant prior mean value for the covariates parameters and common to all voxels within every neighborhood at $t=0$ ($m=0$ is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, $m0$ can be defined as a $p \times q$ matrix, where p is the number of columns in the covariates object and q is the cluster size.
Cova	a positive constant that defines the prior variances for the covariates parameters at $t=0$ ($Cova=100$ is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, $Cova$ can be defined as a $p \times p$ matrix, where p is the number of columns in the covariates object.
delta	a discount factor related to the evolution variances. Recommended values between $0.85 < \text{delta} < 1$. $\text{delta}=1$ will yield results similar to the classical general linear model.
S0	prior covariance structure between pair of voxels within every cluster at $t=0$. $S0=1$ is the default value when no prior information is available and defines an $q \times q$ identity matrix. For the case of available prior information, $S0$ can be defined as an $q \times q$ matrix, where q is the common number of voxels in every cluster.
n0	a positive hyperparameter of the prior distribution for the covariance matrix $S0$ at $t = 0$ ($n1=1$ is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, $n0$ can be set as $n0=n_p$, where n_p is the number of MRI images in the pilot sample.
N1	is the number of images ($2 < N1 < T$) from the <code>ffdc</code> array employed in the model fitting. $N1=NULL$ (or equivalently $N1=T$) is its default value, taking all the images in the <code>ffdc</code> array for the fitting process.
Nsimul	is the number of simulated on-line trajectories related to the state parameters. These simulated curves are later employed to compute the posterior probability of voxel activation.
Cutpos	a cutpoint time from where the on-line trajectories begin. This parameter value is related to an approximation from a t-student distribution to a normal distribution. Values equal to or greater than 30 are recommended ($30 < \text{Cutpos} < T$).
r1	positive integer number that defines the distance from every voxel with its most distant neighbor. This value determines the size of the cluster. The users can set a range of different $r1$ values: $r1 = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$, which leads to $q = 1, 7, 19, 27, 33$, where q is the size of the cluster.
mask	a 3D array that works as a brain of reference (MNI atlas) for the group analysis.
Ncores	a positive integer indicating the number of threads or cores to be used in the computation of the activation maps.

Details

A multivariate dynamic linear model is fitted in the same fashion as at the individual level for every subject in the sample. However, at this stage, the posterior distributions from all the subjects are combined to build a single one, which is then employed to compute the activation evidence maps for the group using the Forward Filtering Backward Sampling (FFBS) algorithm. To deeply understand the method implemented in this package, a reading of (Cardona-Jiménez and de B. Pereira 2021) and (Cardona-Jiménez 2021) is mandatory.

Value

It returns a list of the form `[[k]] [p, x, y, z]`, where `k` defines the type of test (`k = 1` for Marginal effect, `k = 2` for Joint effect, and `k = 3` for Average cluster effect), `p` represents the column position in the covariates matrix and `x, y, z` represent the voxel position in the brain image.

References

Cardona-Jiménez J, de B. Pereira CA (2021). “Assessing dynamic effects on a Bayesian matrix-variate dynamic linear model: An application to task-based fMRI data analysis.” *Computational Statistics & Data Analysis*, **163**, 107297. ISSN 0167-9473, doi:10.1016/j.csda.2021.107297, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0167947321001316>.

Cardona-Jiménez J (2021). “BayesDLMfMRI: Bayesian Matrix-Variate Dynamic Linear Models for Task-based fMRI Modeling in R.” *arXiv e-prints*, arXiv-2111.

Examples

```
DatabaseGroup <- get_example_fmri_data_group()
data("covariates", package="BayesDLMfMRI")
res <- ffdGroupEvidenceFFBS(ffdGroup = DatabaseGroup, covariates = Covariates,
                           m0=0, Cova=100, delta = 0.95,
                           S0 = 1, n0 = 1, N1 = FALSE, Nsimul = 100,
                           Cutpos = 30, r1 = 1, mask = MASK, Ncores = 7)
str(res)
```

ffdGroupEvidenceFSTS

ffdGroupEvidenceFSTS

Description

This function can be used to build activation maps for group task-based fMRI data.

