# Estimating HRF and covariance structure

Nora Brackbill and Charles Zheng

Stanford University

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# Estimating HRF and amplitudes

- Use one block at a time
- Code the twelve stimuli as 1-12, the "null" signal as 13, and the 6 "calibration" signals as 14-19
- Transform stimuli assignments to a matrix $S$, dimension of $S$ is $T \times K$, $T$ is the time of time points, $K$ the number of stimuli types

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

# Estimating HRF and amplitudes

Transform estimated or assumed HRF $h = (h_1, \ldots, h_{30}$ to matrix $H(h)$. Dimension of $H(h)$ is $T \times T$

$$h = \begin{bmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ h_3 \\ h_4 \\ h_5 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow H(h) = \begin{bmatrix} h_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ h_2 & h_1 & 0 & \cdots \\ h_3 & h_2 & h_1 & \cdots \\ h_4 & h_3 & h_2 & \cdots \\ h_5 & h_4 & h_3 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

# Estimating HRF and amplitudes

Estimate the stimuli-specific amplitudes $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_K)$ by fitting the model

$$y = H(h)S\alpha = \begin{bmatrix} h_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ h_2 & h_1 & 0 & \cdots \\ h_3 & h_2 & h_1 & \cdots \\ h_4 & h_3 & h_2 & \cdots \\ h_5 & h_4 & h_3 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$