$$\texttt{sl\_fc\_gsp} =$$

$$\tanh \mathbb{E}_{\sigma \in S} \Bigg\{ \tanh^{-1} \operatorname{corr} \Bigg(\operatorname{corr}_t \Big(\mathbb{E}_{|\boldsymbol{\xi}^{\sigma\tau'}|} B^{\tau'}(\boldsymbol{\xi}^{\sigma\tau'}, t),\ B^{\tau'}(\boldsymbol{\eta}^{\tau'}, t) \Big),$$

$$\tanh \mathbb{E}_{\tau \in T} \Big\{ \tanh^{-1} \operatorname{corr}_t \big(\mathbb{E}_{|\boldsymbol{\xi}^{\sigma\tau}|} B^{\tau}(\boldsymbol{\xi}^{\sigma\tau}, t),\ B^{\tau}(\boldsymbol{\eta}^{\tau}, t) \big) \Big\} \Bigg) \Bigg\}$$

for BOLD time-series $B^{\tau}(t)$ of subject $\tau \in$ cohort T, and voxels $\boldsymbol{\xi}^{\sigma\tau}$ in sphere $\sigma \in$ set of spheres S; the voxels $\boldsymbol{\eta}^{\tau}$ are samples of comparator subjects' cortex in atlas space. The innermost $\tanh \mathbb{E} \tanh^{-1}$ is a correlation matrix of size $|\sigma| \times |\boldsymbol{\eta}|$. In practice, τ' denotes only a single patient. Consequently, the outermost corr() contracts voxels $\boldsymbol{\eta}^{\tau'}$ for the patient with voxels $\boldsymbol{\eta}^{\tau}$ averaged over comparator subjects, producing a correlation vector of length $|\sigma| \equiv |S|$. The outermost $\tanh \mathbb{E} \tanh^{-1}$ produces a scalar measure of similarity of the patient's FC with the comparator subjects' FC.