Usage

```

ffdGroupEvidenceFSTS (
  ffdGroup,
  covariates,
  m0 = 0,
  Cova = 100,
  delta = 0.95,
  S0 = 1,
  n0 = 1,
  N1 = FALSE,
  Nsimul = 100,
  Cutpos = 30,
  r1,
  mask,
  Ncores = NULL
)

```

Arguments

ffdGroup	list of N elements, each being a 4D array (<code>ffdc[i, j, k, t]</code>) that contains the sequence of MRI images related to each of the N subjects in the sample.
covariates	a data frame or matrix whose columns contain the covariates related to the expected BOLD response obtained from the experimental setup
m0	the constant prior mean value for the covariates parameters and common to all voxels within every neighborhood at $t=0$ ($m=0$ is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, $m0$ can be defined as a $p \times q$ matrix, where p is the number of columns in the covariates object and q is the cluster size.
Cova	a positive constant that defines the prior variances for the covariates parameters at $t=0$ ($Cova=100$ is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, $Cova$ can be defined as a $p \times p$ matrix, where p is the number of columns in the covariates object.
delta	a discount factor related to the evolution variances. Recommended values between $0.85 < delta < 1$. $delta=1$ will yield results similar to the classical general linear model.
S0	prior covariance structure between pair of voxels within every cluster at $t=0$. $S0=1$ is the default value when no prior information is available and defines an $q \times q$ identity matrix. For the case of available prior information, $S0$ can be defined as an $q \times q$ matrix, where q is the common number of voxels in every cluster.
n0	a positive hyperparameter of the prior distribution for the covariance matrix $S0$ at $t=0$ ($n1=1$ is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, $n0$ can be set as $n0=np$, where np is the number of MRI images in the pilot sample.
N1	is the number of images ($2 < N1 < T$) from the <code>ffdc</code> array employed in the model fitting. $N1=NULL$ (or equivalently $N1=T$) is its default value, taking all the images in the <code>ffdc</code> array for the fitting process.

Nsimul	is the number of simulated on-line trajectories related to the state parameters. These simulated curves are later employed to compute the posterior probability of voxel activation.
Cutpos	a cutpoint time from where the on-line trajectories begin. This parameter value is related to an approximation from a t-student distribution to a normal distribution. Values equal to or greater than 30 are recommended ($30 < \text{Cutpos} < T$).
r1	a positive integer number that defines the distance from every voxel with its most distant neighbor. This value determines the size of the cluster. The users can set a range of different r1 values: $r1 = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$, which leads to $q = 1, 7, 19, 27, 33$, where q is the size of the cluster.
mask	3D array that works as a brain of reference (MNI atlas) for the group analysis.
Ncores	a positive integer indicating the number of threads or cores to be used in the computation of the activation maps.

Details

A multivariate dynamic linear model is fitted in the same fashion as at the individual level for every subject in the sample. However, at this stage, the posterior distributions from all the subjects are combined to build a single one, which is then employed to compute the activation evidence maps for the group using the Forward State Trajectories Sampler (FSTS) algorithm. To deeply understand the method implemented in this package, a reading of (Cardona-Jiménez and de B. Pereira 2021) and (Cardona-Jiménez 2021) is mandatory.

Value

It returns a list of the form `[[k]][p, x, y, z]`, where k defines the type of test ($k = 1$ for Marginal effect, $k = 2$ for Joint effect, and $k = 3$ for Average cluster effect), p represents the column position in the covariates matrix and x, y, z represent the voxel position in the brain image.

Examples

```
DatabaseGroup <- get_example_fMRI_data_group()
data("covariates", package="BayesDLMfMRI")
res <- ffdGroupEvidenceFSTS(ffdGroup = DatabaseGroup, covariates = Covariates,
                           m0 = 0, Cova = 100, delta = 0.95, S0 = 1,
                           n0 = 1, N1 = FALSE, Nsimul = 100, Cutpos=30,
                           r1 = 1, mask = MASK, Ncores = 7)
str(res)
```

```
get_example_fMRI_data
      get_example_fMRI_data
```

Description

This function is used to download the example data used in the Vignettes.

Usage

```
get_example_fmri_data(save_path = NULL, force = FALSE, subject = 1)
```

Arguments

save_path	location where the data the example data is stored.
force	force the download, even if the data already exists.
subject	The example subject, must be 1 or 2.

Details

The data for this example is related to an fMRI experiment where a sound stimulus is presented. That experiment is intended to offer a "voice localizer" scan, which allows rapid and reliable localization of the voice-sensitive "temporal voice areas" (TVA) of the human auditory cortex (Pernet et al. 2015). The data of this "voice localizer" scan is freely available on the online platform OpenNEURO (Gorgolewski et al. 2017).

