



Multi-echo fMRI for overt speech production

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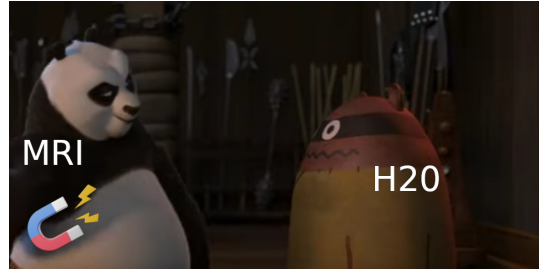
Overview

Project phases

- ① Methods for *fMRI speech production* (**Methods development**).
- ② *Foreign sound learning*, a fMRI experiment (**Methods implementation**).

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) –DEVELOPMENT–

How does it work?



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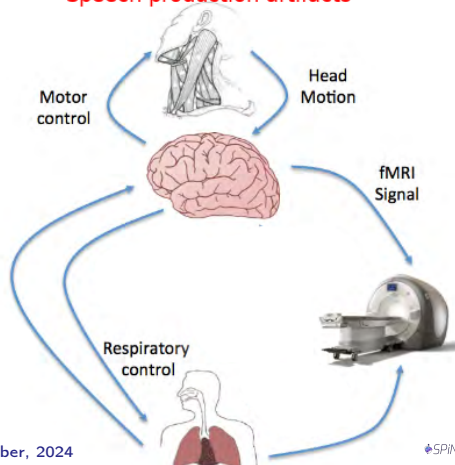


Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) –DEVELOPMENT–

Measurement noise sources!



Speech production artifacts



fMRI parameters *Methods development*

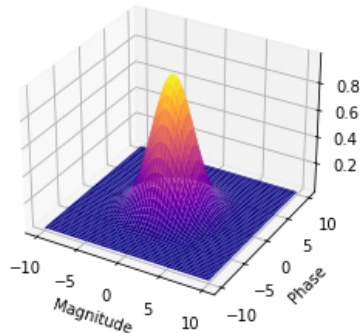
Problem

What's the best to sample speech production with fMRI?

Work done

Comparison of computer simulations with different methods

Thermal noise PDF (complex part)



fMRI parameters *Methods development*

Problem

How do we clean noise originated in MRI machine?

Work done

Development and comparison to reduce noise and improve signal measurement.

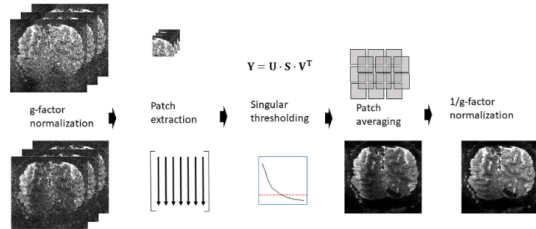


Fig. 7 Flowchart of the NORDIC algorithm for a series $m(r, t)$. First, to ensure i.i.d. noise the series is normalized with the calculated g -factor kernels as $m(r, t)/g(r)$. From the normalized series, the Casorati matrix $Y = [y_1, \dots, y_j, \dots, y_N]$ is formed, where y_j is a column vector that contains the voxel values in each patch. The low-rank estimate of Y is calculated as $Y_L = U \cdot S_{\lambda_{thr}} \cdot V^T$, where the singular values in S , $\lambda(i)$ are set to 0 if $\lambda(i) < \lambda_{thr}$. After re-forming the series $m^{iLR}(r, t)$ with patch averaging, the normalization with the calculated g -factor is reversed as $m^{NORDIC}(r, t) = m^{iLR}(r, t) \cdot g(r)$.

fMRI parameters *Methods development*

Problem

Work done

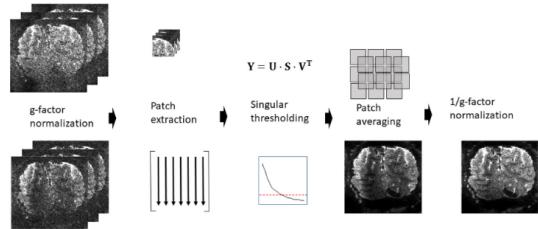


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Speech denoising *Methods development*

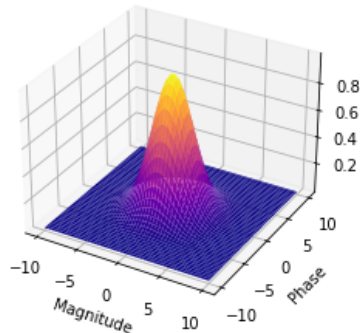
Problem

The more speech, the more artifacts.

Work done

Speech experiment (e.g., syllables, words, sentences).

Thermal noise PDF (complex part)



Speech denoising *Methods development*

Problem

Need to classify artifacts from signal.

Work done

Build signal classification algorithm (in course).

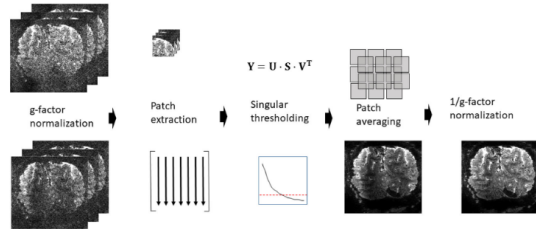


Fig. 7 Flowchart of the NORDIC algorithm for a series $m(\mathbf{r}, \tau)$. First, to ensure i.i.d. noise the series is normalized with the calculated g -factor kernels as $m(\mathbf{r}, \tau)/g(\mathbf{r})$. From the normalized series, the Casorati matrix $\mathbf{Y} = [\mathbf{y}_1, \dots, \mathbf{y}_j, \dots, \mathbf{y}_N]$ is formed, where \mathbf{y}_j is a column vector that contains the voxel values in each patch. The low-rank estimate of \mathbf{Y} is calculated as $\mathbf{Y}_t = \mathbf{U} \cdot \mathbf{S}_{\lambda_{thr}} \cdot \mathbf{V}^T$, where the singular values in \mathbf{S} , $\lambda(i)$ are set to 0 if $\lambda(i) < \lambda_{thr}$. After re-forming the series $m^{LR}(\mathbf{r}, \tau)$ with patch averaging, the normalization with the calculated g -factor is reversed as $m^{NORDIC}(\mathbf{r}, \tau) = m^{LR}(\mathbf{r}, \tau) \cdot g(\mathbf{r})$.

Speech denoising *Methods development*

Problem

Work done

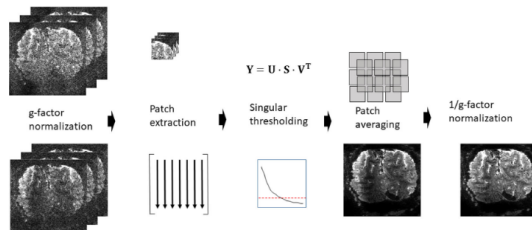


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Thanks

Thanks!

Eskerrik asko!