Value

It returns an array of dimensions [91, 109, 91, 310].

References

Pernet CR, McAleer P, Latinus M, Gorgolewski KJ, Charest I, Bestelmeyer PE, Watson RH, Fleming D, Crabbe F, Valdes-Sosa M, others (2015). "The human voice areas: Spatial organization and inter-individual variability in temporal and extra-temporal cortices." *Neuroimage*, **119**, 164–174.

Gorgolewski K, Esteban O, Schaefer G, Wandell B, Poldrack R (2017). "OpenNeuro - a free online platform for sharing and analysis of neuroimaging data." *Organization for Human Brain Mapping, Vancouver, Canada*, **1677**.

Examples

```
fMRI.data <- get_example_fmri_data()
```

```
get_example_fmri_data_group  
  get_example_fmri_data_group
```

Description

This function is used to download the example data used in the Vignettes.

Usage

```
get_example_fmri_data_group(save_path = NULL, force = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`save_path` location where the data the example data is stored.
`force` force the download, even if the data already exists.

Details

The data for this example is related to an fMRI experiment where a sound stimulus is presented. That experiment is intended to offer a "voice localizer" scan, which allows rapid and reliable localization of the voice-sensitive "temporal voice areas" (TVA) of the human auditory cortex (Pernet et al. 2015). The data of this "voice localizer" scan is freely available on the online platform OpenNEURO (Gorgolewski et al. 2017).

Value

It returns a list in which each element is an array of dimensions [91, 109, 91, 310].

References

Pernet CR, McAleer P, Latinus M, Gorgolewski KJ, Charest I, Bestelmeyer PE, Watson RH, Fleming D, Crabbe F, Valdes-Sosa M, others (2015). "The human voice areas: Spatial organization and inter-individual variability in temporal and extra-temporal cortices." *Neuroimage*, **119**, 164–174.

Gorgolewski K, Esteban O, Schaefer G, Wandell B, Poldrack R (2017). "OpenNeuro - a free online platform for sharing and analysis of neuroimaging data." *Organization for Human Brain Mapping. Vancouver, Canada*, **1677**.

Examples

```
DatabaseGroup <- get_example_fmri_data_group()
```

GroupSingleVoxelFETS
GroupSingleVoxelFETS

Description

This function is used to perform a group activation analysis for single voxels based on the FETS algorithm.

Usage

```
GroupSingleVoxelFETS(  
  posi.ffd,  
  DatabaseGroup,  
  covariates,  
  m0,  
  Cova,
```

```

    delta,
    S0,
    n0,
    N1,
    Nsimul,
    r1,
    Test,
    Cutpos
)

```

Arguments

<code>posi.ffd</code>	the position of the voxel in the brain image.
<code>DatabaseGroup</code>	list of N elements, each being a 4D array (<code>ffd[i, j, k, t]</code>) that contains the sequence of MRI images related to each of the N subjects in the sample.
<code>covariates</code>	a data frame or matrix whose columns contain the covariates related to the expected BOLD response obtained from the experimental setup.
<code>m0</code>	the constant prior mean value for the covariates parameters and common to all voxels within every neighborhood at $t=0$ (<code>m=0</code> is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, <code>m0</code> can be defined as a $p \times q$ matrix, where p is the number of columns in the covariates object and q is the cluster size.
<code>Cova</code>	a positive constant that defines the prior variances for the covariates parameters at $t=0$ (<code>Cova=100</code> is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, <code>Cova</code> can be defined as a $p \times p$ matrix, where p is the number of columns in the covariates object.
<code>delta</code>	a discount factor related to the evolution variances. Recommended values between $0.85 < \text{delta} < 1$. <code>delta=1</code> will yield results similar to the classical general linear model.
<code>S0</code>	prior covariance structure between pair of voxels within every cluster at $t=0$. <code>S0=1</code> is the default value when no prior information is available and defines an $q \times q$ identity matrix. For the case of available prior information, <code>S0</code> can be defined as an $q \times q$ matrix, where q is the common number of voxels in every cluster.
<code>n0</code>	a positive hyperparameter of the prior distribution for the covariance matrix <code>S0</code> at $t=0$ (<code>n1=1</code> is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, <code>n0</code> can be set as <code>n0=np</code> , where <code>np</code> is the number of MRI images in the pilot sample.
<code>N1</code>	is the number of images ($2 < N1 < T$) from the <code>ffd</code> array employed in the model fitting. <code>N1=NULL</code> (or equivalently <code>N1=T</code>) is its default value, taking all the images in the <code>ffd</code> array for the fitting process.
<code>Nsimul</code>	is the number of simulated on-line trajectories related to the state parameters. These simulated curves are later employed to compute the posterior probability of voxel activation.

<code>r1</code>	a positive integer number that defines the distance from every voxel with its most distant neighbor. This value determines the size of the cluster. The users can set a range of different <code>r1</code> values: $r1 = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$, which leads to $q = 1, 7, 19, 27, 33$, where q is the size of the cluster.
<code>Test</code>	test type either "LTT" (Average cluster effect) or "JointTest" (Joint effect).
<code>Cutpos</code>	a cutpoint time from where the on-line trajectories begin. This parameter value is related to an approximation from a t-student distribution to a normal distribution. Values equal to or greater than 30 are recommended ($30 < \text{Cutpos} < T$).

Details

This function allows the performance of a group activation analysis for single voxels. A multivariate dynamic linear model is fitted to a cluster of voxels, with its center at location (i, j, k) , in the way it is presented in (Cardona-Jiménez and de B. Pereira 2021).

Value

a list containing a vector (Evidence) with the evidence measure of activation for each of the p covariates considered in the model, the simulated online trajectories related to the state parameter, the simulated BOLD responses, \hat{Y} ASCII, and a measure to examine the goodness of fit of the model ($100 * |Y[i, j, k]_t - \hat{Y}[i, j, k]_t| \hat{Y}[i, j, k]_t$) for that particular voxel (FitnessV).

References

Cardona-Jiménez J, de B. Pereira CA (2021). "Assessing dynamic effects on a Bayesian matrix-variate dynamic linear model: An application to task-based fMRI data analysis." *Computational Statistics & Data Analysis*, **163**, 107297. ISSN 0167-9473, doi:10.1016/j.csda.2021.107297, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0167947321001316>.

Cardona-Jiménez J (2021). "BayesDLMfMRI: Bayesian Matrix-Variate Dynamic Linear Models for Task-based fMRI Modeling in R." *arXiv e-prints*, arXiv-2111.

Examples

```
DatabaseGroup <- get_example_fmri_data_group()
data("covariates", package="BayesDLMfMRI")
resSingle <- GroupSingleVoxelFFBS(posi.fid = c(14, 56, 40), DatabaseGroup,
                                covariates = Covariates, m0 = 0, Cova = 100,
                                delta = 0.95, S0 = 1, n0 = 1, N1 = FALSE,
                                Nsimul = 100, r1 = 1, Test = "JointTest", Cutpos = 30)
```

GroupSingleVoxelFFBS

GroupSingleVoxelFFBS

Description

This function is used to perform a group activation analysis for single voxels based on the FFBS algorithm.

Usage

```
GroupSingleVoxelFFBS (
  posi.ffd,
  DatabaseGroup,
  covariates,
  m0,
  Cova,
  delta,
  S0,
  n0,
  N1,
  Nsimul,
  r1,
  Cutpos
)
```

Arguments

<code>posi.ffd</code>	the position of the voxel in the brain image.
<code>DatabaseGroup</code>	list of N elements, each being a 4D array (<code>ffdc[i, j, k, t]</code>) that contains the sequence of MRI images related to each of the N subjects in the sample.
<code>covariates</code>	a data frame or matrix whose columns contain the covariates related to the expected BOLD response obtained from the experimental setup.
<code>m0</code>	the constant prior mean value for the covariates parameters and common to all voxels within every neighborhood at $t=0$ ($m0=0$ is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, $m0$ can be defined as a $p \times q$ matrix, where p is the number of columns in the covariates object and q is the cluster size.
<code>Cova</code>	a positive constant that defines the prior variances for the covariates parameters at $t=0$ ($Cova=100$ is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, $Cova$ can be defined as a $p \times p$ matrix, where p is the number of columns in the covariates object.
<code>delta</code>	a discount factor related to the evolution variances. Recommended values between $0.85 < delta < 1$. $delta=1$ will yield results similar to the classical general linear model.
<code>S0</code>	prior covariance structure between pair of voxels within every cluster at $t=0$, $S0=1$ is the default value when no prior information is available and defines an $q \times q$ identity matrix. For the case of available prior information, $S0$ can be defined as an $q \times q$ matrix, where q is the common number of voxels in every cluster.

GroupSingleVoxelFSTS
GroupSingleVoxelFSTS

Description

This function is used to perform a group activation analysis for single voxels based on the FSTS algorithm.

Usage

```
GroupSingleVoxelFSTS (
  posi.ffd,
  DatabaseGroup,
  covariates,
  m0,
  Cova,
  delta,
  S0,
  n0,
  N1,
  Nsimul,
  r1,
  Cutpos
)
```

Arguments

<code>posi.ffd</code>	the position of the voxel in the brain image.
<code>DatabaseGroup</code>	list of N elements, each being a 4D array (<code>ffdc[i, j, k, t]</code>) that contains the sequence of MRI images related to each of the N subjects in the sample.
<code>covariates</code>	a data frame or matrix whose columns contain the covariates related to the expected BOLD response obtained from the experimental setup.
<code>m0</code>	the constant prior mean value for the covariates parameters and common to all voxels within every neighborhood at $t=0$ ($m0=0$ is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, $m0$ can be defined as a $p \times q$ matrix, where p is the number of columns in the covariates object and q is the cluster size.
<code>Cova</code>	a positive constant that defines the prior variances for the covariates parameters at $t=0$ ($Cova=100$ is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, $Cova$ can be defined as a $p \times p$ matrix, where p is the number of columns in the covariates object.
<code>delta</code>	a discount factor related to the evolution variances. Recommended values between $0.85 < \text{delta} < 1$. $\text{delta}=1$ will yield results similar to the classical general linear model.

<code>S0</code>	prior covariance structure between pair of voxels within every cluster at $t=0$, $S0=1$ is the default value when no prior information is available and defines an $q \times q$ identity matrix. For the case of available prior information, $S0$ can be defined as an $q \times q$ matrix, where q is the common number of voxels in every cluster.
<code>n0</code>	a positive hyperparameter of the prior distribution for the covariance matrix $S0$ at $t=0$ ($n1=1$ is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, $n0$ can be set as $n0=np$, where np is the number of MRI images in the pilot sample.
<code>N1</code>	is the number of images ($2 < N1 < T$) from the <code>ffdc</code> array employed in the model fitting. $N1=NULL$ (or equivalently $N1=T$) is its default value, taking all the images in the <code>ffdc</code> array for the fitting process.
<code>Nsimul</code>	is the number of simulated on-line trajectories related to the state parameters. These simulated curves are later employed to compute the posterior probability of voxel activation.
<code>r1</code>	a positive integer number that defines the distance from every voxel with its most distant neighbor. This value determines the size of the cluster. The users can set a range of different <code>r1</code> values: $r1 = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$, which leads to $q = 1, 7, 19, 27, 33$, where q is the size of the cluster.
<code>Cutpos</code>	a cutpoint time from where the on-line trajectories begin. This parameter value is related to an approximation from a t-student distribution to a normal distribution. Values equal to or greater than 30 are recommended ($30 < Cutpos1 < T$).

Details

This function allows the performance of a group activation analysis for single voxels. A multivariate dynamic linear model is fitted to a cluster of voxels, with its center at location (i,j,k) , in the way it is presented in (Cardona-Jiménez and de B. Pereira 2021).

Value

a list containing a vector (`Evidence`) with the evidence measure of activation for each of the p covariates considered in the model, the simulated online trajectories related to the state parameter, the simulated BOLD responses, and a measure to examine the goodness of fit of the model ($100 * |Y[i, j, k]_t - \hat{Y}[i, j, k]_t| / \hat{Y}[i, j, k]_t$) for that particular voxel (`FitnessV`).

References

- Cardona-Jiménez J, de B. Pereira CA (2021). “Assessing dynamic effects on a Bayesian matrix-variate dynamic linear model: An application to task-based fMRI data analysis.” *Computational Statistics & Data Analysis*, **163**, 107297. ISSN 0167-9473, doi:10.1016/j.csda.2021.107297, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0167947321001316>.
- Cardona-Jiménez J (2021). “BayesDLMfMRI: Bayesian Matrix-Variate Dynamic Linear Models for Task-based fMRI Modeling in R.” *arXiv e-prints*, arXiv-2111.

Examples

```
DatabaseGroup <- get_example_fmri_data_group()
data("covariates", package="BayesDLMfMRI")
resSingle <- GroupSingleVoxelFETS(posi.ffd = c(14, 56, 40), DatabaseGroup,
                                covariates = Covariates, m0 = 0, Cova = 100,
                                delta = 0.95, S0 = 1, n0 = 1, N1 = FALSE,
                                Nsimul = 100, r1 = 1, Cutpos = 30)
```

mask	<i>A 3D array that works as a brain of reference (MNI atlas).</i>
------	---

Description

A 3D array that works as a brain of reference (MNI atlas) for the group analysis.

Usage

```
mask
```

Format

An object of class `nifti` of dimension 70 x 70 x 32.

Examples

```
data("mask", package="BayesDLMfMRI")
```

SingleVoxelFETS	<i>SingleVoxelFETS</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

This function is used to perform an activation analysis for single voxels based on the FETS algorithm.

Usage

```
SingleVoxelFETS(
  posi.ffd,
  covariates,
  ffdc,
  m0,
  Cova,
  delta,
  S0,
```

```

    n0,
    N1,
    Nsimul,
    Cutpos1,
    Min.vol,
    r1,
    Test
)

```

Arguments

<code>posi.ffd</code>	the position of the voxel in the brain image.
<code>covariates</code>	a data frame or matrix whose columns contain the covariates related to the expected BOLD response obtained from the experimental setup.
<code>ffdc</code>	a 4D array (<code>ffdc[i, j, k, t]</code>) that contains the sequence of MRI images that are meant to be analyzed. (<code>i, j, k</code>) define the position of the observed voxel at time <code>t</code> .
<code>m0</code>	the constant prior mean value for the covariates parameters and common to all voxels within every neighborhood at $t=0$ (<code>m=0</code> is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, <code>m0</code> can be defined as a $p \times q$ matrix, where p is the number of columns in the covariates object and q is the cluster size.
<code>Cova</code>	a positive constant that defines the prior variances for the covariates parameters at $t=0$ (<code>Cova=100</code> is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, <code>Cova</code> can be defined as a $p \times p$ matrix, where p is the number of columns in the covariates object.
<code>delta</code>	a discount factor related to the evolution variances. Recommended values between $0.85 < \text{delta} < 1$. <code>delta=1</code> will yield results similar to the classical general linear model.
<code>S0</code>	prior covariance structure among voxels within every cluster at $t=0$. <code>S0=1</code> is the default value when no prior information is available and defines an $q \times q$ identity matrix. For the case of available prior information, <code>S0</code> can be defined as an $q \times q$ matrix, where q is the common number of voxels in every cluster.
<code>n0</code>	a positive hyperparameter of the prior distribution for the covariance matrix <code>S0</code> at $t=0$ (<code>n1=1</code> is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, <code>n0</code> can be set as <code>n0=np</code> , where <code>np</code> is the number of MRI images in the pilot sample.
<code>N1</code>	is the number of images ($2 < N1 < T$) from the <code>ffdc</code> array employed in the model fitting. <code>N1=NULL</code> (or equivalently <code>N1=T</code>) is its default value, taking all the images in the <code>ffdc</code> array for the fitting process.
<code>Nsimul</code>	is the number of simulated on-line trajectories related to the state parameters. These simulated curves are later employed to compute the posterior probability of voxel activation.
<code>Cutpos1</code>	a cutpoint time from where the on-line trajectories begin. This parameter value is related to an approximation from a t-student distribution to a normal distribution. Values equal to or greater than 30 are recommended ($30 < \text{Cutpos1} < T$).

SingleVoxelFFBS *SingleVoxelFFBS*

Description

This function is used to perform an activation analysis for single voxels based on the FFBS algorithm.

Usage

```
SingleVoxelFFBS (
  posi.ffd,
  covariates,
  ffdc,
  m0,
  Cova,
  delta,
  S0,
  n0,
  N1,
  Nsimul,
  Cutpos1,
  Min.vol,
  r1
)
```

Arguments

<code>posi.ffd</code>	the position of the voxel in the brain image.
<code>covariates</code>	a data frame or matrix whose columns contain the covariates related to the expected BOLD response obtained from the experimental setup.
<code>ffdc</code>	a 4D array (<code>ffdc[i, j, k, t]</code>) that contains the sequence of MRI images that are meant to be analyzed. (<code>i, j, k</code>) define the position of the observed voxel at time <code>t</code> .
<code>m0</code>	the constant prior mean value for the covariates parameters and common to all voxels within every neighborhood at <code>t=0</code> (<code>m=0</code> is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, <code>m0</code> can be defined as a $p \times q$ matrix, where p is the number of columns in the covariates object and q is the cluster size.
<code>Cova</code>	a positive constant that defines the prior variances for the covariates parameters at <code>t=0</code> (<code>Cova=100</code> is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, <code>Cova</code> can be defined as a $p \times p$ matrix, where p is the number of columns in the covariates object.
<code>delta</code>	a discount factor related to the evolution variances. Recommended values between $0.85 < \text{delta} < 1$. <code>delta=1</code> will yield results similar to the classical general linear model.

<code>S0</code>	prior covariance structure among voxels within every cluster at $t=0$. $S0=1$ is the default value when no prior information is available and defines an $q \times q$ identity matrix. For the case of available prior information, $S0$ can be defined as an $q \times q$ matrix, where q is the common number of voxels in every cluster.
<code>n0</code>	a positive hyperparameter of the prior distribution for the covariance matrix $S0$ at $t=0$ ($n0=1$ is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, $n0$ can be set as $n0=np$, where np is the number of MRI images in the pilot sample.
<code>N1</code>	is the number of images ($2 < N1 < T$) from the <code>ffdc</code> array employed in the model fitting. $N1=NULL$ (or equivalently $N1=T$) is its default value, taking all the images in the <code>ffdc</code> array for the fitting process.
<code>Nsimul</code>	is the number of simulated on-line trajectories related to the state parameters. These simulated curves are later employed to compute the posterior probability of voxel activation.
<code>Cutpos1</code>	a cutpoint time from where the on-line trajectories begin. This parameter value is related to an approximation from a t-student distribution to a normal distribution. Values equal to or greater than 30 are recommended ($30 < Cutpos1 < T$).
<code>Min.vol</code>	helps to define a threshold for the voxels considered in the analysis. For example, <code>Min.vol = 0.10</code> means that all the voxels with values below to $\max(ffdc) * Min.vol$ can be considered irrelevant and discarded from the analysis.
<code>r1</code>	a positive integer number that defines the distance from every voxel with its most distant neighbor. This value determines the size of the cluster. The users can set a range of different <code>r1</code> values: $r1 = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$, which leads to $q = 1, 7, 19, 27, 33$, where q is the size of the cluster.

Details

This function allows the development of an activation analysis for single voxels. A multivariate dynamic linear model is fitted to a cluster of voxels, with its center at location (i,j,k) , in the way it is presented in (Cardona-Jiménez and de B. Pereira 2021).

Value

a list containing a vector (Evidence) with the evidence measure of activation for each of the p covariates considered in the model, the simulated online trajectories related to the state parameter, the simulated BOLD responses, and a measure to examine the goodness of fit of the model ($100 * |Y[i, j, k]_t - \hat{Y}[i, j, k]_t| / \hat{Y}[i, j, k]_t$) for that particular voxel (`FitnessV`).

References

- Cardona-Jiménez J, de B. Pereira CA (2021). “Assessing dynamic effects on a Bayesian matrix-variate dynamic linear model: An application to task-based fMRI data analysis.” *Computational Statistics & Data Analysis*, **163**, 107297. ISSN 0167-9473, doi:10.1016/j.csda.2021.107297, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0167947321001316>.
- Cardona-Jiménez J (2021). “BayesDLMfMRI: Bayesian Matrix-Variate Dynamic Linear Models for Task-based fMRI Modeling in R.” *arXiv e-prints*, arXiv-2111.

Examples

```
fMRI.data <- get_example_fMRI_data()
data("covariates", package="BayesDLMfMRI")
res.indi <- SingleVoxelFFBS(posi.ffd = c(14, 56, 40),
                           covariates = Covariates,
                           ffdc = fMRI.data,
                           m0 = 0, Cova = 100, delta = 0.95, S0 = 1,
                           n0 = 1, Nsimul = 100, N1 = N1, Cutpos1 = 30,
                           Min.vol = 0.10, r1 = 1)
```

SingleVoxelFSTS *SingleVoxelFSTS*

Description

This function is used to perform an activation analysis for single voxels based on the FSTS algorithm.

Usage

```
SingleVoxelFSTS(
  posi.ffd,
  covariates,
  ffdc,
  m0,
  Cova,
  delta,
  S0,
  n0,
  N1,
  Nsimul,
  Cutpos1,
  Min.vol,
  r1
)
```

Arguments

<code>posi.ffd</code>	the position of the voxel in the brain image.
<code>covariates</code>	a data frame or matrix whose columns contain the covariates related to the expected BOLD response obtained from the experimental setup.
<code>ffdc</code>	a 4D array (<code>ffdc[i, j, k, t]</code>) that contains the sequence of MRI images that are meant to be analyzed. (i, j, k) define the position of the voxel observed at time t .

<code>m0</code>	the constant prior mean value for the covariates parameters and common to all voxels within every neighborhood at $t=0$ ($m0=0$ is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, $m0$ can be defined as a $p \times q$ matrix, where p is the number of columns in the covariates object and q is the cluster size.
<code>Cova</code>	a positive constant that defines the prior variances for the covariates parameters at $t=0$ ($Cova=100$ is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, $Cova$ can be defined as a $p \times p$ matrix, where p is the number of columns in the covariates object.
<code>delta</code>	a discount factor related to the evolution variances. Recommended values between $0.85 < delta < 1$. $delta=1$ will yield results similar to the classical general linear model.
<code>S0</code>	prior covariance structure among voxels within every cluster at $t=0$. $S0=1$ is the default value when no prior information is available and defines an $q \times q$ identity matrix. For the case of available prior information, $S0$ can be defined as an $q \times q$ matrix, where q is the common number of voxels in every cluster.
<code>n0</code>	a positive hyperparameter of the prior distribution for the covariance matrix $S0$ at $t=0$ ($n=1$ is the default value when no prior information is available). For the case of available prior information, $n0$ can be set as $n0=np$, where np is the number of MRI images in the pilot sample.
<code>N1</code>	is the number of images ($2 < N1 < T$) from the <code>ffdc</code> array employed in the model fitting. $N1=NULL$ (or equivalently $N1=T$) is its default value, taking all the images in the <code>ffdc</code> array for the fitting process.
<code>Nsimul</code>	is the number of simulated on-line trajectories related to the state parameters. These simulated curves are later employed to compute the posterior probability of voxel activation.
<code>Cutpos1</code>	a cutpoint time from where the on-line trajectories begin. This parameter value is related to an approximation from a t-student distribution to a normal distribution. Values equal to or greater than 30 are recommended ($30 < Cutpos1 < T$).
<code>Min.vol</code>	helps to define a threshold for the voxels considered in the analysis. For example, $Min.vol = 0.10$ means that all the voxels with values below to $\max(ffdc) * Min.vol$ can be considered irrelevant and discarded from the analysis.
<code>r1</code>	a positive integer number that defines the distance from every voxel with its most distant neighbor. This value determines the size of the cluster. The users can set a range of different $r1$ values: $r1 = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$, which leads to $q = 1, 7, 19, 27, 33$, where q is the size of the cluster.

Details

This function allows the development of an activation analysis for single voxels. A multivariate dynamic linear model is fitted to a cluster of voxels, with its center at location (i, j, k) , in the way it is presented in (Cardona-Jiménez and de B. Pereira 2021).

Value

a list containing a vector (Evidence) with the evidence measure of activation for each of the p covariates considered in the model, the simulated online trajectories related to the state parameter,

the simulated BOLD responses, and a measure to examine the goodness of fit of the model ($100 * |Y[i, j, k]_t - \hat{Y}[i, j, k]_t| / \hat{Y}[i, j, k]_t$) for that particular voxel (FitnessV).

References

Cardona-Jiménez J, de B. Pereira CA (2021). “Assessing dynamic effects on a Bayesian matrix-variate dynamic linear model: An application to task-based fMRI data analysis.” *Computational Statistics & Data Analysis*, **163**, 107297. ISSN 0167-9473, doi:10.1016/j.csda.2021.107297, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0167947321001316>.

Cardona-Jiménez J (2021). “BayesDLMfMRI: Bayesian Matrix-Variate Dynamic Linear Models for Task-based fMRI Modeling in R.” *arXiv e-prints*, arXiv-2111.

Examples

```
fMRI.data <- get_example_fmri_data()
data("covariates", package="BayesDLMfMRI")
res.indi <- SingleVoxelFSTS(posi.ffdc = c(14, 56, 40),
                           covariates = Covariates,
                           ffdc = fMRI.data,
                           m0 = 0, Cova = 100, delta = 0.95, S0 = 1,
                           n0 = 1, Nsimul = 100, N1 = N1, Cutpos1 = 30,
                           Min.vol = 0.10, r1 = 1)
```

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